

Chapter 718: MUNICIPAL INCOME TAXES

718.01 [Operative Until 1/1/2016] Municipal income tax rates.

(A) As used in this chapter:

(1) "Adjusted federal taxable income" means a C corporation's federal taxable income before net operating losses and special deductions as determined under the Internal Revenue Code, adjusted as follows:

(a) Deduct intangible income to the extent included in federal taxable income. The deduction shall be allowed regardless of whether the intangible income relates to assets used in a trade or business or assets held for the production of income.

(b) Add an amount equal to five per cent of intangible income deducted under division (A)(1)(a) of this section, but excluding that portion of intangible income directly related to the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property described in section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(c) Add any losses allowed as a deduction in the computation of federal taxable income if the losses directly relate to the sale, exchange, or other disposition of an asset described in section 1221 or 1231 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(d)

(i) Except as provided in division (A)(1)(d)(ii) of this section, deduct income and gain included in federal taxable income to the extent the income and gain directly relate to the sale, exchange, or other disposition of an asset described in section 1221 or 1231 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(ii) Division (A)(1)(d)(i) of this section does not apply to the extent the income or gain is income or gain described in section 1245 or 1250 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(e) Add taxes on or measured by net income allowed as a deduction in the computation of federal taxable income;

(f) In the case of a real estate investment trust and regulated investment company, add all amounts with respect to dividends to, distributions to, or amounts set aside for or credited to the benefit of investors and allowed as a deduction in the computation of federal taxable income;

(g) Deduct, to the extent not otherwise deducted or excluded in computing federal taxable income, any income derived from a transfer agreement or from the enterprise transferred under that agreement under section 4313.02 of the Revised Code.

If the taxpayer is not a C corporation and is not an individual, the taxpayer shall compute adjusted federal taxable income as if the taxpayer were a C corporation, except guaranteed payments and other similar amounts paid or accrued to a partner, former partner, member, or former member shall not be allowed as a deductible expense; amounts paid or accrued to a qualified self-employed retirement plan with respect to an owner or owner-employee of the taxpayer, amounts paid or accrued to or for health insurance for an owner or owner-employee, and amounts paid or accrued to or for life insurance for an owner or owner-employee shall not be allowed as a deduction.

Nothing in division (A)(1) of this section shall be construed as allowing the taxpayer to add or deduct any amount more than once or shall be construed as allowing any taxpayer to deduct any amount paid to or accrued for purposes of federal self-employment tax.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as limiting or removing the ability of any municipal corporation to

administer, audit, and enforce the provisions of its municipal income tax.

(2) "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 100 Stat. 2085, 26 U.S.C. 1, as amended.

(3) "Schedule C" means internal revenue service schedule C filed by a taxpayer pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) "Form 2106" means internal revenue service form 2106 filed by a taxpayer pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.

(5) "Intangible income" means income of any of the following types: income yield, interest, capital gains, dividends, or other income arising from the ownership, sale, exchange, or other disposition of intangible property including, but not limited to, investments, deposits, money, or credits as those terms are defined in Chapter 5701. of the Revised Code, and patents, copyrights, trademarks, tradenames, investments in real estate investment trusts, investments in regulated investment companies, and appreciation on deferred compensation. "Intangible income" does not include prizes, awards, or other income associated with any lottery winnings or other similar games of chance.

(6) "S corporation" means a corporation that has made an election under subchapter S of Chapter 1 of Subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code for its taxable year.

(7) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, "net profit" for a taxpayer other than an individual means adjusted federal taxable income and "net profit" for a taxpayer who is an individual means the individual's profit required to be reported on schedule C, schedule E, or schedule F, other than any amount allowed as a deduction under division (E)(2) or (3) of this section or amounts described in division (H) of this section.

(8) "Taxpayer" means a person subject to a tax on income levied by a municipal corporation. Except as provided in division (L) of this section, "taxpayer" does not include any person that is a disregarded entity or a qualifying subchapter S subsidiary for federal income tax purposes, but "taxpayer" includes any other person who owns the disregarded entity or qualifying subchapter S subsidiary.

(9) "Taxable year" means the corresponding tax reporting period as prescribed for the taxpayer under the Internal Revenue Code.

(10) "Tax administrator" means the individual charged with direct responsibility for administration of a tax on income levied by a municipal corporation and includes:

(a) The central collection agency and the regional income tax agency and their successors in interest, and other entities organized to perform functions similar to those performed by the central collection agency and the regional income tax agency;

(b) A municipal corporation acting as the agent of another municipal corporation; and

(c) Persons retained by a municipal corporation to administer a tax levied by the municipal corporation, but only if the municipal corporation does not compensate the person in whole or in part on a contingency basis.

(11) "Person" includes individuals, firms, companies, business trusts, estates, trusts, partnerships, limited liability companies, associations, corporations, governmental entities, and any other entity.

(12) "Schedule E" means internal revenue service schedule E filed by a taxpayer pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.

(13) "Schedule F" means internal revenue service schedule F filed by a taxpayer pursuant to the Internal

Revenue Code.

(B) No municipal corporation shall tax income at other than a uniform rate.

(C) No municipal corporation shall levy a tax on income at a rate in excess of one per cent without having obtained the approval of the excess by a majority of the electors of the municipality voting on the question at a general, primary, or special election. The legislative authority of the municipal corporation shall file with the board of elections at least ninety days before the day of the election a copy of the ordinance together with a resolution specifying the date the election is to be held and directing the board of elections to conduct the election. The ballot shall be in the following form: "Shall the Ordinance providing for a ... per cent levy on income for (Brief description of the purpose of the proposed levy) be passed?"

FOR THE INCOME TAX

AGAINST THE INCOME TAX "

In the event of an affirmative vote, the proceeds of the levy may be used only for the specified purpose.

(D)

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no municipal corporation shall exempt from a tax on income compensation for personal services of individuals over eighteen years of age or the net profit from a business or profession.

(2)

(a) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, no municipal corporation shall tax the net profit from a business or profession using any base other than the taxpayer's adjusted federal taxable income.

(b) Division (D)(2)(a) of this section does not apply to any taxpayer required to file a return under section 5745.03 of the Revised Code or to the net profit from a sole proprietorship.

(E)

(1) The legislative authority of a municipal corporation may, by ordinance or resolution, exempt from withholding and from a tax on income the following:

(a) Compensation arising from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of a stock option, the exercise of a stock option, or the sale, exchange, or other disposition of stock purchased under a stock option; or

(b) Compensation attributable to a nonqualified deferred compensation plan or program described in section 3121(v)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) The legislative authority of a municipal corporation may adopt an ordinance or resolution that allows a taxpayer who is an individual to deduct, in computing the taxpayer's municipal income tax liability, an amount equal to the aggregate amount the taxpayer paid in cash during the taxable year to a health savings account of the taxpayer, to the extent the taxpayer is entitled to deduct that amount on internal revenue service form 1040.

(3) The legislative authority of a municipal corporation may adopt an ordinance or resolution that allows a taxpayer who has a net profit from a business or profession that is operated as a sole proprietorship to deduct from that net profit the amount that the taxpayer paid during the taxable year for medical care insurance premiums for the taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse, and dependents as defined in section 5747.01 of the Revised Code. The deduction shall be allowed to the same extent the taxpayer is entitled to deduct the premiums on internal revenue service form 1040. The deduction allowed under this division shall be net of

any related premium refunds, related premium reimbursements, or related insurance premium dividends received by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

(F) If an individual's taxable income includes income against which the taxpayer has taken a deduction for federal income tax purposes as reportable on the taxpayer's form 2106, and against which a like deduction has not been allowed by the municipal corporation, the municipal corporation shall deduct from the taxpayer's taxable income an amount equal to the deduction shown on such form allowable against such income, to the extent not otherwise so allowed as a deduction by the municipal corporation.

(G)

(1) In the case of a taxpayer who has a net profit from a business or profession that is operated as a sole proprietorship, no municipal corporation may tax or use as the base for determining the amount of the net profit that shall be considered as having a taxable situs in the municipal corporation, an amount other than the net profit required to be reported by the taxpayer on schedule C or F from such sole proprietorship for the taxable year.

(2) In the case of a taxpayer who has a net profit from rental activity required to be reported on schedule E, no municipal corporation may tax or use as the base for determining the amount of the net profit that shall be considered as having a taxable situs in the municipal corporation, an amount other than the net profit from rental activities required to be reported by the taxpayer on schedule E for the taxable year.

(H) A municipal corporation shall not tax any of the following:

(1) The military pay or allowances of members of the armed forces of the United States and of members of their reserve components, including the Ohio national guard;

(2) The income of religious, fraternal, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational institutions to the extent that such income is derived from tax-exempt real estate, tax-exempt tangible or intangible property, or tax-exempt activities;

(3) Except as otherwise provided in division (I) of this section, intangible income;

(4) Compensation paid under section 3501.28 or 3501.36 of the Revised Code to a person serving as a precinct election official, to the extent that such compensation does not exceed one thousand dollars annually. Such compensation in excess of one thousand dollars may be subjected to taxation by a municipal corporation. A municipal corporation shall not require the payer of such compensation to withhold any tax from that compensation.

(5) Compensation paid to an employee of a transit authority, regional transit authority, or regional transit commission created under Chapter 306. of the Revised Code for operating a transit bus or other motor vehicle for the authority or commission in or through the municipal corporation, unless the bus or vehicle is operated on a regularly scheduled route, the operator is subject to such a tax by reason of residence or domicile in the municipal corporation, or the headquarters of the authority or commission is located within the municipal corporation;

(6) The income of a public utility, when that public utility is subject to the tax levied under section 5727.24 or 5727.30 of the Revised Code, except a municipal corporation may tax the following, subject to Chapter 5745. of the Revised Code:

(a) Beginning January 1, 2002, the income of an electric company or combined company;

(b) Beginning January 1, 2004, the income of a telephone company.

As used in division (H)(6) of this section, "combined company," "electric company," and "telephone

company" have the same meanings as in section 5727.01 of the Revised Code.

(7) On and after January 1, 2003, items excluded from federal gross income pursuant to section 107 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(8) On and after January 1, 2001, compensation paid to a nonresident individual to the extent prohibited under section 718.011 of the Revised Code;

(9)

(a) Except as provided in divisions (H)(9)(b) and (c) of this section, an S corporation shareholder's distributive share of net profits of the S corporation, other than any part of the distributive share of net profits that represents wages as defined in section 3121(a) of the Internal Revenue Code or net earnings from self-employment as defined in section 1402(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) If, pursuant to division (H) of former section 718.01 of the Revised Code as it existed before March 11, 2004, a majority of the electors of a municipal corporation voted in favor of the question at an election held on November 4, 2003, the municipal corporation may continue after 2002 to tax an S corporation shareholder's distributive share of net profits of an S corporation.

(c) If, on December 6, 2002, a municipal corporation was imposing, assessing, and collecting a tax on an S corporation shareholder's distributive share of net profits of the S corporation to the extent the distributive share would be allocated or apportioned to this state under divisions (B)(1) and (2) of section 5733.05 of the Revised Code if the S corporation were a corporation subject to taxes imposed under Chapter 5733. of the Revised Code, the municipal corporation may continue to impose the tax on such distributive shares to the extent such shares would be so allocated or apportioned to this state only until December 31, 2004, unless a majority of the electors of the municipal corporation voting on the question of continuing to tax such shares after that date vote in favor of that question at an election held November 2, 2004. If a majority of those electors vote in favor of the question, the municipal corporation may continue after December 31, 2004, to impose the tax on such distributive shares only to the extent such shares would be so allocated or apportioned to this state.

(d) For the purposes of division (D) of section 718.14 of the Revised Code, a municipal corporation shall be deemed to have elected to tax S corporation shareholders' distributive shares of net profits of the S corporation in the hands of the shareholders if a majority of the electors of a municipal corporation vote in favor of a question at an election held under division (H)(9)(b) or (c) of this section. The municipal corporation shall specify by ordinance or rule that the tax applies to the distributive share of a shareholder of an S corporation in the hands of the shareholder of the S corporation.

(10) Employee compensation that is not "qualifying wages" as defined in section 718.03 of the Revised Code;

(11) Beginning August 1, 2007, compensation paid to a person employed within the boundaries of a United States air force base under the jurisdiction of the United States air force that is used for the housing of members of the United States air force and is a center for air force operations, unless the person is subject to taxation because of residence or domicile. If the compensation is subject to taxation because of residence or domicile, municipal income tax shall be payable only to the municipal corporation of residence or domicile.

(12) Compensation paid to a person for personal services performed for a political subdivision on property owned by the political subdivision, regardless of whether the compensation is received by an employee of the subdivision or another person performing services for the subdivision under a contract with the subdivision, if the property on which services are performed is annexed to a municipal corporation pursuant to section 709.023 of the Revised Code on or after March 27, 2013, unless the person is subject to such taxation because of residence or domicile. If the compensation is subject to taxation because of residence or domicile,

municipal income tax shall be payable only to the municipal corporation of residence or domicile.

(I) Any municipal corporation that taxes any type of intangible income on March 29, 1988, pursuant to Section 3 of Amended Substitute Senate Bill No. 238 of the 116th general assembly, may continue to tax that type of income after 1988 if a majority of the electors of the municipal corporation voting on the question of whether to permit the taxation of that type of intangible income after 1988 vote in favor thereof at an election held on November 8, 1988.

(J) Nothing in this section or section 718.02 of the Revised Code shall authorize the levy of any tax on income that a municipal corporation is not authorized to levy under existing laws or shall require a municipal corporation to allow a deduction from taxable income for losses incurred from a sole proprietorship or partnership.

(K)

(1) Nothing in this chapter prohibits a municipal corporation from allowing, by resolution or ordinance, a net operating loss carryforward.

(2) Nothing in this chapter requires a municipal corporation to allow a net operating loss carryforward.

(L)

(1) A single member limited liability company that is a disregarded entity for federal tax purposes may elect to be a separate taxpayer from its single member in all Ohio municipal corporations in which it either filed as a separate taxpayer or did not file for its taxable year ending in 2003, if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The limited liability company's single member is also a limited liability company;

(b) The limited liability company and its single member were formed and doing business in one or more Ohio municipal corporations for at least five years before January 1, 2004;

(c) Not later than December 31, 2004, the limited liability company and its single member each make an election to be treated as a separate taxpayer under division (L) of this section;

(d) The limited liability company was not formed for the purpose of evading or reducing Ohio municipal corporation income tax liability of the limited liability company or its single member;

(e) The Ohio municipal corporation that is the primary place of business of the sole member of the limited liability company consents to the election.

(2) For purposes of division (L)(1)(e) of this section, a municipal corporation is the primary place of business of a limited liability company if, for the limited liability company's taxable year ending in 2003, its income tax liability is greater in that municipal corporation than in any other municipal corporation in Ohio, and that tax liability to that municipal corporation for its taxable year ending in 2003 is at least four hundred thousand dollars.

Repealed by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §2, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. 7, HB 51, §101.01, eff. 7/1/2013.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No. 195, HB 50, §1, eff. 3/27/2013.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No. 28, HB 153, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2011.

Amended by 128th General Assembly File No.29, HB 48, §1, eff. 7/2/2010.

Effective Date: 03-11-2004; 12-30-2004; 2007 HB119 06-30-2007; 2007 HB24 12-21-2007

718.01 [Operative 1/1/2016] Definitions.

Any term used in this chapter that is not otherwise defined in this chapter has the same meaning as when used in a comparable context in laws of the United States relating to federal income taxation or in Title LVII of the Revised Code, unless a different meaning is clearly required. If a term used in this chapter that is not otherwise defined in this chapter is used in a comparable context in both the laws of the United States relating to federal income tax and in Title LVII of the Revised Code and the use is not consistent, then the use of the term in the laws of the United States relating to federal income tax shall control over the use of the term in Title LVII of the Revised Code.

As used in this chapter:

(A)

(1) "Municipal taxable income" means the following:

(a) For a person other than an individual, income reduced by exempt income to the extent otherwise included in income and then, as applicable, apportioned or situated to the municipal corporation under section [718.02](#) of the Revised Code, and further reduced by any pre-2017 net operating loss carryforward available to the person for the municipal corporation.

(b)

(i) For an individual who is a resident of a municipal corporation other than a qualified municipal corporation, income reduced by exempt income to the extent otherwise included in income, then reduced as provided in division (A)(2) of this section, and further reduced by any pre-2017 net operating loss carryforward available to the individual for the municipal corporation.

(ii) For an individual who is a resident of a qualified municipal corporation, Ohio adjusted gross income reduced by income exempted, and increased by deductions excluded, by the qualified municipal corporation from the qualified municipal corporation's tax . If a qualified municipal corporation, on or before December 31, 2013, exempts income earned by individuals who are not residents of the qualified municipal corporation and net profit of persons that are not wholly located within the qualified municipal corporation, such individual or person shall have no municipal taxable income for the purposes of the tax levied by the qualified municipal corporation and may be exempted by the qualified municipal corporation from the requirements of section [718.03](#) of the Revised Code.

(c) For an individual who is a nonresident of a municipal corporation, income reduced by exempt income to the extent otherwise included in income and then, as applicable, apportioned or situated to the municipal corporation under section [718.02](#) of the Revised Code, then reduced as provided in division (A)(2) of this section, and further reduced by any pre-2017 net operating loss carryforward available to the individual for the municipal corporation.

(2) In computing the municipal taxable income of a taxpayer who is an individual, the taxpayer may subtract, as provided in division (A)(1)(b)(i) or (c) of this section, the amount of the individual's employee business expenses reported on the individual's form 2106 that the individual deducted for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, subject to the limitation imposed by section 67 of the Internal Revenue Code. For the municipal corporation in which the taxpayer is a resident, the taxpayer may deduct all such expenses allowed for federal income tax purposes. For a municipal corporation in which the taxpayer is not a resident, the taxpayer may deduct such expenses only to the extent the expenses are related to the taxpayer's performance

of personal services in that nonresident municipal corporation.

(B) "Income" means the following:

(1)

(a) For residents, all income, salaries, qualifying wages, commissions, and other compensation from whatever source earned or received by the resident, including the resident's distributive share of the net profit of pass-through entities owned directly or indirectly by the resident and any net profit of the resident, except as provided in division (D)(4) of this section.

(b) For the purposes of division (B)(1)(a) of this section:

(i) Any net operating loss of the resident incurred in the taxable year and the resident's distributive share of any net operating loss generated in the same taxable year and attributable to the resident's ownership interest in a pass-through entity shall be allowed as a deduction, for that taxable year and the following five taxable years, against any other net profit of the resident or the resident's distributive share of any net profit attributable to the resident's ownership interest in a pass-through entity until fully utilized, subject to division (B)(1)(d) of this section;

(ii) The resident's distributive share of the net profit of each pass-through entity owned directly or indirectly by the resident shall be calculated without regard to any net operating loss that is carried forward by that entity from a prior taxable year and applied to reduce the entity's net profit for the current taxable year.

(c) Division (B)(1)(b) of this section does not apply with respect to any net profit or net operating loss attributable to an ownership interest in an S corporation unless shareholders' distributive shares of net profits from S corporations are subject to tax in the municipal corporation as provided in division (C)(14)(b) or (c) of this section.

(d) Any amount of a net operating loss used to reduce a taxpayer's net profit for a taxable year shall reduce the amount of net operating loss that may be carried forward to any subsequent year for use by that taxpayer. In no event shall the cumulative deductions for all taxable years with respect to a taxpayer's net operating loss exceed the original amount of that net operating loss available to that taxpayer.

(2) In the case of nonresidents, all income, salaries, qualifying wages, commissions, and other compensation from whatever source earned or received by the nonresident for work done, services performed or rendered, or activities conducted in the municipal corporation, including any net profit of the nonresident, but excluding the nonresident's distributive share of the net profit or loss of only pass-through entities owned directly or indirectly by the nonresident.

(3) For taxpayers that are not individuals, net profit of the taxpayer;

(4) Lottery, sweepstakes, gambling and sports winnings, winnings from games of chance, and prizes and awards. If the taxpayer is a professional gambler for federal income tax purposes, the taxpayer may deduct related wagering losses and expenses to the extent authorized under the Internal Revenue Code and claimed against such winnings.

(C) "Exempt income" means all of the following:

(1) The military pay or allowances of members of the armed forces of the United States or members of their reserve components, including the national guard of any state;

(2)

(a) Except as provided in division (C)(2)(b) of this section, intangible income;

(b) A municipal corporation that taxed any type of intangible income on March 29, 1988, pursuant to Section 3 of S.B. 238 of the 116th general assembly, may continue to tax that type of income if a majority of the electors of the municipal corporation voting on the question of whether to permit the taxation of that type of intangible income after 1988 voted in favor thereof at an election held on November 8, 1988.

(3) Social security benefits, railroad retirement benefits, unemployment compensation, pensions, retirement benefit payments, payments from annuities, and similar payments made to an employee or to the beneficiary of an employee under a retirement program or plan, disability payments received from private industry or local, state, or federal governments or from charitable, religious or educational organizations, and the proceeds of sickness, accident, or liability insurance policies. As used in division (C)(3) of this section, "unemployment compensation" does not include supplemental unemployment compensation described in section 3402(o)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) The income of religious, fraternal, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational institutions to the extent such income is derived from tax-exempt real estate, tax-exempt tangible or intangible property, or tax-exempt activities.

(5) Compensation paid under section [3501.28](#) or [3501.36](#) of the Revised Code to a person serving as a precinct election official to the extent that such compensation does not exceed one thousand dollars for the taxable year. Such compensation in excess of one thousand dollars for the taxable year may be subject to taxation by a municipal corporation. A municipal corporation shall not require the payer of such compensation to withhold any tax from that compensation.

(6) Dues, contributions, and similar payments received by charitable, religious, educational, or literary organizations or labor unions, lodges, and similar organizations;

(7) Alimony and child support received;

(8) Compensation for personal injuries or for damages to property from insurance proceeds or otherwise, excluding compensation paid for lost salaries or wages or compensation from punitive damages;

(9) Income of a public utility when that public utility is subject to the tax levied under section [5727.24](#) or [5727.30](#) of the Revised Code. Division (C)(9) of this section does not apply for purposes of Chapter 5745. of the Revised Code.

(10) Gains from involuntary conversions, interest on federal obligations, items of income subject to a tax levied by the state and that a municipal corporation is specifically prohibited by law from taxing, and income of a decedent's estate during the period of administration except such income from the operation of a trade or business;

(11) Compensation or allowances excluded from federal gross income under section 107 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(12) Employee compensation that is not qualifying wages as defined in division (R) of this section;

(13) Compensation paid to a person employed within the boundaries of a United States air force base under the jurisdiction of the United States air force that is used for the housing of members of the United States air force and is a center for air force operations, unless the person is subject to taxation because of residence or domicile. If the compensation is subject to taxation because of residence or domicile, tax on such income shall be payable only to the municipal corporation of residence or domicile.

(14)

(a) Except as provided in division (C)(14)(b) or (c) of this section, an S corporation shareholder's distributive

share of net profits of the S corporation, other than any part of the distributive share of net profits that represents wages as defined in section 3121(a) of the Internal Revenue Code or net earnings from self-employment as defined in section 1402(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) If, pursuant to division (H) of former section [718.01](#) of the Revised Code as it existed before March 11, 2004, a majority of the electors of a municipal corporation voted in favor of the question at an election held on November 4, 2003, the municipal corporation may continue after 2002 to tax an S corporation shareholder's distributive share of net profits of an S corporation.

(c) If, on December 6, 2002, a municipal corporation was imposing, assessing, and collecting a tax on an S corporation shareholder's distributive share of net profits of the S corporation to the extent the distributive share would be allocated or apportioned to this state under divisions (B)(1) and (2) of section [5733.05](#) of the Revised Code if the S corporation were a corporation subject to taxes imposed under Chapter 5733. of the Revised Code, the municipal corporation may continue to impose the tax on such distributive shares to the extent such shares would be so allocated or apportioned to this state only until December 31, 2004, unless a majority of the electors of the municipal corporation voting on the question of continuing to tax such shares after that date voted in favor of that question at an election held November 2, 2004. If a majority of those electors voted in favor of the question, the municipal corporation may continue after December 31, 2004, to impose the tax on such distributive shares only to the extent such shares would be so allocated or apportioned to this state.

(d) A municipal corporation shall be deemed to have elected to tax S corporation shareholders' distributive shares of net profits of the S corporation in the hands of the shareholders if a majority of the electors of a municipal corporation voted in favor of a question at an election held under division (C)(14)(b) or (c) of this section. The municipal corporation shall specify by resolution or ordinance that the tax applies to the distributive share of a shareholder of an S corporation in the hands of the shareholder of the S corporation.

(15) To the extent authorized under a resolution or ordinance adopted by a municipal corporation before January 1, 2016, all or a portion of the income of individuals or a class of individuals under eighteen years of age.

(16)

(a) Except as provided in divisions (C)(16)(b), (c), and (d) of this section, qualifying wages described in division (B)(1) or (E) of section [718.011](#) of the Revised Code to the extent the qualifying wages are not subject to withholding for the municipal corporation under either of those divisions.

(b) The exemption provided in division (C)(16)(a) of this section does not apply with respect to the municipal corporation in which the employee resided at the time the employee earned the qualifying wages.

(c) The exemption provided in division (C)(16)(a) of this section does not apply to qualifying wages that an employer elects to withhold under division (D)(2) of section [718.011](#) of the Revised Code.

(d) The exemption provided in division (C)(16)(a) of this section does not apply to qualifying wages if both of the following conditions apply:

(i) For qualifying wages described in division (B)(1) of section [718.011](#) of the Revised Code, the employee's employer withholds and remits tax on the qualifying wages to the municipal corporation in which the employee's principal place of work is situated, or, for qualifying wages described in division (E) of section [718.011](#) of the Revised Code, the employee's employer withholds and remits tax on the qualifying wages to the municipal corporation in which the employer's fixed location is located;

(ii) The employee receives a refund of the tax described in division (C)(16)(d)(i) of this section on the basis of the employee not performing services in that municipal corporation.

(17)

(a) Except as provided in division (C)(17)(b) or (c) of this section, compensation that is not qualifying wages paid to a nonresident individual for personal services performed in the municipal corporation on not more than twenty days in a taxable year.

(b) The exemption provided in division (C)(17)(a) of this section does not apply under either of the following circumstances:

(i) The individual's base of operation is located in the municipal corporation.

(ii) The individual is a professional athlete, professional entertainer, or public figure, and the compensation is paid for the performance of services in the individual's capacity as a professional athlete, professional entertainer, or public figure. For purposes of division (C)(17)(b)(ii) of this section, "professional athlete," "professional entertainer," and "public figure" have the same meanings as in section [718.011](#) of the Revised Code.

(c) Compensation to which division (C)(17) of this section applies shall be treated as earned or received at the individual's base of operation. If the individual does not have a base of operation, the compensation shall be treated as earned or received where the individual is domiciled.

(d) For purposes of division (C)(17) of this section, "base of operation" means the location where an individual owns or rents an office, storefront, or similar facility to which the individual regularly reports and at which the individual regularly performs personal services for compensation.

(18) Compensation paid to a person for personal services performed for a political subdivision on property owned by the political subdivision, regardless of whether the compensation is received by an employee of the subdivision or another person performing services for the subdivision under a contract with the subdivision, if the property on which services are performed is annexed to a municipal corporation pursuant to section [709.023](#) of the Revised Code on or after March 27, 2013, unless the person is subject to such taxation because of residence. If the compensation is subject to taxation because of residence, municipal income tax shall be payable only to the municipal corporation of residence.

(19) Income the taxation of which is prohibited by the constitution or laws of the United States.

Any item of income that is exempt income of a pass-through entity under division (C) of this section is exempt income of each owner of the pass-through entity to the extent of that owner's distributive or proportionate share of that item of the entity's income.

(D)

(1) "Net profit" for a person other than an individual means adjusted federal taxable income.

(2) "Net profit" for a person who is an individual means the individual's net profit required to be reported on schedule C, schedule E, or schedule F reduced by any net operating loss carried forward. For the purposes of division (D)(2) of this section, the net operating loss carried forward shall be calculated and deducted in the same manner as provided in division (E)(8) of this section.

(3) For the purposes of this chapter, and notwithstanding division (D)(1) of this section, net profit of a disregarded entity shall not be taxable as against that disregarded entity, but shall instead be included in the net profit of the owner of the disregarded entity.

(4) For the purposes of this chapter, and notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the net profit of a publicly traded partnership that makes the election described in division (D)(4) of this section shall be taxed as if the partnership were a C corporation, and shall not be treated as the net profit or income of any

owner of the partnership.

A publicly traded partnership that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes and that is subject to tax on its net profits in one or more municipal corporations in this state may elect to be treated as a C corporation for municipal income tax purposes. The publicly traded partnership shall make the election in every municipal corporation in which the partnership is subject to taxation on its net profits. The election shall be made on the annual tax return filed in each such municipal corporation. The publicly traded partnership shall not be required to file the election with any municipal corporation in which the partnership is not subject to taxation on its net profits, but division (D)(4) of this section applies to all municipal corporations in which an individual owner of the partnership resides.

(E) "Adjusted federal taxable income," for a person required to file as a C corporation, or for a person that has elected to be taxed as a C corporation under division (D)(4) of this section, means a C corporation's federal taxable income before net operating losses and special deductions as determined under the Internal Revenue Code, adjusted as follows:

(1) Deduct intangible income to the extent included in federal taxable income. The deduction shall be allowed regardless of whether the intangible income relates to assets used in a trade or business or assets held for the production of income.

(2) Add an amount equal to five per cent of intangible income deducted under division (E)(1) of this section, but excluding that portion of intangible income directly related to the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property described in section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(3) Add any losses allowed as a deduction in the computation of federal taxable income if the losses directly relate to the sale, exchange, or other disposition of an asset described in section 1221 or 1231 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(4)

(a) Except as provided in division (E)(4)(b) of this section, deduct income and gain included in federal taxable income to the extent the income and gain directly relate to the sale, exchange, or other disposition of an asset described in section 1221 or 1231 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(b) Division (E)(4)(a) of this section does not apply to the extent the income or gain is income or gain described in section 1245 or 1250 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(5) Add taxes on or measured by net income allowed as a deduction in the computation of federal taxable income;

(6) In the case of a real estate investment trust or regulated investment company, add all amounts with respect to dividends to, distributions to, or amounts set aside for or credited to the benefit of investors and allowed as a deduction in the computation of federal taxable income;

(7) Deduct, to the extent not otherwise deducted or excluded in computing federal taxable income, any income derived from a transfer agreement or from the enterprise transferred under that agreement under section [4313.02](#) of the Revised Code;

(8)

(a) Except as limited by divisions (E)(8)(b), (c), and (d) of this section, deduct any net operating loss incurred by the person in a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

The amount of such net operating loss shall be deducted from net profit that is reduced by exempt income to the extent necessary to reduce municipal taxable income to zero, with any remaining unused portion of the

net operating loss carried forward to not more than five consecutive taxable years following the taxable year in which the loss was incurred, but in no case for more years than necessary for the deduction to be fully utilized.

(b) No person shall use the deduction allowed by division (E)(8) of this section to offset qualifying wages.

(c)

(i) For taxable years beginning in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022, a person may not deduct, for purposes of an income tax levied by a municipal corporation that levies an income tax before January 1, 2016, more than fifty per cent of the amount of the deduction otherwise allowed by division (E)(8)(a) of this section.

(ii) For taxable years beginning in 2023 or thereafter, a person may deduct, for purposes of an income tax levied by a municipal corporation that levies an income tax before January 1, 2016, the full amount allowed by division (E)(8)(a) of this section.

(d) Any pre-2017 net operating loss carryforward deduction that is available must be utilized before a taxpayer may deduct any amount pursuant to division (E)(8) of this section.

(e) Nothing in division (E)(8)(c)(i) of this section precludes a person from carrying forward, for use with respect to any return filed for a taxable year beginning after 2018, any amount of net operating loss that was not fully utilized by operation of division (E)(8)(c)(i) of this section. To the extent that an amount of net operating loss that was not fully utilized in one or more taxable years by operation of division (E)(8)(c)(i) of this section is carried forward for use with respect to a return filed for a taxable year beginning in 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022, the limitation described in division (E)(8)(c)(i) of this section shall apply to the amount carried forward.

(9) Deduct any net profit of a pass-through entity owned directly or indirectly by the taxpayer and included in the taxpayer's federal taxable income unless an affiliated group of corporations includes that net profit in the group's federal taxable income in accordance with division (E)(3)(b) of section [718.06](#) of the Revised Code.

(10) Add any loss incurred by a pass-through entity owned directly or indirectly by the taxpayer and included in the taxpayer's federal taxable income unless an affiliated group of corporations includes that loss in the group's federal taxable income in accordance with division (E)(3)(b) of section [718.06](#) of the Revised Code.

If the taxpayer is not a C corporation, is not a disregarded entity that has made the election described in division (L)(2) of this section, is not a publicly traded partnership that has made the election described in division (D)(4) of this section, and is not an individual, the taxpayer shall compute adjusted federal taxable income under this section as if the taxpayer were a C corporation, except guaranteed payments and other similar amounts paid or accrued to a partner, former partner, shareholder, former shareholder, member, or former member shall not be allowed as a deductible expense unless such payments are in consideration for the use of capital and treated as payment of interest under section 469 of the Internal Revenue Code or United States treasury regulations. Amounts paid or accrued to a qualified self-employed retirement plan with respect to a partner, former partner, shareholder, former shareholder, member, or former member of the taxpayer, amounts paid or accrued to or for health insurance for a partner, former partner, shareholder, former shareholder, member, or former member, and amounts paid or accrued to or for life insurance for a partner, former partner, shareholder, former shareholder, member, or former member shall not be allowed as a deduction.

Nothing in division (E) of this section shall be construed as allowing the taxpayer to add or deduct any amount more than once or shall be construed as allowing any taxpayer to deduct any amount paid to or accrued for purposes of federal self-employment tax.

(F) "Schedule C" means internal revenue service schedule C (form 1040) filed by a taxpayer pursuant to the

Internal Revenue Code.

(G) "Schedule E" means internal revenue service schedule E (form 1040) filed by a taxpayer pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.

(H) "Schedule F" means internal revenue service schedule F (form 1040) filed by a taxpayer pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.

(I) "Internal Revenue Code" has the same meaning as in section [5747.01](#) of the Revised Code.

(J) "Resident" means an individual who is domiciled in the municipal corporation as determined under section [718.012](#) of the Revised Code.

(K) "Nonresident" means an individual that is not a resident.

(L)

(1) "Taxpayer" means a person subject to a tax levied on income by a municipal corporation in accordance with this chapter. "Taxpayer" does not include a grantor trust or, except as provided in division (L)(2)(a) of this section, a disregarded entity.

(2)

(a) A single member limited liability company that is a disregarded entity for federal tax purposes may be a separate taxpayer from its single member in all Ohio municipal corporations in which it either filed as a separate taxpayer or did not file for its taxable year ending in 2003, if all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The limited liability company's single member is also a limited liability company.

(ii) The limited liability company and its single member were formed and doing business in one or more Ohio municipal corporations for at least five years before January 1, 2004.

(iii) Not later than December 31, 2004, the limited liability company and its single member each made an election to be treated as a separate taxpayer under division (L) of this section as this section existed on December 31, 2004.

(iv) The limited liability company was not formed for the purpose of evading or reducing Ohio municipal corporation income tax liability of the limited liability company or its single member.

(v) The Ohio municipal corporation that was the primary place of business of the sole member of the limited liability company consented to the election.

(b) For purposes of division (L)(2)(a)(v) of this section, a municipal corporation was the primary place of business of a limited liability company if, for the limited liability company's taxable year ending in 2003, its income tax liability was greater in that municipal corporation than in any other municipal corporation in Ohio, and that tax liability to that municipal corporation for its taxable year ending in 2003 was at least four hundred thousand dollars.

(M) "Person" includes individuals, firms, companies, joint stock companies, business trusts, estates, trusts, partnerships, limited liability partnerships, limited liability companies, associations, C corporations, S corporations, governmental entities, and any other entity.

(N) "Pass-through entity" means a partnership not treated as an association taxable as a C corporation for federal income tax purposes, a limited liability company not treated as an association taxable as a C corporation for federal income tax purposes, an S corporation, or any other class of entity from which the income or profits of the entity are given pass-through treatment for federal income tax purposes. "Pass-

through entity" does not include a trust, estate, grantor of a grantor trust, or disregarded entity.

(O) "S corporation" means a person that has made an election under subchapter S of Chapter 1 of Subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code for its taxable year.

(P) "Single member limited liability company" means a limited liability company that has one direct member.

(Q) "Limited liability company" means a limited liability company formed under Chapter 1705. of the Revised Code or under the laws of another state.

(R) "Qualifying wages" means wages, as defined in section 3121(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, without regard to any wage limitations, adjusted as follows:

(1) Deduct the following amounts:

(a) Any amount included in wages if the amount constitutes compensation attributable to a plan or program described in section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) Any amount included in wages if the amount constitutes payment on account of a disability related to sickness or an accident paid by a party unrelated to the employer, agent of an employer, or other payer.

(c) Any amount attributable to a nonqualified deferred compensation plan or program described in section 3121(v)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code if the compensation is included in wages and the municipal corporation has, by resolution or ordinance adopted before January 1, 2016, exempted the amount from withholding and tax.

(d) Any amount included in wages if the amount arises from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of a stock option, the exercise of a stock option, or the sale, exchange, or other disposition of stock purchased under a stock option and the municipal corporation has, by resolution or ordinance adopted before January 1, 2016, exempted the amount from withholding and tax.

(e) Any amount included in wages that is exempt income.

(2) Add the following amounts:

(a) Any amount not included in wages solely because the employee was employed by the employer before April 1, 1986.

(b) Any amount not included in wages because the amount arises from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of a stock option, the exercise of a stock option, or the sale, exchange, or other disposition of stock purchased under a stock option and the municipal corporation has not, by resolution or ordinance, exempted the amount from withholding and tax adopted before January 1, 2016. Division (R)(2)(b) of this section applies only to those amounts constituting ordinary income.

(c) Any amount not included in wages if the amount is an amount described in section 401(k), 403(b), or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code. Division (R)(2)(c) of this section applies only to employee contributions and employee deferrals.

(d) Any amount that is supplemental unemployment compensation benefits described in section 3402(o)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code and not included in wages.

(e) Any amount received that is treated as self-employment income for federal tax purposes in accordance with section 1402(a)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(f) Any amount not included in wages if all of the following apply:

(i) For the taxable year the amount is employee compensation that is earned outside of the United States and that either is included in the taxpayer's gross income for federal income tax purposes or would have been included in the taxpayer's gross income for such purposes if the taxpayer did not elect to exclude the income under section 911 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(ii) For no preceding taxable year did the amount constitute wages as defined in section 3121(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(iii) For no succeeding taxable year will the amount constitute wages; and

(iv) For any taxable year the amount has not otherwise been added to wages pursuant to either division (R)(2) of this section or section [718.03](#) of the Revised Code, as that section existed before the effective date of H.B. 5 of the 130th general assembly, March 23, 2015.

(S) "Intangible income" means income of any of the following types: income yield, interest, capital gains, dividends, or other income arising from the ownership, sale, exchange, or other disposition of intangible property including, but not limited to, investments, deposits, money, or credits as those terms are defined in Chapter 5701. of the Revised Code, and patents, copyrights, trademarks, tradenames, investments in real estate investment trusts, investments in regulated investment companies, and appreciation on deferred compensation. "Intangible income" does not include prizes, awards, or other income associated with any lottery winnings, gambling winnings, or other similar games of chance.

(T) "Taxable year" means the corresponding tax reporting period as prescribed for the taxpayer under the Internal Revenue Code.

(U) "Tax administrator" means the individual charged with direct responsibility for administration of an income tax levied by a municipal corporation in accordance with this chapter, and also includes the following:

(1) A municipal corporation acting as the agent of another municipal corporation;

(2) A person retained by a municipal corporation to administer a tax levied by the municipal corporation, but only if the municipal corporation does not compensate the person in whole or in part on a contingency basis;

(3) The central collection agency or the regional income tax agency or their successors in interest, or another entity organized to perform functions similar to those performed by the central collection agency and the regional income tax agency.

(V) "Employer" means a person that is an employer for federal income tax purposes.

(W) "Employee" means an individual who is an employee for federal income tax purposes.

(X) "Other payer" means any person, other than an individual's employer or the employer's agent, that pays an individual any amount included in the federal gross income of the individual. "Other payer" includes casino operators and video lottery terminal sales agents.

(Y) "Calendar quarter" means the three-month period ending on the last day of March, June, September, or December.

(Z) "Form 2106" means internal revenue service form 2106 filed by a taxpayer pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.

(AA) "Municipal corporation" includes a joint economic development district or joint economic development zone that levies an income tax under section [715.691](#), [715.70](#), [715.71](#), or [715.74](#) of the Revised Code.

(BB) "Disregarded entity" means a single member limited liability company, a qualifying subchapter S

subsidiary, or another entity if the company, subsidiary, or entity is a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes.

(CC) "Generic form" means an electronic or paper form that is not prescribed by a particular municipal corporation and that is designed for reporting taxes withheld by an employer, agent of an employer, or other payer, estimated municipal income taxes, or annual municipal income tax liability or for filing a refund claim.

(DD) "Tax return preparer" means any individual described in section 7701(a)(36) of the Internal Revenue Code and 26 C.F.R. 301.7701-15.

(EE) "Ohio business gateway" means the online computer network system, created under section [125.30](#) of the Revised Code, that allows persons to electronically file business reply forms with state agencies and includes any successor electronic filing and payment system.

(FF) "Local board of tax review" and "board of tax review" mean the entity created under section [718.11](#) of the Revised Code.

(GG) "Net operating loss" means a loss incurred by a person in the operation of a trade or business. "Net operating loss" does not include unutilized losses resulting from basis limitations, at-risk limitations, or passive activity loss limitations.

(HH) "Casino operator" and "casino facility" have the same meanings as in section [3772.01](#) of the Revised Code.

(II) "Video lottery terminal" has the same meaning as in section [3770.21](#) of the Revised Code.

(JJ) "Video lottery terminal sales agent" means a lottery sales agent licensed under Chapter 3770. of the Revised Code to conduct video lottery terminals on behalf of the state pursuant to section [3770.21](#) of the Revised Code.

(KK) "Postal service" means the United States postal service.

(LL) "Certified mail," "express mail," "United States mail," "postal service," and similar terms include any delivery service authorized pursuant to section [5703.056](#) of the Revised Code.

(MM) "Postmark date," "date of postmark," and similar terms include the date recorded and marked in the manner described in division (B)(3) of section [5703.056](#) of the Revised Code.

(NN) "Related member" means a person that, with respect to the taxpayer during all or any portion of the taxable year, is either a related entity, a component member as defined in section 1563(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, or a person to or from whom there is attribution of stock ownership in accordance with section 1563(e) of the Internal Revenue Code except, for purposes of determining whether a person is a related member under this division, "twenty per cent" shall be substituted for "5 percent" wherever "5 percent" appears in section 1563(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(OO) "Related entity" means any of the following:

(1) An individual stockholder, or a member of the stockholder's family enumerated in section 318 of the Internal Revenue Code, if the stockholder and the members of the stockholder's family own directly, indirectly, beneficially, or constructively, in the aggregate, at least fifty per cent of the value of the taxpayer's outstanding stock;

(2) A stockholder, or a stockholder's partnership, estate, trust, or corporation, if the stockholder and the stockholder's partnerships, estates, trusts, or corporations own directly, indirectly, beneficially, or constructively, in the aggregate, at least fifty per cent of the value of the taxpayer's outstanding stock;

(3) A corporation, or a party related to the corporation in a manner that would require an attribution of stock from the corporation to the party or from the party to the corporation under division (OO)(4) of this section, provided the taxpayer owns directly, indirectly, beneficially, or constructively, at least fifty per cent of the value of the corporation's outstanding stock;

(4) The attribution rules described in section 318 of the Internal Revenue Code apply for the purpose of determining whether the ownership requirements in divisions (OO)(1) to (3) of this section have been met.

(PP)

(1) "Assessment" means a written finding by the tax administrator that a person has underpaid municipal income tax, or owes penalty and interest, or any combination of tax, penalty, or interest, to the municipal corporation that commences the person's time limitation for making an appeal to the local board of tax review pursuant to section [718.11](#) of the Revised Code, and has "ASSESSMENT" written in all capital letters at the top of such finding.

(2) "Assessment" does not include an informal notice denying a request for refund issued under division (B)(3) of section [718.19](#) of the Revised Code, a billing statement notifying a taxpayer of current or past-due balances owed to the municipal corporation, a tax administrator's request for additional information, a notification to the taxpayer of mathematical errors, or a tax administrator's other written correspondence to a person or taxpayer that does meet the criteria prescribed by division (PP)(1) of this section.

(QQ) "Taxpayers' rights and responsibilities" means the rights provided to taxpayers in sections [718.11](#), [718.12](#), [718.19](#), [718.23](#), [718.36](#), [718.37](#), [718.38](#), [5717.011](#), and [5717.03](#) of the Revised Code and the responsibilities of taxpayers to file, report, withhold, remit, and pay municipal income tax and otherwise comply with Chapter 718. of the Revised Code and resolutions, ordinances, and rules adopted by a municipal corporation for the imposition and administration of a municipal income tax.

(RR) "Qualified municipal corporation" means a municipal corporation that, by resolution or ordinance adopted on or before December 31, 2011, adopted Ohio adjusted gross income, as defined by section [5747.01](#) of the Revised Code, as the income subject to tax for the purposes of imposing a municipal income tax.

(SS)

(1) "Pre-2017 net operating loss carryforward" means any net operating loss incurred in a taxable year beginning before January 1, 2017, to the extent such loss was permitted, by a resolution or ordinance of the municipal corporation that was adopted by the municipal corporation before January 1, 2016, to be carried forward and utilized to offset income or net profit generated in such municipal corporation in future taxable years.

(2) For the purpose of calculating municipal taxable income, any pre-2017 net operating loss carryforward may be carried forward to any taxable year, including taxable years beginning in 2017 or thereafter, for the number of taxable years provided in the resolution or ordinance or until fully utilized, whichever is earlier.

(TT) "Small employer" means any employer that had total revenue of less than five hundred thousand dollars during the preceding taxable year. For purposes of this division, "total revenue" means receipts of any type or kind, including, but not limited to, sales receipts; payments; rents; profits; gains, dividends, and other investment income; compensation; commissions; premiums; money; property; grants; contributions; donations; gifts; program service revenue; patient service revenue; premiums; fees, including premium fees and service fees; tuition payments; unrelated business revenue; reimbursements; any type of payment from a governmental unit, including grants and other allocations; and any other similar receipts reported for federal income tax purposes or under generally accepted accounting principles. "Small employer" does not include

the federal government; any state government, including any state agency or instrumentality; any political subdivision; or any entity treated as a government for financial accounting and reporting purposes.

(UU) "Audit" means the examination of a person or the inspection of the books, records, memoranda, or accounts of a person for the purpose of determining liability for a municipal income tax.

(VV) "Publicly traded partnership" means any partnership, an interest in which is regularly traded on an established securities market. A "publicly traded partnership" may have any number of partners.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 64, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.011 [Operative Until 1/1/2016] Income subject to tax - personal services performed by nonresident on twelve or fewer days.

On and after January 1, 2001, a municipal corporation shall not tax the compensation paid to a nonresident individual for personal services performed by the individual in the municipal corporation on twelve or fewer days in a calendar year unless one of the following applies:

(A) The individual who is an employee of another person; the principal place of business of the individual's employer is located in another municipal corporation in this state that imposes a tax applying to compensation paid to the individual for services performed on those days; and the individual is not liable to that other municipal corporation for tax on the compensation paid for such services.

(B) The individual is a professional entertainer or professional athlete, the promoter of a professional entertainment or sports event, or an employee of such a promoter, all as may be reasonably defined by the municipal corporation.

Repealed by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §2, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Effective Date: 2000 HB483 09-21-2000; 2000 SB287 12-21-2000

718.011 [Operative 1/1/2016] Municipal income tax on qualifying wages paid to an employee for the performance of personal services.

(A) As used in this section:

(1) "Employer" includes a person that is a related member to or of an employer.

(2) "Professional athlete" means an athlete who performs services in a professional athletic event for wages or other remuneration.

(3) "Professional entertainer" means a person who performs services in the professional performing arts for wages or other remuneration on a per-event basis.

(4) "Public figure" means a person of prominence who performs services at discrete events, such as speeches, public appearances, or similar events, for wages or other remuneration on a per-event basis.

(5) "Fixed location" means a permanent place of doing business in this state, such as an office, warehouse, storefront, or similar location owned or controlled by an employer.

(6) "Worksite location" means a construction site or other temporary worksite in this state at which the

employer provides services for more than twenty days during the calendar year. "Worksite location" does not include the home of an employee.

(7) "Principal place of work" means the fixed location to which an employee is required to report for employment duties on a regular and ordinary basis. If the employee is not required to report for employment duties on a regular and ordinary basis to a fixed location, "principal place of work" means the worksite location in this state to which the employee is required to report for employment duties on a regular and ordinary basis. If the employee is not required to report for employment duties on a regular and ordinary basis to a fixed location or worksite location, "principal place of work" means the location in this state at which the employee spends the greatest number of days in a calendar year performing services for or on behalf of the employee's employer.

If there is not a single municipal corporation in which the employee spent the "greatest number of days in a calendar year" performing services for or on behalf of the employer, but instead there are two or more municipal corporations in which the employee spent an identical number of days that is greater than the number of days the employee spent in any other municipal corporation, the employer shall allocate any of the employee's qualifying wages subject to division (B)(1)(a) of this section among those two or more municipal corporations. The allocation shall be made using any fair and reasonable method, including, but not limited to, an equal allocation among such municipal corporations or an allocation based upon the time spent or sales made by the employee in each such municipal corporation. A municipal corporation to which qualifying wages are allocated under this division shall be the employee's "principal place of work" with respect to those qualifying wages for the purposes of this section.

For the purposes of this division, the location at which an employee spends a particular day shall be determined in accordance with division (B)(2) of this section, except that "location" shall be substituted for "municipal corporation" wherever "municipal corporation" appears in that division.

(B)

(1) Subject to divisions (C), (E), (F), and (G) of this section, an employer is not required to withhold municipal income tax on qualifying wages paid to an employee for the performance of personal services in a municipal corporation that imposes such a tax if the employee performed such services in the municipal corporation on twenty or fewer days in a calendar year, unless one of the following conditions applies:

(a) The employee's principal place of work is located in the municipal corporation.

(b) The employee performed services at one or more presumed worksite locations in the municipal corporation. For the purposes of this division, "presumed worksite location" means a construction site or other temporary worksite in this state at which the employer provides services that can reasonably be expected by the employer to last more than twenty days in a calendar year. Services can "reasonably be expected by the employer to last more than twenty days" if either of the following applies at the time the services commence:

(i) The nature of the services are such that it will require more than twenty days of actual services to complete the services;

(ii) The agreement between the employer and its customer to perform services at a location requires the employer to perform actual services at the location for more than twenty days.

(c) The employee is a resident of the municipal corporation and has requested that the employer withhold tax from the employee's qualifying wages as provided in section [718.03](#) of the Revised Code.

(d) The employee is a professional athlete, professional entertainer, or public figure, and the qualifying wages are paid for the performance of services in the employee's capacity as a professional athlete,

professional entertainer, or public figure.

(2) For the purposes of division (B)(1) of this section, an employee shall be considered to have spent a day performing services in a municipal corporation only if the employee spent more time performing services for or on behalf of the employer in that municipal corporation than in any other municipal corporation on that day. For the purposes of determining the amount of time an employee spent in a particular location, the time spent performing one or more of the following activities shall be considered to have been spent at the employee's principal place of work:

- (a) Traveling to the location at which the employee will first perform services for the employer for the day;
- (b) Traveling from a location at which the employee was performing services for the employer to any other location;
- (c) Traveling from any location to another location in order to pick up or load, for the purpose of transportation or delivery, property that has been purchased, sold, assembled, fabricated, repaired, refurbished, processed, remanufactured, or improved by the employee's employer;
- (d) Transporting or delivering property described in division (B)(2)(c) of this section, provided that, upon delivery of the property, the employee does not temporarily or permanently affix the property to real estate owned, used, or controlled by a person other than the employee's employer;
- (e) Traveling from the location at which the employee makes the employee's final delivery or pick-up for the day to either the employee's principal place of work or a location at which the employee will not perform services for the employer.

(C) If the principal place of work of an employee is located in a municipal corporation that imposes an income tax in accordance with this chapter, the exception from withholding requirements described in division (B)(1) of this section shall apply only if, with respect to the employee's qualifying wages described in that division, the employer withholds and remits tax on such qualifying wages to the municipal corporation in which the employee's principal place of work is located.

(D)

(1) Except as provided in division (D)(2) of this section, if, during a calendar year, the number of days an employee spends performing personal services in a municipal corporation exceeds the twenty-day threshold described in division (B)(1) of this section, the employer shall withhold and remit tax to that municipal corporation for any subsequent days in that calendar year on which the employer pays qualifying wages to the employee for personal services performed in that municipal corporation.

(2) An employer required to begin withholding tax for a municipal corporation under division (D)(1) of this section may elect to withhold tax for that municipal corporation for the first twenty days on which the employer paid qualifying wages to the employee for personal services performed in that municipal corporation.

(3) If an employer makes the election described in division (D)(2) of this section, the taxes withheld and paid by such an employer during those first twenty days to the municipal corporation in which the employee's principal place of work is located are refundable to the employee.

(E) Without regard to the number of days in a calendar year on which an employee performs personal services in any municipal corporation, an employer shall withhold municipal income tax on all of the employee's qualifying wages for a taxable year and remit that tax only to the municipal corporation in which the employer's fixed location is located if the employer qualifies as a small employer as defined in section [718.01](#) of the Revised Code.

To determine whether an employer qualifies as a small employer for a taxable year, a tax administrator may require the employer to provide the tax administrator with the employer's federal income tax return for the preceding taxable year.

(F) Divisions (B)(1) and (D) of this section shall not apply to the extent that a tax administrator and an employer enter into an agreement regarding the manner in which the employer shall comply with the requirements of section [718.03](#) of the Revised Code.

(G) In the case of a person performing personal services at a petroleum refinery located in a municipal corporation that imposes a tax on income, an employer is not required to withhold municipal income tax on the qualifying wages of such a person if the person performs those services on twelve or fewer days in a calendar year, unless the principal place of work of the employer is located in another municipal corporation in this state that imposes a tax applying to compensation paid to the person for services performed on those days and the person is not liable to that other municipal corporation for tax on the compensation paid for such services. For the purposes of this division, a petroleum refinery is a facility with a standard industrial classification code facility classification of 2911, petroleum refining.

Notwithstanding division (D) of this section, if, during a calendar year, the number of days an individual performs personal services at a petroleum refinery exceeds twelve, the employer shall withhold tax for the municipal corporation for the first twelve days for which the employer paid qualifying wages to the individual and for all subsequent days in the calendar year on which the individual performed services at the refinery.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.012 [Operative 1/1/2016].

(A)

(1) An individual is presumed to be domiciled in a municipal corporation for all or part of a taxable year if the individual was domiciled in the municipal corporation on the last day of the immediately preceding taxable year or if the tax administrator reasonably concludes that the individual is domiciled in the municipal corporation for all or part of the taxable year.

(2) An individual may rebut the presumption of domicile described in division (A)(1) of this section if the individual establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the individual was not domiciled in the municipal corporation for all or part of the taxable year.

(B) For the purpose of determining whether an individual is domiciled in a municipal corporation for all or part of a taxable year, only the following factors shall be considered:

(1) The location of financial institutions in which the individual or the individual's spouse have any accounts, including, but not limited to, checking, savings, certificates of deposit, or individual retirement accounts;

(2) The location of issuers of credit cards to the individual or the individual's spouse or of any other persons making installment loans to the individual or the individual's spouse;

(3) The location of institutional lenders which have made loans to, or which are guaranteed by, the individual or the individual's spouse;

(4) The location of investment facilities, brokerage firms, realtors, financial advisors, or consultants used by the individual or the individual's spouse;

(5) The location of either the insurance company that issued or the insurance agent that sold any policy of insurance to the individual or the individual's spouse, including, but not limited to, life, health, disability,

automobile, or homeowner's insurance;

(6) The location of law firms, accounting firms, and similar professionals utilized by the individual or the individual's spouse for legal, tax, accounting, financial, or retirement services;

(7) The location of physicians, dentists, osteopaths, optometrists, or other health care providers, or veterinarians utilized by the individual or the individual's spouse;

(8) The location of organizations described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code to which the individual or the individual's spouse make contributions or other payments or in which they participate as a congregant, member, board member, committee member, adviser, or consultant;

(9) The location of burial plots owned by the individual or the individual's spouse;

(10) The location of business ventures or business entities in which the individual or the individual's spouse has a more than twenty-five per cent ownership interest or in which the individual exercises, either individually or jointly, significant control over the affairs of the venture or entity;

(11) The recitation of residency or domicile in a will, trust, or other estate planning document;

(12) The location of the individual's friends, dependents as defined in section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code, and family members other than the individual's spouse, if the individual is not legally separated from the individual's spouse under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance as provided in section 7703(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(13) The location of educational institutions attended by the individual's dependents as defined in section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent that tuition paid to such educational institution is based on the residency of the individual or the individual's spouse in the municipal corporation where the educational institution is located;

(14) The location of trustees, executors, guardians, or other fiduciaries named in estate planning documents of the individual or the individual's spouse;

(15) The location of all businesses at which the individual or the individual's spouse makes purchases of tangible personal property;

(16) The location where the individual married;

(17) The location or identity of recipients of political contributions made by the individual or the individual's spouse;

(18) The number of contact periods the individual has with the municipal corporation. For the purposes of this division, an individual has one "contact period" with a municipal corporation if the individual is away overnight from the individual's abode located outside of the municipal corporation and while away overnight from that abode spends at least some portion, however minimal, of each of two consecutive days in the municipal corporation.

(19) The individual's domicile in other taxable years;

(20) The location at which the individual is registered to vote;

(21) The address on the individual's driver's license;

(22) The location of real estate for which the individual claimed a property tax exemption or reduction allowed on the basis of the individual's residence or domicile;

- (23) The location and value of abodes owned or leased by the individual;
- (24) Declarations, written or oral, made by the individual regarding the individual's residency;
- (25) The primary location at which the individual is employed.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.02 [Operative Until 1/1/2016] Income subject to tax.

This section does not apply to taxpayers that are subject to and required to file reports under Chapter 5745. of the Revised Code.

(A) Except as otherwise provided in division (D) of this section, net profit from a business or profession conducted both within and without the boundaries of a municipal corporation shall be considered as having a taxable situs in such municipal corporation for purposes of municipal income taxation in the same proportion as the average ratio of the following:

(1) The average original cost of the real and tangible personal property owned or used by the taxpayer in the business or profession in such municipal corporation during the taxable period to the average original cost of all of the real and tangible personal property owned or used by the taxpayer in the business or profession during the same period, wherever situated.

As used in the preceding paragraph, real property shall include property rented or leased by the taxpayer and the value of such property shall be determined by multiplying the annual rental thereon by eight;

(2) Wages, salaries, and other compensation paid during the taxable period to persons employed in the business or profession for services performed in such municipal corporation to wages, salaries, and other compensation paid during the same period to persons employed in the business or profession, wherever their services are performed, excluding compensation that is not taxable by the municipal corporation under section [718.011](#) of the Revised Code;

(3) Gross receipts of the business or profession from sales made and services performed during the taxable period in such municipal corporation to gross receipts of the business or profession during the same period from sales and services, wherever made or performed.

If the foregoing apportionment formula does not produce an equitable result, another basis may be substituted, under uniform regulations, so as to produce an equitable result.

(B) As used in division (A) of this section, "sales made in a municipal corporation" mean:

(1) All sales of tangible personal property delivered within such municipal corporation regardless of where title passes if shipped or delivered from a stock of goods within such municipal corporation;

(2) All sales of tangible personal property delivered within such municipal corporation regardless of where title passes even though transported from a point outside such municipal corporation if the taxpayer is regularly engaged through its own employees in the solicitation or promotion of sales within such municipal corporation and the sales result from such solicitation or promotion;

(3) All sales of tangible personal property shipped from a place within such municipal corporation to purchasers outside such municipal corporation regardless of where title passes if the taxpayer is not, through its own employees, regularly engaged in the solicitation or promotion of sales at the place where delivery is made.

(C) Except as otherwise provided in division (D) of this section, net profit from rental activity not constituting a business or profession shall be subject to tax only by the municipal corporation in which the property generating the net profit is located.

(D) This section does not apply to individuals who are residents of the municipal corporation and, except as otherwise provided in section [718.01](#) of the Revised Code, a municipal corporation may impose a tax on all income earned by residents of the municipal corporation to the extent allowed by the United States Constitution.

(E) If, in computing the taxpayer's adjusted federal taxable income, the taxpayer deducted any amount with respect to a stock option granted to an employee, and if the employee is not required to include in income any amount or any portion thereof because it is exempted from taxation under division (H)(10) of section [718.01](#) of the Revised Code and division (A)(2)(d) of section [718.03](#) of the Revised Code by a municipal corporation to which the taxpayer has apportioned a portion of its net profit, the taxpayer shall add the amount that is exempt from taxation to the taxpayer's net profit that was apportioned to that municipal corporation. In no case shall a taxpayer be required to add to its net profit that was apportioned to that municipal corporation any amount other than the amount upon which the employee would be required to pay tax were the amount related to the stock option not exempted from taxation.

This division applies solely for the purpose of making an adjustment to the amount of a taxpayer's net profit that was apportioned to a municipal corporation under divisions (A) and (B) of this section.

Effective Date: 09-26-2003; 12-30-2004; 2007 HB24 12-21-2007

[718.02 \[Operative 1/1/2016\] Income subject to tax.](#)

This section applies to any taxpayer engaged in a business or profession in a municipal corporation that imposes an income tax in accordance with this chapter, unless the taxpayer is an individual who resides in the municipal corporation or the taxpayer is an electric company, combined company, or telephone company that is subject to and required to file reports under Chapter 5745. of the Revised Code.

(A) Except as otherwise provided in division (B) of this section, net profit from a business or profession conducted both within and without the boundaries of a municipal corporation shall be considered as having a taxable situs in the municipal corporation for purposes of municipal income taxation in the same proportion as the average ratio of the following:

(1) The average original cost of the real property and tangible personal property owned or used by the taxpayer in the business or profession in the municipal corporation during the taxable period to the average original cost of all of the real and tangible personal property owned or used by the taxpayer in the business or profession during the same period, wherever situated.

As used in the preceding paragraph, tangible personal or real property shall include property rented or leased by the taxpayer and the value of such property shall be determined by multiplying the annual rental thereon by eight;

(2) Wages, salaries, and other compensation paid during the taxable period to individuals employed in the business or profession for services performed in the municipal corporation to wages, salaries, and other compensation paid during the same period to individuals employed in the business or profession, wherever the individual's services are performed, excluding compensation from which taxes are not required to be withheld under section [718.011](#) of the Revised Code;

(3) Total gross receipts of the business or profession from sales and rentals made and services performed during the taxable period in the municipal corporation to total gross receipts of the business or profession during the same period from sales, rentals, and services, wherever made or performed.

(B)

(1) If the apportionment factors described in division (A) of this section do not fairly represent the extent of a taxpayer's business activity in a municipal corporation, the taxpayer may request, or the tax administrator of the municipal corporation may require, that the taxpayer use, with respect to all or any portion of the income of the taxpayer, an alternative apportionment method involving one or more of the following:

(a) Separate accounting;

(b) The exclusion of one or more of the factors;

(c) The inclusion of one or more additional factors that would provide for a more fair apportionment of the income of the taxpayer to the municipal corporation;

(d) A modification of one or more of the factors.

(2) A taxpayer request to use an alternative apportionment method shall be in writing and shall accompany a tax return, timely filed appeal of an assessment, or timely filed amended tax return. The taxpayer may use the requested alternative method unless the tax administrator denies the request in an assessment issued within the period prescribed by division (A) of section [718.12](#) of the Revised Code.

(3) A tax administrator may require a taxpayer to use an alternative apportionment method as described in division (B)(1) of this section only by issuing an assessment to the taxpayer within the period prescribed by division (A) of section [718.12](#) of the Revised Code.

(4) Nothing in division (B) of this section nullifies or otherwise affects any alternative apportionment arrangement approved by a tax administrator or otherwise agreed upon by both the tax administrator and taxpayer before January 1, 2016.

(C) As used in division (A)(2) of this section, "wages, salaries, and other compensation" includes only wages, salaries, or other compensation paid to an employee for services performed at any of the following locations:

(1) A location that is owned, controlled, or used by, rented to, or under the possession of one of the following:

(a) The employer;

(b) A vendor, customer, client, or patient of the employer, or a related member of such a vendor, customer, client, or patient;

(c) A vendor, customer, client, or patient of a person described in division (C)(1)(b) of this section, or a related member of such a vendor, customer, client, or patient.

(2) Any location at which a trial, appeal, hearing, investigation, inquiry, review, court-martial, or similar administrative, judicial, or legislative matter or proceeding is being conducted, provided that the compensation is paid for services performed for, or on behalf of, the employer or that the employee's presence at the location directly or indirectly benefits the employer;

(3) Any other location, if the tax administrator determines that the employer directed the employee to perform the services at the other location in lieu of a location described in division (C)(1) or (2) of this section solely in order to avoid or reduce the employer's municipal income tax liability. If a tax administrator makes such a determination, the employer may dispute the determination by establishing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the tax administrator's determination was unreasonable.

(D) For the purposes of division (A)(3) of this section, receipts from sales and rentals made and services

performed shall be situated to a municipal corporation as follows:

(1) Gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property shall be situated to the municipal corporation in which the sale originated. For the purposes of this division, a sale of property originates in a municipal corporation if, regardless of where title passes, the property meets any of the following criteria:

(a) The property is shipped to or delivered within the municipal corporation from a stock of goods located within the municipal corporation.

(b) The property is delivered within the municipal corporation from a location outside the municipal corporation, provided the taxpayer is regularly engaged through its own employees in the solicitation or promotion of sales within such municipal corporation and the sales result from such solicitation or promotion.

(c) The property is shipped from a place within the municipal corporation to purchasers outside the municipal corporation, provided that the taxpayer is not, through its own employees, regularly engaged in the solicitation or promotion of sales at the place where delivery is made.

(2) Gross receipts from the sale of services shall be situated to the municipal corporation to the extent that such services are performed in the municipal corporation.

(3) To the extent included in income, gross receipts from the sale of real property located in the municipal corporation shall be situated to the municipal corporation.

(4) To the extent included in income, gross receipts from rents and royalties from real property located in the municipal corporation shall be situated to the municipal corporation.

(5) Gross receipts from rents and royalties from tangible personal property shall be situated to the municipal corporation based upon the extent to which the tangible personal property is used in the municipal corporation.

(E) The net profit received by an individual taxpayer from the rental of real estate owned directly by the individual or by a disregarded entity owned by the individual shall be subject to tax only by the municipal corporation in which the property generating the net profit is located and the municipal corporation in which the individual taxpayer that receives the net profit resides.

A municipal corporation shall allow such taxpayers to elect to use separate accounting for the purpose of calculating net profit situated under this division to the municipal corporation in which the property is located.

(F)

(1) Except as provided in division (F)(2) of this section, commissions received by a real estate agent or broker relating to the sale, purchase, or lease of real estate shall be situated to the municipal corporation in which the real estate is located. Net profit reported by the real estate agent or broker shall be allocated to a municipal corporation based upon the ratio of the commissions the agent or broker received from the sale, purchase, or lease of real estate located in the municipal corporation to the commissions received from the sale, purchase, or lease of real estate everywhere in the taxable year.

(2) An individual who is a resident of a municipal corporation that imposes a municipal income tax shall report the individual's net profit from all real estate activity on the individual's annual tax return for that municipal corporation. The individual may claim a credit for taxes the individual paid on such net profit to another municipal corporation to the extent that such a credit is allowed under the municipal income tax ordinance, or rules of the municipal corporation of residence.

(G) If, in computing a taxpayer's adjusted federal taxable income, the taxpayer deducted any amount with respect to a stock option granted to an employee, and if the employee is not required to include in the

employee's income any such amount or a portion thereof because it is exempted from taxation under divisions (C)(12) and (R)(1)(d) of section [718.01](#) of the Revised Code by a municipal corporation to which the taxpayer has apportioned a portion of its net profit, the taxpayer shall add the amount that is exempt from taxation to the taxpayer's net profit that was apportioned to that municipal corporation. In no case shall a taxpayer be required to add to its net profit that was apportioned to that municipal corporation any amount other than the amount upon which the employee would be required to pay tax were the amount related to the stock option not exempted from taxation.

This division applies solely for the purpose of making an adjustment to the amount of a taxpayer's net profit that was apportioned to a municipal corporation under this section.

(H) When calculating the ratios described in division (A) of this section for the purposes of that division or division (B) of this section, the owner of a disregarded entity shall include in the owner's ratios the property, payroll, and gross receipts of such disregarded entity.

Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Effective Date: 09-26-2003; 12-30-2004; 2007 HB24 12-21-2007

718.021 Refundable credit allowed against income tax imposed by municipal corporation for each qualifying loss sustained by taxpayer.

(A) As used in this section:

(1) "Nonqualified deferred compensation plan" means a compensation plan described in section 3121(v)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2)

(a) Except as provided in division (A)(2)(b) of this section, "qualifying loss" means the excess, if any, of the total amount of compensation the payment of which is deferred pursuant to a nonqualified deferred compensation plan over the total amount of income the taxpayer has recognized for federal income tax purposes for all taxable years on a cumulative basis as compensation with respect to the taxpayer's receipt of money and property attributable to distributions in connection with the nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

(b) If, for one or more taxable years, the taxpayer has not paid to one or more municipal corporations income tax imposed on the entire amount of compensation the payment of which is deferred pursuant to a nonqualified deferred compensation plan, then the "qualifying loss" is the product of the amount resulting from the calculation described in division (A)(2)(a) of this section computed without regard to division (A)(2)(b) of this section and a fraction the numerator of which is the portion of such compensation on which the taxpayer has paid income tax to one or more municipal corporations and the denominator of which is the total amount of compensation the payment of which is deferred pursuant to a nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

(c) With respect to a nonqualified deferred compensation plan, the taxpayer sustains a qualifying loss only in the taxable year in which the taxpayer receives the final distribution of money and property pursuant to that nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

(3) "Qualifying tax rate" means the applicable tax rate for the taxable year for the which the taxpayer paid income tax to a municipal corporation with respect to any portion of the total amount of compensation the payment of which is deferred pursuant to a nonqualified deferred compensation plan. If different tax rates applied for different taxable years, then the "qualifying tax rate" is a weighted average of those different tax

rates. The weighted average shall be based upon the tax paid to the municipal corporation each year with respect to the nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

(B)

(1) Except as provided in division (D) of this section, a refundable credit shall be allowed against the income tax imposed by a municipal corporation for each qualifying loss sustained by a taxpayer during the taxable year. The amount of the credit shall be equal to the product of the qualifying loss and the qualifying tax rate.

(2) A taxpayer shall claim the credit allowed under this section from each municipal corporation to which the taxpayer paid municipal income tax with respect to the nonqualified deferred compensation plan in one or more taxable years.

(3) If a taxpayer has paid tax to more than one municipal corporation with respect to the nonqualified deferred compensation plan, the amount of the credit that a taxpayer may claim from each municipal corporation shall be calculated on the basis of each municipal corporation's proportionate share of the total municipal corporation income tax paid by the taxpayer to all municipal corporations with respect to the nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

(4) In no case shall the amount of the credit allowed under this section exceed the cumulative income tax that a taxpayer has paid to a municipal corporation for all taxable years with respect to the nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

(C)

(1) For purposes of this section, municipal corporation income tax that has been withheld with respect to a nonqualified deferred compensation plan shall be considered to have been paid by the taxpayer with respect to the nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

(2) Any municipal income tax that has been refunded or otherwise credited for the benefit of the taxpayer with respect to a nonqualified deferred compensation plan shall not be considered to have been paid to the municipal corporation by the taxpayer.

(D) The credit allowed under this section is allowed only to the extent the taxpayer's qualifying loss is attributable to:

(1) The insolvency or bankruptcy of the employer who had established the nonqualified deferred compensation plan; or

(2) The employee's failure or inability to satisfy all of the employer's terms and conditions necessary to receive the nonqualified deferred compensation.

Effective Date: 09-26-2003

718.03 [Operative Until 1/1/2016] Withholding taxes from qualifying wages.

(A) As used in this section:

(1) "Other payer" means any person, other than an individual's employer or the employer's agent, that pays an individual any amount included in the federal gross income of the individual.

(2) "Qualifying wages" means wages, as defined in section 3121(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, without regard to any wage limitations, adjusted as follows:

(a) Deduct the following amounts:

- (i) Any amount included in wages if the amount constitutes compensation attributable to a plan or program described in section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code;
 - (ii) For purposes of division (B) of this section, any amount included in wages if the amount constitutes payment on account of sickness or accident disability.
- (b) Add the following amounts:
- (i) Any amount not included in wages solely because the employee was employed by the employer prior to April 1, 1986;
 - (ii) Any amount not included in wages because the amount arises from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of a stock option, the exercise of a stock option, or the sale, exchange, or other disposition of stock purchased under a stock option and the municipal corporation has not, by resolution or ordinance, exempted the amount from withholding and tax. Division (A)(2)(b)(ii) of this section applies only to those amounts constituting ordinary income.
 - (iii) Any amount not included in wages if the amount is an amount described in section 401(k) or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code. Division (A)(2)(b)(iii) of this section applies only to employee contributions and employee deferrals.
 - (iv) Any amount that is supplemental unemployment compensation benefits described in section 3402(o)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code and not included in wages.
- (c) Deduct any amount attributable to a nonqualified deferred compensation plan or program described in section 3121(v)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code if the compensation is included in wages and has, by resolution or ordinance, been exempted from taxation by the municipal corporation.
- (d) Deduct any amount included in wages if the amount arises from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of a stock option, the exercise of a stock option, or the sale, exchange, or other disposition of stock purchased under a stock option and the municipal corporation has, by resolution or ordinance, exempted the amount from withholding and tax.
- (B) Except as provided in division (F) of this section, for taxable years beginning after 2003, no municipal corporation shall require any employer or any agent of any employer or any other payer, to withhold tax with respect to any amount other than qualifying wages. Nothing in this section prohibits an employer from withholding tax on a basis greater than qualifying wages.
- (C) An employer is not required to make any withholding with respect to an individual's disqualifying disposition of an incentive stock option if, at the time of the disqualifying disposition, the individual is not an employee of the corporation with respect to whose stock the option has been issued.
- (D)
- (1) An employee is not relieved from liability for a tax by the failure of the employer to withhold the tax as required by a municipal corporation or by the employer's exemption from the requirement to withhold the tax.
 - (2) The failure of an employer to remit to the municipal corporation the tax withheld relieves the employee from liability for that tax unless the employee colluded with the employer in connection with the failure to remit the tax withheld.
- (E) Compensation deferred before June 26, 2003, is not subject to any municipal corporation income tax or municipal income tax withholding requirement to the extent the deferred compensation does not constitute qualifying wages at the time the deferred compensation is paid or distributed.

(F) A municipal corporation may require a casino facility or a casino operator, as defined in Section 6(C)(9) of Article XV, Ohio Constitution, and section [3772.01](#) of the Revised Code, respectively, or a lottery sales agent conducting video lottery terminals on behalf of the state to withhold and remit tax with respect to amounts other than qualifying wages.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No.126, HB 386, §1, eff. 6/11/2012.

Effective Date: 09-26-2003; 2007 HB119 07-01-2007

718.03 [Operative 1/1/2016] Withholding taxes from qualifying wages.

(A) (

(1) Each employer, agent of an employer, or other payer located or doing business in a municipal corporation that imposes a tax on income in accordance with this chapter shall withhold from each employee an amount equal to the qualifying wages of the employee earned by the employee in the municipal corporation multiplied by the applicable rate of the municipal corporation's income tax, except for qualifying wages for which withholding is not required under section [718.011](#) of the Revised Code or division (D) or (F) of this section. An employer, agent of an employer, or other payer shall deduct and withhold the tax from qualifying wages on the date that the employer, agent, or other payer directly, indirectly, or constructively pays the qualifying wages to, or credits the qualifying wages to the benefit of, the employee.

(2) In addition to withholding the amounts required under division (A)(1) of this section, an employer, agent of an employer, or other payer may also deduct and withhold, on the request of an employee, taxes for the municipal corporation in which the employee is a resident.

(B)

(1) Except as provided in division (B)(2) of this section, an employer, agent of an employer, or other payer shall remit to the tax administrator of a municipal corporation the greater of the income taxes deducted and withheld or the income taxes required to be deducted and withheld by the employer, agent, or other payer according to the following schedule:

(a) Taxes required to be deducted and withheld shall be remitted monthly to the tax administrator if the total taxes deducted and withheld or required to be deducted and withheld by the employer, agent, or other payer on behalf of the municipal corporation in the preceding calendar year exceeded two thousand three hundred ninety-nine dollars, or if the total amount of taxes deducted and withheld or required to be deducted and withheld on behalf of the municipal corporation in any month of the preceding calendar quarter exceeded two hundred dollars.

Payment under division (B)(1)(a) of this section shall be made so that the payment is received by the tax administrator not later than fifteen days after the last day of each month.

(b) Any employer, agent of an employer, or other payer not required to make payments under division (B)(1)(a) of this section of taxes required to be deducted and withheld shall make quarterly payments to the tax administrator not later than the fifteenth day of the month following the end of each calendar quarter.

(2) Notwithstanding division (B)(1) of this section, a municipal corporation may require, by resolution, ordinance, or rule, an employer, agent of an employer, or other payer to do any of the following:

(a) Remit taxes deducted and withheld semimonthly to the tax administrator if the total taxes deducted and withheld or required to be deducted and withheld on behalf of the municipal corporation in the preceding calendar year exceeded eleven thousand nine hundred ninety-nine dollars, or if the total amount of taxes deducted and withheld or required to be deducted and withheld on behalf of the municipal corporation in any

month of the preceding calendar year exceeded one thousand dollars. The payment under division (B)(2)(a) of this section shall be made so that the payment is received by the tax administrator not later than one of the following:

(i) If the taxes were deducted and withheld or required to be deducted and withheld during the first fifteen days of a month, the third banking day after the fifteenth day of that month;

(ii) If the taxes were deducted and withheld or required to be deducted and withheld after the fifteenth day of a month and before the first day of the immediately following month, the third banking day after the last day of that month.

(b) Make payment by electronic funds transfer to the tax administrator of all taxes deducted and withheld on behalf of the municipal corporation if the employer, agent of an employer, or other payer is required to make payments electronically for the purpose of paying federal taxes withheld on payments to employees under section 6302 of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 C.F.R. 31.6302-1, or any other federal statute or regulation. The payment of tax by electronic funds transfer under this division does not affect an employer's, agent's, or other payer's obligation to file any return as required under this section.

(C) An employer, agent of an employer, or other payer shall make and file a return showing the amount of tax withheld by the employer, agent, or other payer from the qualifying wages of each employee and remitted to the tax administrator. Unless the tax administrator requires all individual taxpayers to file a tax return under section [718.05](#) of the Revised Code, a return filed by an employer, agent, or other payer under this division shall be accepted by a tax administrator and municipal corporation as the return required of an employee whose sole income subject to the tax under this chapter is the qualifying wages reported by the employee's employer, agent of an employer, or other payer.

(D) An employer, agent of an employer, or other payer is not required to withhold municipal income tax with respect to an individual's disqualifying disposition of an incentive stock option if, at the time of the disqualifying disposition, the individual is not an employee of either the corporation with respect to whose stock the option has been issued or of such corporation's successor entity.

(E)

(1) An employee is not relieved from liability for a tax by the failure of the employer, agent of an employer, or other payer to withhold the tax as required under this chapter or by the employer's, agent's, or other payer's exemption from the requirement to withhold the tax.

(2) The failure of an employer, agent of an employer, or other payer to remit to the municipal corporation the tax withheld relieves the employee from liability for that tax unless the employee colluded with the employer, agent, or other payer in connection with the failure to remit the tax withheld.

(F) Compensation deferred before June 26, 2003, is not subject to any municipal corporation income tax or municipal income tax withholding requirement to the extent the deferred compensation does not constitute qualifying wages at the time the deferred compensation is paid or distributed.

(G) Each employer, agent of an employer, or other payer required to withhold taxes is liable for the payment of that amount required to be withheld, whether or not such taxes have been withheld, and such amount shall be deemed to be held in trust for the municipal corporation until such time as the withheld amount is remitted to the tax administrator.

(H) On or before the last day of February of each year, an employer shall file a withholding reconciliation return with the tax administrator listing the names, addresses, and social security numbers of all employees from whose qualifying wages tax was withheld or should have been withheld for the municipal corporation during the preceding calendar year, the amount of tax withheld, if any, from each such employee, the total

amount of qualifying wages paid to such employee during the preceding calendar year, the name of every other municipal corporation for which tax was withheld or should have been withheld from such employee during the preceding calendar year, any other information required for federal income tax reporting purposes on Internal Revenue Service form W-2 or its equivalent form with respect to such employee, and other information as may be required by the tax administrator.

(I) The officer or the employee of the employer, agent of an employer, or other payer with control or direct supervision of or charged with the responsibility for withholding the tax or filing the reports and making payments as required by this section, shall be personally liable for a failure to file a report or pay the tax due as required by this section. The dissolution of an employer, agent of an employer, or other payer does not discharge the officer's or employee's liability for a failure of the employer, agent of an employer, or other payer to file returns or pay any tax due.

(J) An employer is required to deduct and withhold municipal income tax on tips and gratuities received by the employer's employees and constituting qualifying wages only to the extent that the tips and gratuities are under the employer's control. For the purposes of this division, a tip or gratuity is under the employer's control if the tip or gratuity is paid by the customer to the employer for subsequent remittance to the employee, or if the customer pays the tip or gratuity by credit card, debit card, or other electronic means.

(K) A tax administrator shall consider any tax withheld by an employer at the request of an employee when such tax is not otherwise required to be withheld by this chapter to be tax required to be withheld and remitted for the purposes of this section.

Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No. 126, HB 386, §1, eff. 6/11/2012.

Effective Date: 09-26-2003; 2007 HB119 07-01-2007

718.031 [Operative 1/1/2016] Withholding by casinos and lottery sales agents.

(A) A municipal corporation shall require a casino facility or a casino operator, as defined in Section 6(C)(9) of Article XV, Ohio Constitution, and section [3772.01](#) of the Revised Code, respectively, or a lottery sales agent conducting video lottery terminals on behalf of the state to withhold and remit municipal income tax with respect to amounts other than qualifying wages as provided in this section.

(B) If a person's winnings at a casino facility are an amount for which reporting to the internal revenue service of the amount is required by section 6041 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, the casino operator shall deduct and withhold municipal income tax from the person's winnings at the rate of the tax imposed by the municipal corporation in which the casino facility is located.

(C) Amounts deducted and withheld by a casino operator are held in trust for the benefit of the municipal corporation to which the tax is owed.

(1) On or before the tenth day of each month, the casino operator shall file a return electronically with the tax administrator of the municipal corporation, providing the name, address, and social security number of the person from whose winnings amounts were deducted and withheld, the amount of each such deduction and withholding during the preceding calendar month, the amount of the winnings from which each such amount was withheld, the type of casino gaming that resulted in such winnings, and any other information required by the tax administrator. With this return, the casino operator shall remit electronically to the municipal corporation all amounts deducted and withheld during the preceding month.

(2) Annually, on or before the thirty-first day of January, a casino operator shall file an annual return

electronically with the tax administrator of the municipal corporation in which the casino facility is located, indicating the total amount deducted and withheld during the preceding calendar year. The casino operator shall remit electronically with the annual return any amount that was deducted and withheld and that was not previously remitted. If the name, address, or social security number of a person or the amount deducted and withheld with respect to that person was omitted on a monthly return for that reporting period, that information shall be indicated on the annual return.

(3) Annually, on or before the thirty-first day of January, a casino operator shall issue an information return to each person with respect to whom an amount has been deducted and withheld during the preceding calendar year. The information return shall show the total amount of municipal income tax deducted from the person's winnings during the preceding year. The casino operator shall provide to the tax administrator a copy of each information return issued under this division. The administrator may require that such copies be transmitted electronically.

(4) A casino operator that fails to file a return and remit the amounts deducted and withheld shall be personally liable for the amount withheld and not remitted. Such personal liability extends to any penalty and interest imposed for the late filing of a return or the late payment of tax deducted and withheld.

(5) If a casino operator sells the casino facility or otherwise quits the casino business, the amounts deducted and withheld along with any penalties and interest thereon are immediately due and payable. The successor shall withhold an amount of the purchase money that is sufficient to cover the amounts deducted and withheld along with any penalties and interest thereon until the predecessor casino operator produces either of the following:

(a) A receipt from the tax administrator showing that the amounts deducted and withheld and penalties and interest thereon have been paid;

(b) A certificate from the tax administrator indicating that no amounts are due.

If the successor fails to withhold purchase money, the successor is personally liable for the payment of the amounts deducted and withheld and penalties and interest thereon.

(6) The failure of a casino operator to deduct and withhold the required amount from a person's winnings does not relieve that person from liability for the municipal income tax with respect to those winnings.

(D) If a person's prize award from a video lottery terminal is an amount for which reporting to the internal revenue service is required by section 6041 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, the video lottery sales agent shall deduct and withhold municipal income tax from the person's prize award at the rate of the tax imposed by the municipal corporation in which the video lottery terminal facility is located.

(E) Amounts deducted and withheld by a video lottery sales agent are held in trust for the benefit of the municipal corporation to which the tax is owed.

(1) The video lottery sales agent shall issue to a person from whose prize award an amount has been deducted and withheld a receipt for the amount deducted and withheld, and shall obtain from the person receiving a prize award the person's name, address, and social security number in order to facilitate the preparation of returns required by this section.

(2) On or before the tenth day of each month, the video lottery sales agent shall file a return electronically with the tax administrator of the municipal corporation providing the names, addresses, and social security numbers of the persons from whose prize awards amounts were deducted and withheld, the amount of each such deduction and withholding during the preceding calendar month, the amount of the prize award from which each such amount was withheld, and any other information required by the tax administrator. With the return, the video lottery sales agent shall remit electronically to the tax administrator all amounts deducted

and withheld during the preceding month.

(3) A video lottery sales agent shall maintain a record of all receipts issued under division (E) of this section and shall make those records available to the tax administrator upon request. Such records shall be maintained in accordance with section [5747.17](#) of the Revised Code and any rules adopted pursuant thereto.

(4) Annually, on or before the thirty-first day of January, each video lottery terminal sales agent shall file an annual return electronically with the tax administrator of the municipal corporation in which the facility is located indicating the total amount deducted and withheld during the preceding calendar year. The video lottery sales agent shall remit electronically with the annual return any amount that was deducted and withheld and that was not previously remitted. If the name, address, or social security number of a person or the amount deducted and withheld with respect to that person was omitted on a monthly return for that reporting period, that information shall be indicated on the annual return.

(5) Annually, on or before the thirty-first day of January, a video lottery sales agent shall issue an information return to each person with respect to whom an amount has been deducted and withheld during the preceding calendar year. The information return shall show the total amount of municipal income tax deducted and withheld from the person's prize award by the video lottery sales agent during the preceding year. A video lottery sales agent shall provide to the tax administrator of the municipal corporation a copy of each information return issued under this division. The tax administrator may require that such copies be transmitted electronically.

(6) A video lottery sales agent who fails to file a return and remit the amounts deducted and withheld is personally liable for the amount deducted and withheld and not remitted. Such personal liability extends to any penalty and interest imposed for the late filing of a return or the late payment of tax deducted and withheld.

(F) If a video lottery sales agent ceases to operate video lottery terminals, the amounts deducted and withheld along with any penalties and interest thereon are immediately due and payable. The successor of the video lottery sales agent that purchases the video lottery terminals from the agent shall withhold an amount from the purchase money that is sufficient to cover the amounts deducted and withheld and any penalties and interest thereon until the predecessor video lottery sales agent operator produces either of the following:

(1) A receipt from the tax administrator showing that the amounts deducted and withheld and penalties and interest thereon have been paid;

(2) A certificate from the tax administrator indicating that no amounts are due.

If the successor fails to withhold purchase money, the successor is personally liable for the payment of the amounts deducted and withheld and penalties and interest thereon.

(G) The failure of a video lottery sales agent to deduct and withhold the required amount from a person's prize award does not relieve that person from liability for the municipal income tax with respect to that prize award.

(H) If a casino operator or lottery sales agent files a return late, fails to file a return, remits amounts deducted and withheld late, or fails to remit amounts deducted and withheld as required under this section, the tax administrator of a municipal corporation may impose the following applicable penalty:

(1) For the late remittance of, or failure to remit, tax deducted and withheld under this section, a penalty equal to fifty per cent of the tax deducted and withheld;

(2) For the failure to file, or the late filing of, a monthly or annual return, a penalty of five hundred dollars for each return not filed or filed late. Interest shall accrue on past due amounts deducted and withheld at the

rate prescribed in section [5703.47](#) of the Revised Code.

(I) Amounts deducted and withheld on behalf of a municipal corporation shall be allowed as a credit against payment of the tax imposed by the municipal corporation and shall be treated as taxes paid for purposes of section [718.08](#) of the Revised Code. This division applies only to the person for whom the amount is deducted and withheld.

(J) The tax administrator shall prescribe the forms of the receipts and returns required under this section.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

[718.04 \[Operative Until 1/1/2016\] Member or employee of Ohio general assembly excluded from tax.](#)

(A) No municipal corporation other than the municipal corporation of residence shall levy a tax on the income of any member or employee of the Ohio general assembly including the lieutenant governor which income is received as a result of services rendered as such member or employee and is paid from appropriated funds of this state.

(B) No municipal corporation other than the municipal corporation of residence and the city of Columbus shall levy a tax on the income of the chief justice or a justice of the supreme court received as a result of services rendered as the chief justice or justice. No municipal corporation other than the municipal corporation of residence shall levy a tax on the income of a judge sitting by assignment of the chief justice or on the income of a district court of appeals judge sitting in multiple locations within the district, received as a result of services rendered as a judge.

Renumbered as § [718.50](#) by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Amended by 128th General Assembly File No. 9, HB 1, §101.01, eff. 10/16/2009.

Effective Date: 02-21-1967

[718.04 \[Operative 1/1/2016\] Authority for tax on income and withholding tax.](#)

(A) Notwithstanding division (A) of section [715.013](#) of the Revised Code, a municipal corporation may levy a tax on income and a withholding tax if such taxes are levied in accordance with the provisions and limitations specified in this chapter. On or after January 1, 2016, the ordinance or resolution levying such taxes, as adopted or amended by the legislative authority of the municipal corporation, shall include all of the following:

(1) A statement that the tax is an annual tax levied on the income of every person residing in or earning or receiving income in the municipal corporation and that the tax shall be measured by municipal taxable income;

(2) A statement that the municipal corporation is levying the tax in accordance with the limitations specified in this chapter and that the resolution or ordinance thereby incorporates the provisions of this chapter;

(3) The rate of the tax;

(4) Whether, and the extent to which, a credit, as described in division (D) of this section, will be allowed against the tax;

(5) The purpose or purposes of the tax;

(6) Any other provision necessary for the administration of the tax, provided that the provision does not conflict with any provision of this chapter.

(B) Any municipal corporation that, on or before March 23, 2015, levies an income tax at a rate in excess of one per cent may continue to levy the tax at the rate specified in the original ordinance or resolution, provided that such rate continues in effect as specified in the original ordinance or resolution.

(C)

(1) No municipal corporation shall tax income at other than a uniform rate.

(2) Except as provided in division (B) of this section, no municipal corporation shall levy a tax on income at a rate in excess of one per cent without having obtained the approval of the excess by a majority of the electors of the municipality voting on the question at a general, primary, or special election. The legislative authority of the municipal corporation shall file with the board of elections at least ninety days before the day of the election a copy of the ordinance together with a resolution specifying the date the election is to be held and directing the board of elections to conduct the election. The ballot shall be in the following form: "Shall the Ordinance providing for a... per cent levy on income for (Brief description of the purpose of the proposed levy) be passed?"

FOR THE INCOME TAX

AGAINST THE INCOME TAX"

In the event of an affirmative vote, the proceeds of the levy may be used only for the specified purpose.

(D) A municipal corporation may, by ordinance or resolution, grant a credit to residents of the municipal corporation for all or a portion of the taxes paid to any municipal corporation, in this state or elsewhere, by the resident or by a pass-through entity owned, directly or indirectly, by a resident, on the resident's distributive or proportionate share of the income of the pass-through entity. A municipal corporation is not required to refund taxes not paid to the municipal corporation.

(E) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a municipal corporation that levies an income tax in effect for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2016, may continue to administer and enforce the provisions of such tax for all taxable years beginning before January 1, 2016, provided that the provisions of such tax are consistent with this chapter as it existed prior to March 23, 2015.

(F) Nothing in this chapter authorizes a municipal corporation to levy a tax on income, or to administer or collect such a tax or penalties or interest related to such a tax, contrary to the provisions and limitations specified in this chapter. No municipal corporation shall enforce an ordinance or resolution that conflicts with the provisions of this chapter.

(G)

(1) Division (G) of this section applies to a municipal corporation that, at the time of entering into a written agreement under division (G)(2) of this section, shares the same territory as a city, local, or exempted village school district, to the extent that not more than thirty per cent of the territory of the municipal corporation is located outside the school district and a portion of the territory of the school district that is not located within the municipal corporation is located within another municipal corporation having a population of four hundred thousand or more according to the federal decennial census most recently completed before the agreement is entered into under division (G)(2) of this section.

(2) The legislative authority of a municipal corporation to which division (G) of this section applies may propose to the electors an income tax, one of the purposes of which shall be to provide financial assistance to the school district described in division (G)(1) of this section. Prior to proposing the tax, the legislative authority shall negotiate and enter into a written agreement with the board of education of that school district specifying the tax rate; the percentage or amount of tax revenue to be paid to the school district or the method of establishing or determining that percentage or amount, which may be subject to change periodically; the purpose for which the school district will use the money; the first year the tax will be levied; the date of the election on the question of the tax; and the method and schedule by which, and the conditions under which, the municipal corporation will make payments to the school district. The tax shall otherwise comply with the provisions and limitations specified in this chapter.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 64, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.041 [Operative Until 1/1/2016] Termination of courts' jurisdiction to hear cases concerning recovery of tax on exempt income.

As of November 19, 1965, the jurisdiction of the courts of Ohio to hear and determine actions for the recovery of taxes on income that is exempt under section [718.04](#) of the Revised Code shall terminate.

Repealed by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §2, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Effective Date: 07-26-2000

718.05 [Operative Until 1/1/2016] Filing date for return.

(A) As used in this section:

(1) "Generic form" means an electronic or paper form designed for reporting estimated municipal income taxes and annual municipal income tax liability or for filing a refund claim that is not prescribed by a particular municipal corporation for the reporting of that municipal corporation's tax on income.

(2) "Return preparer" means any person other than a taxpayer that is authorized by a taxpayer to complete or file an income tax return, report, or other document for or on behalf of the taxpayer.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in division (D) of this section or section [718.051](#) of the Revised Code, a municipal corporation shall not require a taxpayer to file an annual income tax return or report on any date before the filing date for the corresponding tax reporting period as prescribed for such a taxpayer under the Internal Revenue Code.

(C)

(1) On and after January 1, 2001, any municipal corporation that requires taxpayers to file income tax returns, reports, or other documents shall accept for filing a generic form of such a return, report, or document if the generic form, once completed and filed, contains all of the information required to be submitted with the municipal corporation's prescribed returns, reports, or documents, and if the taxpayer or return preparer filing the generic form otherwise complies with rules or ordinances of the municipal corporation governing the filing of returns, reports, or documents.

(2) Any municipal corporation that requires taxpayers to file income tax returns, reports, or other documents

requiring the signature of a return preparer shall accept a facsimile of such a signature in lieu of a manual signature.

(3) On any annual municipal income tax return, a box or other space shall be included whereby a taxpayer may elect to authorize a return preparer to communicate with the tax administrator about matters pertaining to the return. The return or instructions accompanying the return shall indicate that, by making the election, the taxpayer authorizes the tax administrator to contact the return preparer concerning questions that arise during the processing of the return and authorizes the return preparer only to provide the administrator with information that is missing from the return, to contact the administrator for information about the processing of the return or the status of the taxpayer's refund or payments, and to respond to notices about mathematical errors, offsets, or return preparation that the taxpayer has received from the administrator and has shown to the return preparer.

(D) Except as otherwise provided in section [718.051](#) of the Revised Code, beginning January 1, 2001, any taxpayer that has requested an extension for filing a federal income tax return may request an extension for the filing of a municipal income tax return. The taxpayer shall make the request by filing a copy of the taxpayer's request for a federal filing extension with the individual or office charged with the administration of the municipal income tax. The request for extension shall be filed not later than the last day for filing the municipal income tax return as prescribed by ordinance or rule of the municipal corporation and division (B) of this section. The extended due date of the municipal income tax return shall be the last day of the month following the month to which the due date of the federal income tax return has been extended. A municipal corporation may deny a taxpayer's request for extension only if the taxpayer fails to timely file the request, fails to file a copy of the request for the federal extension, owes the municipal corporation any delinquent income tax or any penalty, interest, assessment, or other charge for the late payment or nonpayment of income tax, or has failed to file any required income tax return, report, or other related document for a prior tax period. The granting of an extension for filing a municipal corporation income tax return does not extend the last date for paying the tax without penalty unless the municipal corporation grants an extension of that date.

Repealed by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §2, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Effective Date: 09-26-2003; 2007 HB224 03-24-2008

[718.05 \[Operative 1/1/2016\] Annual return; filing.](#)

(A) An annual return with respect to the income tax levied by a municipal corporation shall be completed and filed by every taxpayer for any taxable year for which the taxpayer is liable for the tax. If the total credit allowed against the tax as described in division (D) of section [718.04](#) of the Revised Code for the year is equal to or exceeds the tax imposed by the municipal corporation, no return shall be required unless the municipal ordinance or resolution levying the tax requires the filing of a return in such circumstances.

(B) If an individual is deceased, any return or notice required of that individual shall be completed and filed by that decedent's executor, administrator, or other person charged with the property of that decedent.

(C) If an individual is unable to complete and file a return or notice required by a municipal corporation in accordance with this chapter, the return or notice required of that individual shall be completed and filed by the individual's duly authorized agent, guardian, conservator, fiduciary, or other person charged with the care of the person or property of that individual.

(D) Returns or notices required of an estate or a trust shall be completed and filed by the fiduciary of the estate or trust.

(E) No municipal corporation shall deny spouses the ability to file a joint return.

(F)

(1) Each return required to be filed under this section shall contain the signature of the taxpayer or the taxpayer's duly authorized agent and of the person who prepared the return for the taxpayer, and shall include the taxpayer's social security number or taxpayer identification number. Each return shall be verified by a declaration under penalty of perjury.

(2) A tax administrator may require a taxpayer who is an individual to include, with each annual return, amended return, or request for refund required under this section, copies of only the following documents: all of the taxpayer's Internal Revenue Service form W-2, "Wage and Tax Statements," including all information reported on the taxpayer's federal W-2, as well as taxable wages reported or withheld for any municipal corporation; the taxpayer's Internal Revenue Service form 1040 or, in the case of a return or request required by a qualified municipal corporation, Ohio form IT-1040; and, with respect to an amended tax return or refund request, any other documentation necessary to support the refund request or the adjustments made in the amended return. An individual taxpayer who files the annual return required by this section electronically is not required to provide paper copies of any of the foregoing to the tax administrator unless the tax administrator requests such copies after the return has been filed.

(3) A tax administrator may require a taxpayer that is not an individual to include, with each annual net profit return, amended net profit return, or request for refund required under this section, copies of only the following documents: the taxpayer's Internal Revenue Service form 1041, form 1065, form 1120, form 1120-REIT, form 1120F, or form 1120S, and, with respect to an amended tax return or refund request, any other documentation necessary to support the refund request or the adjustments made in the amended return.

A taxpayer that is not an individual and that files an annual net profit return electronically through the Ohio business gateway or in some other manner shall either mail the documents required under this division to the tax administrator at the time of filing or, if electronic submission is available, submit the documents electronically through the Ohio business gateway. The department of taxation shall publish a method of electronically submitting the documents required under this division through the Ohio business gateway on or before January 1, 2016. The department shall transmit all documents submitted electronically under this division to the appropriate tax administrator.

(4) After a taxpayer files a tax return, the tax administrator may request, and the taxpayer shall provide, any information, statements, or documents required by the municipal corporation to determine and verify the taxpayer's municipal income tax liability. The requirements imposed under division (F) of this section apply regardless of whether the taxpayer files on a generic form or on a form prescribed by the tax administrator.

(G)

(1)

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, each individual income tax return required to be filed under this section shall be completed and filed as required by the tax administrator on or before the date prescribed for the filing of state individual income tax returns under division (G) of section [5747.08](#) of the Revised Code. The taxpayer shall complete and file the return or notice on forms prescribed by the tax administrator or on generic forms, together with remittance made payable to the municipal corporation or tax administrator. No remittance is required if the amount shown to be due is ten dollars or less.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, each annual net profit return required to be filed under this section by a taxpayer that is not an individual shall be completed and filed as required by the tax

administrator on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the end of the taxpayer's taxable year. The taxpayer shall complete and file the return or notice on forms prescribed by the tax administrator or on generic forms, together with remittance made payable to the municipal corporation or tax administrator. No remittance is required if the amount shown to be due is ten dollars or less.

(2)

(a) Any taxpayer that has duly requested an automatic six-month extension for filing the taxpayer's federal income tax return shall automatically receive an extension for the filing of a municipal income tax return. The extended due date of the municipal income tax return shall be the fifteenth day of the tenth month after the last day of the taxable year to which the return relates.

(b) A taxpayer that has not requested or received a six-month extension for filing the taxpayer's federal income tax return may request that the tax administrator grant the taxpayer a six-month extension of the date for filing the taxpayer's municipal income tax return. If the request is received by the tax administrator on or before the date the municipal income tax return is due, the tax administrator shall grant the taxpayer's requested extension.

(c) An extension of time to file under division (G)(2) of this section is not an extension of the time to pay any tax due unless the tax administrator grants an extension of that date.

(3) If the tax commissioner extends for all taxpayers the date for filing state income tax returns under division (G) of section [5747.08](#) of the Revised Code, a taxpayer shall automatically receive an extension for the filing of a municipal income tax return. The extended due date of the municipal income tax return shall be the same as the extended due date of the state income tax return.

(4) If the tax administrator considers it necessary in order to ensure the payment of the tax imposed by the municipal corporation in accordance with this chapter, the tax administrator may require taxpayers to file returns and make payments otherwise than as provided in this section, including taxpayers not otherwise required to file annual returns.

(5) To the extent that any provision in this division conflicts with any provision in section [718.052](#) of the Revised Code, the provision in that section prevails.

(H)

(1) For taxable years beginning after 2015, a municipal corporation shall not require a taxpayer to remit tax with respect to net profits if the amount due is less than ten dollars.

(2) Any taxpayer not required to remit tax to a municipal corporation for a taxable year pursuant to division (H)(1) of this section shall file with the municipal corporation an annual net profit return under division (F)(3) of this section.

(I) This division shall not apply to payments required to be made under division (B)(1)(a) or (2)(a) of section [718.03](#) of the Revised Code.

(1) If any report, claim, statement, or other document required to be filed, or any payment required to be made, within a prescribed period or on or before a prescribed date under this chapter is delivered after that period or that date by United States mail to the tax administrator or other municipal official with which the report, claim, statement, or other document is required to be filed, or to which the payment is required to be made, the date of the postmark stamped on the cover in which the report, claim, statement, or other document, or payment is mailed shall be deemed to be the date of delivery or the date of payment. "The date of postmark" means, in the event there is more than one date on the cover, the earliest date imprinted on the cover by the postal service.

(2) If a payment is required to be made by electronic funds transfer, the payment is considered to be made when the payment is credited to an account designated by the tax administrator for the receipt of tax payments, except that, when a payment made by electronic funds transfer is delayed due to circumstances not under the control of the taxpayer, the payment is considered to be made when the taxpayer submitted the payment.

(J) The amounts withheld by an employer, the agent of an employer, or an other payer as described in section [718.03](#) of the Revised Code shall be allowed to the recipient of the compensation as credits against payment of the tax imposed on the recipient by the municipal corporation, unless the amounts withheld were not remitted to the municipal corporation and the recipient colluded with the employer, agent, or other payer in connection with the failure to remit the amounts withheld.

(K) Each return required by a municipal corporation to be filed in accordance with this section shall include a box that the taxpayer may check to authorize another person, including a tax return preparer who prepared the return, to communicate with the tax administrator about matters pertaining to the return. The return or instructions accompanying the return shall indicate that by checking the box the taxpayer authorizes the tax administrator to contact the preparer or other person concerning questions that arise during the examination or other review of the return and authorizes the preparer or other person only to provide the tax administrator with information that is missing from the return, to contact the tax administrator for information about the examination or other review of the return or the status of the taxpayer's refund or payments, and to respond to notices about mathematical errors, offsets, or return preparation that the taxpayer has received from the tax administrator and has shown to the preparer or other person.

(L) The tax administrator of a municipal corporation shall accept for filing a generic form of any income tax return, report, or document required by the municipal corporation in accordance with this chapter, provided that the generic form, once completed and filed, contains all of the information required by ordinance, resolution, or rules adopted by the municipal corporation or tax administrator, and provided that the taxpayer or tax return preparer filing the generic form otherwise complies with the provisions of this chapter and of the municipal corporation ordinance or resolution governing the filing of returns, reports, or documents.

(M) When income tax returns, reports, or other documents require the signature of a tax return preparer, the tax administrator shall accept a facsimile of such a signature in lieu of a manual signature.

(N)

(1) As used in this division, "worksite location" has the same meaning as in section [718.011](#) of the Revised Code.

(2) A person may notify a tax administrator that the person does not expect to be a taxpayer with respect to the municipal corporation for a taxable year if both of the following conditions apply:

(a) The person was required to file a tax return with the municipal corporation for the immediately preceding taxable year because the person performed services at a worksite location within that municipal corporation.

(b) The person no longer provides services in the municipal corporation and does not expect to be subject to the municipal corporation's income tax for the taxable year.

The person shall provide the notice in a signed affidavit that briefly explains the person's circumstances, including the location of the previous worksite location and the last date on which the person performed services or made any sales within the municipal corporation. The affidavit also shall include the following statement: "The affiant has no plans to perform any services within the municipal corporation, make any sales in the municipal corporation, or otherwise become subject to the tax levied by the municipal corporation during the taxable year. If the affiant does become subject to the tax levied by the municipal

corporation for the taxable year, the affiant agrees to be considered a taxpayer and to properly register as a taxpayer with the municipal corporation if such a registration is required by the municipal corporation's resolutions, ordinances, or rules." The person shall sign the affidavit under penalty of perjury.

(c) If a person submits an affidavit described in division (N)(2) of this section, the tax administrator shall not require the person to file any tax return for the taxable year unless the tax administrator possesses information that conflicts with the affidavit or if the circumstances described in the affidavit change. Nothing in division (N) of this section prohibits the tax administrator from performing an audit of the person.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 64, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.051 [Operative Until 1/1/2016] Effect of business or profession receiving a federal extension to file.

(A) As used in this section, "Ohio business gateway" means the online computer network system, initially created by the department of administrative services under section [125.30](#) of the Revised Code, that allows private businesses to electronically file business reply forms with state agencies and includes any successor electronic filing and payment system.

(B) Notwithstanding section [718.05](#) of the Revised Code, on and after January 1, 2005, any taxpayer that is subject to any municipal corporation's tax on the net profit from a business or profession and has received an extension to file the federal income tax return shall not be required to notify the municipal corporation of the federal extension and shall not be required to file any municipal income tax return until the last day of the month to which the due date for filing the federal return has been extended, provided that, on or before the date for filing the municipal income tax return, the person notifies the tax commissioner of the federal extension through the Ohio business gateway. An extension of time to file is not an extension of the time to pay any tax due.

(C) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, a taxpayer subject to any municipal corporation's tax on the net profit from a business or profession may file any municipal income tax return or estimated municipal income return, and may make payment of amounts shown to be due on such returns, by using the Ohio business gateway.

(D)

(1) As used in this division, "qualifying wages" has the same meaning as in section [718.03](#) of the Revised Code.

(2) Any employer may report the amount of municipal income tax withheld from qualifying wages paid on or after January 1, 2007, and may make remittance of such amounts, by using the Ohio business gateway.

(E) Nothing in this section affects the due dates for filing employer withholding tax returns.

(F) No municipal corporation shall be required to pay any fee or charge for the operation or maintenance of the Ohio business gateway.

(G) The use of the Ohio business gateway by municipal corporations, taxpayers, or other persons pursuant to this section does not affect the legal rights of municipalities or taxpayers as otherwise permitted by law. This state shall not be a party to the administration of municipal income taxes or to an appeal of a municipal income tax matter, except as otherwise specifically provided by law.

(H)

(1) The tax commissioner shall adopt rules establishing:

(a) The format of documents to be used by taxpayers to file returns and make payments through the Ohio business gateway; and

(b) The information taxpayers must submit when filing municipal income tax returns through the Ohio business gateway.

(2) The commissioner shall consult with the Ohio business gateway steering committee before adopting the rules described in division (H)(1) of this section.

(I) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting or removing the ability of any municipal corporation to administer, audit, and enforce the provisions of its municipal income tax.

Effective Date: 09-26-2003

718.051 [Operative 1/1/2016] Filings by business or profession; estimated return; extension.

(A) Any taxpayer subject to municipal income taxation with respect to the taxpayer's net profit from a business or profession may file any municipal income tax return , estimated municipal income tax return, or extension for filing a municipal income tax return, and may make payment of amounts shown to be due on such returns, by using the Ohio business gateway.

(B) Any employer, agent of an employer, or other payer may report the amount of municipal income tax withheld from qualifying wages , and may make remittance of such amounts, by using the Ohio business gateway.

(C) Nothing in this section affects the due dates for filing employer withholding tax returns.

(D) No municipal corporation shall be required to pay any fee or charge for the operation or maintenance of the Ohio business gateway.

(E) The use of the Ohio business gateway by municipal corporations, taxpayers, or other persons pursuant to this section does not affect the legal rights of municipalities or taxpayers as otherwise permitted by law. This state shall not be a party to the administration of municipal income taxes or to an appeal of a municipal income tax matter, except as otherwise specifically provided by law.

(F)

(1) The tax commissioner shall adopt rules establishing:

(a) The format of documents to be used by taxpayers to file returns and make payments through the Ohio business gateway; and

(b) The information taxpayers must submit when filing municipal income tax returns through the Ohio business gateway.

The commissioner shall not adopt rules under this division that conflict with the requirements of section [718.05](#) of the Revised Code.

(2) The commissioner shall consult with the Ohio business gateway steering committee before adopting the rules described in division (F)(1) of this section.

(G) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting or removing the authority of any municipal corporation to administer, audit, and enforce the provisions of its municipal income tax.

Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Effective Date: 09-26-2003

718.052 [Operative 1/1/2016] Extension for service in or for the armed forces.

(A) Each member of the national guard of any state and each member of a reserve component of the armed forces of the United States called to active duty pursuant to an executive order issued by the president of the United States or an act of the congress of the United States, and each civilian serving as support personnel in a combat zone or contingency operation in support of the armed forces, may apply to the tax administrator of a municipal corporation for both an extension of time for filing of the return and an extension of time for payment of taxes required by the municipal corporation in accordance with this chapter during the period of the member's or civilian's duty service and for one hundred eighty days thereafter. The application shall be filed on or before the one hundred eightieth day after the member's or civilian's duty terminates. An applicant shall provide such evidence as the tax administrator considers necessary to demonstrate eligibility for the extension.

(B)

(1) If the tax administrator ascertains that an applicant is qualified for an extension under this section, the tax administrator shall enter into a contract with the applicant for the payment of the tax in installments that begin on the one hundred eighty-first day after the applicant's active duty or service terminates. Except as provided in division (B)(3) of this section, the tax administrator may prescribe such contract terms as the tax administrator considers appropriate.

(2) If the tax administrator ascertains that an applicant is qualified for an extension under this section, the applicant shall neither be required to file any return, report, or other tax document nor be required to pay any tax otherwise due to the municipal corporation before the one hundred eighty-first day after the applicant's active duty or service terminates.

(3) Taxes paid pursuant to a contract entered into under division (B)(1) of this section are not delinquent. The tax administrator shall not require any payments of penalties or interest in connection with those taxes for the extension period.

(C)

(1) Nothing in this division denies to any person described in this division the application of divisions (A) and (B) of this section.

(2)

(a) A qualifying taxpayer who is eligible for an extension under the Internal Revenue Code shall receive both an extension of time in which to file any return, report, or other tax document and an extension of time in which to make any payment of taxes required by a municipal corporation in accordance with this chapter. The length of any extension granted under division (C)(2)(a) of this section shall be equal to the length of the corresponding extension that the taxpayer receives under the Internal Revenue Code. As used in this section, "qualifying taxpayer" means a member of the national guard or a member of a reserve component of the armed forces of the United States called to active duty pursuant to either an executive order issued by the president of the United States or an act of the congress of the United States, or a civilian serving as support personnel in a combat zone or contingency operation in support of the armed forces.

(b) Taxes whose payment is extended in accordance with division (C)(2)(a) of this section are not delinquent during the extension period. Such taxes become delinquent on the first day after the expiration of the extension period if the taxes are not paid prior to that date. The tax administrator shall not require any payment of penalties or interest in connection with those taxes for the extension period. The tax administrator shall not include any period of extension granted under division (C)(2)(a) of this section in calculating the penalty or interest due on any unpaid tax.

(D) For each taxable year to which division (A), (B), or (C) of this section applies to a taxpayer, the provisions of divisions (B)(2) and (3) or (C) of this section, as applicable, apply to the spouse of that taxpayer if the filing status of the spouse and the taxpayer is married filing jointly for that year.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.06 [Operative Until 1/1/2016] Consolidated income tax return.

On and after January 1, 2003, any municipal corporation that imposes a tax on the income or net profits of corporations shall accept for filing a consolidated income tax return from any affiliated group of corporations subject to the municipal corporation's tax if that affiliated group filed for the same tax reporting period a consolidated return for federal income tax purposes pursuant to section 1501 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Repealed by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §2, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Effective Date: 07-26-2000

718.06 [Operative 1/1/2016] Consolidated municipal income tax return.

(A) As used in this section:

(1) "Affiliated group of corporations" means an affiliated group as defined in section 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that, if such a group includes at least one incumbent local exchange carrier that is primarily engaged in the business of providing local exchange telephone service in this state, the affiliated group shall not include any incumbent local exchange carrier that would otherwise be included in the group.

(2) "Consolidated federal income tax return" means a consolidated return filed for federal income tax purposes pursuant to section 1501 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) "Consolidated federal taxable income" means the consolidated taxable income of an affiliated group of corporations, as computed for the purposes of filing a consolidated federal income tax return, before consideration of net operating losses or special deductions. "Consolidated federal taxable income" does not include income or loss of an incumbent local exchange carrier that is excluded from the affiliated group under division (A)(1) of this section.

(4) "Incumbent local exchange carrier" has the same meaning as in section [4927.01](#) of the Revised Code.

(5) "Local exchange telephone service" has the same meaning as in section [5727.01](#) of the Revised Code.

(B)

(1) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, a taxpayer that is a member of an affiliated group of corporations may elect to file a consolidated municipal income tax return for a taxable year if at least one member of the affiliated group of corporations is subject to the municipal income tax in that taxable year and if the affiliated group of corporations filed a consolidated federal income tax return with respect to that taxable year. The election is binding for a five-year period beginning with the first taxable year of the

initial election unless a change in the reporting method is required under federal law. The election continues to be binding for each subsequent five-year period unless the taxpayer elects to discontinue filing consolidated municipal income tax returns under division (B)(2) of this section or a taxpayer receives permission from the tax administrator. The tax administrator shall approve such a request for good cause shown.

(2) An election to discontinue filing consolidated municipal income tax returns under this section must be made in the first year following the last year of a five-year consolidated municipal income tax return election period in effect under division (B)(1) of this section. The election to discontinue filing a consolidated municipal income tax return is binding for a five-year period beginning with the first taxable year of the election.

(3) An election made under division (B)(1) or (2) of this section is binding on all members of the affiliated group of corporations subject to a municipal income tax.

(C) A taxpayer that is a member of an affiliated group of corporations that filed a consolidated federal income tax return for a taxable year shall file a consolidated municipal income tax return for that taxable year if the tax administrator determines, by a preponderance of the evidence, that intercompany transactions have not been conducted at arm's length and that there has been a distortive shifting of income or expenses with regard to allocation of net profits to the municipal corporation. A taxpayer that is required to file a consolidated municipal income tax return for a taxable year shall file a consolidated municipal income tax return for all subsequent taxable years unless the taxpayer requests and receives written permission from the tax administrator to file a separate return or a taxpayer has experienced a change in circumstances.

(D) A taxpayer shall prepare a consolidated municipal income tax return in the same manner as is required under the United States department of treasury regulations that prescribe procedures for the preparation of the consolidated federal income tax return required to be filed by the common parent of the affiliated group of which the taxpayer is a member.

(E)

(1) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (E)(2), (3), and (4) of this section, corporations that file a consolidated municipal income tax return shall compute adjusted federal taxable income, as defined in section [718.01](#) of the Revised Code, by substituting "consolidated federal taxable income" for "federal taxable income" wherever "federal taxable income" appears in that division and by substituting "an affiliated group of corporation's" for "a C corporation's" wherever "a C corporation's" appears in that division.

(2) No corporation filing a consolidated municipal income tax return shall make any adjustment otherwise required under division (E) of section [718.01](#) of the Revised Code to the extent that the item of income or deduction otherwise subject to the adjustment has been eliminated or consolidated in the computation of consolidated federal taxable income.

(3) If the net profit or loss of a pass-through entity having at least eighty per cent of the value of its ownership interest owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by an affiliated group of corporations is included in that affiliated group's consolidated federal taxable income for a taxable year, the corporation filing a consolidated municipal income tax return shall do one of the following with respect to that pass-through entity's net profit or loss for that taxable year:

(a) Exclude the pass-through entity's net profit or loss from the consolidated federal taxable income of the affiliated group and, for the purpose of making the computations required in section [718.02](#) of the Revised Code, exclude the property, payroll, and gross receipts of the pass-through entity in the computation of the affiliated group's net profit situated to a municipal corporation. If the entity's net profit or loss is so excluded, the entity shall be subject to taxation as a separate taxpayer on the basis of the entity's net profits that would

otherwise be included in the consolidated federal taxable income of the affiliated group.

(b) Include the pass-through entity's net profit or loss in the consolidated federal taxable income of the affiliated group and, for the purpose of making the computations required in section [718.02](#) of the Revised Code, include the property, payroll, and gross receipts of the pass-through entity in the computation of the affiliated group's net profit situated to a municipal corporation. If the entity's net profit or loss is so included, the entity shall not be subject to taxation as a separate taxpayer on the basis of the entity's net profits that are included in the consolidated federal taxable income of the affiliated group.

(4) If the net profit or loss of a pass-through entity having less than eighty per cent of the value of its ownership interest owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by an affiliated group of corporations is included in that affiliated group's consolidated federal taxable income for a taxable year, all of the following shall apply:

(a) The corporation filing the consolidated municipal income tax return shall exclude the pass-through entity's net profit or loss from the consolidated federal taxable income of the affiliated group and, for the purposes of making the computations required in section [718.02](#) of the Revised Code, exclude the property, payroll, and gross receipts of the pass-through entity in the computation of the affiliated group's net profit situated to a municipal corporation;

(b) The pass-through entity shall be subject to municipal income taxation as a separate taxpayer in accordance with this chapter on the basis of the entity's net profits that would otherwise be included in the consolidated federal taxable income of the affiliated group.

(F) Corporations filing a consolidated municipal income tax return shall make the computations required under section [718.02](#) of the Revised Code by substituting "consolidated federal taxable income attributable to" for "net profit from" wherever "net profit from" appears in that section and by substituting "affiliated group of corporations" for "taxpayer" wherever "taxpayer" appears in that section.

(G) Each corporation filing a consolidated municipal income tax return is jointly and severally liable for any tax, interest, penalties, fines, charges, or other amounts imposed by a municipal corporation in accordance with this chapter on the corporation, an affiliated group of which the corporation is a member for any portion of the taxable year, or any one or more members of such an affiliated group.

(H) Corporations and their affiliates that made an election or entered into an agreement with a municipal corporation before January 1, 2016, to file a consolidated or combined tax return with such municipal corporation may continue to file consolidated or combined tax returns in accordance with such election or agreement for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2016.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

[718.07 \[Effective Until 9/29/2015\] Electronic versions of rules, ordinances, blanks, and instructions available on internet.](#)

On and after January 1, 2002, each municipal corporation that imposes a tax on income shall make electronic versions of any rules or ordinances governing the tax available to the public through the internet, including, but not limited to, ordinances or rules governing the rate of tax; payment and withholding of taxes; filing any prescribed returns, reports, or other documents; dates for filing or paying taxes, including estimated taxes; penalties, interest, assessment, and other collection remedies; rights of taxpayers to appeal; and procedures for filing appeals. On and after that date, any municipal corporation that requires taxpayers to file income tax returns, reports, or other documents shall make blanks of such returns, reports, or documents, and any instructions pertaining thereto, available to the public electronically through the internet. Electronic versions

of rules, ordinances, blanks, and instructions shall be made available either by posting them on the electronic site established by the tax commissioner under section [5703.49](#) of the Revised Code or by posting them on an electronic site established by the municipal corporation that is accessible through the internet. If a municipal corporation establishes such an electronic site, the municipal corporation shall incorporate an electronic link between that site and the site established pursuant to section [5703.49](#) of the Revised Code, and shall provide to the tax commissioner the uniform resource locator of the site established pursuant to this division.

Effective Date: 07-26-2000; 11-05-2004

[718.07 \[Effective 9/29/2015\] Electronic versions of rules, ordinances, blanks, and instructions available on internet.](#)

The tax administrator of a municipal corporation that imposes a tax on income in accordance with this chapter shall make electronic versions of any rules or ordinances governing the tax available to the public through the internet, including, but not limited to, ordinances or rules governing the rate of tax; payment and withholding of taxes; filing any prescribed returns, reports, or other documents; dates for filing or paying taxes, including estimated taxes; penalties, interest, assessment, and other collection remedies; rights of taxpayers to appeal; procedures for filing appeals; and a summary of taxpayers' rights and responsibilities. The tax administrator shall make blanks of any prescribed returns, reports, or documents, and any instructions pertaining thereto, available to the public electronically through the internet. Electronic versions of rules, ordinances, blanks, and instructions shall be made available by posting them on the electronic site established by the tax commissioner under section [5703.49](#) of the Revised Code and, if the municipal corporation or tax administrator maintains an electronic site for the posting of such documents that is accessible through the internet, by posting them on that electronic site . If a municipal corporation or tax administrator establishes such an electronic site, the municipal corporation shall incorporate an electronic link between that site and the site established pursuant to section [5703.49](#) of the Revised Code, and shall provide to the tax commissioner the uniform resource locator of the site established pursuant to this division.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 64, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2015.

Effective Date: 07-26-2000; 11-05-2004

[718.08 \[Operative Until 1/1/2016\] Estimated tax payments.](#)

(A) As used in this section:

(1) "Estimated tax liability" means the amount that a taxpayer estimates to be the taxpayer's liability for a municipal corporation's income tax for a year prior to applying any credits, estimated tax payments, or withheld taxes for the year.

(2) "Fiscal year taxpayer" means a taxpayer that reports municipal income tax on the basis of a twelve-month period that does not coincide with the calendar year.

(B) Beginning January 1, 2003, a municipal corporation that requires taxpayers who are individuals to remit payment of estimated taxes may require such taxpayers to remit such payments only as prescribed by divisions (B)(1) to (4) of this section, subject to divisions (C) and (E)(1) and (2) of this section:

(1) Not more than twenty-two and one-half per cent of the taxpayer's estimated tax liability for the current year shall be required to have been remitted on or before the thirtieth day of April or the day on which the annual tax return for the prior year is required to be filed disregarding any extension, as prescribed by ordinance or rule of the municipal corporation;

(2) Not more than forty-five per cent of the taxpayer's estimated tax liability for the current year shall be

required to have been remitted on or before the thirty-first day of July;

(3) Not more than sixty-seven and one-half per cent of the taxpayer's estimated tax liability for the current year shall be required to have been remitted on or before the thirty-first day of October;

(4) Not more than ninety per cent of the taxpayer's estimated tax liability for the year referred to in division (B)(1), (2), and (3) of this section shall be required to have been remitted on or before the thirty-first day of January.

(C) Any amount deducted and withheld for taxes from the compensation of an individual shall be considered as estimated taxes paid in equal amounts on each of the payment dates prescribed by division (B) of this section.

(D) Beginning January 1, 2003, a municipal corporation requiring taxpayers that are not individuals to remit payments of estimated taxes may require such taxpayers to remit such payments only as prescribed by divisions (D)(1) to (4) of this section, subject to division (E)(2) of this section:

(1) Not more than twenty-two and one-half per cent of the taxpayer's estimated tax liability for the current year shall be required to have been remitted on or before the day on which the annual tax return for the prior year is required to be filed disregarding any extension or, in the case of a fiscal year taxpayer, the fifteenth day of the fourth month of the taxpayer's taxable year;

(2) Not more than forty-five per cent of the taxpayer's estimated tax liability for the current year shall be required to have been remitted on or before the fifteenth day of June or, in the case of a fiscal year taxpayer, the fifteenth day of the sixth month of the taxpayer's taxable year;

(3) Not more than sixty-seven and one-half per cent of the taxpayer's estimated tax liability for the current year shall be required to have been remitted on or before the fifteenth day of September or, in the case of a fiscal year taxpayer, the fifteenth day of the ninth month of the taxpayer's taxable year;

(4) Not more than ninety per cent of the taxpayer's estimated tax liability for the current year shall be required to have been remitted on or before the fifteenth day of December or, in the case of a fiscal year taxpayer, the fifteenth day of the twelfth month of the taxpayer's taxable year.

(E) A municipal corporation shall not impose any penalty, interest, interest penalty, or other similar assessment or charge against a taxpayer for the late payment or nonpayment of estimated tax liability in either of the following circumstances:

(1) The taxpayer is an individual who resides in the municipal corporation but was not domiciled there on the first day of January of the current calendar year;

(2) The taxpayer has remitted, pursuant to division (B) or (D) of this section, an amount at least equal to one hundred per cent of the taxpayer's tax liability for the preceding year as shown on the return filed by the taxpayer for the preceding year, provided that the return for the preceding year reflected a twelve-month period and the taxpayer filed a return for the preceding year.

Repealed by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §2, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Effective Date: 12-21-2000

718.08 [Operative 1/1/2016] Estimated taxes.

(A) As used in this section:

(1) "Estimated taxes" means the amount that the taxpayer reasonably estimates to be the taxpayer's tax liability for a municipal corporation's income tax for the current taxable year.

(2) "Tax liability" means the total taxes due to a municipal corporation for the taxable year, after allowing any credit to which the taxpayer is entitled, and after applying any estimated tax payment, withholding payment, or credit from another taxable year.

(B)

(1) Except as provided in division (F) of this section, every taxpayer shall make a declaration of estimated taxes for the current taxable year, on the form prescribed by the tax administrator, if the amount payable as estimated taxes is at least two hundred dollars. For the purposes of this section:

(a) Taxes withheld from qualifying wages shall be considered as paid to the municipal corporation for which the taxes were withheld in equal amounts on each payment date unless the taxpayer establishes the dates on which all amounts were actually withheld, in which case the amounts withheld shall be considered as paid on the dates on which the amounts were actually withheld.

(b) An overpayment of tax applied as a credit to a subsequent taxable year is deemed to be paid on the date of the postmark stamped on the cover in which the payment is mailed or, if the payment is made by electronic funds transfer, the date the payment is submitted. As used in this division, "date of the postmark" means, in the event there is more than one date on the cover, the earliest date imprinted on the cover by the postal service.

(c) Taxes withheld by a casino operator or by a lottery sales agent under section 718.031 of the Revised Code are deemed to be paid to the municipal corporation for which the taxes were withheld on the date the taxes are withheld from the taxpayer's winnings.

(2) Except as provided in division (F) of this section, taxpayers filing joint returns shall file joint declarations of estimated taxes. A taxpayer may amend a declaration under rules prescribed by the tax administrator. Except as provided in division (F) of this section, a taxpayer having a taxable year of less than twelve months shall make a declaration under rules prescribed by the tax administrator.

(3) The declaration of estimated taxes shall be filed on or before the date prescribed for the filing of municipal income tax returns under division (G) of section [718.05](#) of the Revised Code or on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month after the taxpayer becomes subject to tax for the first time.

(4) Taxpayers reporting on a fiscal year basis shall file a declaration on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month after the beginning of each fiscal year or period.

(5) The original declaration or any subsequent amendment may be increased or decreased on or before any subsequent quarterly payment day as provided in this section.

(C)

(1) The required portion of the tax liability for the taxable year that shall be paid through estimated taxes made payable to the municipal corporation or tax administrator, including the application of tax refunds to estimated taxes and withholding on or before the applicable payment date, shall be as follows:

(a) On or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month after the beginning of the taxable year, twenty-two and one-half per cent of the tax liability for the taxable year;

(b) On or before the fifteenth day of the sixth month after the beginning of the taxable year, forty-five per cent of the tax liability for the taxable year;

(c) On or before the fifteenth day of the ninth month after the beginning of the taxable year, sixty-seven and one-half per cent of the tax liability for the taxable year;

(d) On or before the fifteenth day of the twelfth month of the taxable year, ninety per cent of the tax liability for the taxable year.

(2) When an amended declaration has been filed, the unpaid balance shown due on the amended declaration shall be paid in equal installments on or before the remaining payment dates.

(3) On or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month of the year following that for which the declaration or amended declaration was filed, an annual return shall be filed and any balance which may be due shall be paid with the return in accordance with section [718.05](#) of the Revised Code.

(D)

(1) In the case of any underpayment of any portion of a tax liability, penalty and interest may be imposed pursuant to section 718.27 of the Revised Code upon the amount of underpayment for the period of underpayment, unless the underpayment is due to reasonable cause as described in division (E) of this section. The amount of the underpayment shall be determined as follows:

(a) For the first payment of estimated taxes each year, twenty-two and one-half per cent of the tax liability, less the amount of taxes paid by the date prescribed for that payment;

(b) For the second payment of estimated taxes each year, forty-five per cent of the tax liability, less the amount of taxes paid by the date prescribed for that payment;

(c) For the third payment of estimated taxes each year, sixty-seven and one-half per cent of the tax liability, less the amount of taxes paid by the date prescribed for that payment;

(d) For the fourth payment of estimated taxes each year, ninety per cent of the tax liability, less the amount of taxes paid by the date prescribed for that payment.

(2) The period of the underpayment shall run from the day the estimated payment was required to be made to the date on which the payment is made. For purposes of this section, a payment of estimated taxes on or before any payment date shall be considered a payment of any previous underpayment only to the extent the payment of estimated taxes exceeds the amount of the payment presently required to be paid to avoid any penalty.

(E) An underpayment of any portion of tax liability determined under division (D) of this section shall be due to reasonable cause and the penalty imposed by this section shall not be added to the taxes for the taxable year if any of the following apply:

(1) The amount of estimated taxes that were paid equals at least ninety per cent of the tax liability for the current taxable year, determined by annualizing the income received during the year up to the end of the month immediately preceding the month in which the payment is due.

(2) The amount of estimated taxes that were paid equals at least one hundred per cent of the tax liability shown on the return of the taxpayer for the preceding taxable year, provided that the immediately preceding taxable year reflected a period of twelve months and the taxpayer filed a return with the municipal corporation under section [718.05](#) of the Revised Code for that year.

(3) The taxpayer is an individual who resides in the municipal corporation but was not domiciled there on the first day of January of the calendar year that includes the first day of the taxable year.

(F)

(1) A tax administrator may waive the requirement for filing a declaration of estimated taxes for any class of taxpayers after finding that the waiver is reasonable and proper in view of administrative costs and other factors.

(2) A municipal corporation may, by ordinance or rule, waive the requirement for filing a declaration of estimated taxes for all taxpayers.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.09 [Operative Until 1/1/2016] Election on tax levy dividing revenue between municipal corporation and school district.

(A) This section applies to either of the following:

(1) A municipal corporation that shares the same territory as a city, local, or exempted village school district, to the extent that not more than five per cent of the territory of the municipal corporation is located outside the school district and not more than five per cent of the territory of the school district is located outside the municipal corporation;

(2) A municipal corporation that shares the same territory as a city, local, or exempted village school district, to the extent that not more than five per cent of the territory of the municipal corporation is located outside the school district, more than five per cent but not more than ten per cent of the territory of the school district is located outside the municipal corporation, and that portion of the territory of the school district that is located outside the municipal corporation is located entirely within another municipal corporation having a population of four hundred thousand or more according to the federal decennial census most recently completed before the agreement is entered into under division (B) of this section.

(B) The legislative authority of a municipal corporation to which this section applies may propose to the electors an income tax, one of the purposes of which shall be to provide financial assistance to the school district through payment to the district of not less than twenty-five per cent of the revenue generated by the tax, except that the legislative authority may not propose to levy the income tax on the incomes of nonresident individuals. Prior to proposing the tax, the legislative authority shall negotiate and enter into a written agreement with the board of education of the school district specifying the tax rate, the percentage of tax revenue to be paid to the school district, the purpose for which the school district will use the money, the first year the tax will be levied, the date of the special election on the question of the tax, and the method and schedule by which the municipal corporation will make payments to the school district. The special election shall be held on a day specified in division (D) of section [3501.01](#) of the Revised Code, except that the special election may not be held on the day for holding a primary election as authorized by the municipal corporation's charter unless the municipal corporation is to have a primary election on that day.

After the legislative authority and board of education have entered into the agreement, the legislative authority shall provide for levying the tax by ordinance. The ordinance shall state the tax rate, the percentage of tax revenue to be paid to the school district, the purpose for which the municipal corporation will use its share of the tax revenue, the first year the tax will be levied, and that the question of the income tax will be submitted to the electors of the municipal corporation. The legislative authority also shall adopt a resolution specifying the regular or special election date the election will be held and directing the board of elections to conduct the election. At least ninety days before the date of the election, the legislative authority shall file certified copies of the ordinance and resolution with the board of elections.

(C) The board of elections shall make the necessary arrangements for the submission of the question to the electors of the municipal corporation, and shall conduct the election in the same manner as any other municipal income tax election. Notice of the election shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation

in the municipal corporation once a week for four consecutive weeks, or as provided in section [7.16](#) of the Revised Code, prior to the election, and shall include statements of the rate and municipal corporation and school district purposes of the income tax, the percentage of tax revenue that will be paid to the school district, and the first year the tax will be levied. The ballot shall be in the following form:

"Shall the ordinance providing for a per cent levy on income for (brief description of the municipal corporation and school district purposes of the levy, including a statement of the percentage of tax revenue that will be paid to the school district) be passed? The income tax, if approved, will not be levied on the incomes of individuals who do not reside in (the name of the municipal corporation).

For the income tax

Against the income tax "

(D) If the question is approved by a majority of the electors, the municipal corporation shall impose the income tax beginning in the year specified in the ordinance. The proceeds of the levy may be used only for the specified purposes, including payment of the specified percentage to the school district.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No.28, HB 153, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2011.

Amended by 128th General Assembly File No.29, HB 48, §1, eff. 7/2/2010.

Effective Date: 12-21-2000; 12-20-2005

[718.09 \[Operative 1/1/2016\] Election on tax levy dividing revenue between municipal corporation and school district.](#)

(A) This section applies to either of the following:

(1) A municipal corporation that shares the same territory as a city, local, or exempted village school district, to the extent that not more than five per cent of the territory of the municipal corporation is located outside the school district and not more than five per cent of the territory of the school district is located outside the municipal corporation;

(2) A municipal corporation that shares the same territory as a city, local, or exempted village school district, to the extent that not more than five per cent of the territory of the municipal corporation is located outside the school district, more than five per cent but not more than ten per cent of the territory of the school district is located outside the municipal corporation, and that portion of the territory of the school district that is located outside the municipal corporation is located entirely within another municipal corporation having a population of four hundred thousand or more according to the federal decennial census most recently completed before the agreement is entered into under division (B) of this section.

(B) The legislative authority of a municipal corporation to which this section applies may propose to the electors an income tax, one of the purposes of which shall be to provide financial assistance to the school district through payment to the district of not less than twenty-five per cent of the revenue generated by the tax, except that the legislative authority may not propose to levy the income tax on the incomes of nonresident individuals. Prior to proposing the tax, the legislative authority shall negotiate and enter into a written agreement with the board of education of the school district specifying the tax rate, the percentage of tax revenue to be paid to the school district, the purpose for which the school district will use the money, the first year the tax will be levied, which shall be the first year after the year in which the levy is approved or any later year, the date of the special election on the question of the tax, and the method and schedule by

which the municipal corporation will make payments to the school district. The special election shall be held on a day specified in division (D) of section [3501.01](#) of the Revised Code, except that the special election may not be held on the day for holding a primary election as authorized by the municipal corporation's charter unless the municipal corporation is to have a primary election on that day.

After the legislative authority and board of education have entered into the agreement, the legislative authority shall provide for levying the tax by ordinance. The ordinance shall include the provisions described in division (A) of section [718.04](#) of the Revised Code and shall state the tax rate, the percentage of tax revenue to be paid to the school district, the purpose for which the municipal corporation will use its share of the tax revenue, the first year the tax will be levied, and that the question of the income tax will be submitted to the electors of the municipal corporation. The legislative authority also shall adopt a resolution specifying the regular or special election date the election will be held and directing the board of elections to conduct the election. At least ninety days before the date of the election, the legislative authority shall file certified copies of the ordinance and resolution with the board of elections.

(C) The board of elections shall make the necessary arrangements for the submission of the question to the electors of the municipal corporation, and shall conduct the election in the same manner as any other municipal income tax election. Notice of the election shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipal corporation once a week for four consecutive weeks, or as provided in section [7.16](#) of the Revised Code, prior to the election, and shall include statements of the rate and municipal corporation and school district purposes of the income tax, the percentage of tax revenue that will be paid to the school district, and the first year the tax will be levied. The ballot shall be in the following form:

"Shall the ordinance providing for a per cent levy on income for (brief description of the municipal corporation and school district purposes of the levy, including a statement of the percentage of tax revenue that will be paid to the school district) be passed? The income tax, if approved, will not be levied on the incomes of individuals who do not reside in (the name of the municipal corporation).

For the income tax

Against the income tax "

(D) If the question is approved by a majority of the electors, the municipal corporation shall impose the income tax beginning on the first day of January of the year specified in the ordinance. The proceeds of the levy may be used only for the specified purposes, including payment of the specified percentage to the school district.

Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No.28, HB 153, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2011.

Amended by 128th General Assembly File No.29, HB 48, §1, eff. 7/2/2010.

Effective Date: 12-21-2000; 12-20-2005

[718.10 \[Operative Until 1/1/2016\] Election on tax levy dividing revenue between group of municipal corporations and school district.](#)

(A) This section applies to a group of two or more municipal corporations that, taken together, share the same territory as a single city, local, or exempted village school district, to the extent that not more than five

per cent of the territory of the municipal corporations as a group is located outside the school district and not more than five per cent of the territory of the school district is located outside the municipal corporations as a group.

(B) The legislative authorities of the municipal corporations in a group of municipal corporations to which this section applies each may propose to the electors an income tax, to be levied in concert with income taxes in the other municipal corporations of the group, except that a legislative authority may not propose to levy the income tax on the incomes of individuals who do not reside in the municipal corporation. One of the purposes of such a tax shall be to provide financial assistance to the school district through payment to the district of not less than twenty-five per cent of the revenue generated by the tax. Prior to proposing the taxes, the legislative authorities shall negotiate and enter into a written agreement with each other and with the board of education of the school district specifying the tax rate, the percentage of the tax revenue to be paid to the school district, the first year the tax will be levied, and the date of the election on the question of the tax, all of which shall be the same for each municipal corporation. The agreement also shall state the purpose for which the school district will use the money, and specify the method and schedule by which each municipal corporation will make payments to the school district. The special election shall be held on a day specified in division (D) of section [3501.01](#) of the Revised Code, including a day on which all of the municipal corporations are to have a primary election.

After the legislative authorities and board of education have entered into the agreement, each legislative authority shall provide for levying its tax by ordinance. Each ordinance shall state the rate of the tax, the percentage of tax revenue to be paid to the school district, the purpose for which the municipal corporation will use its share of the tax revenue, and the first year the tax will be levied. Each ordinance also shall state that the question of the income tax will be submitted to the electors of the municipal corporation on the same date as the submission of questions of an identical tax to the electors of each of the other municipal corporations in the group, and that unless the electors of all of the municipal corporations in the group approve the tax in their respective municipal corporations, none of the municipal corporations in the group shall levy the tax. Each legislative authority also shall adopt a resolution specifying the regular or special election date the election will be held and directing the board of elections to conduct the election. At least ninety days before the date of the election, each legislative authority shall file certified copies of the ordinance and resolution with the board of elections.

(C) For each of the municipal corporations, the board of elections shall make the necessary arrangements for the submission of the question to the electors, and shall conduct the election in the same manner as any other municipal income tax election. For each of the municipal corporations, notice of the election shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipal corporation once a week for four consecutive weeks, or as provided in section [7.16](#) of the Revised Code, prior to the election. The notice shall include a statement of the rate and municipal corporation and school district purposes of the income tax, the percentage of tax revenue that will be paid to the school district, and the first year the tax will be levied, and an explanation that the tax will not be levied unless an identical tax is approved by the electors of each of the other municipal corporations in the group. The ballot shall be in the following form:

"Shall the ordinance providing for a ... per cent levy on income for (brief description of the municipal corporation and school district purposes of the levy, including a statement of the percentage of income tax revenue that will be paid to the school district) be passed? The income tax, if approved, will not be levied on the incomes of individuals who do not reside in (the name of the municipal corporation). In order for the income tax to be levied, the voters of (the other municipal corporations in the group), which are also in the (name of the school district) school district, must approve an identical income tax and agree to pay the same percentage of the tax revenue to the school district.

For the income tax

(D) If the question is approved by a majority of the electors and identical taxes are approved by a majority of the electors in each of the other municipal corporations in the group, the municipal corporation shall impose the tax beginning in the year specified in the ordinance. The proceeds of the levy may be used only for the specified purposes, including payment of the specified percentage to the school district.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No. 28, HB 153, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2011.

Amended by 128th General Assembly File No. 29, HB 48, §1, eff. 7/2/2010.

Effective Date: 12-21-2000; 12-20-2005

718.10 [Operative 1/1/2016] Election on tax levy dividing revenue between group of municipal corporations and school district.

(A) This section applies to a group of two or more municipal corporations that, taken together, share the same territory as a single city, local, or exempted village school district, to the extent that not more than five per cent of the territory of the municipal corporations as a group is located outside the school district and not more than five per cent of the territory of the school district is located outside the municipal corporations as a group.

(B) The legislative authorities of the municipal corporations in a group of municipal corporations to which this section applies each may propose to the electors an income tax, to be levied in concert with income taxes in the other municipal corporations of the group, except that a legislative authority may not propose to levy the income tax on the incomes of individuals who do not reside in the municipal corporation. One of the purposes of such a tax shall be to provide financial assistance to the school district through payment to the district of not less than twenty-five per cent of the revenue generated by the tax. Prior to proposing the taxes, the legislative authorities shall negotiate and enter into a written agreement with each other and with the board of education of the school district specifying the tax rate, the percentage of the tax revenue to be paid to the school district, the first year the tax will be levied, which shall be the first year after the year in which the levy is approved or any later year, and the date of the election on the question of the tax, all of which shall be the same for each municipal corporation. The agreement also shall state the purpose for which the school district will use the money, and specify the method and schedule by which each municipal corporation will make payments to the school district. The special election shall be held on a day specified in division (D) of section [3501.01](#) of the Revised Code, including a day on which all of the municipal corporations are to have a primary election.

After the legislative authorities and board of education have entered into the agreement, each legislative authority shall provide for levying its tax by ordinance. Each ordinance shall include the provisions described in division (A) of section [718.04](#) of the Revised Code and shall state the rate of the tax, the percentage of tax revenue to be paid to the school district, the purpose for which the municipal corporation will use its share of the tax revenue, and the first year the tax will be levied. Each ordinance also shall state that the question of the income tax will be submitted to the electors of the municipal corporation on the same date as the submission of questions of an identical tax to the electors of each of the other municipal corporations in the group, and that unless the electors of all of the municipal corporations in the group approve the tax in their respective municipal corporations, none of the municipal corporations in the group shall levy the tax. Each legislative authority also shall adopt a resolution specifying the regular or special election date the election will be held and directing the board of elections to conduct the election. At least ninety days before the date of the election, each legislative authority shall file certified copies of the ordinance and resolution with the board of elections.

(C) For each of the municipal corporations, the board of elections shall make the necessary arrangements for the submission of the question to the electors, and shall conduct the election in the same manner as any other municipal income tax election. For each of the municipal corporations, notice of the election shall be

published in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipal corporation once a week for four consecutive weeks, or as provided in section [7.16](#) of the Revised Code, prior to the election. The notice shall include a statement of the rate and municipal corporation and school district purposes of the income tax, the percentage of tax revenue that will be paid to the school district, and the first year the tax will be levied, and an explanation that the tax will not be levied unless an identical tax is approved by the electors of each of the other municipal corporations in the group. The ballot shall be in the following form:

"Shall the ordinance providing for a ... per cent levy on income for (brief description of the municipal corporation and school district purposes of the levy, including a statement of the percentage of income tax revenue that will be paid to the school district) be passed? The income tax, if approved, will not be levied on the incomes of individuals who do not reside in (the name of the municipal corporation). In order for the income tax to be levied, the voters of (the other municipal corporations in the group), which are also in the (name of the school district) school district, must approve an identical income tax and agree to pay the same percentage of the tax revenue to the school district.

For the income tax

Against the income tax "

For the income tax

Against the income tax

"

(D) If the question is approved by a majority of the electors and identical taxes are approved by a majority of the electors in each of the other municipal corporations in the group, the municipal corporation shall impose the tax beginning on the first day of January of the year specified in the ordinance. The proceeds of the levy may be used only for the specified purposes, including payment of the specified percentage to the school district.

Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Amended by 129th General Assembly File No.28, HB 153, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2011.

Amended by 128th General Assembly File No.29, HB 48, §1, eff. 7/2/2010.

Effective Date: 12-21-2000; 12-20-2005

718.11 [Operative Until 1/1/2016] Board of tax appeals.

The legislative authority of each municipal corporation that imposes a tax on income shall maintain a board to hear appeals as provided in this section. The legislative authority of any municipal corporation that does not impose a tax on income on the effective date of this amendment, but that imposes such a tax after that date, shall establish such a board by ordinance not later than one hundred eighty days after the tax takes effect.

Whenever a tax administrator issues a decision regarding a municipal income tax obligation that is subject to appeal as provided in this section or in an ordinance or regulation of the municipal corporation, the tax administrator shall notify the taxpayer in writing at the same time of the taxpayer's right to appeal the decision and of the manner in which the taxpayer may appeal the decision.

Any person who is aggrieved by a decision by the tax administrator and who has filed with the municipal corporation the required returns or other documents pertaining to the municipal income tax obligation at issue in the decision may appeal the decision to the board created pursuant to this section by filing a request with the board. The request shall be in writing, shall state why the decision should be deemed incorrect or unlawful, and shall be filed within thirty days after the tax administrator issues the decision complained of.

The board shall schedule a hearing within forty-five days after receiving the request, unless the taxpayer waives a hearing. If the taxpayer does not waive the hearing, the taxpayer may appear before the board and may be represented by an attorney at law, certified public accountant, or other representative.

The board may affirm, reverse, or modify the tax administrator's decision or any part of that decision. The board shall issue a final decision on the appeal within ninety days after the board's final hearing on the appeal, and send a copy of its final decision by ordinary mail to all of the parties to the appeal within fifteen days after issuing the decision. The taxpayer or the tax administrator may appeal the board's decision as provided in section [5717.011](#) of the Revised Code.

Each board of appeal created pursuant to this section shall adopt rules governing its procedures and shall keep a record of its transactions. Such records are not public records available for inspection under section [149.43](#) of the Revised Code. Hearings requested by a taxpayer before a board of appeal created pursuant to this section are not meetings of a public body subject to section [121.22](#) of the Revised Code.

Effective Date: 09-26-2003

718.11 [Operative 1/1/2016] Local board of tax review.

(A)

(1) The legislative authority of each municipal corporation that imposes a tax on income in accordance with this chapter shall maintain a local board of tax review to hear appeals as provided in this section. The legislative authority of any municipal corporation that does not impose a tax on income on June 26, 2003, but that imposes such a tax after that date, shall establish such a board by ordinance not later than one hundred eighty days after the tax takes effect.

(2) The local board of tax review shall consist of three members. Two members shall be appointed by the legislative authority of the municipal corporation, but such appointees may not be employees, elected officials, or contractors with the municipal corporation at any time during their term or in the five years immediately preceding the date of appointment. One member shall be appointed by the top administrative official of the municipal corporation. This member may be an employee of the municipal corporation, but may not be the director of finance or equivalent officer, or the tax administrator or other similar official or an employee directly involved in municipal tax matters, or any direct subordinate thereof.

(3) The term for members of the local board of tax review appointed by the legislative authority of the municipal corporation shall be two years. There is no limit on the number of terms that a member may serve if the member is reappointed by the legislative authority. The board member appointed by the top administrative official of the municipal corporation shall serve at the discretion of the administrative official.

(4) Members of the board of tax review appointed by the legislative authority may be removed by the legislative authority by majority vote for malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance in office. To remove such a member, the legislative authority must give the member a copy of the charges against the member and afford the member an opportunity to be publicly heard in person or by counsel in the member's own defense upon not less than ten days' notice. The decision by the legislative authority on the charges is final and not appealable.

(5) A member of the board who, for any reason, ceases to meet the qualifications for the position prescribed

by this section shall resign immediately by operation of law.

(6) A vacancy in an unexpired term shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment within sixty days of when the vacancy was created. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall hold office for the remainder of such term. No vacancy on the board shall impair the power and authority of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the board.

(7) If a member is temporarily unable to serve on the board due to a conflict of interest, illness, absence, or similar reason, the legislative authority or top administrative official that appointed the member shall appoint another individual to temporarily serve on the board in the member's place. The appointment of such an individual shall be subject to the same requirements and limitations as are applicable to the appointment of the member temporarily unable to serve.

(B) Whenever a tax administrator issues an assessment regarding an underpayment of municipal income tax or denies a refund claim, the tax administrator shall notify the taxpayer in writing at the same time of the taxpayer's right to appeal the assessment or denial, the manner in which the taxpayer may appeal the assessment or denial, and the address to which the appeal should be directed.

(C) Any person who has been issued an assessment may appeal the assessment to the board created pursuant to this section by filing a request with the board. The request shall be in writing, shall specify the reason or reasons why the assessment should be deemed incorrect or unlawful, and shall be filed within sixty days after the taxpayer receives the assessment.

(D) The local board of tax review shall schedule a hearing to be held within sixty days after receiving an appeal of an assessment under division (C) of this section, unless the taxpayer requests additional time to prepare or waives a hearing. If the taxpayer does not waive the hearing, the taxpayer may appear before the board and may be represented by an attorney at law, certified public accountant, or other representative. The board may allow a hearing to be continued as jointly agreed to by the parties. In such a case, the hearing must be completed within one hundred twenty days after the first day of the hearing unless the parties agree otherwise.

(E) The board may affirm, reverse, or modify the tax administrator's assessment or any part of that assessment. The board shall issue a final determination on the appeal within ninety days after the board's final hearing on the appeal, and send a copy of its final determination by ordinary mail to all of the parties to the appeal within fifteen days after issuing the final determination. The taxpayer or the tax administrator may appeal the board's final determination as provided in section [5717.011](#) of the Revised Code.

(F) The local board of tax review created pursuant to this section shall adopt rules governing its procedures and shall keep a record of its transactions. Such records are not public records available for inspection under section [149.43](#) of the Revised Code. Hearings requested by a taxpayer before a local board of tax review created pursuant to this section are not meetings of a public body subject to section [121.22](#) of the Revised Code.

Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Effective Date: 09-26-2003

[718.12 \[Operative Until 1/1/2016\] Statute of limitations.](#)

(A) Civil actions to recover municipal (A) income taxes and penalties and interest on municipal income taxes shall be brought within three years after the tax was due or the return was filed, whichever is later.

(B) Prosecutions for an offense made punishable under a municipal ordinance imposing an income tax shall be commenced within three years after the commission of the offense, provided that in the case of fraud, failure to file a return, or the omission of twenty-five per cent or more of income required to be reported, prosecutions may be commenced within six years after the commission of the offense.

(C) Claims for refund of municipal income taxes must be brought within the time limitation provided in division (A) of this section.

(D) Interest shall be allowed and paid on any overpayment by a taxpayer of any municipal income tax obligation from the date of the overpayment until the date of the refund of the overpayment, except that if any overpayment is refunded within ninety days after the final filing date of the annual return or ninety days after the complete return is filed, whichever is later, no interest shall be allowed on the refunded overpayment. For purposes of computing the payment of interest on overpayments, no amount of tax for any taxable year shall be treated as having been paid before the date on which the tax return for that year was due without regard to any extension of time for filing that return. The interest shall be paid at the rate of interest prescribed by section [5703.47](#) of the Revised Code.

Repealed by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §2, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Effective Date: 07-26-2000

[718.12 \[Operative 1/1/2016\] Limitations.](#)

(A)

(1)

(a) Civil actions to recover municipal income taxes and penalties and interest on municipal income taxes shall be brought within the later of:

(i) Three years after the tax was due or the return was filed, whichever is later; or

(ii) One year after the conclusion of the qualifying deferral period, if any.

(b) The time limit described in division (A)(1)(a) of this section may be extended at any time if both the tax administrator and the employer, agent of the employer, other payer, or taxpayer consent in writing to the extension. Any extension shall also extend for the same period of time the time limit described in division (C) of this section.

(2) As used in this section, "qualifying deferral period" means a period of time beginning and ending as follows:

(a) Beginning on the date a person who is aggrieved by an assessment files with a local board of tax review the request described in section [718.11](#) of the Revised Code. That date shall not be affected by any subsequent decision, finding, or holding by any administrative body or court that the local board of tax review with which the aggrieved person filed the request did not have jurisdiction to affirm, reverse, or modify the assessment or any part of that assessment.

(b) Ending the later of the sixtieth day after the date on which the final determination of the local board of tax review becomes final or, if any party appeals from the determination of the local board of tax review, the sixtieth day after the date on which the final determination of the local board of tax review is either ultimately affirmed in whole or in part or ultimately reversed and no further appeal of either that affirmation, in whole or in part, or that reversal is available or taken.

(B) Prosecutions for an offense made punishable under a resolution or ordinance imposing an income tax shall be commenced within three years after the commission of the offense, provided that in the case of fraud, failure to file a return, or the omission of twenty-five per cent or more of income required to be reported, prosecutions may be commenced within six years after the commission of the offense.

(C) A claim for a refund of municipal income taxes shall be brought within the time limitation provided in section 718.19 of the Revised Code.

(D) Interest shall be allowed and paid on any overpayment by a taxpayer of any municipal income tax obligation from the date of the overpayment until the date of the refund of the overpayment, except that if any overpayment is refunded within ninety days after the final filing date of the annual return or ninety days after the completed return is filed, whichever is later, no interest shall be allowed on the refund. For the purpose of computing the payment of interest on amounts overpaid, no amount of tax for any taxable year shall be considered to have been paid before the date on which the return on which the tax is reported is due, without regard to any extension of time for filing that return. Interest shall be paid at the interest rate described in division (A)(5) of section 718.27 of the Revised Code.

(E) Within sixty days after the final determination of any federal or state tax liability affecting the taxpayer's municipal tax liability, that taxpayer shall make and file an amended municipal return showing income subject to the municipal income tax based upon such final determination of federal or state tax liability, and pay any additional municipal income tax shown due thereon or make a claim for refund of any overpayment, unless the tax or overpayment is less than ten dollars.

(F)

(1) Notwithstanding the fact that an appeal is pending, the petitioner may pay all or a portion of the assessment that is the subject of the appeal. The acceptance of a payment by the municipal corporation does not prejudice any claim for refund upon final determination of the appeal.

(2) If upon final determination of the appeal an error in the assessment is corrected by the tax administrator, upon an appeal so filed or pursuant to a final determination of the local board of tax review created under section [718.11](#) of the Revised Code, of the Ohio board of tax appeals, or any court to which the decision of the Ohio board of tax appeals has been appealed, so that the amount due from the party assessed under the corrected assessment is less than the amount paid, there shall be issued to the appellant or to the appellant's assigns or legal representative a refund in the amount of the overpayment as provided by section 718.19 of the Revised Code, with interest on that amount as provided by division (D) of this section.

(G) No civil action to recover municipal income tax or related penalties or interest shall be brought during either of the following time periods:

(1) The period during which a taxpayer has a right to appeal the imposition of that tax or interest or those penalties;

(2) The period during which an appeal related to the imposition of that tax or interest or those penalties is pending.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

[718.121 \[Operative Until 1/1/2016\] Second municipality imposing tax after time period allowed for refund.](#)

(A) Except as provided in division (B) of this section, if tax or withholding is paid to a municipal corporation on income or wages, and if a second municipal corporation imposes a tax on that income or wages after the

time period allowed for a refund of the tax or withholding paid to the first municipal corporation, the second municipal corporation shall allow a nonrefundable credit, against the tax or withholding the second municipality claims is due with respect to such income or wages, equal to the tax or withholding paid to the first municipal corporation with respect to such income or wages.

(B) If the tax rate in the second municipal corporation is less than the tax rate in the first municipal corporation, then the credit described in division (A) of this section shall be calculated using the tax rate in effect in the second municipal corporation.

(C) Nothing in this section permits any credit carryforward.

Effective Date: 09-26-2004

718.121 [Operative 1/1/2016] Second municipality imposing tax after time period allowed for refund.

(A) Except as provided in division (B) of this section, if tax or withholding is paid to a municipal corporation on income or wages, and if a second municipal corporation imposes or assesses a tax on that income or wages after the time period allowed for a refund of the tax or withholding paid to the first municipal corporation, the second municipal corporation shall allow a nonrefundable credit, against the tax or withholding the second municipality claims is due with respect to such income or wages, equal to the tax or withholding paid to the first municipal corporation with respect to such income or wages.

(B) If the tax rate in the second municipal corporation is less than the tax rate in the first municipal corporation, then the credit described in division (A) of this section shall be calculated using the tax rate in effect in the second municipal corporation.

(C) If the tax rate in the second municipal corporation is greater than the tax rate in the first municipal corporation, the tax due in excess of the credit afforded is to be paid to the second municipal corporation, along with any penalty and interest accruing thereto during the period of nonpayment.

(D) Nothing in this section permits any credit carryforward.

Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Effective Date: 09-26-2004

718.13 [Operative Until 1/1/2016] Tax information confidential.

(A) Any information gained as a result of returns, investigations, hearings, or verifications required or authorized by this chapter or by a charter or ordinance of a municipal corporation levying an income tax pursuant to this chapter is confidential, and no person shall disclose such information except in accordance with a proper judicial order or in connection with the performance of that person's official duties or the official business of the municipal corporation as authorized by this chapter or the charter or ordinance authorizing the levy. The tax administrator of the municipal corporation may furnish copies of returns filed under this chapter to the internal revenue service and to the tax commissioner.

(B) This section does not prohibit the legislative authority of a municipal corporation, by ordinance or resolution, from authorizing the tax administrator to publish statistics in a form that does not disclose information with respect to particular taxpayers.

Effective Date: 07-26-2000; 2007 HB119 09-29-2007

718.13 [Operative 1/1/2016] Tax information confidential.

(A) Any information gained as a result of returns, investigations, hearings, or verifications required or authorized by this chapter or by a charter or ordinance of a municipal corporation levying an income tax pursuant to this chapter is confidential, and no person shall access or disclose such information except in accordance with a proper judicial order or in connection with the performance of that person's official duties or the official business of the municipal corporation as authorized by this chapter or the charter or ordinance authorizing the levy. The tax administrator of the municipal corporation or a designee thereof may furnish copies of returns filed or otherwise received under this chapter and other related tax information to the internal revenue service , the tax commissioner, and tax administrators of other municipal corporations.

(B) This section does not prohibit a municipal corporation from publishing or disclosing statistics in a form that does not disclose information with respect to particular taxpayers.

Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Effective Date: 07-26-2000; 2007 HB119 09-29-2007

718.14 [Operative Until 1/1/2016] Tax treatment of pass-through entities.

(A) As used in this section:

(1) "Limited liability company" means a limited liability company formed under Chapter 1705. of the Revised Code or under the laws of another state.

(2) "Pass-through entity" means a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or any other class of entity the income or profits from which are given pass-through treatment under the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) "Income from a pass-through entity" means partnership income of partners, membership interests of members of a limited liability company, distributive shares of shareholders of an S corporation, or other distributive or proportionate ownership shares of income from other pass-through entities.

(4) "Owner" means a partner of a partnership, a member of a limited liability company, a shareholder of an S corporation, or other person with an ownership interest in a pass-through entity.

(5) "Owner's proportionate share," with respect to each owner of a pass-through entity, means the ratio of (a) the owner's income from the pass-through entity that is subject to taxation by the municipal corporation, to (b) the total income from that entity of all owners whose income from the entity is subject to taxation by that municipal corporation.

(B) On and after January 1, 2003, any municipal corporation imposing a tax that applies to income from a pass-through entity shall grant a credit to each owner who is domiciled in the municipal corporation for taxes paid to another municipal corporation by a pass-through entity that does not conduct business in the municipal corporation. The amount of the credit shall equal the lesser of the following amounts, subject to division (C) of this section:

(1) The owner's proportionate share of the amount, if any, of tax paid by the pass-through entity to another municipal corporation in this state;

(2) The owner's proportionate share of the amount of tax that would be imposed on the pass-through entity by the municipal corporation in which the taxpayer is domiciled if the pass-through entity conducted business in the municipal corporation.

(C) If a municipal corporation grants a credit for a percentage, less than one hundred per cent, of the amount of income taxes paid on compensation by an individual who resides or is domiciled in the municipal corporation to another municipal corporation, the amount of credit otherwise required by division (B) of this

section shall be multiplied by that percentage.

(D) On and after January 1, 2003, any municipal corporation that imposes a tax on income of or from a pass-through entity shall specify by ordinance or rule whether the tax applies to income of the pass-through entity in the hands of the entity or to income from the pass-through entity in the hands of the owners of the entity. A municipal corporation may specify a different ordinance or rule under this division for each of the classes of pass-through entity enumerated in division (A)(2) of this section.

Repealed by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §2, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Effective Date: 09-26-2003

718.15 Tax credit for businesses that foster new jobs in Ohio.

A municipal corporation, by ordinance, may grant a refundable or nonrefundable credit against its tax on income to a taxpayer to foster job creation in the municipal corporation. If a credit is granted under this section, it shall be measured as a percentage of the new income tax revenue the municipal corporation derives from new employees of the taxpayer and shall be for a term not exceeding fifteen years. Before the municipal corporation passes an ordinance granting a credit, the municipal corporation and the taxpayer shall enter into an agreement specifying all the conditions of the credit.

Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 492, §1, eff. 9/17/2014.

Effective Date: 09-26-2003

718.151 Tax credits to foster job retention.

A municipal corporation, by ordinance, may grant a refundable or nonrefundable credit against its tax on income to a taxpayer for the purpose of fostering job retention in the municipal corporation. If a credit is granted under this section, it shall be measured as a percentage of the income tax revenue the municipal corporation derives from the retained employees of the taxpayer, and shall be for a term not exceeding fifteen years. Before a municipal corporation passes an ordinance allowing such a credit, the municipal corporation and the taxpayer shall enter into an agreement specifying all the conditions of the credit.

Amended by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 492, §1, eff. 9/17/2014.

Amended by 2011 File No. 3, HB 58, §1, eff. 3/7/2011.

Effective Date: 09-26-2003

718.16 Tax credit to person who works in joint economic development zone or district.

A municipal corporation shall grant a credit against its tax on income to a resident of the municipal corporation who works in a joint economic development zone created under section [715.691](#) or a joint economic development district created under section [715.70](#), [715.71](#), or [715.72](#) of the Revised Code to the same extent that it grants a credit against its tax on income to its residents who are employed in another municipal corporation.

Effective Date: 07-26-2000

718.18 [Operative 1/1/2016] Service of assessment.

(A)

(1) Subject to division (B) of this section, a copy of each assessment shall be served upon the person

affected thereby either by personal service, by certified mail, or by a delivery service authorized under section [5703.056](#) of the Revised Code.

(2) With the permission of the person affected by an assessment, the tax administrator may deliver the assessment through alternative means as provided in this section, including, but not limited to, delivery by secure electronic mail. Delivery by such means satisfies the requirements for delivery under this section.

(B)

(1)

(a) If certified mail is returned because of an undeliverable address, a tax administrator shall utilize reasonable means to ascertain a new last known address, including the use of a change of address service offered by the postal service or an authorized delivery service under section [5703.056](#) of the Revised Code. If, after using reasonable means, the tax administrator is unable to ascertain a new last known address, the assessment shall be sent by ordinary mail and considered served. If the ordinary mail is subsequently returned because of an undeliverable address, the assessment remains appealable within sixty days after the assessment's postmark.

(b) Once the tax administrator or other municipal official, or the designee of either, serves an assessment on the person to whom the assessment is directed, the person may protest the ruling of that assessment by filing an appeal with the local board of tax review within sixty days after the receipt of service. The delivery of an assessment of the tax administrator under division (B)(1)(a) of this section is prima facie evidence that delivery is complete and that the assessment is served.

(2) If mailing of an assessment by a tax administrator by certified mail is returned for some cause other than an undeliverable address, the tax administrator shall resend the assessment by ordinary mail. The assessment shall show the date the tax administrator sends the assessment and include the following statement:

"This assessment is deemed to be served on the addressee under applicable law ten days from the date this assessment was mailed by the tax administrator as shown on the assessment, and all periods within which an appeal may be filed apply from and after that date."

Unless the mailing is returned because of an undeliverable address, the mailing of that information is prima facie evidence that delivery of the assessment was completed ten days after the tax administrator sent the assessment by ordinary mail and that the assessment was served.

If the ordinary mail is subsequently returned because of an undeliverable address, the tax administrator shall proceed under division (B)(1)(a) of this section. A person may challenge the presumption of delivery and service under this division in accordance with division (C) of this section.

(C)

(1) A person disputing the presumption of delivery and service under division (B) of this section bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the address to which the assessment was sent was not an address with which the person was associated at the time the tax administrator originally mailed the assessment by certified mail. For the purposes of this section, a person is associated with an address at the time the tax administrator originally mailed the assessment if, at that time, the person was residing, receiving legal documents, or conducting business at the address; or if, before that time, the person had conducted business at the address and, when the assessment was mailed, the person's agent or the person's affiliate was conducting business at the address. For the purposes of this section, a person's affiliate is any other person that, at the time the assessment was mailed, owned or controlled at least twenty per cent, as determined by voting rights, of the addressee's business.

(2) If a person elects to appeal an assessment on the basis described in division (C)(1) of this section, and if that assessment is subject to collection and is not otherwise appealable, the person must do so within sixty days after the initial contact by the tax administrator or other municipal official, or the designee of either, with the person. Nothing in this division prevents the tax administrator or other official from entering into a compromise with the person if the person does not actually file such an appeal with the local board of tax review.

(D) Nothing in this section prohibits the tax administrator or the tax administrator's designee from delivering an assessment by a tax administrator by personal service.

(E) Collection actions taken upon any assessment being appealed under division (B)(1)(b) of this section shall be stayed upon the pendency of an appeal under this section. If an appeal is filed pursuant to this section on a claim that has been delivered for collection, the collection activities with respect to the assessment shall be stayed.

(F) As used in this section:

(1) "Last known address" means the address the tax administrator has at the time a document is originally sent by certified mail, or any address the tax administrator can ascertain using reasonable means such as the use of a change of address service offered by the postal service or an authorized delivery service under section [5703.056](#) of the Revised Code.

(2) "Undeliverable address" means an address to which the postal service or an authorized delivery service under section [5703.056](#) of the Revised Code is not able to deliver an assessment of the tax administrator, except when the reason for nondelivery is because the addressee fails to acknowledge or accept the assessment.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.19 [Operative 1/1/2016] Requests for refunds.

(A) Upon receipt of a request for a refund, the tax administrator of a municipal corporation, in accordance with this section, shall refund to employers, agents of employers, other payers, or taxpayers, with respect to any income or withholding tax levied by the municipal corporation:

- (1) Overpayments of more than ten dollars;
- (2) Amounts paid erroneously if the refund requested exceeds ten dollars.

(B)

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, requests for refund shall be filed with the tax administrator, on the form prescribed by the tax administrator within three years after the tax was due or paid, whichever is later. The tax administrator may require the requestor to file with the request any documentation that substantiates the requestor's claim for a refund.

(2) On filing of the refund request, the tax administrator shall determine the amount of refund due and certify such amount to the appropriate municipal corporation official for payment. Except as provided in division (B)(3) of this section, the administrator shall issue an assessment to any taxpayer whose request for refund is fully or partially denied. The assessment shall state the amount of the refund that was denied, the reasons for the denial, and instructions for appealing the assessment.

(3) If a tax administrator denies in whole or in part a refund request included within the taxpayer's originally filed annual income tax return, the tax administrator shall notify the taxpayer, in writing, of the amount of the

refund that was denied, the reasons for the denial, and instructions for requesting an assessment that may be appealed under section [718.11](#) of the Revised Code.

(C) A request for a refund that is received after the last day for filing specified in division (B) of this section shall be considered to have been filed in a timely manner if any of the following situations exist:

(1) The request is delivered by the postal service, and the earliest postal service postmark on the cover in which the request is enclosed is not later than the last day for filing the request.

(2) The request is delivered by the postal service, the only postmark on the cover in which the request is enclosed was affixed by a private postal meter, the date of that postmark is not later than the last day for filing the request, and the request is received within seven days of such last day.

(3) The request is delivered by the postal service, no postmark date was affixed to the cover in which the request is enclosed or the date of the postmark so affixed is not legible, and the request is received within seven days of the last day for making the request.

(D) As used in this section, "withholding tax" has the same meaning as in section 718.27 of the Revised Code.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.23 [Operative 1/1/2016] Verification of accuracy of returns.

(A) A tax administrator, or any authorized agent or employee thereof may examine the books, papers, records, and federal and state income tax returns of any employer, taxpayer, or other person that is subject to, or that the tax administrator believes is subject to, the provisions of this chapter for the purpose of verifying the accuracy of any return made or, if no return was filed, to ascertain the tax due under this chapter. Upon written request by the tax administrator or a duly authorized agent or employee thereof, every employer, taxpayer, or other person subject to this section is required to furnish the opportunity for the tax administrator, authorized agent, or employee to investigate and examine such books, papers, records, and federal and state income tax returns at a reasonable time and place designated in the request.

(B) The records and other documents of any taxpayer, employer, or other person that is subject to, or that a tax administrator believes is subject to, the provisions of this chapter shall be open to the tax administrator's inspection during business hours and shall be preserved for a period of six years following the end of the taxable year to which the records or documents relate, unless the tax administrator, in writing, consents to their destruction within that period, or by order requires that they be kept longer. The tax administrator of a municipal corporation may require any person, by notice served on that person, to keep such records as the tax administrator determines necessary to show whether or not that person is liable, and the extent of such liability, for the income tax levied by the municipal corporation or for the withholding of such tax.

(C) The tax administrator may examine under oath any person that the tax administrator reasonably believes has knowledge concerning any income that was or would have been returned for taxation or any transaction tending to affect such income. The tax administrator may, for this purpose, compel any such person to attend a hearing or examination and to produce any books, papers, records, and federal income tax returns in such person's possession or control. The person may be assisted or represented by an attorney, accountant, bookkeeper, or other tax practitioner at any such hearing or examination. This division does not authorize the practice of law by a person who is not an attorney.

(D) No person issued written notice by the tax administrator compelling attendance at a hearing or examination or the production of books, papers, records, or federal income tax returns under this section shall fail to comply.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.24 [Operative 1/1/2016] Authority of tax administrator.

Nothing in this chapter shall limit the authority of a tax administrator to perform any of the following duties or functions, unless the performance of such duties or functions is expressly limited by a provision of the Revised Code or the charter or ordinances of the municipal corporation:

(A) Exercise all powers whatsoever of an inquisitorial nature as provided by law, including, the right to inspect books, accounts, records, memorandums, and federal and state income tax returns, to examine persons under oath, to issue orders or subpoenas for the production of books, accounts, papers, records, documents, and testimony, to take depositions, to apply to a court for attachment proceedings as for contempt, to approve vouchers for the fees of officers and witnesses, and to administer oaths; provided that the powers referred to in this division of this section shall be exercised by the tax administrator only in connection with the performance of the duties respectively assigned to the tax administrator under a municipal corporation income tax ordinance or resolution adopted in accordance with this chapter;

(B) Appoint agents and prescribe their powers and duties;

(C) Confer and meet with officers of other municipal corporations and states and officers of the United States on any matters pertaining to their respective official duties as provided by law;

(D) Exercise the authority provided by law, including orders from bankruptcy courts, relative to remitting or refunding taxes, including penalties and interest thereon, illegally or erroneously imposed or collected, or for any other reason overpaid, and, in addition, the tax administrator may investigate any claim of overpayment and make a written statement of the tax administrator's findings, and, if the tax administrator finds that there has been an overpayment, approve and issue a refund payable to the taxpayer, the taxpayer's assigns, or legal representative as provided in this chapter;

(E) Exercise the authority provided by law relative to consenting to the compromise and settlement of tax claims;

(F) Exercise the authority provided by law relative to the use of alternative apportionment methods by taxpayers in accordance with section [718.02](#) of the Revised Code;

(G) Make all tax findings, determinations, computations, and orders the tax administrator is by law authorized and required to make and, pursuant to time limitations provided by law, on the tax administrator's own motion, review, redetermine, or correct any tax findings, determinations, computations, or orders the tax administrator has made, but the tax administrator shall not review, redetermine, or correct any tax finding, determination, computation, or order which the tax administrator has made as to which an appeal has been filed with the local board of tax review or other appropriate tribunal, unless such appeal or application is withdrawn by the appellant or applicant, is dismissed, or is otherwise final;

(H) Destroy any or all returns or other tax documents in the manner authorized by law;

(I) Enter into an agreement with a taxpayer to simplify the withholding obligations described in section [718.03](#) of the Revised Code.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.25 [Operative 1/1/2016] Rounding of amounts.

A person may round to the nearest whole dollar all amounts the person is required to enter on any return,

report, voucher, or other document required under this chapter. Any fractional part of a dollar that equals or exceeds fifty cents shall be rounded to the next whole dollar, and any fractional part of a dollar that is less than fifty cents shall be dropped. If a person chooses to round amounts entered on a document, the person shall round all amounts entered on the document.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.26 [Operative 1/1/2016] Identification information.

(A) Nothing in this chapter prohibits a tax administrator from requiring any person filing a tax document with the tax administrator to provide identifying information, which may include the person's social security number, federal employer identification number, or other identification number requested by the tax administrator. A person required by the tax administrator to provide identifying information that has experienced any change with respect to that information shall notify the tax administrator of the change before, or upon, filing the next tax document requiring the identifying information.

(B) When transmitting or otherwise making use of a tax document that contains a person's social security number, the tax administrator shall take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that the number is not capable of being viewed by the general public, including, when necessary, masking the number so that it is not readily discernible by the general public. The tax administrator shall not put a person's social security number on the outside of any material mailed to the person.

(C)

(1) If the tax administrator makes a request for identifying information and the tax administrator does not receive valid identifying information within thirty days of making the request, nothing in this chapter prohibits the tax administrator from imposing a penalty upon the person to whom the request was directed pursuant to section 718.27 of the Revised Code, in addition to any applicable penalty described in section 718.99 of the Revised Code.

(2) If a person required by the tax administrator to provide identifying information does not notify the tax administrator of a change with respect to that information as required under division (A) of this section within thirty days after filing the next tax document requiring such identifying information, nothing in this chapter prohibits the tax administrator from imposing a penalty pursuant to section 718.27 of the Revised Code.

(3) The penalties provided for under divisions (C)(1) and (2) of this section may be billed and imposed in the same manner as the tax or fee with respect to which the identifying information is sought and are in addition to any applicable criminal penalties described in section 718.99 of the Revised Code for a violation of section 718.35 of the Revised Code and any other penalties that may be imposed by the tax administrator by law.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.27 [Operative 1/1/2016] Interest and penalties.

(A) As used in this section:

(1) "Applicable law" means this chapter, the resolutions, ordinances, codes, directives, instructions, and rules adopted by a municipal corporation provided such resolutions, ordinances, codes, directives, instructions, and rules impose or directly or indirectly address the levy, payment, remittance, or filing requirements of a municipal income tax.

(2) "Income tax," "estimated income tax," and "withholding tax" means any income tax, estimated income tax, and withholding tax imposed by a municipal corporation pursuant to applicable law, including at any time before January 1, 2016.

(3) A "return" includes any tax return, report, reconciliation, schedule, and other document required to be filed with a tax administrator or municipal corporation by a taxpayer, employer, any agent of the employer, or any other payer pursuant to applicable law, including at any time before January 1, 2016.

(4) "Federal short-term rate" means the rate of the average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity of three years or less, as determined under section 1274 of the Internal Revenue Code, for July of the current year.

(5) "Interest rate as described in division (A) of this section" means the federal short-term rate, rounded to the nearest whole number per cent, plus five per cent. The rate shall apply for the calendar year next following the July of the year in which the federal short-term rate is determined in accordance with division (A)(4) of this section.

(6) "Unpaid estimated income tax" means estimated income tax due but not paid by the date the tax is required to be paid under applicable law.

(7) "Unpaid income tax" means income tax due but not paid by the date the income tax is required to be paid under applicable law.

(8) "Unpaid withholding tax" means withholding tax due but not paid by the date the withholding tax is required to be paid under applicable law.

(9) "Withholding tax" includes amounts an employer, any agent of an employer, or any other payer did not withhold in whole or in part from an employee's qualifying wages, but that, under applicable law, the employer, agent, or other payer is required to withhold from an employee's qualifying wages.

(B)

(1) This section applies to the following:

(a) Any return required to be filed under applicable law for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2016;

(b) Income tax, estimated income tax, and withholding tax required to be paid or remitted to the municipal corporation on or after January 1, 2016.

(2) This section does not apply to returns required to be filed or payments required to be made before January 1, 2016, regardless of the filing or payment date. Returns required to be filed or payments required to be made before January 1, 2016, but filed or paid after that date shall be subject to the ordinances or rules, as adopted before January 1, 2016, of the municipal corporation to which the return is to be filed or the payment is to be made.

(C) Each municipal corporation levying a tax on income may impose on a taxpayer, employer, any agent of the employer, and any other payer, and must attempt to collect, the interest amounts and penalties prescribed under division (C) of this section when the taxpayer, employer, any agent of the employer, or any other payer for any reason fails, in whole or in part, to make to the municipal corporation timely and full payment or remittance of income tax, estimated income tax, or withholding tax or to file timely with the municipal corporation any return required to be filed.

(1) Interest shall be imposed at the rate described in division (A) of this section, per annum, on all unpaid income tax, unpaid estimated income tax, and unpaid withholding tax.

(2)

(a) With respect to unpaid income tax and unpaid estimated income tax, a municipal corporation may impose a penalty equal to fifteen per cent of the amount not timely paid.

(b) With respect to any unpaid withholding tax, a municipal corporation may impose a penalty equal to fifty per cent of the amount not timely paid.

(3) With respect to returns other than estimated income tax returns, a municipal corporation may impose a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each failure to timely file each return, regardless of the liability shown thereon for each month, or any fraction thereof, during which the return remains unfiled regardless of the liability shown thereon. The penalty shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars for each failure.

(D)

(1) With respect to the income taxes, estimated income taxes, withholding taxes, and returns, no municipal corporation shall impose, seek to collect, or collect any penalty, amount of interest, charges, or additional fees not described in this section.

(2) With respect to the income taxes, estimated income taxes, withholding taxes, and returns not described in division (A) of this section, nothing in this section requires a municipal corporation to refund or credit any penalty, amount of interest, charges, or additional fees that the municipal corporation has properly imposed or collected before January 1, 2016.

(E) Nothing in this section limits the authority of a municipal corporation to abate or partially abate penalties or interest imposed under this section when the tax administrator determines, in the tax administrator's sole discretion, that such abatement is appropriate.

(F) By the thirty-first day of October of each year the municipal corporation shall publish the rate described in division (A) of this section applicable to the next succeeding calendar year.

(G) The municipal corporation may impose on the taxpayer, employer, any agent of the employer, or any other payer the municipal corporation's post-judgment collection costs and fees, including attorney's fees.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.28 [Operative 1/1/2016] Administration of claims.

(A) As used in this section, "claim" means a claim for an amount payable to a municipal corporation that arises pursuant to the municipal income tax imposed in accordance with this chapter.

(B) Nothing in this chapter prohibits a tax administrator from doing either of the following if such action is in the best interests of the municipal corporation:

(1) Compromise a claim;

(2) Extend for a reasonable period the time for payment of a claim by agreeing to accept monthly or other periodic payments.

(C) The tax administrator may consider the following standards when ascertaining with respect to a claim whether a compromise or payment-over-time agreement is in the best interests of the municipal corporation:

(1) There exists a doubt as to whether the claim can be collected.

(2) There exists a substantial probability that, upon payment of the claim and submission of a timely request

for refund with respect to that payment, the tax administrator would refund an amount that was illegally or erroneously paid.

(3) There exists an economic hardship such that a compromise or agreement would facilitate effective tax administration.

(4) There exists a joint liability among spouses, one of whom is an innocent spouse, provided that any relief under this standard shall only affect the claim as to the innocent spouse. A spouse granted relief under section 6015 of the Internal Revenue Code with regard to any income item is rebuttably presumed to be an innocent spouse with regard to that income item to the extent that income item is included in or otherwise affects the computation of a municipal income tax or any penalty or interest on that tax.

(5) Any other reasonable standard that the tax administrator establishes.

(D) The tax administrator's rejection of a compromise or payment-over-time agreement proposed by a person with respect to a claim shall not be appealable.

(E) A compromise or payment-over-time agreement with respect to a claim shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of only the parties to the compromise or agreement, and shall not extinguish or otherwise affect the liability of any other person.

(F) A compromise or payment-over-time agreement with respect to a claim shall be void if the taxpayer defaults under the compromise or agreement or if the compromise or agreement was obtained by fraud or by misrepresentation of a material fact. Any amount that was due before the compromise or agreement and that is unpaid shall remain due, and any penalties or interest that would have accrued in the absence of the compromise or agreement shall continue to accrue and be due.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.30 [Operative 1/1/2016] Adoption of rules.

Nothing in this chapter prohibits the legislative authority of a municipal corporation, or a tax administrator pursuant to authority granted to the administrator by resolution or ordinance, to adopt rules to administer an income tax imposed by the municipal corporation in accordance with this chapter. Such rules shall not conflict with or be inconsistent with any provision of this chapter. All rules adopted under this section shall be published and posted on the internet as described in section [718.07](#) of the Revised Code.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.31 [Operative 1/1/2016] Payment of persons hired to inspect books.

No person hired or retained by a tax administrator to examine or inspect a taxpayer's books shall be paid on a contingency basis.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.35 [Operative 1/1/2016] Fraud.

No person shall knowingly make, present, aid, or assist in the preparation or presentation of a false or fraudulent report, return, schedule, statement, claim, or document authorized or required by municipal corporation ordinance or state law to be filed with a tax administrator, or knowingly procure, counsel, or advise the preparation or presentation of such report, return, schedule, statement, claim, or document, or

knowingly change, alter, or amend, or knowingly procure, counsel or advise such change, alteration, or amendment of the records upon which such report, return, schedule, statement, claim, or document is based with intent to defraud the municipal corporation or a tax administrator.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.36 [Operative 1/1/2016] Audits.

(A) At or before the commencement of an audit, the tax administrator shall provide to the taxpayer a written description of the roles of the tax administrator and of the taxpayer during an audit and a statement of the taxpayer's rights, including any right to obtain a refund of an overpayment of a tax. At or before the commencement of an audit, the tax administrator shall inform the taxpayer when the audit is considered to have commenced.

(B) Except in cases involving suspected criminal activity, the tax administrator shall conduct an audit of a taxpayer during regular business hours and after providing reasonable notice to the taxpayer. A taxpayer who is unable to comply with a proposed time for an audit on the grounds that the proposed time would cause inconvenience or hardship must offer reasonable alternative dates for the audit.

(C) At all stages of an audit by the tax administrator, a taxpayer is entitled to be assisted or represented by an attorney, accountant, bookkeeper, or other tax practitioner. The tax administrator shall prescribe a form by which a taxpayer may designate such a person to assist or represent the taxpayer in the conduct of any proceedings resulting from actions by the tax administrator. If a taxpayer has not submitted such a form, the tax administrator may accept other evidence, as the tax administrator considers appropriate, that a person is the authorized representative of a taxpayer.

A taxpayer may refuse to answer any questions asked by the person conducting an audit until the taxpayer has an opportunity to consult with the taxpayer's attorney, accountant, bookkeeper, or other tax practitioner. This division does not authorize the practice of law by a person who is not an attorney.

(D) A taxpayer may record, electronically or otherwise, the audit examination.

(E) The failure of the tax administrator to comply with a provision of this section shall neither excuse a taxpayer from payment of any taxes owed by the taxpayer nor cure any procedural defect in a taxpayer's case.

(F) If the tax administrator fails to substantially comply with the provisions of this section, the tax administrator, upon application by the taxpayer, shall excuse the taxpayer from penalties and interest arising from the audit.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.37 [Effective Until 9/29/2015] [Operative 1/1/2016] Actions against tax administrator or municipal corporation.

(A) A taxpayer aggrieved by an action or omission of a tax administrator, a tax administrator's employee, or an employee of the municipal corporation may bring an action against the tax administrator, against the municipal corporation, or against both, for damages in the court of common pleas of the county in which the municipal corporation is located, if all of the following apply:

(1) In the action or omission the tax administrator, the tax administrator's employee, or the employee of the municipal corporation frivolously disregards a provision of this chapter or a rule or instruction of the tax

administrator;

(2) The action or omission occurred with respect to an audit or an assessment and the review and collection proceedings connected with the audit or assessment;

(3) The tax administrator, the tax administrator's employee, or the employee of the municipal corporation did not act manifestly outside the scope of employment and did not act with malicious purpose, in bad faith, or in a wanton or reckless manner.

(B) In any action brought under division (A) of this section, upon a finding of liability on the part of the tax administrator or the municipal corporation, the tax administrator or the municipal corporation shall be liable to the taxpayer in an amount equal to the sum of the following:

(1) Compensatory damages sustained by the taxpayer as a result of the action or omission by the tax administrator, the tax administrator's employee, or the employee of the municipal corporation;

(2) Reasonable costs of litigation and attorneys' fees sustained by the taxpayer.

(C) In the awarding of damages under division (B) of this section, the court shall take into account the negligent actions or omissions, if any, on the part of the taxpayer that contributed to the damages, but shall not be bound by the provisions of sections [2315.32](#) to [2315.36](#) of the Revised Code.

(D) Whenever it appears to the court that a taxpayer's conduct in the proceedings brought under division (A) of this section is frivolous, the court may impose a penalty against the taxpayer in an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars which shall be paid to the general fund of the municipal corporation.

(E) Division (A) of this section does not apply to opinions of the tax administrator or other information functions of the tax administrator.

(F) As used in this section, "frivolous" means that the conduct of the tax administrator, an employee of the municipal corporation or the tax administrator, the taxpayer, or the taxpayer's counsel of record satisfies either of the following:

(1) It obviously serves merely to harass or maliciously injure the tax administrator, the municipal corporation, or employees thereof if referring to the conduct of a taxpayer or the taxpayer's counsel of record, or to harass or maliciously injure the taxpayer if referring to the conduct of the tax administrator, the municipal corporation, or employees thereof;

(2) It is not warranted under existing law and cannot be supported by a good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of existing law.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

[718.37 \[Effective 9/29/2015\] \[Operative 1/1/2016\] Actions against tax administrator or municipal corporation.](#)

(A) A taxpayer aggrieved by an action or omission of a tax administrator, a tax administrator's employee, or an employee of the municipal corporation may bring an action against the municipal corporation for damages in the court of common pleas of the county in which the municipal corporation is located, if all of the following apply:

(1) In the action or omission the tax administrator, the tax administrator's employee, or the employee of the municipal corporation frivolously disregards a provision of this chapter or a rule or instruction of the tax administrator;

(2) The action or omission occurred with respect to an audit or an assessment and the review and collection proceedings connected with the audit or assessment;

(3) The tax administrator, the tax administrator's employee, or the employee of the municipal corporation did not act manifestly outside the scope of employment and did not act with malicious purpose, in bad faith, or in a wanton or reckless manner.

(B) In any action brought under division (A) of this section, upon a finding of liability on the part of the municipal corporation, the municipal corporation shall be liable to the taxpayer in an amount equal to the sum of the following:

(1) Compensatory damages sustained by the taxpayer as a result of the action or omission by the tax administrator, the tax administrator's employee, or the employee of the municipal corporation;

(2) Reasonable costs of litigation and attorneys' fees sustained by the taxpayer.

(C) In the awarding of damages under division (B) of this section, the court shall take into account the negligent actions or omissions, if any, on the part of the taxpayer that contributed to the damages, but shall not be bound by the provisions of sections [2315.32](#) to [2315.36](#) of the Revised Code.

(D) Whenever it appears to the court that a taxpayer's conduct in the proceedings brought under division (A) of this section is frivolous, the court may impose a penalty against the taxpayer in an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars which shall be paid to the general fund of the municipal corporation.

(E) Division (A) of this section does not apply to opinions of the tax administrator or other information functions of the tax administrator.

(F) As used in this section, "frivolous" means that the conduct of the tax administrator, an employee of the municipal corporation or the tax administrator, the taxpayer, or the taxpayer's counsel of record satisfies either of the following:

(1) It obviously serves merely to harass or maliciously injure the tax administrator, the municipal corporation, or employees thereof if referring to the conduct of a taxpayer or the taxpayer's counsel of record, or to harass or maliciously injure the taxpayer if referring to the conduct of the tax administrator, the municipal corporation, or employees thereof;

(2) It is not warranted under existing law and cannot be supported by a good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of existing law.

Amended by 131st General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 64, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2015.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.38 [Operative 1/1/2016] Request for opinion of the tax administrator.

(A) An "opinion of the tax administrator" means an opinion issued under this section with respect to prospective municipal income tax liability. It does not include ordinary correspondence of the tax administrator.

(B) A taxpayer may submit a written request for an opinion of the tax administrator as to whether or how certain income, source of income, or a certain activity or transaction will be taxed. The written response of the tax administrator shall be an "opinion of the tax administrator" and shall bind the tax administrator, in accordance with divisions (C), (G), and (H) of this section, provided all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The taxpayer's request fully and accurately describes the specific facts or circumstances relevant to a determination of the taxability of the income, source of income, activity, or transaction, and, if an activity or transaction, all parties involved in the activity or transaction are clearly identified by name, location, or other pertinent facts.

(2) The request relates to a tax imposed by the municipal corporation in accordance with this chapter.

(3) The tax administrator's response is signed by the tax administrator and designated as an "opinion of the tax administrator."

(C) An opinion of the tax administrator shall remain in effect and shall protect the taxpayer for whom the opinion was prepared and who reasonably relies on it from liability for any taxes, penalty, or interest otherwise chargeable on the activity or transaction specifically held by the tax administrator's opinion to be taxable in a particular manner or not to be subject to taxation for any taxable years that may be specified in the opinion, or until the earliest of the following dates:

(1) The effective date of a written revocation by the tax administrator sent to the taxpayer by certified mail, return receipt requested. The effective date of the revocation shall be the taxpayer's date of receipt or one year after the issuance of the opinion, whichever is later;

(2) The effective date of any amendment or enactment of a relevant section of the Revised Code, uncodified state law, or the municipal corporation's income tax ordinance that would substantially change the analysis and conclusion of the opinion of the tax administrator;

(3) The date on which a court issues an opinion establishing or changing relevant case law with respect to the Revised Code, uncodified state law, or the municipal corporation's income tax ordinance;

(4) If the opinion of the tax administrator was based on the interpretation of federal law, the effective date of any change in the relevant federal statutes or regulations, or the date on which a court issues an opinion establishing or changing relevant case law with respect to federal statutes or regulations;

(5) The effective date of any change in the taxpayer's material facts or circumstances;

(6) The effective date of the expiration of the opinion, if specified in the opinion.

(D) A taxpayer is not relieved of tax liability for any activity or transaction related to a request for an opinion that contained any misrepresentation or omission of one or more material facts.

(E) If a tax administrator provides written advice under this section, the opinion shall include a statement that:

(1) The tax consequences stated in the opinion may be subject to change for any of the reasons stated in division (C) of this section;

(2) It is the duty of the taxpayer to be aware of such changes.

(F) A tax administrator may refuse to offer an opinion on any request received under this section.

(G) This section binds a tax administrator only with respect to opinions of the tax administrator issued on or after January 1, 2016.

(H) An opinion of a tax administrator binds that tax administrator only with respect to the taxpayer for whom the opinion was prepared and does not bind the tax administrator of any other municipal corporation.

(I) A tax administrator shall make available the text of all opinions issued under this section, except those opinions prepared for a taxpayer who has requested that the text of the opinion remain confidential. In no

event shall the text of an opinion be made available until the tax administrator has removed all information that identifies the taxpayer and any other parties involved in the activity or transaction.

(J) An opinion of the tax administrator issued under this section may not be appealed.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.39 [Operative 1/1/2016] Municipal corporations with larger population: correspondence from tax administrator.

If the municipal corporation imposing a tax in accordance with this chapter has a population greater than thirty thousand according to the most recent decennial census or if the tax administrator charged with the administration of the tax is described in either division (U)(2) or (3) of section [718.01](#) of the Revised Code, all of the tax administrator's written correspondence to a taxpayer or other person shall include the name and contact information of an individual designated to receive inquiries regarding the correspondence. The individual may be the tax administrator or an employee of the tax administrator.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.41 [Operative 1/1/2016] Amended returns.

(A) A taxpayer shall file an amended return with the tax administrator in such form as the tax administrator requires if any of the facts, figures, computations, or attachments required in the taxpayer's annual return to determine the tax due levied by the municipal corporation in accordance with this chapter must be altered as the result of an adjustment to the taxpayer's federal income tax return, whether initiated by the taxpayer or the internal revenue service, and such alteration affects the taxpayer's tax liability under this chapter. If a taxpayer intends to file an amended consolidated municipal income tax return, or to amend its type of return from a separate return to a consolidated return, based on the taxpayer's consolidated federal income tax return, the taxpayer shall notify the tax administrator before filing the amended return.

(B)

(1) In the case of an underpayment, the amended return shall be accompanied by payment of any combined additional tax due together with any penalty and interest thereon. If the combined tax shown to be due is ten dollars or less, such amount need not accompany the amended return. Except as provided under division (B)(2) of this section, the amended return shall not reopen those facts, figures, computations, or attachments from a previously filed return that are not affected, either directly or indirectly, by the adjustment to the taxpayer's federal or state income tax return unless the applicable statute of limitations for civil actions or prosecutions under section [718.12](#) of the Revised Code has not expired for a previously filed return.

(2) The additional tax to be paid shall not exceed the amount of tax that would be due if all facts, figures, computations, and attachments were reopened.

(C)

(1) In the case of an overpayment, a request for refund may be filed under this division within the period prescribed by division (E) of section [718.12](#) of the Revised Code for filing the amended return even if it is filed beyond the period prescribed in that division if it otherwise conforms to the requirements of that division. If the amount of the refund is ten dollars or less, no refund need be paid by the municipal corporation to the taxpayer. Except as set forth in division (C)(2) of this section, a request filed under this division shall claim refund of overpayments resulting from alterations to only those facts, figures, computations, or attachments required in the taxpayer's annual return that are affected, either directly or

indirectly, by the adjustment to the taxpayer's federal or state income tax return unless it is also filed within the time prescribed in section 718.19 of the Revised Code. Except as set forth in division (C)(2) of this section, the request shall not reopen those facts, figures, computations, or attachments that are not affected, either directly or indirectly, by the adjustment to the taxpayer's federal or state income tax return.

(2) The amount to be refunded shall not exceed the amount of refund that would be due if all facts, figures, computations, and attachments were reopened.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

718.50 [Operative 1/1/2016] Member or employee of Ohio general assembly and certain judges excluded from tax.

(A) No municipal corporation other than the municipal corporation of residence shall levy a tax on the income of any member or employee of the Ohio general assembly including the lieutenant governor which income is received as a result of services rendered as such member or employee and is paid from appropriated funds of this state.

(B) No municipal corporation other than the municipal corporation of residence and the city of Columbus shall levy a tax on the income of the chief justice or a justice of the supreme court received as a result of services rendered as the chief justice or justice. No municipal corporation other than the municipal corporation of residence shall levy a tax on the income of a judge sitting by assignment of the chief justice or on the income of a district court of appeals judge sitting in multiple locations within the district, received as a result of services rendered as a judge.

Renumbered from § [718.04](#) and amended by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.

Amended by 128th General Assembly File No.9, HB 1, §101.01, eff. 10/16/2009.

Effective Date: 02-21-1967

718.99 [Operative 1/1/2016] Violations; penalties.

(A) Except as provided in division (B) of this section, whoever violates section 718.35 of the Revised Code, division (A) of section [718.13](#) of the Revised Code, or section [718.03](#) of the Revised Code by failing to remit municipal income taxes deducted and withheld from an employee, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree and shall be subject to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term of up to six months, or both, unless the violation is punishable by a municipal ordinance or resolution imposing a greater penalty or requiring dismissal from office or discharge from employment, or both, in which case the municipal ordinance or resolution shall govern.

(B) Any person who discloses information received from the Internal Revenue Service in violation of division (A) of section [718.13](#) of the Revised Code shall be guilty of a felony of the fifth degree and shall be subject to a fine of not more than five thousand dollars plus the costs of prosecution, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both, unless the violation is punishable by a municipal ordinance imposing a greater penalty or requiring dismissal from office or discharge from employment, or both, in which case the municipal ordinance shall govern.

(C) Each instance of access or disclosure in violation of division (A) of section [718.13](#) of the Revised Code constitutes a separate offense.

(D) Nothing in this chapter prohibits a municipal corporation from prosecuting offenses which are made

punishable under a municipal ordinance or resolution levying an income tax and for which no other penalty is provided under this section.

Added by 130th General Assembly File No. TBD, HB 5, §1, eff. 3/23/2015, applicable to municipal taxable years beginning on or after 1/1/2016.