Supreme Court of Ohio Clerk of Court - Filed December 10, 2015 - Case No. 2015-0917

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

	:	
T. Ryan Legg Irrevocable Trust, UBS Trust Company, N.A., Trustee	:	Case No. 2015-0917
Appellant,	:	On Appeal from the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals
	:	
v.		
	:	
	:	BTA Case No. 2013-A-1469
Joseph W. Testa, Tax Commissioner of Ohio		
	:	
Appellee.	:	

APPENDIX TO RESPONSE AND REPLY BRIEF OF APPELLANT T. RYAN LEGG IRREVOCABLE TRUST, UBS TRUST COMPANY, N.A., TRUSTEE

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Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing Appendix to Response and Reply Brief of Appellant T. Ryan Legg Irrevocable Trust, UBS Trust Company, N.A., Trustee was served upon the following by certified mail on December 10, 2015.

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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Constitution of the State of Ohio
Article I. Bill of Rights (Refs & Annos)

OH Const. Art. I, § 2

O Const I Sec. 2 Equal protection and benefit

Currentness

All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter, reform, or abolish the same, whenever they may deem it necessary; and no special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted, that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the General Assembly.

CREDIT(S)

(1851 constitutional convention, adopted eff. 9-1-1851)

Const. Art. I, § 2, OH CONST Art. I, § 2
Current through 2015 Files 1 to 10, and 12 to 24 of the 131st GA (2015-2016).

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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Constitution of the State of Ohio
Article II. Legislative (Refs & Annos)

OH Const. Art. II, § 28

O Const II Sec. 28 Retroactive laws; laws impairing obligation of contracts

Currentness

The general assembly shall have no power to pass retroactive laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts; but may, by general laws, authorize courts to carry into effect, upon such terms as shall be just and equitable, the manifest intention of parties, and officers, by curing omissions, defects, and errors, in instruments and proceedings, arising out of their want of conformity with the laws of this state.

CREDIT(S)

(1851 constitutional convention, adopted eff. 9-1-1851)

Const. Art. II, § 28, OH CONST Art. II, § 28
Current through 2015 Files 1 to 10, and 12 to 24 of the 131st GA (2015-2016).

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United States Code Annotated
Constitution of the United States
Annotated
Amendment XIV. Citizenship; Privileges and Immunities; Due Process; Equal Protection; Apportionment of Representation; Disqualification of Officers; Public Debt; Enforcement

U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. XIV-Full Text

AMENDMENT XIV. CITIZENSHIP; PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES; DUE PROCESS; EQUAL PROTECTION; APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATION; DISQUALIFICATION OF OFFICERS; PUBLIC DEBT; ENFORCEMENT

Currentness

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

<Section 1 of this amendment is further displayed in separate documents according to subject matter,>

<see USCA Const Amend. XIV, § 1-Citizens>

<see USCA Const Amend. XIV, § 1-Privileges>

<see USCA Const Amend. XIV, § 1-Due Proc>

<see USCA Const Amend. XIV, § 1-Equal Protect>

<sections 2 to 5 of this amendment are displayed as separate documents,>

<see USCA Const Amend. XIV, § 2,>

<see USCA Const Amend. XIV, § 3,>

<see USCA Const Amend. XIV, § 4,>

<see USCA Const Amend. XIV, § 5,>

U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. XIV-Full Text, USCA CONST Amend. XIV-Full Text
Current through P.L. 114-49 approved 8-7-2015

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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Rules of Civil Procedure (Refs & Annos)
Title IV. Parties

Civ. R. Rule 17

Civ R 17 Parties plaintiff and defendant; capacity

Currentness

(A) Real party in interest

Every action shall be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest. An executor, administrator, guardian, bailee, trustee of an express trust, a party with whom or in whose name a contract has been made for the benefit of another, or a party authorized by statute may sue in his name as such representative without joining with him the party for whose benefit the action is brought. When a statute of this state so provides, an action for the use or benefit of another shall be brought in the name of this state. No action shall be dismissed on the ground that it is not prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest until a reasonable time has been allowed after objection for ratification of commencement of the action by, or joinder or substitution of, the real party in interest. Such ratification, joinder, or substitution shall have the same effect as if the action had been commenced in the name of the real party in interest.

(B) Minors or incompetent persons

Whenever a minor or incompetent person has a representative, such as a guardian or other like fiduciary, the representative may sue or defend on behalf of the minor or incompetent person. If a minor or incompetent person does not have a duly appointed representative the minor may sue by a next friend or defend by a guardian ad litem. When a minor or incompetent person is not otherwise represented in an action the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem or shall make such other order as it deems proper for the protection of such minor or incompetent person.

CREDIT(S)
(Adopted eff. 7-1-70; amended eff. 7-1-75, 7-1-85)

Rules Civ. Proc., Rule 17, OH ST RCP Rule 17
Current with amendments received through August 15, 2015

End of Document

Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Title XVII. Corporations--Partnerships (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 1701. General Corporation Law (Refs & Annos)
Books and Records

R.C. § 1701.37

1701.37 Books, records of account, minutes of proceedings, and shareholders records

Currentness

(A) Each corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account, together with minutes of the proceedings of its incorporators, shareholders, directors, and committees of the directors, and records of its shareholders showing their names and addresses and the number and class of shares issued or transferred of record to or by them from time to time.

(B) Upon request of any shareholder at any meeting of shareholders, there shall be produced at such meeting an alphabetically arranged list, or classified lists, of the shareholders of record as of the applicable record date, who are entitled to vote, showing their respective addresses and the number and class of shares held by each. Such list or lists when certified by the officer or agent in charge of the transfers of shares shall be prima-facie evidence of the facts shown therein. If the meeting is to be held solely or in part by means of communications equipment, then the corporation shall make the list or lists open to the examination of any shareholder or proxyholder during the whole time of the meeting on a reasonably accessible electronic network. The directors may adopt guidelines and procedures to permit the corporation to verify that any person accessing the list or lists is a shareholder or proxyholder.

(C) Any shareholder of the corporation, upon written demand stating the specific purpose thereof, shall have the right to examine in person or by agent or attorney at any reasonable time and for any reasonable and proper purpose, the articles of the corporation, its regulations, its books and records of account, minutes, and records of shareholders aforesaid, and voting trust agreements, if any, on file with the corporation, and to make copies or extracts thereof. Any written demand by an acquiring person to examine the records of shareholders for the purpose of communicating with shareholders of the issuing public corporation in connection with a meeting of shareholders called pursuant to section 1701.831 of the Revised Code shall be deemed to have been made by a shareholder of the issuing public corporation for a reasonable and proper purpose.

(D) Unless otherwise prohibited by law, if a shareholder has authorized the corporation to deliver notices of shareholder meetings required by section 1701.41 of the Revised Code to the shareholder by any means other than mail and has not rescinded that authorization, the corporation shall include the electronic mail address or other electronic contact information necessary to deliver the notice on any list or lists of shareholders prepared pursuant to division (B) or (C) of this section.

CREDIT(S)
(2002 H 278, eff. 5-16-02; 1982 H 822, eff. 11-18-82; 126 v 432)

R.C. § 1701.37, OH ST § 1701.37
Current through 2015 Files 1 to 10, and 12 to 24 of the 131st GA (2015-2016).

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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Title LVII. Taxation (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 5703. Department of Taxation (Refs & Annos)
Practice and Procedure

R.C. § 5703.37

5703.37 Service

Effective: September 29, 2013
Currentness

(A)(1) Except as provided in division (B) of this section, whenever service of a notice or order is required in the manner provided in this section, a copy of the notice or order 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 that notifies the tax commissioner of the date of delivery.

(2) In lieu of serving a copy of a notice or order through one of the means provided in division (A)(1) of this section, the commissioner may serve a notice or order upon the person affected thereby through alternative means as provided in this section, including, but not limited to, delivery by secure electronic mail as provided in division (F) of this section. 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, the commissioner shall first utilize reasonable means to ascertain a new last known address, including the use of a change of address service offered by the United States postal service or an authorized delivery service under section 5703.056 of the Revised Code. If, after using reasonable means, the commissioner is unable to ascertain a new last known address, the assessment is final for purposes of section 131.02 of the Revised Code sixty days after the notice or order sent by certified mail is first returned to the commissioner, and the commissioner shall certify the notice or order, if applicable, to the attorney general for collection under section 131.02 of the Revised Code.

(b) Notwithstanding certification to the attorney general under division (B)(1)(a) of this section, once the commissioner or attorney general, or the designee of either, makes an initial contact with the person to whom the notice or order is directed, the person may protest an assessment by filing a petition for reassessment within sixty days after the initial contact. The certification of an assessment under division (B)(1)(a) of this section is prima-facie evidence that delivery is complete and that the notice or order is served.

(2) If mailing of a notice or order by certified mail is returned for some cause other than an undeliverable address or if a person does not access an electronic notice or order within the time provided in division (F) of this section, the commissioner shall resend the notice or order by ordinary mail. The notice or order shall show the date the commissioner sends the notice or order and include the following statement:

"This notice or order is deemed to be served on the addressee under applicable law ten days from the date this notice or order was mailed by the commissioner as shown on the notice or order, 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 notice or order was completed ten days after the commissioner sent the notice or order by ordinary mail and that the notice or order was served.

If the ordinary mail is subsequently returned because of an undeliverable address, the commissioner 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 notice or order was sent was not an address with which the person was associated at the time the commissioner originally mailed the notice or order by certified mail. For the purposes of this section, a person is associated with an address at the time the commissioner originally mailed the notice or order 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 notice or order 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 notice or order was mailed, owned or controlled at least twenty per cent, as determined by voting rights, of the addressee's business.

(2) If the person elects to protest an assessment certified to the attorney general for collection, the person must do so within sixty days after the attorney general's initial contact with the person. The attorney general may enter into a compromise with the person under sections 131.02 and 5703.06 of the Revised Code if the person does not file a petition for reassessment with the commissioner.

(D) Nothing in this section prohibits the commissioner or the commissioner's designee from delivering a notice or order by personal service.

(E) Collection actions taken pursuant to section 131.02 of the Revised Code upon any assessment being challenged under division (B)(1)(b) of this section shall be stayed upon the pendency of an appeal under this section. If a petition for reassessment is filed pursuant to this section on a claim that has been certified to the attorney general for collection, the claim shall be uncertified.

(F) The commissioner may serve a notice or order upon the person affected by the notice or order through secure electronic means only with the person's consent. The commissioner must inform the recipient, electronically or by mail, that a notice or order is available for electronic review and provide instructions to access and print the notice or order. The recipient's electronic access of the notice or order satisfies the requirements for delivery under this section. If the recipient fails to access the notice or order electronically within ten business days, then the commissioner shall inform the recipient a second time, electronically or by mail, that a notice or order is available for electronic review and provide instructions to access and print the notice or order. If the recipient fails to access the notice or order electronically within ten business days of the second notification, the notice or order shall be served upon the person through the means provided in division (B)(2) of this section.

(G) As used in this section:

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

(2) "Undeliverable address" means an address to which the United States postal service or an authorized delivery service under section 5703.056 of the Revised Code is not able to deliver a notice or order, except when the reason for nondelivery is because the addressee fails to acknowledge or accept the notice or order.

CREDIT(S)

(2013 H 59, eff. 9-29-13; 2012 H 508, eff. 9-6-12; 2011 H 153, eff. 9-29-11; 2009 H 1, eff. 10-16-09; 2002 S 200, eff. 9-6-02; 2000 H 612, eff. 9-29-00; 1953 H 1, eff. 10-1-53; GC 1465-30)

R.C. § 5703.37, OH ST § 5703.37
Current through 2015 Files 1 to 31 of the 131st General Assembly (2015-2016) and 2015 State Issues 1 and 2.

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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Title LVII. Taxation (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 5703. Department of Taxation (Refs & Annos)
General Provisions

R.C. § 5703.60

5703.60 Procedure upon petition for reassessment

Currentness

(A) If a petition for reassessment has been properly filed under a law that specifies that this section applies, the tax commissioner shall proceed as follows:

(1) Except as provided in division (D) of this section, the commissioner may correct the assessment by issuing a corrected assessment. The corrected assessment may reduce or increase the previous assessment, as the commissioner finds proper. The commissioner shall send the corrected assessment by ordinary mail to the address to which the original assessment was sent, unless the petitioner notifies the commissioner of a different address. The commissioner's mailing of the corrected assessment is an assessment timely made and issued to the extent that the original assessment was timely made and issued, notwithstanding any time limitation otherwise imposed by law.

Within sixty days after the mailing of the corrected assessment, the petitioner may file a new petition for reassessment. The petition shall be filed in the same manner as provided by law for filing the original petition. If a new petition is properly filed within the sixty-day period, the commissioner shall proceed under division (A)(2) or (3) of this section. If a new petition is not properly filed within the sixty-day period, the corrected assessment becomes final, and the amount of the corrected assessment is due and payable from the person assessed.

The issuance of a corrected assessment under this division nullifies the petition for reassessment filed before such issuance, and that petition shall not be subject to further administrative review or appeal. The commissioner may issue to the person assessed only one corrected assessment under this division.

(2) The commissioner may cancel the assessment by issuing either a corrected assessment or a final determination. The commissioner may mail the cancellation in the same manner as a corrected assessment under division (A)(1) of this section. Cancellation of an assessment pursuant to this division is not subject to further administrative review or appeal.

(3) If no corrected assessment or final determination is issued under division (A)(1) or (2) of this section, or if a new petition for reassessment is properly filed under division (A)(1) of this section, the commissioner shall review the assessment or corrected assessment petition that is still pending. If the petitioner requests a hearing, the commissioner shall assign a time and place for the hearing and notify the petitioner of such time and place, but the commissioner may continue the hearing from time to time as necessary. Upon completion of the review and hearing, if requested by the person assessed, the commissioner shall either cancel the assessment or corrected assessment by issuing a corrected assessment or final determination under division (A)(2) of this section, or issue a final determination that reduces, affirms, or increases the assessment or corrected assessment, as the commissioner finds proper. If a final determination is issued under this division, a copy of it shall be served on the petitioner in the manner provided by section 5703.37 of the Revised Code, and it is subject to appeal under section 5717.02 of the Revised Code. Only objections decided on the merits by the board of tax appeals or a court shall be given the effect of collateral estoppel or res judicata in considering an application for refund of amounts paid pursuant to the assessment or corrected assessment.

(B) Except as provided in division (D) of this section, in addition to the authority provided in division (A) of this section and division (H) of section 5703.05 of the Revised Code, the tax commissioner, on the commissioner's own motion, may issue a corrected assessment with regard to the assessment of any tax for which a properly filed petition for reassessment would be subject to division (A) of this section. A corrected assessment may be issued under this division only if the original assessment has not been certified to the attorney general for collection under section 131.02 of the Revised Code, or is not an appeal pursuant to section 5717.02 of the Revised Code. The corrected assessment shall not increase the amount of tax, penalty, or additional charge if the statute of limitations to issue a new assessment for such increase has expired. The corrected assessment shall be issued and reviewed in the same manner as a corrected assessment under division (A)(1) of this section.

(C) If the tax commissioner issues a corrected assessment or final determination under this section that reduces an assessment below the amount paid thereon, and the reduction is made at the written request of the party assessed, either through the filing of a proper petition for reassessment or otherwise, the commissioner shall certify any overpayment as a refund due only to the extent a refund could have been timely claimed when the request was made. If the reduction is made on the commissioner's own motion, the commissioner shall certify any overpayment as a refund due only to the extent a refund could have been timely claimed at the time the reduction was made.

(D) The tax commissioner shall not issue a corrected assessment under division (A)(1) or (B) of this section after the party assessed has requested in writing that the commissioner not use that procedure.

(E) This section does not require the tax commissioner to issue a corrected assessment.

CREDIT(S)

(2002 S 200, eff. 9-6-02)

R.C. § 5703.60, OH ST § 5703.60
Current through 2015 Files 1 to 31 of the 131st General Assembly (2015-2016) and 2015 State Issues 1 and 2.

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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Title LVII. Taxation (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 5717. Appeals (Refs & Annos)

R.C. § 5717.02

5717.02 Appeals from final determination of the tax commissioner; procedure; hearing

Effective: October 11, 2013
Currentness

(A) Except as otherwise provided by law, appeals from final determinations by the tax commissioner of any preliminary, amended, or final tax assessments, reassessments, valuations, determinations, findings, computations, or orders made by the commissioner may be taken to the board of tax appeals by the taxpayer, by the person to whom notice of the tax assessment, reassessment, valuation, determination, finding, computation, or order by the commissioner is required by law to be given, by the director of budget and management if the revenues affected by that decision would accrue primarily to the state treasury, or by the county auditors of the counties to the undivided general tax funds of which the revenues affected by that decision would primarily accrue. Appeals from the redetermination by the director of development services under division (B) of section 5709.64 or division (A) of section 5709.66 of the Revised Code may be taken to the board of tax appeals by the enterprise to which notice of the redetermination is required by law to be given. Appeals from a decision of the tax commissioner or county auditor concerning an application for a property tax exemption may be taken to the board of tax appeals by the applicant or by a school district that filed a statement concerning that application under division (C) of section 5715.27 of the Revised Code. Appeals from a redetermination by the director of job and family services under section 5733.42 of the Revised Code may be taken by the person to which the notice of the redetermination is required by law to be given under that section.

(B) The appeals shall be taken by the filing of a notice of appeal with the board, and with the tax commissioner if the tax commissioner's action is the subject of the appeal, with the county auditor if the county auditor's action is the subject of the appeal, with the director of development services if that director's action is the subject of the appeal, or with the director of job and family services if that director's action is the subject of the appeal. The notice of appeal shall be filed within sixty days after service of the notice of the tax assessment, reassessment, valuation, determination, finding, computation, or order by the commissioner, property tax exemption determination by the commissioner or the county auditor, or redetermination by the director has been given as provided in section 5703.37, 5709.64, 5709.66, or 5733.42 of the Revised Code. The notice of appeal may be filed in person or by certified mail, express mail, facsimile transmission, electronic transmission or by authorized delivery service. If the notice of appeal is filed by certified mail, express mail, or authorized delivery service as provided in section 5703.056 of the Revised Code, the date of the United States postmark placed on the sender's receipt by the postal service or the date of receipt recorded by the authorized delivery service shall be treated as the date of filing. If notice of appeal is filed by facsimile transmission or electronic transmission, the date and time the notice is received by the board shall be the date and time reflected on a timestamp provided by the board's electronic system, and the appeal shall be considered filed with the board on the date reflected on that timestamp. Any timestamp provided by another computer system or electronic submission device shall not affect the time and date the notice is received by the board. The notice of appeal shall have attached to it and incorporated in it by reference a true copy of the notice sent by the commissioner, county auditor, or director to the taxpayer, enterprise, or other person of the final determination or redetermination complained of, but failure to attach a copy of that notice and to incorporate it by reference in the notice of appeal does not invalidate the appeal.

(C) A notice of appeal shall contain a short and plain statement of the claimed errors in the determination or redetermination of the tax commissioner, county auditor, or director showing that the appellant is entitled to relief and a demand for the relief to which the appellant claims to be entitled. An appellant may amend the notice of appeal once as a matter of course within sixty

days after the certification of the transcript. Otherwise, an appellant may amend the notice of appeal only after receiving leave of the board or the written consent of each adverse party. Leave of the board shall be freely given when justice so requires.

(D) Upon the filing of a notice of appeal, the tax commissioner, county auditor, or the director, as appropriate, shall certify to the board a transcript of the record of the proceedings before the commissioner, auditor, or director, together with all evidence considered by the commissioner, auditor, or director in connection with the proceedings. Those appeals or applications may be heard by the board at its office in Columbus or in the county where the appellant resides, or it may cause its examiners to conduct the hearings and to report to it their findings for affirmation or rejection.

(E) The board may order the appeal to be heard upon the record and the evidence certified to it by the commissioner, county auditor, or director, but upon the application of any interested party the board shall order the hearing of additional evidence, and it may make an investigation concerning the appeal that it considers proper. An appeal may proceed pursuant to section 5703.021 of the Revised Code on the small claims docket if the appeal qualifies under that section.

CREDIT(S)

(2013 H 138, eff. 10-11-13; 2011 H 225, eff. 3-22-12; 2002 S 200, eff. 9-6-02; 2000 S 287, eff. 12-21-00; 2000 H 612, eff. 9-29-00; 1994 S 19, eff. 7-22-94; 1985 H 321, eff. 10-17-85; 1985 S 124; 1983 H 260; 1981 H 351; 1977 H 634; 1976 H 920; 1973 S 174; 1953 H 1; GC 5611)

R.C. § 5717.02, OH ST § 5717.02
Current through 2015 Files 1 to 31 of the 131st General Assembly (2015-2016) and 2015 State Issues 1 and 2.

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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Title LVII. Taxation (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 5733. Corporation Franchise Tax (Refs & Annos)
Net Income

R.C. § 5733.051

5733.051 Taxation of net income of a corporation

Currentness

For purposes of this section, "available" means information is such that a person is able to learn of the information by the due date plus extensions, if any, for filing the report for the tax year immediately following the last day of the taxable year, and "modified qualifying controlled group" means that portion of a qualifying controlled group consisting of the corporation the sale of which resulted in the gain or loss described in division (E) of this section together with all members of the qualifying controlled group owned directly or indirectly by that corporation, or the corporation that directly paid the dividend or directly made the distribution described in division (F) of this section together with all members of the qualifying controlled group owned directly or indirectly by that corporation.

Subject to section 5733.0510 of the Revised Code, net-nonbusiness income of a corporation shall be allocated and apportioned to this state as follows:

(A) Net rents and royalties from real property located in this state are allocable to this state. Net rents and royalties from real property not located in this state are allocable outside this state.

(B) Net rents and royalties from tangible personal property, to the extent such property is utilized in this state, are allocable to this state. Net rents and royalties from tangible personal property, to the extent such property is utilized outside this state, are allocable outside this state.

(C) Capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of real property located in this state are allocable to this state. Capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of real property located outside this state are allocable outside this state.

(D) Capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of tangible personal property are allocable to this state to the extent such property was utilized in this state prior to the property's sale or other disposition. Capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of tangible personal property are allocable outside this state to the extent such property was utilized outside this state prior to the property's sale or other disposition.

(E) Capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of intangible property which may produce income enumerated in division (F)(1) of this section are allocable on the same basis as set forth in that division, substituting the day of the sale or disposition for the day on which the payor pays the dividend or makes the distribution, but if the location of the physical assets described in that division is not available to the taxpayer, such gains and losses are apportionable under division (I) of this section. Capital gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of all other intangible property are apportionable under division (I) of this section.

(F) "Dividends or distributions" to which this division refers are dividends directly or indirectly paid by or distributions directly or indirectly made by any person classified for federal income tax purposes as an association taxable as a corporation.

(1) Dividends or distributions which are not otherwise deducted or excluded from net income, other than dividends or distributions from a domestic international sales corporation, shall be allocated to this state by multiplying such dividends and distributions by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the book value of the physical assets in this state of the payor or, if the payor is a member of a modified qualifying controlled group on the last day of the payor's fiscal or calendar year ending immediately prior to the day on which the payor pays the dividend or makes the distribution, the sum of the book values of the physical assets in this state of the payor and of all the other members of the modified qualifying controlled group of which the payor is a member on the last day of the payor's fiscal or calendar year ending immediately prior to the day on which the payor pays the dividend or makes the distribution. The denominator of the fraction is the book value of the physical assets everywhere of the payor or, if the payor is a member of a modified qualifying controlled group on the last day of the payor's fiscal or calendar year ending immediately prior to the day on which the payor pays the dividend or makes the distribution, the sum of the book values of the physical assets everywhere of the payor and of all the other members of the modified qualifying controlled group of which the payor is a member on the last day of the payor's fiscal or calendar year ending immediately prior to the day on which the payor pays the dividend or makes the distribution. Dividends or distributions received from a domestic international sales corporation, or from a payor for which the location of physical assets described in this division is not available to the taxpayer, are apportionable under division (I) of this section.

(2) If the payor of a dividend or distribution, or if that payor and any members of the qualifying controlled group of which the payor is a member on the last day of the payor's fiscal or calendar year ending immediately prior to the day on which the payor pays the dividend or makes the distribution, separately or cumulatively own, directly or indirectly, on the last day of the payor's fiscal or calendar year ending immediately prior to the day on which the payor pays the dividend or makes the distribution, more than fifty per cent of the equity of a pass-through entity, then for purposes of division (F)(1) of this section the payor and the other members are deemed to own the proportionate share of the physical assets that the pass-through entity directly or indirectly owns on the last day of the payor's fiscal or calendar year ending immediately prior to the day on which the payor pays the dividend or makes the distribution.

(3) For the purposes of division (F)(3) of this section, " upper level pass-through entity" means a pass-through entity directly or indirectly owning any equity of another pass-through entity, and "lower level pass-through entity" means that other pass-through entity. For purposes of divisions (F)(1) and (2) of this section, an upper level pass-through entity is deemed to own, on the last day of the upper level pass-through entity's fiscal or calendar year, the proportionate share of the lower level pass-through entity's physical assets that the lower level pass-through entity directly or indirectly owns on the last day of the lower level pass-through entity's fiscal or calendar year ending within or with the last day of the upper level pass-through entity's fiscal or calendar year. If the upper level pass-through entity directly and indirectly owns less than fifty per cent of the equity of the lower level pass-through entity on each day of the upper level pass-through entity's fiscal or calendar year in which or with which ends the fiscal or calendar year of the lower level pass- through entity and if, based upon clear and convincing evidence, complete information about the location and cost of the physical assets of the lower level pass-through entity is not available to the upper level pass-through entity, then for purposes of divisions (F)(1) and (2) of this section, the upper level pass-through entity shall be deemed as owning no equity of the lower level pass-through entity for each day during the upper level pass-through entity's calendar or fiscal year in which or with which ends the lower level pass-through entity's fiscal or calendar year.

(G) Net rents, net royalties, and net technical assistance fees from intangible property are allocable to this state to the extent that the activity of the payor thereof giving rise to the payment takes place in this state. If the location of a payor's activity

is not available to the corporation, the net rents, net royalties, and net technical assistance fees are allocable or apportionable under division (I) of this section.

(H)(1) The following amounts are allocable to this state:

(a) All lottery prize awards paid by the state lottery commission pursuant to Chapter 3770. of the Revised Code;

(b) All earnings, profit, income, and gain from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of lottery prize awards paid or to be paid to any person by the state lottery commission pursuant to Chapter 3770. of the Revised Code;

(c) All earnings, profit, income, and gain from the direct or indirect ownership of lottery prize awards paid or to be paid to any person by the state lottery commission pursuant to Chapter 3770. of the Revised Code;

(d) All earnings, profit, income, and gain from the direct or indirect interest in any right in or to any lottery prize awards paid or to be paid to any person by the state lottery commission pursuant to Chapter 3770. of the Revised Code.

(2) Lottery prize awards and related earnings, profit, income, or gain with respect to lotteries sponsored by persons or agencies outside this state shall be allocated outside this state.

(I) Every other item of net nonbusiness income from sources other than those enumerated in divisions (A) to (H) of this section is allocated entirely to this state except to the extent the allocation of such item of net nonbusiness income entirely to this state is not within the taxing power of this state under the Constitution of the United States. To the extent such allocation entirely to this state would not be within the taxing power of this state under the Constitution of the United States, such item of net nonbusiness income is apportionable to this state on the basis of the mechanism provided in division (B)(2) of section 5733.05 and in section 5733.057 of the Revised Code.

CREDIT(S)

(2003 H 95, eff. 9-26-03; 2002 S 226, eff. 9-17-02; 1999 S 3, eff. 7-6-99; 1997 H 215, eff. 6-30-97; 1987 S 33, eff. 9-10-87; 1984 H 250; 1983 H 291; 1971 H 475)

R.C. § 5733.051, OH ST § 5733.051
Current through 2015 Files 1 to 10, and 12 to 24 of the 131st GA (2015-2016).

End of Document

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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Title LVII. Taxation (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 5747. Income Tax (Refs & Annos)
General Provisions

R.C. § 5747.01

5747.01 Definitions

Effective: September 29, 2013
Currentness

Except as otherwise expressly provided or clearly appearing from the context, any term used in this chapter that is not otherwise defined in this section has the same meaning as when used in a comparable context in the laws of the United States relating to federal income taxes or if not used in a comparable context in those laws, has the same meaning as in section 5733.40 of the Revised Code. Any reference in this chapter to the Internal Revenue Code includes other laws of the United States relating to federal income taxes.

As used in this chapter:

(A) "Adjusted gross income" or "Ohio adjusted gross income" means federal adjusted gross income, as defined and used in the Internal Revenue Code, adjusted as provided in this section:

(1) Add interest or dividends on obligations or securities of any state or of any political subdivision or authority of any state, other than this state and its subdivisions and authorities.

(2) Add interest or dividends on obligations of any authority, commission, instrumentality, territory, or possession of the United States to the extent that the interest or dividends are exempt from federal income taxes but not from state income taxes.

(3) Deduct interest or dividends on obligations of the United States and its territories and possessions or of any authority, commission, or instrumentality of the United States to the extent that the interest or dividends are included in federal adjusted gross income but exempt from state income taxes under the laws of the United States.

(4) Deduct disability and survivor's benefits to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income.

(5) Deduct benefits under Title II of the Social Security Act [1] and tier 1 railroad retirement benefits to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income under section 86 of the Internal Revenue Code [2].

(6) In the case of a taxpayer who is a beneficiary of a trust that makes an accumulation distribution as defined in section 665 of the Internal Revenue Code, add, for the beneficiary's taxable years beginning before 2002, the portion, if any, of such distribution that does not exceed the undistributed net income of the trust for the three taxable years preceding the taxable year in which the distribution is made to the extent that the portion was not included in the trust's taxable income for any of the

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trust's taxable years beginning in 2002 or thereafter. "Undistributed net income of a trust" means the taxable income of the trust increased by (a)(i) the additions to adjusted gross income required under division (A) of this section and (ii) the personal exemptions allowed to the trust pursuant to section 642(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, and decreased by (b)(i) the deductions to adjusted gross income required under division (A) of this section, (ii) the amount of federal income taxes attributable to such income, and (iii) the amount of taxable income that has been included in the adjusted gross income of a beneficiary by reason of a prior accumulation distribution. Any undistributed net income included in the adjusted gross income of a beneficiary shall reduce the undistributed net income of the trust commencing with the earliest years of the accumulation period.

(7) Deduct the amount of wages and salaries, if any, not otherwise allowable as a deduction but that would have been allowable as a deduction in computing federal adjusted gross income for the taxable year, had the targeted jobs credit allowed and determined under sections 38, 51, and 52 of the Internal Revenue Code[3] not been in effect.

(8) Deduct any interest or interest equivalent on public obligations and purchase obligations to the extent that the interest or interest equivalent is included in federal adjusted gross income.

(9) Add any loss or deduct any gain resulting from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of public obligations to the extent that the loss has been deducted or the gain has been included in computing federal adjusted gross income.

(10) Deduct or add amounts, as provided under section 5747.70 of the Revised Code, related to contributions to variable college savings program accounts made or tuition units purchased pursuant to Chapter 3334. of the Revised Code.

(11)(a) Deduct, to the extent not otherwise allowable as a deduction or exclusion in computing federal or Ohio adjusted gross income for the taxable year, the amount the taxpayer paid during the taxable year for medical care insurance and qualified long-term care insurance for the taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse, and dependents. No deduction for medical care insurance under division (A)(11) of this section shall be allowed either to any taxpayer who is eligible to participate in any subsidized health plan maintained by any employer of the taxpayer or of the taxpayer's spouse, or to any taxpayer who is entitled to, or on application would be entitled to, benefits under part A of Title XVIII of the "Social Security Act," 49 Stat. 620 (1935), 42 U.S.C. 301, as amended. For the purposes of division (A)(11)(a) of this section, "subsidized health plan" means a health plan for which the employer pays any portion of the plan's cost. The deduction allowed under division (A)(11)(a) of this section shall be the net of any related premium refunds, related premium reimbursements, or related insurance premium dividends received during the taxable year.

(b) Deduct, to the extent not otherwise deducted or excluded in computing federal or Ohio adjusted gross income during the taxable year, the amount the taxpayer paid during the taxable year, not compensated for by any insurance or otherwise, for medical care of the taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse, and dependents, to the extent the expenses exceed seven and one-half per cent of the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income.

(c) Deduct, to the extent not otherwise deducted or excluded in computing federal or Ohio adjusted gross income, any amount included in federal adjusted gross income under section 105[4] or not excluded under section 106 of the Internal Revenue Code[5] solely because it relates to an accident and health plan for a person who otherwise would be a "qualifying relative" and thus a "dependent" under section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code[6] but for the fact that the person fails to meet the income and support limitations under section 152(d)(1)(B) and (C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(d) For purposes of division (A)(11) of this section, "medical care" has the meaning given in section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code, subject to the special rules, limitations, and exclusions set forth therein, and "qualified long-term care" has the same meaning given in section 7702B(c) of the Internal Revenue Code [7]. Solely for purposes of divisions (A)(11)(a) and (c) of this section, "dependent" includes a person who otherwise would be a "qualifying relative" and thus a "dependent" under section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code but for the fact that the person fails to meet the income and support limitations under section 152(d)(1)(B) and (C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(12)(a) Deduct any amount included in federal adjusted gross income solely because the amount represents a reimbursement or refund of expenses that in any year the taxpayer had deducted as an itemized deduction pursuant to section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable United States department of the treasury regulations. The deduction otherwise allowed under division (A)(12)(a) of this section shall be reduced to the extent the reimbursement is attributable to an amount the taxpayer deducted under this section in any taxable year.

(b) Add any amount not otherwise included in Ohio adjusted gross income for any taxable year to the extent that the amount is attributable to the recovery during the taxable year of any amount deducted or excluded in computing federal or Ohio adjusted gross income in any taxable year.

(13) Deduct any portion of the deduction described in section 1341(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, for repaying previously reported income received under a claim of right, that meets both of the following requirements:

(a) It is allowable for repayment of an item that was included in the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for a prior taxable year and did not qualify for a credit under division (A) or (B) of section 5747.05 of the Revised Code for that year;

(b) It does not otherwise reduce the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for the current or any other taxable year.

(14) Deduct an amount equal to the deposits made to, and net investment earnings of, a medical savings account during the taxable year, in accordance with section 3924.66 of the Revised Code. The deduction allowed by division (A)(14) of this section does not apply to medical savings account deposits and earnings otherwise deducted or excluded for the current or any other taxable year from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income.

(15)(a) Add an amount equal to the funds withdrawn from a medical savings account during the taxable year, and the net investment earnings on those funds, when the funds withdrawn were used for any purpose other than to reimburse an account holder for, or to pay, eligible medical expenses, in accordance with section 3924.66 of the Revised Code;

(b) Add the amounts distributed from a medical savings account under division (A)(2) of section 3924.68 of the Revised Code during the taxable year.

(16) Add any amount claimed as a credit under section 5747.059 or 5747.65 of the Revised Code to the extent that such amount satisfies either of the following:

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(a) The amount was deducted or excluded from the computation of the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income as required to be reported for the taxpayer's taxable year under the Internal Revenue Code;

(b) The amount resulted in a reduction of the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income as required to be reported for any of the taxpayer's taxable years under the Internal Revenue Code.

(17) Deduct the amount contributed by the taxpayer to an individual development account program established by a county department of job and family services pursuant to sections 329.11 to 329.14 of the Revised Code for the purpose of matching funds deposited by program participants. On request of the tax commissioner, the taxpayer shall provide any information that, in the tax commissioner's opinion, is necessary to establish the amount deducted under division (A)(17) of this section.

(18) Beginning in taxable year 2001 but not for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2005, if the taxpayer is married and files a joint return and the combined federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayer and the taxpayer's spouse for the taxable year does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, or if the taxpayer is single and has a federal adjusted gross income for the taxable year not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, deduct amounts paid during the taxable year for qualified tuition and fees paid to an eligible institution for the taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse, or any dependent of the taxpayer, who is a resident of this state and is enrolled in or attending a program that culminates in a degree or diploma at an eligible institution. The deduction may be claimed only to the extent that qualified tuition and fees are not otherwise deducted or excluded for any taxable year from federal or Ohio adjusted gross income. The deduction may not be claimed for educational expenses for which the taxpayer claims a credit under section 5747.27 of the Revised Code.

(19) Add any reimbursement received during the taxable year of any amount the taxpayer deducted under division (A)(18) of this section in any previous taxable year to the extent the amount is not otherwise included in Ohio adjusted gross income.

(20)(a)(i) Subject to divisions (A)(20)(a)(iii), (iv), and (v) of this section, add five-sixths of the amount of depreciation expense allowed by subsection (k) of section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, including the taxpayer's proportionate or distributive share of the amount of depreciation expense allowed by that subsection to a pass-through entity in which the taxpayer has a direct or indirect ownership interest.

(ii) Subject to divisions (A)(20)(a)(iii), (iv), and (v) of this section, add five-sixths of the amount of qualifying section 179 depreciation expense, including the taxpayer's proportionate or distributive share of the amount of qualifying section 179 depreciation expense allowed to any pass-through entity in which the taxpayer has a direct or indirect ownership interest.

(iii) Subject to division (A)(20)(a)(v) of this section, for taxable years beginning in 2012 or thereafter, if the increase in income taxes withheld by the taxpayer is equal to or greater than ten per cent of income taxes withheld by the taxpayer during the taxpayer's immediately preceding taxable year, "two-thirds" shall be substituted for "five-sixths" for the purpose of divisions (A)(20)(a)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(iv) Subject to division (A)(20)(a)(v) of this section, for taxable years beginning in 2012 or thereafter, a taxpayer is not required to add an amount under division (A)(20) of this section if the increase in income taxes withheld by the taxpayer and by any pass-through entity in which the taxpayer has a direct or indirect ownership interest is equal to or greater than the sum of (I) the amount of qualifying section 179 depreciation expense and (II) the amount of depreciation expense allowed to the taxpayer

by subsection (k) of section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code, and including the taxpayer's proportionate or distributive shares of such amounts allowed to any such pass-through entities.

(v) If a taxpayer directly or indirectly incurs a net operating loss for the taxable year for federal income tax purposes, to the extent such loss resulted from depreciation expense allowed by subsection (k) of section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code and by qualifying section 179 depreciation expense, "the entire" shall be substituted for "five-sixths of the" for the purpose of divisions (A)(20)(a)(i) and (ii) of this section.

The tax commissioner, under procedures established by the commissioner, may waive the add-backs related to a pass-through entity if the taxpayer owns, directly or indirectly, less than five per cent of the pass-through entity.

(b) Nothing in division (A)(20) of this section shall be construed to adjust or modify the adjusted basis of any asset.

(c) To the extent the add-back required under division (A)(20)(a) of this section is attributable to property generating nonbusiness income or loss allocated under section 5747.20 of the Revised Code, the add-back shall be sitused to the same location as the nonbusiness income or loss generated by the property for the purpose of determining the credit under division (A) of section 5747.05 of the Revised Code. Otherwise, the add-back shall be apportioned, subject to one or more of the four alternative methods of apportionment enumerated in section 5747.21 of the Revised Code.

(d) For the purposes of division (A)(20)(a)(v) of this section, net operating loss carryback and carryforward shall not include the allowance of any net operating loss deduction carryback or carryforward to the taxable year to the extent such loss resulted from depreciation allowed by section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code and by the qualifying section 179 depreciation expense amount.

(e) For the purposes of divisions (A)(20) and (21) of this section:

(i) "Income taxes withheld" means the total amount withheld and remitted under sections 5747.06 and 5747.07 of the Revised Code by an employer during the employer's taxable year.

(ii) "Increase in income taxes withheld" means the amount by which the amount of income taxes withheld by an employer during the employer's current taxable year exceeds the amount of income taxes withheld by that employer during the employer's immediately preceding taxable year.

(iii) "Qualifying section 179 depreciation expense" means the difference between (I) the amount of depreciation expense directly or indirectly allowed to a taxpayer under section 179 of the Internal Revised Code, and (II) the amount of depreciation expense directly or indirectly allowed to the taxpayer under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code as that section existed on December 31, 2002.

(21)(a) If the taxpayer was required to add an amount under division (A)(20)(a) of this section for a taxable year, deduct one of the following:

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(i) One-fifth of the amount so added for each of the five succeeding taxable years if the amount so added was five-sixths of qualifying section 179 depreciation expense or depreciation expense allowed by subsection (k) of section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(ii) One-half of the amount so added for each of the two succeeding taxable years if the amount so added was two-thirds of such depreciation expense;

(iii) One-sixth of the amount so added for each of the six succeeding taxable years if the entire amount of such depreciation expense was so added.

(b) If the amount deducted under division (A)(21)(a) of this section is attributable to an add-back allocated under division (A)(20)(c) of this section, the amount deducted shall be sitused to the same location. Otherwise, the add-back shall be apportioned using the apportionment factors for the taxable year in which the deduction is taken, subject to one or more of the four alternative methods of apportionment enumerated in section 5747.21 of the Revised Code.

(c) No deduction is available under division (A)(21)(a) of this section with regard to any depreciation allowed by section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code and by the qualifying section 179 depreciation expense amount to the extent that such depreciation results in or increases a federal net operating loss carryback or carryforward. If no such deduction is available for a taxable year, the taxpayer may carry forward the amount not deducted in such taxable year to the next taxable year and add that amount to any deduction otherwise available under division (A)(21)(a) of this section for that next taxable year. The carryforward of amounts not so deducted shall continue until the entire addition required by division (A)(20)(a) of this section has been deducted.

(d) No refund shall be allowed as a result of adjustments made by division (A)(21) of this section.

(22) Deduct, to the extent not otherwise deducted or excluded in computing federal or Ohio adjusted gross income for the taxable year, the amount the taxpayer received during the taxable year as reimbursement for life insurance premiums under section 5919.31 of the Revised Code.

(23) Deduct, to the extent not otherwise deducted or excluded in computing federal or Ohio adjusted gross income for the taxable year, the amount the taxpayer received during the taxable year as a death benefit paid by the adjutant general under section 5919.33 of the Revised Code.

(24) Deduct, to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income and not otherwise allowable as a deduction or exclusion in computing federal or Ohio adjusted gross income for the taxable year, military pay and allowances received by the taxpayer during the taxable year for active duty service in the United States army, air force, navy, marine corps, or coast guard or reserve components thereof or the national guard. The deduction may not be claimed for military pay and allowances received by the taxpayer while the taxpayer is stationed in this state.

(25) Deduct, to the extent not otherwise allowable as a deduction or exclusion in computing federal or Ohio adjusted gross income for the taxable year and not otherwise compensated for by any other source, the amount of qualified organ donation expenses incurred by the taxpayer during the taxable year, not to exceed ten thousand dollars. A taxpayer may deduct qualified organ donation expenses only once for all taxable years beginning with taxable years beginning in 2007.

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For the purposes of division (A)(25) of this section:

(a) "Human organ" means all or any portion of a human liver, pancreas, kidney, intestine, or lung, and any portion of human bone marrow.

(b) "Qualified organ donation expenses" means travel expenses, lodging expenses, and wages and salary forgone by a taxpayer in connection with the taxpayer's donation, while living, of one or more of the taxpayer's human organs to another human being.

(26) Deduct, to the extent not otherwise deducted or excluded in computing federal or Ohio adjusted gross income for the taxable year, amounts received by the taxpayer as retired personnel pay for service in the uniformed services or reserve components thereof, or the national guard, or received by the surviving spouse or former spouse of such a taxpayer under the survivor benefit plan on account of such a taxpayer's death. If the taxpayer receives income on account of retirement paid under the federal civil service retirement system or federal employees retirement system, or under any successor retirement program enacted by the congress of the United States that is established and maintained for retired employees of the United States government, and such retirement income is based, in whole or in part, on credit for the taxpayer's uniformed service, the deduction allowed under this division shall include only that portion of such retirement income that is attributable to the taxpayer's uniformed service, to the extent that portion of such retirement income is otherwise included in federal adjusted gross income and is not otherwise deducted under this section. Any amount deducted under division (A)(26) of this section is not included in a taxpayer's adjusted gross income for the purposes of section 5747.055 of the Revised Code. No amount may be deducted under division (A)(26) of this section on the basis of which a credit was claimed under section 5747.055 of the Revised Code.

(27) Deduct, to the extent not otherwise deducted or excluded in computing federal or Ohio adjusted gross income for the taxable year, the amount the taxpayer received during the taxable year from the military injury relief fund created in section 5101.98 of the Revised Code.

(28) Deduct, to the extent not otherwise deducted or excluded in computing federal or Ohio adjusted gross income for the taxable year, the amount the taxpayer received as a veterans bonus during the taxable year from the Ohio department of veterans services as authorized by Section 2r of Article VIII, Ohio Constitution.

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

(30) Deduct, to the extent not otherwise deducted or excluded in computing federal or Ohio adjusted gross income for the taxable year, Ohio college opportunity or federal Pell grant amounts received by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse or dependent pursuant to section 3333.122 of the Revised Code or 20 U.S.C. 1070a, et seq., and used to pay room or board furnished by the educational institution for which the grant was awarded at the institution's facilities, including meal plans administered by the institution. For the purposes of this division, receipt of a grant includes the distribution of a grant directly to an educational institution and the crediting of the grant to the enrollee's account with the institution.

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(31) Deduct one-half of the taxpayer's Ohio small business investor income, the deduction not to exceed sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars for each spouse if spouses file separate returns under section 5747.08 of the Revised Code or one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars for all other taxpayers. No pass-through entity may claim a deduction under this division.

For the purposes of this division, "Ohio small business investor income" means the portion of a taxpayer's adjusted gross income that is business income reduced by deductions from business income and apportioned or allocated to this state under sections 5747.21 and 5747.22 of the Revised Code, to the extent not otherwise deducted or excluded in computing federal or Ohio adjusted gross income for the taxable year.

(B) "Business income" means income, including gain or loss, arising from transactions, activities, and sources in the regular course of a trade or business and includes income, gain, or loss from real property, tangible property, and intangible property if the acquisition, rental, management, and disposition of the property constitute integral parts of the regular course of a trade or business operation. "Business income" includes income, including gain or loss, from a partial or complete liquidation of a business, including, but not limited to, gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of goodwill.

(C) "Nonbusiness income" means all income other than business income and may include, but is not limited to, compensation, rents and royalties from real or tangible personal property, capital gains, interest, dividends and distributions, patent or copyright royalties, or lottery winnings, prizes, and awards.

(D) "Compensation" means any form of remuneration paid to an employee for personal services.

(E) "Fiduciary" means a guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, conservator, or any other person acting in any fiduciary capacity for any individual, trust, or estate.

(F) "Fiscal year" means an accounting period of twelve months ending on the last day of any month other than December.

(G) "Individual" means any natural person.

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

(I) "Resident" means any of the following, provided that division (I)(3) of this section applies only to taxable years of a trust beginning in 2002 or thereafter:

(1) An individual who is domiciled in this state, subject to section 5747.24 of the Revised Code;

(2) The estate of a decedent who at the time of death was domiciled in this state. The domicile tests of section 5747.24 of the Revised Code are not controlling for purposes of division (I)(2) of this section.

(3) A trust that, in whole or part, resides in this state. If only part of a trust resides in this state, the trust is a resident only with respect to that part.

For the purposes of division (I)(3) of this section:

(a) A trust resides in this state for the trust's current taxable year to the extent, as described in division (I)(3)(d) of this section, that the trust consists directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, of assets, net of any related liabilities, that were transferred, or caused to be transferred, directly or indirectly, to the trust by any of the following:

(i) A person, a court, or a governmental entity or instrumentality on account of the death of a decedent, but only if the trust is described in division (I)(3)(e)(i) or (ii) of this section;

(ii) A person who was domiciled in this state for the purposes of this chapter when the person directly or indirectly transferred assets to an irrevocable trust, but only if at least one of the trust's qualifying beneficiaries is domiciled in this state for the purposes of this chapter during all or some portion of the trust's current taxable year;

(iii) A person who was domiciled in this state for the purposes of this chapter when the trust document or instrument or part of the trust document or instrument became irrevocable, but only if at least one of the trust's qualifying beneficiaries is a resident domiciled in this state for the purposes of this chapter during all or some portion of the trust's current taxable year. If a trust document or instrument became irrevocable upon the death of a person who at the time of death was domiciled in this state for purposes of this chapter, that person is a person described in division (I)(3)(a)(iii) of this section.

(b) A trust is irrevocable to the extent that the transferor is not considered to be the owner of the net assets of the trust under sections 671 to 678 of the Internal Revenue Code [8].

(c) With respect to a trust other than a charitable lead trust, "qualifying beneficiary" has the same meaning as "potential current beneficiary" as defined in section 1361(e)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, and with respect to a charitable lead trust "qualifying beneficiary" is any current, future, or contingent beneficiary, but with respect to any trust "qualifying beneficiary" excludes a person or a governmental entity or instrumentality to any of which a contribution would qualify for the charitable deduction under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(d) For the purposes of division (I)(3)(a) of this section, the extent to which a trust consists directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, of assets, net of any related liabilities, that were transferred directly or indirectly, in whole or part, to the trust by any of the sources enumerated in that division shall be ascertained by multiplying the fair market value of the trust's assets, net of related liabilities, by the qualifying ratio, which shall be computed as follows:

(i) The first time the trust receives assets, the numerator of the qualifying ratio is the fair market value of those assets at that time, net of any related liabilities, from sources enumerated in division (I)(3)(a) of this section. The denominator of the qualifying ratio is the fair market value of all the trust's assets at that time, net of any related liabilities.

(ii) Each subsequent time the trust receives assets, a revised qualifying ratio shall be computed. The numerator of the revised qualifying ratio is the sum of (1) the fair market value of the trust's assets immediately prior to the subsequent transfer, net of any related liabilities, multiplied by the qualifying ratio last computed without regard to the subsequent transfer, and (2) the fair market value of the subsequently transferred assets at the time transferred, net of any related liabilities, from sources

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enumerated in division (I)(3)(a) of this section. The denominator of the revised qualifying ratio is the fair market value of all the trust's assets immediately after the subsequent transfer, net of any related liabilities.

(iii) Whether a transfer to the trust is by or from any of the sources enumerated in division (I)(3)(a) of this section shall be ascertained without regard to the domicile of the trust's beneficiaries.

(e) For the purposes of division (I)(3)(a)(i) of this section:

(i) A trust is described in division (I)(3)(e)(i) of this section if the trust is a testamentary trust and the testator of that testamentary trust was domiciled in this state at the time of the testator's death for purposes of the taxes levied under Chapter 5731. of the Revised Code.

(ii) A trust is described in division (I)(3)(e)(ii) of this section if the transfer is a qualifying transfer described in any of divisions (I)(3)(f)(i) to (vi) of this section, the trust is an irrevocable inter vivos trust, and at least one of the trust's qualifying beneficiaries is domiciled in this state for purposes of this chapter during all or some portion of the trust's current taxable year.

(f) For the purposes of division (I)(3)(e)(ii) of this section, a "qualifying transfer" is a transfer of assets, net of any related liabilities, directly or indirectly to a trust, if the transfer is described in any of the following:

(i) The transfer is made to a trust, created by the decedent before the decedent's death and while the decedent was domiciled in this state for the purposes of this chapter, and, prior to the death of the decedent, the trust became irrevocable while the decedent was domiciled in this state for the purposes of this chapter.

(ii) The transfer is made to a trust to which the decedent, prior to the decedent's death, had directly or indirectly transferred assets, net of any related liabilities, while the decedent was domiciled in this state for the purposes of this chapter, and prior to the death of the decedent the trust became irrevocable while the decedent was domiciled in this state for the purposes of this chapter.

(iii) The transfer is made on account of a contractual relationship existing directly or indirectly between the transferor and either the decedent or the estate of the decedent at any time prior to the date of the decedent's death, and the decedent was domiciled in this state at the time of death for purposes of the taxes levied under Chapter 5731. of the Revised Code.

(iv) The transfer is made to a trust on account of a contractual relationship existing directly or indirectly between the transferor and another person who at the time of the decedent's death was domiciled in this state for purposes of this chapter.

(v) The transfer is made to a trust on account of the will of a testator who was domiciled in this state at the time of the testator's death for purposes of the taxes levied under Chapter 5731. of the Revised Code.

(vi) The transfer is made to a trust created by or caused to be created by a court, and the trust was directly or indirectly created in connection with or as a result of the death of an individual who, for purposes of the taxes levied under Chapter 5731. of the Revised Code, was domiciled in this state at the time of the individual's death.

(g) The tax commissioner may adopt rules to ascertain the part of a trust residing in this state.

(J) "Nonresident" means an individual or estate that is not a resident. An individual who is a resident for only part of a taxable year is a nonresident for the remainder of that taxable year.

(K) "Pass-through entity" has the same meaning as in section 5733.04 of the Revised Code.

(L) "Return" means the notifications and reports required to be filed pursuant to this chapter for the purpose of reporting the tax due and includes declarations of estimated tax when so required.

(M) "Taxable year" means the calendar year or the taxpayer's fiscal year ending during the calendar year, or fractional part thereof, upon which the adjusted gross income is calculated pursuant to this chapter.

(N) "Taxpayer" means any person subject to the tax imposed by section 5747.02 of the Revised Code or any pass-through entity that makes the election under division (D) of section 5747.08 of the Revised Code.

(O) "Dependents" means dependents as defined in the Internal Revenue Code and as claimed in the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the taxable year or which the taxpayer would have been permitted to claim had the taxpayer filed a federal income tax return.

(P) "Principal county of employment" means, in the case of a nonresident, the county within the state in which a taxpayer performs services for an employer or, if those services are performed in more than one county, the county in which the major portion of the services are performed.

(Q) As used in sections 5747.50 to 5747.55 of the Revised Code:

(1) "Subdivision" means any county, municipal corporation, park district, or township.

(2) "Essential local government purposes" includes all functions that any subdivision is required by general law to exercise, including like functions that are exercised under a charter adopted pursuant to the Ohio Constitution.

(R) "Overpayment" means any amount already paid that exceeds the figure determined to be the correct amount of the tax.

(S) "Taxable income" or "Ohio taxable income" applies only to estates and trusts, and means federal taxable income, as defined and used in the Internal Revenue Code, adjusted as follows:

(1) Add interest or dividends, net of ordinary, necessary, and reasonable expenses not deducted in computing federal taxable income, on obligations or securities of any state or of any political subdivision or authority of any state, other than this state and

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its subdivisions and authorities, but only to the extent that such net amount is not otherwise includible in Ohio taxable income and is described in either division (S)(1)(a) or (b) of this section:

(a) The net amount is not attributable to the S portion of an electing small business trust and has not been distributed to beneficiaries for the taxable year;

(b) The net amount is attributable to the S portion of an electing small business trust for the taxable year.

(2) Add interest or dividends, net of ordinary, necessary, and reasonable expenses not deducted in computing federal taxable income, on obligations of any authority, commission, instrumentality, territory, or possession of the United States to the extent that the interest or dividends are exempt from federal income taxes but not from state income taxes, but only to the extent that such net amount is not otherwise includible in Ohio taxable income and is described in either division (S)(1)(a) or (b) of this section;

(3) Add the amount of personal exemption allowed to the estate pursuant to section 642(b) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(4) Deduct interest or dividends, net of related expenses deducted in computing federal taxable income, on obligations of the United States and its territories and possessions or of any authority, commission, or instrumentality of the United States to the extent that the interest or dividends are exempt from state taxes under the laws of the United States, but only to the extent that such amount is included in federal taxable income and is described in either division (S)(1)(a) or (b) of this section;

(5) Deduct the amount of wages and salaries, if any, not otherwise allowable as a deduction but that would have been allowable as a deduction in computing federal taxable income for the taxable year, had the targeted jobs credit allowed under sections 38, 51, and 52 of the Internal Revenue Code not been in effect, but only to the extent such amount relates either to income included in federal taxable income for the taxable year or to income of the S portion of an electing small business trust for the taxable year;

(6) Deduct any interest or interest equivalent, net of related expenses deducted in computing federal taxable income, on public obligations and purchase obligations, but only to the extent that such net amount relates either to income included in federal taxable income for the taxable year or to income of the S portion of an electing small business trust for the taxable year;

(7) Add any loss or deduct any gain resulting from sale, exchange, or other disposition of public obligations to the extent that such loss has been deducted or such gain has been included in computing either federal taxable income or income of the S portion of an electing small business trust for the taxable year;

(8) Except in the case of the final return of an estate, add any amount deducted by the taxpayer on both its Ohio estate tax return pursuant to section 5731.14 of the Revised Code, and on its federal income tax return in determining federal taxable income;

(9)(a) Deduct any amount included in federal taxable income solely because the amount represents a reimbursement or refund of expenses that in a previous year the decedent had deducted as an itemized deduction pursuant to section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable treasury regulations. The deduction otherwise allowed under division (S)(9)(a) of this section shall be reduced to the extent the reimbursement is attributable to an amount the taxpayer or decedent deducted under this section in any taxable year.

(b) Add any amount not otherwise included in Ohio taxable income for any taxable year to the extent that the amount is attributable to the recovery during the taxable year of any amount deducted or excluded in computing federal or Ohio taxable income in any taxable year, but only to the extent such amount has not been distributed to beneficiaries for the taxable year.

(10) Deduct any portion of the deduction described in section 1341(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, for repaying previously reported income received under a claim of right, that meets both of the following requirements:

(a) It is allowable for repayment of an item that was included in the taxpayer's taxable income or the decedent's adjusted gross income for a prior taxable year and did not qualify for a credit under division (A) or (B) of section 5747.05 of the Revised Code for that year.

(b) It does not otherwise reduce the taxpayer's taxable income or the decedent's adjusted gross income for the current or any other taxable year.

(11) Add any amount claimed as a credit under section 5747.059 or 5747.65 of the Revised Code to the extent that the amount satisfies either of the following:

(a) The amount was deducted or excluded from the computation of the taxpayer's federal taxable income as required to be reported for the taxpayer's taxable year under the Internal Revenue Code;

(b) The amount resulted in a reduction in the taxpayer's federal taxable income as required to be reported for any of the taxpayer's taxable years under the Internal Revenue Code.

(12) Deduct any amount, net of related expenses deducted in computing federal taxable income, that a trust is required to report as farm income on its federal income tax return, but only if the assets of the trust include at least ten acres of land satisfying the definition of "land devoted exclusively to agricultural use" under section 5713.30 of the Revised Code, regardless of whether the land is valued for tax purposes as such land under sections 5713.30 to 5713.38 of the Revised Code. If the trust is a pass-through entity investor, section 5747.231 of the Revised Code applies in ascertaining if the trust is eligible to claim the deduction provided by division (S)(12) of this section in connection with the pass-through entity's farm income.

Except for farm income attributable to the S portion of an electing small business trust, the deduction provided by division (S)(12) of this section is allowed only to the extent that the trust has not distributed such farm income. Division (S)(12) of this section applies only to taxable years of a trust beginning in 2002 or thereafter.

(13) Add the net amount of income described in section 641(c) of the Internal Revenue Code[9] to the extent that amount is not included in federal taxable income.

(14) Add or deduct the amount the taxpayer would be required to add or deduct under division (A)(20) or (21) of this section if the taxpayer's Ohio taxable income were computed in the same manner as an individual's Ohio adjusted gross income is computed under this section. In the case of a trust, division (S)(14) of this section applies only to any of the trust's taxable years beginning in 2002 or thereafter.

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(T) "School district income" and "school district income tax" have the same meanings as in section 5748.01 of the Revised Code.

(U) As used in divisions (A)(8), (A)(9), (S)(6), and (S)(7) of this section, "public obligations," "purchase obligations," and "interest or interest equivalent" have the same meanings as in section 5709.76 of the Revised Code.

(V) "Limited liability company" means any limited liability company formed under Chapter 1705. of the Revised Code or under the laws of any other state.

(W) "Pass-through entity investor" means any person who, during any portion of a taxable year of a pass-through entity, is a partner, member, shareholder, or equity investor in that pass-through entity.

(X) "Banking day" has the same meaning as in section 1304.01 of the Revised Code.

(Y) "Month" means a calendar month.

(Z) "Quarter" means the first three months, the second three months, the third three months, or the last three months of the taxpayer's taxable year.

(AA)(1) "Eligible institution" means a state university or state institution of higher education as defined in section 3345.011 of the Revised Code, or a private, nonprofit college, university, or other post-secondary institution located in this state that possesses a certificate of authorization issued by the Ohio board of regents pursuant to Chapter 1713. of the Revised Code or a certificate of registration issued by the state board of career colleges and schools under Chapter 3332. of the Revised Code.

(2) "Qualified tuition and fees" means tuition and fees imposed by an eligible institution as a condition of enrollment or attendance, not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars in each of the individual's first two years of post-secondary education. If the individual is a part-time student, "qualified tuition and fees" includes tuition and fees paid for the academic equivalent of the first two years of post-secondary education during a maximum of five taxable years, not exceeding a total of five thousand dollars. "Qualified tuition and fees" does not include:

(a) Expenses for any course or activity involving sports, games, or hobbies unless the course or activity is part of the individual's degree or diploma program;

(b) The cost of books, room and board, student activity fees, athletic fees, insurance expenses, or other expenses unrelated to the individual's academic course of instruction;

(c) Tuition, fees, or other expenses paid or reimbursed through an employer, scholarship, grant in aid, or other educational benefit program.

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(BB)(1) "Modified business income" means the business income included in a trust's Ohio taxable income after such taxable income is first reduced by the qualifying trust amount, if any.

(2) "Qualifying trust amount" of a trust means capital gains and losses from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of equity or ownership interests in, or debt obligations of, a qualifying investee to the extent included in the trust's Ohio taxable income, but only if the following requirements are satisfied:

(a) The book value of the qualifying investee's physical assets in this state and everywhere, as of the last day of the qualifying investee's fiscal or calendar year ending immediately prior to the date on which the trust recognizes the gain or loss, is available to the trust.

(b) The requirements of section 5747.011 of the Revised Code are satisfied for the trust's taxable year in which the trust recognizes the gain or loss.

Any gain or loss that is not a qualifying trust amount is modified business income, qualifying investment income, or modified nonbusiness income, as the case may be.

(3) "Modified nonbusiness income" means a trust's Ohio taxable income other than modified business income, other than the qualifying trust amount, and other than qualifying investment income, as defined in section 5747.012 of the Revised Code, to the extent such qualifying investment income is not otherwise part of modified business income.

(4) "Modified Ohio taxable income" applies only to trusts, and means the sum of the amounts described in divisions (BB)(4)(a) to (c) of this section:

(a) The fraction, calculated under section 5747.013, and applying section 5747.231 of the Revised Code, multiplied by the sum of the following amounts:

(i) The trust's modified business income;

(ii) The trust's qualifying investment income, as defined in section 5747.012 of the Revised Code, but only to the extent the qualifying investment income does not otherwise constitute modified business income and does not otherwise constitute a qualifying trust amount.

(b) The qualifying trust amount multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the sum of the book value of the qualifying investee's physical assets in this state on the last day of the qualifying investee's fiscal or calendar year ending immediately prior to the day on which the trust recognizes the qualifying trust amount, and the denominator of which is the sum of the book value of the qualifying investee's total physical assets everywhere on the last day of the qualifying investee's fiscal or calendar year ending immediately prior to the day on which the trust recognizes the qualifying trust amount. If, for a taxable year, the trust recognizes a qualifying trust amount with respect to more than one qualifying investee, the amount described in division (BB)(4)(b) of this section shall equal the sum of the products so computed for each such qualifying investee.

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(c)(i) With respect to a trust or portion of a trust that is a resident as ascertained in accordance with division (I)(3)(d) of this section, its modified nonbusiness income.

(ii) With respect to a trust or portion of a trust that is not a resident as ascertained in accordance with division (I)(3)(d) of this section, the amount of its modified nonbusiness income satisfying the descriptions in divisions (B)(2) to (5) of section 5747.20 of the Revised Code, except as otherwise provided in division (BB)(4)(c)(ii) of this section. With respect to a trust or portion of a trust that is not a resident as ascertained in accordance with division (I)(3)(d) of this section, the trust's portion of modified nonbusiness income recognized from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of a debt interest in or equity interest in a section 5747.212 entity, as defined in section 5747.212 of the Revised Code, without regard to division (A) of that section, shall not be allocated to this state in accordance with section 5747.20 of the Revised Code but shall be apportioned to this state in accordance with division (B) of section 5747.212 of the Revised Code without regard to division (A) of that section.

If the allocation and apportionment of a trust's income under divisions (BB)(4)(a) and (c) of this section do not fairly represent the modified Ohio taxable income of the trust in this state, the alternative methods described in division (C) of section 5747.21 of the Revised Code may be applied in the manner and to the same extent provided in that section.

(5)(a) Except as set forth in division (BB)(5)(b) of this section, "qualifying investee" means a person in which a trust has an equity or ownership interest, or a person or unit of government the debt obligations of either of which are owned by a trust. For the purposes of division (BB)(2)(a) of this section and for the purpose of computing the fraction described in division (BB)(4)(b) of this section, all of the following apply:

(i) If the qualifying investee is a member of a qualifying controlled group on the last day of the qualifying investee's fiscal or calendar year ending immediately prior to the date on which the trust recognizes the gain or loss, then "qualifying investee" includes all persons in the qualifying controlled group on such last day.

(ii) If the qualifying investee, or if the qualifying investee and any members of the qualifying controlled group of which the qualifying investee is a member on the last day of the qualifying investee's fiscal or calendar year ending immediately prior to the date on which the trust recognizes the gain or loss, separately or cumulatively own, directly or indirectly, on the last day of the qualifying investee's fiscal or calendar year ending immediately prior to the date on which the trust recognizes the qualifying trust amount, more than fifty per cent of the equity of a pass-through entity, then the qualifying investee and the other members are deemed to own the proportionate share of the pass-through entity's physical assets which the pass-through entity directly or indirectly owns on the last day of the pass-through entity's calendar or fiscal year ending within or with the last day of the qualifying investee's fiscal or calendar year ending immediately prior to the date on which the trust recognizes the qualifying trust amount.

(iii) For the purposes of division (BB)(5)(a)(iii) of this section, "upper level pass-through entity" means a pass-through entity directly or indirectly owning any equity of another pass-through entity, and "lower level pass-through entity" means that other pass-through entity.

An upper level pass-through entity, whether or not it is also a qualifying investee, is deemed to own, on the last day of the upper level pass-through entity's calendar or fiscal year, the proportionate share of the lower level pass-through entity's physical assets that the lower level pass-through entity directly or indirectly owns on the last day of the lower level pass-through entity's calendar or fiscal year ending within or with the last day of the upper level pass-through entity's fiscal or calendar year. If the upper level pass-through entity directly and indirectly owns less than fifty per cent of the equity of the lower level pass-through entity on each day of the upper level pass-through entity's calendar or fiscal year in which or with which ends the calendar

or fiscal year of the lower level pass-through entity and if, based upon clear and convincing evidence, complete information about the location and cost of the physical assets of the lower pass-through entity is not available to the upper level pass-through entity, then solely for purposes of ascertaining if a gain or loss constitutes a qualifying trust amount, the upper level pass-through entity shall be deemed as owning no equity of the lower level pass-through entity for each day during the upper level pass-through entity's calendar or fiscal year in which or with which ends the lower level pass-through entity's calendar or fiscal year. Nothing in division (BB)(5)(a)(iii) of this section shall be construed to provide for any deduction or exclusion in computing any trust's Ohio taxable income.

(b) With respect to a trust that is not a resident for the taxable year and with respect to a part of a trust that is not a resident for the taxable year, "qualifying investee" for that taxable year does not include a C corporation if both of the following apply:

(i) During the taxable year the trust or part of the trust recognizes a gain or loss from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of equity or ownership interests in, or debt obligations of, the C corporation.

(ii) Such gain or loss constitutes nonbusiness income.

(6) "Available" means information is such that a person is able to learn of the information by the due date plus extensions, if any, for filing the return for the taxable year in which the trust recognizes the gain or loss.

(CC) "Qualifying controlled group" has the same meaning as in section 5733.04 of the Revised Code.

(DD) "Related member" has the same meaning as in section 5733.042 of the Revised Code.

(EE)(1) For the purposes of division (EE) of this section:

(a) "Qualifying person" means any person other than a qualifying corporation.

(b) "Qualifying corporation" means any person classified for federal income tax purposes as an association taxable as a corporation, except either of the following:

(i) A corporation that has made an election under subchapter S, chapter one, subtitle A, of the Internal Revenue Code for its taxable year ending within, or on the last day of, the investor's taxable year;

(ii) A subsidiary that is wholly owned by any corporation that has made an election under subchapter S, chapter one, subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code for its taxable year ending within, or on the last day of, the investor's taxable year.

(2) For the purposes of this chapter, unless expressly stated otherwise, no qualifying person indirectly owns any asset directly or indirectly owned by any qualifying corporation.

(FF) For purposes of this chapter and Chapter 5751. of the Revised Code:

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(1) "Trust" does not include a qualified pre-income tax trust.

(2) A "qualified pre-income tax trust" is any pre-income tax trust that makes a qualifying pre-income tax trust election as described in division (FF)(3) of this section.

(3) A "qualifying pre-income tax trust election" is an election by a pre-income tax trust to subject to the tax imposed by section 5751.02 of the Revised Code the pre-income tax trust and all pass-through entities of which the trust owns or controls, directly, indirectly, or constructively through related interests, five per cent or more of the ownership or equity interests. The trustee shall notify the tax commissioner in writing of the election on or before April 15, 2006. The election, if timely made, shall be effective on and after January 1, 2006, and shall apply for all tax periods and tax years until revoked by the trustee of the trust.

(4) A "pre-income tax trust" is a trust that satisfies all of the following requirements:

(a) The document or instrument creating the trust was executed by the grantor before January 1, 1972;

(b) The trust became irrevocable upon the creation of the trust; and

(c) The grantor was domiciled in this state at the time the trust was created.

(GG) "Uniformed services" has the same meaning as in 10 U.S.C. 101.

CREDIT(S)

(2013 H 59, eff. 9-29-13; 2013 H 51, eff. 7-1-13; 2012 H 510, eff. 3-27-13; 2012 H 365, eff. 3-13-13; 2011 H 167, eff. 12-9-11; 2011 H 153, eff. 9-29-11; 2010 H 519, eff. 9-10-10; 2010 H 48, eff. 4-2-10; 2009 S 106, eff. 3-24-10; 2009 H 1, eff. 1-1-10; 2008 H 562, eff. 9-23-08; 2007 H 372, eff. 3-24-08; 2007 H 119, eff. 6-30-07; 2006 H 73, eff. 4-4-07; 2006 H 530, eff. 3-30-06 (Provisions subject to different effective dates); 2005 H 66, eff. 6-30-05; 2004 H 362, eff. 12-30-04; 2003 H 127, eff. 12-11-03; 2003 H 95, eff. 9-26-03; 2002 H 675, eff. 12-13-02; 2002 S 266, eff. 4-3-03; 2002 S 261, eff. 6-5-02; 2000 S 161, § 3, eff. 7-1-00; 2000 S 161, § 1, eff. 6-8-00; 1999 H 471, eff. 7-1-00; 1999 H 4, eff. 10-14-99; 1999 H 282, eff. 9-28-99; 1998 H 770, eff. 9-16-98; 1997 H 408, eff. 10-1-97; 1997 H 215, eff. 9-29-97; 1996 H 627, eff. 12-2-96; 1996 H 179, eff. 10-1-96; 1994 S 74, eff. 7-1-94; 1993 S 123, eff. 10-29-93; 1993 H 152; 1992 H 478; 1990 S 223, H 286; 1989 H 111, H 61; 1988 S 386; 1987 H 171; 1986 H 428; 1985 S 121; 1984 S 307, H 250; 1983 H 291; 1981 H 694; 1980 H 653; 1974 H 971; 1973 H 95; 1972 S 464, S 472; 1971 H 475)

Footnotes

1 42 U.S.C.A. § 401 et seq.

2 26 U.S.C.A. § 86.

3 26 U.S.C.A. §§ 38, 51, 52.

4 26 U.S.C.A. § 105.

5 26 U.S.C.A. § 106.

6 26 U.S.C.A. § 152.

7 26 U.S.C.A. § 7702(B)(c).

8 26 U.S.C.A. §§ 671 to 678.

9 26 U.S.C.A. § 641(c).

R.C. § 5747.01, OH ST § 5747.01

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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Title LVII. Taxation (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 5747. Income Tax (Refs & Annos)
General Provisions

R.C. § 5747.04

5747.04 Filing of reports, returns and payments; attribution of moneys; rules; indication of taxpayer's school district of residence

Currentness

All reports, returns, and payments required of a taxpayer or employer by this chapter, except payments by electronic funds transfer as required under section 5747.072 of the Revised Code, shall be filed with the tax commissioner.

Upon receipt by him of any payments under this chapter arising from a tax imposed under section 5747.02 of the Revised Code, the commissioner shall estimate and annually reconcile and determine for any amount paid by or on behalf of any taxpayer and for any amount shown due or owed to any taxpayer, the county to which such amount is attributable. The county of attribution is the county in which the taxpayer was a resident for one more than half of the number of days of the payroll period during which any income subject to taxation under this chapter was earned or, in the case of a nonresident taxpayer, his principal county of employment. If there is no payroll period to which such income can be attributed, the county of attribution is the county in which the taxpayer resided at the time he received such income.

The commissioner shall adopt such rules, including a requirement that each taxpayer indicate his school district of residence on his tax return, as are reasonably necessary to insure the efficient administration of this section and the distribution required by division (B) of section 5747.03 of the Revised Code.

CREDIT(S)
(1992 H 740, eff. 3-19-93; 1981 H 694; 1975 S 170; 1971 H 475)

R.C. § 5747.04, OH ST § 5747.04
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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Title LVII. Taxation (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 5747. Income Tax (Refs & Annos)
General Provisions

R.C. § 5747.05

5747.05 Credits

Effective: November 15, 2015
Currentness

As used in this section, "income tax" includes both a tax on net income and a tax measured by net income.

The following credits shall be allowed against the aggregate income tax liability imposed by section 5747.02 of the Revised Code on individuals and estates:

(A)(1) The amount of tax otherwise due under section 5747.02 of the Revised Code on such portion of the combined adjusted gross income and business income of any nonresident taxpayer that is not allocable or apportionable to this state pursuant to sections 5747.20 to 5747.23 of the Revised Code. The credit provided under this division shall not exceed the total tax due under section 5747.02 of the Revised Code.

(2) The tax commissioner may enter into an agreement with the taxing authorities of any state or of the District of Columbia that imposes an income tax to provide that compensation paid in this state to a nonresident taxpayer shall not be subject to the tax levied in section 5747.02 of the Revised Code so long as compensation paid in such other state or in the District of Columbia to a resident taxpayer shall likewise not be subject to the income tax of such other state or of the District of Columbia.

(B) The lesser of division (B)(1) or (2) of this section:

(1) The aggregate amount of tax otherwise due under section 5747.02 of the Revised Code on such portion of the combined adjusted gross income and business income of a resident taxpayer that in another state or in the District of Columbia is subjected to an income tax. The credit provided under division (B)(1) of this section shall not exceed the total tax due under section 5747.02 of the Revised Code.

(2) The amount of income tax liability to another state or the District of Columbia on the portion of the combined adjusted gross income and business income of a resident taxpayer that in another state or in the District of Columbia is subjected to an income tax. The credit provided under division (B)(2) of this section shall not exceed the total amount of tax otherwise due under section 5747.02 of the Revised Code.

(3) If the credit provided under division (B) of this section is affected by a change in either the portion of the combined adjusted gross income and business income of a resident taxpayer subjected to an income tax in another state or the District of Columbia or the amount of income tax liability that has been paid to another state or the District of Columbia, the taxpayer shall report the change to the tax commissioner within sixty days of the change in such form as the commissioner requires.

(a) In the case of an underpayment, the report shall be accompanied by payment of any additional tax due as a result of the reduction in credit together with interest on the additional tax and is a return subject to assessment under section 5747.13 of the Revised Code solely for the purpose of assessing any additional tax due under this division, together with any applicable penalty and interest. It shall not reopen the computation of the taxpayer's tax liability under this chapter from a previously filed return no longer subject to assessment except to the extent that such liability is affected by an adjustment to the credit allowed by division (B) of this section.

(b) In the case of an overpayment, an application for refund may be filed under this division within the sixty-day period prescribed for filing the report even if it is beyond the period prescribed in section 5747.11 of the Revised Code if it otherwise conforms to the requirements of such section. An application filed under this division shall only claim refund of overpayments resulting from an adjustment to the credit allowed by division (B) of this section unless it is also filed within the time prescribed in section 5747.11 of the Revised Code. It shall not reopen the computation of the taxpayer's tax liability except to the extent that such liability is affected by an adjustment to the credit allowed by division (B) of this section.

(4) No credit shall be allowed under division (B) of this section:

(a) For income tax paid or accrued to another state or to the District of Columbia if the taxpayer, when computing federal adjusted gross income, has directly or indirectly deducted, or was required to directly or indirectly deduct, the amount of that income tax;

(b) For compensation that is not subject to the income tax of another state or the District of Columbia as the result of an agreement entered into by the tax commissioner under division (A)(3) of this section; or

(c) For income tax paid or accrued to another state or the District of Columbia if the taxpayer fails to furnish such proof as the tax commissioner shall require that such income tax liability has been paid.

(C) An individual who is a resident for part of a taxable year and a nonresident for the remainder of the taxable year is allowed the credits under divisions (A) and (B) of this section in accordance with rules prescribed by the tax commissioner. In no event shall the same income be subject to both credits.

(D) The credit allowed under division (A) of this section shall be calculated based upon the amount of tax due under section 5747.02 of the Revised Code after subtracting any other credits that precede the credit under that division in the order required under section 5747.98 of the Revised Code. The credit allowed under division (B) of this section shall be calculated based upon the amount of tax due under section 5747.02 of the Revised Code after subtracting any other credits that precede the credit under that division in the order required under section 5747.98 of the Revised Code.

(E)(1) On a joint return filed by a husband and wife, each of whom had adjusted gross income of at least five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, dividends and distributions, royalties, rent, and capital gains, a credit equal to the lesser of six hundred fifty dollars or the percentage shown in column B that corresponds with the taxpayer's adjusted gross income, less exemptions for the taxable year, of the total amount of tax due after allowing for any other credit that precedes this credit as required under section 5747.98 of the Revised Code:

A. IF THE ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME, LESS EXEMPTIONS, FOR THE TAX YEAR IS:	B. THE CREDIT FOR THE TAXABLE YEAR IS:
$25,000 or less	20%
More than $25,000 but not more than $50,000	15%
More than $50,000 but not more than $75,000	10%
More than $75,000	5%

(2) The credit shall be claimed in the order required under section 5747.98 of the Revised Code.

(F) No claim for credit under this section shall be allowed unless the claimant furnishes such supporting information as the tax commissioner prescribes by rules.

CREDIT(S)

(2015 S 208, eff. 11-15-15; 2015 H 64, eff. 9-29-15; 2013 H 59, eff. 9-29-13; 2006 H 530, eff. 3-30-06; 2005 H 66, eff. 6-30-05; 2002 S 261, eff. 6-5-02; 1994 H 715, eff. 7-22-94; 1994 S 271, eff. 7-22-94; 1993 S 123, eff. 10-29-93; 1992 S 358, S 361; 1991 H 298; 1990 H 956; 1989 H 111; 1987 H 171; 1984 H 250; 1983 H 291; 1977 S 221; 1972 S 464, H 1203; 1971 H 475)

R.C. § 5747.05, OH ST § 5747.05
Current through 2015 Files 1 to 31 of the 131st General Assembly (2015-2016) and 2015 State Issues 1 and 2.

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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Title LVII. Taxation (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 5747. Income Tax (Refs & Annos)
Returns

R.C. § 5747.08

5747.08 Individual returns; returns of nonresident pass-through entity investors; joint returns of husband and wife; attestation; filing extensions; interest payments; authorization of paid tax preparer communication; direct deposit of refunds

Effective: September 29, 2015
Currentness

An annual return with respect to the tax imposed by section 5747.02 of the Revised Code and each tax imposed under Chapter 5748. of the Revised Code shall be made by every taxpayer for any taxable year for which the taxpayer is liable for the tax imposed by that section or under that chapter, unless the total credits allowed under division (E) of section 5747.05 and divisions (F) and (G) of section 5747.055 of the Revised Code for the year are equal to or exceed the tax imposed by section 5747.02 of the Revised Code, in which case no return shall be required unless the taxpayer is liable for a tax imposed pursuant to Chapter 5748. of the Revised Code.

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

(B) If an individual is unable to make a return or notice required by this chapter, the return or notice required of that individual shall be made 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.

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

(D)(1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (D)(1)(b) of this section, any pass-through entity may file a single return on behalf of one or more of the entity's investors other than an investor that is a person subject to the tax imposed under section 5733.06 of the Revised Code. The single return shall set forth the name, address, and social security number or other identifying number of each of those pass-through entity investors and shall indicate the distributive share of each of those pass-through entity investor's income taxable in this state in accordance with sections 5747.20 to 5747.231 of the Revised Code. Such pass-through entity investors for whom the pass-through entity elects to file a single return are not entitled to the exemption or credit provided for by sections 5747.02 and 5747.022 of the Revised Code; shall calculate the tax before business credits at the highest rate of tax set forth in section 5747.02 of the Revised Code for the taxable year for which the return is filed; and are entitled to only their distributive share of the business credits as defined in division (D)(2) of this section. A single check drawn by the pass-through entity shall accompany the return in full payment of the tax due, as shown on the single return, for such investors, other than investors who are persons subject to the tax imposed under section 5733.06 of the Revised Code.

(b)(i) A pass-through entity shall not include in such a single return any investor that is a trust to the extent that any direct or indirect current, future, or contingent beneficiary of the trust is a person subject to the tax imposed under section 5733.06 of the Revised Code.

(ii) A pass-through entity shall not include in such a single return any investor that is itself a pass-through entity to the extent that any direct or indirect investor in the second pass-through entity is a person subject to the tax imposed under section 5733.06 of the Revised Code.

(c) Nothing in division (D) of this section precludes the tax commissioner from requiring such investors to file the return and make the payment of taxes and related interest, penalty, and interest penalty required by this section or section 5747.02, 5747.09, or 5747.15 of the Revised Code. Nothing in division (D) of this section precludes such an investor from filing the annual return under this section, utilizing the refundable credit equal to the investor's proportionate share of the tax paid by the pass-through entity on behalf of the investor under division (I) of this section, and making the payment of taxes imposed under section 5747.02 of the Revised Code. Nothing in division (D) of this section shall be construed to provide to such an investor or pass-through entity any additional deduction or credit, other than the credit provided by division (I) of this section, solely on account of the entity's filing a return in accordance with this section. Such a pass-through entity also shall make the filing and payment of estimated taxes on behalf of the pass-through entity investors other than an investor that is a person subject to the tax imposed under section 5733.06 of the Revised Code.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "business credits" means the credits listed in section 5747.98 of the Revised Code excluding the following credits:

(a) The retirement income credit under division (B) of section 5747.055 of the Revised Code;

(b) The senior citizen credit under division (F) of section 5747.055 of the Revised Code;

(c) The lump sum distribution credit under division (G) of section 5747.055 of the Revised Code;

(d) The dependent care credit under section 5747.054 of the Revised Code;

(e) The lump sum retirement income credit under division (C) of section 5747.055 of the Revised Code;

(f) The lump sum retirement income credit under division (D) of section 5747.055 of the Revised Code;

(g) The lump sum retirement income credit under division (E) of section 5747.055 of the Revised Code;

(h) The credit for displaced workers who pay for job training under section 5747.27 of the Revised Code;

(i) The twenty-dollar personal exemption credit under section 5747.022 of the Revised Code;

(j) The joint filing credit under division (E) of section 5747.05 of the Revised Code;

(k) The nonresident credit under division (A) of section 5747.05 of the Revised Code;

(l) The credit for a resident's out-of-state income under division (B) of section 5747.05 of the Revised Code;

(m) The low-income credit under section 5747.056 of the Revised Code;

(n) The earned income tax credit under section 5747.71 of the Revised Code.

(3) The election provided for under division (D) of this section applies only to the taxable year for which the election is made by the pass-through entity. Unless the tax commissioner provides otherwise, this election, once made, is binding and irrevocable for the taxable year for which the election is made. Nothing in this division shall be construed to provide for any deduction or credit that would not be allowable if a nonresident pass-through entity investor were to file an annual return.

(4) If a pass-through entity makes the election provided for under division (D) of this section, the pass-through entity shall be liable for any additional taxes, interest, interest penalty, or penalties imposed by this chapter if the tax commissioner finds that the single return does not reflect the correct tax due by the pass-through entity investors covered by that return. Nothing in this division shall be construed to limit or alter the liability, if any, imposed on pass-through entity investors for unpaid or underpaid taxes, interest, interest penalty, or penalties as a result of the pass-through entity's making the election provided for under division (D) of this section. For the purposes of division (D) of this section, "correct tax due" means the tax that would have been paid by the pass-through entity had the single return been filed in a manner reflecting the commissioner's findings. Nothing in division (D) of this section shall be construed to make or hold a pass-through entity liable for tax attributable to a pass-through entity investor's income from a source other than the pass-through entity electing to file the single return.

(E) If a husband and wife file a joint federal income tax return for a taxable year, they shall file a joint return under this section for that taxable year, and their liabilities are joint and several, but, if the federal income tax liability of either spouse is determined on a separate federal income tax return, they shall file separate returns under this section.

If either spouse is not required to file a federal income tax return and either or both are required to file a return pursuant to this chapter, they may elect to file separate or joint returns, and, pursuant to that election, their liabilities are separate or joint and several. If a husband and wife file separate returns pursuant to this chapter, each must claim the taxpayer's own exemption, but not both, as authorized under section 5747.02 of the Revised Code on the taxpayer's own return.

(F) Each return or notice 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. Each return shall be verified by a declaration under the penalties of perjury. The tax commissioner shall prescribe the form that the signature and declaration shall take.

(G) Each return or notice required to be filed under this section shall be made and filed as required by section 5747.04 of the Revised Code, on or before the fifteenth day of April of each year, on forms that the tax commissioner shall prescribe, together

with remittance made payable to the treasurer of state in the combined amount of the state and all school district income taxes shown to be due on the form.

Upon good cause shown, the commissioner may extend the period for filing any notice or return required to be filed under this section and may adopt rules relating to extensions. If the extension results in an extension of time for the payment of any state or school district income tax liability with respect to which the return is filed, the taxpayer shall pay at the time the tax liability is paid an amount of interest computed at the rate per annum prescribed by section 5703.47 of the Revised Code on that liability from the time that payment is due without extension to the time of actual payment. Except as provided in section 5747.132 of the Revised Code, in addition to all other interest charges and penalties, all taxes imposed under this chapter or Chapter 5748. of the Revised Code and remaining unpaid after they become due, except combined amounts due of one dollar or less, bear interest at the rate per annum prescribed by section 5703.47 of the Revised Code until paid or until the day an assessment is issued under section 5747.13 of the Revised Code, whichever occurs first.

If the commissioner considers it necessary in order to ensure the payment of the tax imposed by section 5747.02 of the Revised Code or any tax imposed under Chapter 5748. of the Revised Code, the commissioner may require returns and payments to be made otherwise than as provided in this section.

To the extent that any provision in this division conflicts with any provision in section 5747.026 of the Revised Code, the provision in that section prevails.

(H) The amounts withheld by an employer pursuant to section 5747.06 of the Revised Code, a casino operator pursuant to section 5747.063 of the Revised Code, or a lottery sales agent pursuant to section 5747.064 of the Revised Code shall be allowed to the recipient of the compensation casino winnings, or lottery prize award as credits against payment of the appropriate taxes imposed on the recipient by section 5747.02 and under Chapter 5748. of the Revised Code.

(I) If a pass-through entity elects to file a single return under division (D) of this section and if any investor is required to file the annual return and make the payment of taxes required by this chapter on account of the investor's other income that is not included in a single return filed by a pass-through entity or any other investor elects to file the annual return, the investor is entitled to a refundable credit equal to the investor's proportionate share of the tax paid by the pass-through entity on behalf of the investor. The investor shall claim the credit for the investor's taxable year in which or with which ends the taxable year of the pass-through entity. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to allow any credit provided in this chapter to be claimed more than once. For the purpose of computing any interest, penalty, or interest penalty, the investor shall be deemed to have paid the refundable credit provided by this division on the day that the pass-through entity paid the estimated tax or the tax giving rise to the credit.

(J) The tax commissioner shall ensure that each return required to be filed under this section includes a box that the taxpayer may check to authorize a paid tax preparer who prepared the return to communicate with the department of taxation about matters pertaining to the return. The return or instructions accompanying the return shall indicate that by checking the box the taxpayer authorizes the department of taxation to contact the preparer concerning questions that arise during the processing of the return and authorizes the preparer only to provide the department with information that is missing from the return, to contact the department 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 department and has shown to the preparer.

(K) The tax commissioner shall permit individual taxpayers to instruct the department of taxation to cause any refund of overpaid taxes to be deposited directly into a checking account, savings account, or an individual retirement account or individual

retirement annuity, or preexisting college savings plan or program account offered by the Ohio tuition trust authority under Chapter 3334. of the Revised Code, as designated by the taxpayer, when the taxpayer files the annual return required by this section electronically.

(L) The tax commissioner may adopt rules to administer this section.

CREDIT(S)

(2015 H 64, eff. 9-29-15; 2014 H 492, eff. 9-17-14; 2013 H 59, eff. 9-29-13; 2012 H 386, eff. 6-11-12; 2010 S 194, eff. 8-19-10; 2010 S 155, eff. 3-31-10; 2007 H 157, eff. 3-24-08; 2005 H 66, eff. 6-30-05; 2005 H 2, eff. 6-2-05; 2002 S 200, eff. 9-6-02; 1999 H 99, eff. 9-29-99; 1998 H 770, eff. 9-16-98; 1997 H 215, eff. 9-29-97; 1996 S 310, eff. 9-19-96; 1994 S 74, eff. 7-1-94; 1992 H 740, eff. 3-19-93; 1982 H 366; 1981 H 694; 1979 S 59; 1975 H 1; 1974 S 402; 1973 H 95; 1972 S 464; 1971 H 475)

R.C. § 5747.08, OH ST § 5747.08
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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Title LVII. Taxation (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 5747. Income Tax (Refs & Annos)
General Provisions

R.C. § 5747.011

5747.011 Definitions; limited application

Currentness

(A) As used in this section:

(1) "Qualifying closely-held C corporation" means a person classified for federal income tax purposes as an association taxed as a corporation and that has more than fifty per cent of the value of its outstanding stock or equity owned, directly or indirectly, by or for not more than five qualifying persons. For the purposes of this division, the ownership of stock shall be determined under the rules set forth in section 544 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) "Qualifying person" means an individual; an organization described in section 401(a), 501(c)(17), or 509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code; or a portion of a trust permanently set aside or to be used exclusively for the purposes described in section 642(c) of the Internal Revenue Code or a corresponding provision of a prior federal income tax law.

(3) "Qualifying limited liability company" means a limited liability company that is not classified for federal income tax purposes as an association taxed as a corporation.

(4) "Ownership interest" means the equity or ownership interest in, or debt obligation of, a "qualifying investee" as defined in section 5747.01 of the Revised Code.

(5) "Qualifying individual beneficiary" has the same meaning as qualifying beneficiary as used in division (I)(3)(c) of section 5747.01 of the Revised Code, but is limited to individuals.

(6) "Family" of an individual means only the individual's spouse; the individual's ancestors, limited to the individual's parents, grandparents, and great grandparents; the siblings of such ancestors, whether by the whole or half blood or by legal adoption; the lineal descendants of such ancestors and siblings; persons legally adopted by such ancestors or by such siblings; and the spouses of such ancestors, siblings, legally adopted persons, and lineal descendants.

(B) The requirements of this division apply for purposes of division (BB)(2)(b) of section 5747.01 of the Revised Code and for the purposes of division (D) of section 5747.012 of the Revised Code. Gain or loss included in a trust's Ohio taxable income is not a qualifying trust amount unless the trust's ownership interest in the qualifying investee is at least five per cent of the total outstanding ownership interests in such qualifying investee at any time during the ten-year period ending on the last day of the trust's taxable year in which the sale, exchange, or other disposition occurs. Nothing in this section negates the requirements in division (BB)(2) of section 5747.01 of the Revised Code.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether the trust's ownership interest in a qualifying investee is at least five per cent of the total outstanding ownership interests in such qualifying investee, the following apply:

(1) On each day, an ownership interest owned, directly or indirectly, by or for a qualifying closely-held C corporation, an S corporation, a partnership other than a publicly traded partnership, a qualifying limited liability company, an estate, or a trust that is irrevocable as defined in division (I)(3)(b) of section 5747.01 of the Revised Code is considered as being owned proportionately on the same day by the equity investors of such qualifying closely-held C corporation, S corporation, partnership, or qualifying limited liability company, or by the beneficiaries of such estate or trust, as the case may be. For the purposes of division (B)(1) of this section, a beneficiary's proportionate share of an ownership interest held by a trust shall be ascertained in accordance with section 544(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) On each day, a trust, hereinafter referred to as the first trust, is considered as owning any ownership interest owned, directly or indirectly, by or for another trust, hereinafter referred to as the second trust, if on the same day the second trust has at least one individual trustee who is either (a) a trustee of the first trust, or (b) a member of a family that includes at least one of the trustees of the first trust.

(3) On each day, a trust, hereinafter referred to as the first trust, is considered as owning any ownership interest owned, directly or indirectly, by or for another trust, hereinafter referred to as the second trust, if on the same day the second trust has at least one qualifying individual beneficiary who is either (a) a qualifying individual beneficiary of the first trust or (b) a member of a family which includes a qualifying individual beneficiary of the first trust.

(4) An ownership interest constructively owned by a person by reason of the application of division (B)(1) of this section shall, for the purpose of applying divisions (B)(1) to (3) of this section, be treated as actually owned by that person.

(5) An ownership interest constructively owned by a trust by reason of the application of division (B)(2) or (3) of this section shall not be treated as actually owned by that trust for purposes of applying divisions (B)(1) to (3) of this section.

(6) If an ownership interest may be considered as owned by a trust under division (B)(1) or (2) of this section, the ownership interest shall be considered owned by that trust under division (B)(2) of this section.

(7) If an ownership interest may be considered as owned by a trust under division (B)(1) or (3) of this section, the ownership interest shall be considered owned by that trust under division (B)(3) of this section.

CREDIT(S)
(2002 H 675, eff. 12-13-02)

R.C. § 5747.011, OH ST § 5747.011
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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Title LVII. Taxation (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 5747. Income Tax (Refs & Annos)
Practice and Procedure

R.C. § 5747.13

5747.13 Failure to file return or pay tax; assessment; notice; hearing; appeal; judgment; payment pending review

Effective: September 29, 2013
Currentness

(A) If any employer collects the tax imposed by section 5747.02 or under Chapter 5748. of the Revised Code and fails to remit the tax as required by law, or fails to collect the tax, the employer is personally liable for any amount collected that the employer fails to remit, or any amount that the employer fails to collect. If any taxpayer fails to file a return or fails to pay the tax imposed by section 5747.02 or under Chapter 5748. of the Revised Code, the taxpayer is personally liable for the amount of the tax.

If any employer, taxpayer, or qualifying entity required to file a return under this chapter fails to file the return within the time prescribed, files an incorrect return, fails to remit the full amount of the taxes due for the period covered by the return, or fails to remit any additional tax due as a result of a reduction in the amount of the credit allowed under division (B) of section 5747.05 of the Revised Code together with interest on the additional tax within the time prescribed by that division, the tax commissioner may make an assessment against any person liable for any deficiency for the period for which the return is or taxes are due, based upon any information in the commissioner's possession.

An assessment issued against either the employer or the taxpayer pursuant to this section shall not be considered an election of remedies or a bar to an assessment against the other for failure to report or pay the same tax. No assessment shall be issued against any person if the tax actually has been paid by another.

No assessment shall be made or issued against an employer, taxpayer, or qualifying entity more than four years after the final date the return subject to assessment was required to be filed or the date the return was filed, whichever is later. However, the commissioner may assess any balance due as the result of a reduction in the credit allowed under division (B) of section 5747.05 of the Revised Code, including applicable penalty and interest, within four years of the date on which the taxpayer reports a change in either the portion of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income subjected to an income tax or tax measured by income in another state or the District of Columbia, or the amount of liability for an income tax or tax measured by income to another state or the District of Columbia, as required by division (B)(3) of section 5747.05 of the Revised Code. Such time limits may be extended if both the employer, taxpayer, or qualifying entity and the commissioner consent in writing to the extension or if an agreement waiving or extending the time limits has been entered into pursuant to section 122.171 of the Revised Code. Any such extension shall extend the four-year time limit in division (B) of section 5747.11 of the Revised Code for the same period of time. There shall be no bar or limit to an assessment against an employer for taxes withheld from employees and not remitted to the state, against an employer, taxpayer, or qualifying entity that fails to file a return subject to assessment as required by this chapter, or against an employer, taxpayer, or qualifying entity that files a fraudulent return.

The commissioner shall give the party assessed written notice of the assessment in the manner provided in section 5703.37 of the Revised Code. With the notice, the commissioner shall provide instructions on how to petition for reassessment and request a hearing on the petition.

(B) Unless the party assessed files with the tax commissioner within sixty days after service of the notice of assessment, either personally or by certified mail, a written petition for reassessment, signed by the party assessed or that party's authorized agent having knowledge of the facts, the assessment becomes final, and the amount of the assessment is due and payable from the party assessed to the commissioner with remittance made payable to the treasurer of state. The petition shall indicate the objections of the party assessed, but additional objections may be raised in writing if received by the commissioner prior to the date shown on the final determination. If the petition has been properly filed, the commissioner shall proceed under section 5703.60 of the Revised Code.

(C) After an assessment becomes final, if any portion of the assessment remains unpaid, including accrued interest, a certified copy of the tax commissioner's entry making the assessment final may be filed in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas in the county in which the employer's, taxpayer's, or qualifying entity's place of business is located or the county in which the party assessed resides. If the party assessed is not a resident of this state, the certified copy of the entry may be filed in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of Franklin county.

Immediately upon the filing of the entry, the clerk shall enter a judgment against the party assessed in the amount shown on the entry. The judgment shall be filed by the clerk in one of two loose-leaf books, one entitled "special judgments for state and school district income taxes," and the other entitled "special judgments for qualifying entity taxes." The judgment shall have the same effect as other judgments. Execution shall issue upon the judgment upon the request of the tax commissioner, and all laws applicable to sales on execution shall apply to sales made under the judgment.

If the assessment is not paid in its entirety within sixty days after the assessment was issued, the portion of the assessment consisting of tax due shall bear interest at the rate per annum prescribed by section 5703.47 of the Revised Code from the day the tax commissioner issues the assessment until it is paid or until it is certified to the attorney general for collection under section 131.02 of the Revised Code, whichever comes first. If the unpaid portion of the assessment is certified to the attorney general for collection, the entire unpaid portion of the assessment shall bear interest at the rate per annum prescribed by section 5703.47 of the Revised Code from the date of certification until the date it is paid in its entirety. Interest shall be paid in the same manner as the tax and may be collected by the issuance of an assessment under this section.

(D) All money collected under this section shall be considered as revenue arising from the taxes imposed by this chapter or Chapter 5733. or 5748. of the Revised Code, as appropriate.

(E) If the party assessed files a petition for reassessment under division (B) of this section, the person, on or before the last day the petition may be filed, shall pay the assessed amount, including assessed interest and assessed penalties, if any of the following conditions exists:

(1) The person files a tax return reporting Ohio adjusted gross income, less the exemptions allowed by section 5747.025 of the Revised Code, in an amount less than one cent, and the reported amount is not based on the computations required under division (A) of section 5747.01 or section 5747.025 of the Revised Code.

(2) The person files a tax return that the tax commissioner determines to be incomplete, false, fraudulent, or frivolous.

(3) The person fails to file a tax return, and the basis for this failure is not either of the following:

(a) An assertion that the person has no nexus with this state;

(b) The computations required under division (A) of section 5747.01 of the Revised Code or the application of credits allowed under this chapter has the result that the person's tax liability is less than one dollar and one cent.

(F) Notwithstanding the fact that a petition for reassessment is pending, the petitioner may pay all or a portion of the assessment that is the subject of the petition. The acceptance of a payment by the treasurer of state does not prejudice any claim for refund upon final determination of the petition.

If upon final determination of the petition an error in the assessment is corrected by the tax commissioner, upon petition so filed or pursuant to a decision of the board of tax appeals or any court to which the determination or decision has been appealed, so that the amount due from the party assessed under the corrected assessment is less than the portion paid, there shall be issued to the petitioner or to the petitioner's assigns or legal representative a refund in the amount of the overpayment as provided by section 5747.11 of the Revised Code, with interest on that amount as provided by such section, subject to section 5747.12 of the Revised Code.

CREDIT(S)

(2013 H 59, eff. 9-29-13; 2009 H 1, eff. 10-16-09; 2002 S 200, eff. 9-6-02; 2001 H 405, eff. 12-13-01; 2000 H 612, eff. 9-29-00; 1997 H 215, eff. 9-29-97; 1993 H 152, eff. 7-1-93; 1992 S 358; 1990 H 956; 1989 H 111; 1987 H 231; 1983 H 291; 1982 H 366; 1981 H 694; 1971 H 475)

R.C. § 5747.13, OH ST § 5747.13
Current through 2015 Files 1 to 31 of the 131st General Assembly (2015-2016) and 2015 State Issues 1 and 2.

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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Title LVII. Taxation (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 5747. Income Tax (Refs & Annos)
Calculation and Allocation of Income and Deductions

R.C. § 5747.20

5747.20 Allocation of nonbusiness income or deduction

Effective: September 10, 2010
Currentness

This section applies solely for the purposes of computing the credit allowed under division (A) of section 5747.05 of the Revised Code and computing income taxable in this state under division (D) of section 5747.08 of the Revised Code.

All items of nonbusiness income or deduction shall be allocated in this state as follows:

(A) All items of nonbusiness income or deduction taken into account in the computation of adjusted gross income for the taxable year by a resident shall be allocated to this state.

(B) All items of nonbusiness income or deduction taken into account in the computation of adjusted gross income for the taxable year by a nonresident shall be allocated to this state as follows:

(1) All items of compensation paid to an individual for personal services performed in this state who was a nonresident at the time of payment and all items of deduction directly allocated thereto shall be allocated to this state.

(2) All gains or losses from the sale of real property, tangible personal property, or intangible property shall be allocated as follows:

(a) Capital gains or losses from the sale or other transfer of real property are allocable to this state if the property is located physically in this state.

(b) Capital gains or losses from the sale or other transfer of tangible personal property are allocable to this state if, at the time of such sale or other transfer, the property had its physical location in this state.

(c) Capital gains or losses from the sale or other transfer of intangible personal property are allocable to this state if the taxpayer's domicile was in this state at the time of such sale or other transfer.

(3) All rents and royalties of real or tangible personal property shall be allocated to this state as follows:

(a) Rents and royalties derived from real property are allocable to this state if the property is physically located in this state.

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(b) Rents and royalties derived from tangible personal property are allocable to this state to the extent that such property is utilized in this state.

The extent of utilization of tangible personal property in a state is determined by multiplying the rents or royalties derived from such property by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property in this state during the rental or royalty period in the taxable year and the denominator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property everywhere during all rental or royalty periods in the taxable year. If the physical location of the property during the rental or royalty period is unknown or unascertainable by the nonresident, tangible personal property is utilized in the state in which the property was located at the time the rental or royalty payor obtained possession.

(4) All patent and copyright royalties shall be allocated to this state to the extent the patent or copyright was utilized by the payor in this state.

A patent is utilized in a state to the extent that it is employed in production, fabrication, manufacturing, or other processing in the state, or to the extent that a patented product is produced in the state. If the basis of receipts from patent royalties does not permit allocation to states or if the accounting procedures do not reflect states of utilization, the patent is utilized in this state if the taxpayer's domicile was in this state at the time such royalties were paid or accrued.

A copyright is utilized in a state to the extent that printing or other publication originates in the state. If the basis of receipts from copyright royalties does not permit allocation to states or if the accounting procedures do not reflect states of utilization, the copyright is utilized in this state if the taxpayer's domicile was in this state at the time such royalties were paid or accrued.

(5)(a) All lottery prize awards paid by the state lottery commission pursuant to Chapter 3770. of the Revised Code shall be allocated to this state.

(b) All earnings, profit, income, and gain from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of lottery prize awards paid or to be paid to any person by the state lottery commission pursuant to Chapter 3770. of the Revised Code shall be allocated to this state.

(c) All earnings, profit, income, and gain from the direct or indirect ownership of lottery prize awards paid or to be paid to any person by the state lottery commission pursuant to Chapter 3770. of the Revised Code shall be allocated to this state.

(d) All earnings, profit, income, and gain from the direct or indirect interest in any right in or to any lottery prize awards paid or to be paid to any person by the state lottery commission pursuant to Chapter 3770. of the Revised Code shall be allocated to this state.

(6) Any item of income or deduction which has been taken into account in the computation of adjusted gross income for the taxable year by a nonresident and which is not otherwise specifically allocated or apportioned pursuant to sections 5747.20 to 5747.23 of the Revised Code, including, without limitation, interest, dividends and distributions, items of income taken into account under the provisions of sections 401 to 425 of the Internal Revenue Code, and benefit payments received by a beneficiary of a supplemental unemployment trust which is referred to in section 501(c)(17) of the Internal Revenue Code, shall not be allocated to this state unless the taxpayer's domicile was in this state at the time such income was paid or accrued.

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(7) All casino gaming winnings paid by any person licensed by the Ohio casino control commission shall be allocated to the state.

(C) If an individual is a resident for part of the taxable year and a nonresident for the remainder of the taxable year, all items of nonbusiness income or deduction shall be allocated under division (A) of this section for the part of the taxable year that the individual is a resident and under division (B) of this section for the part of the taxable year that the individual is a nonresident.

CREDIT(S)

(2010 H 519, eff. 9-10-10; 2002 S 226, eff. 9-17-02; 1997 H 215, eff. 9-29-97; 1989 H 111, eff. 7-1-89; 1987 H 171; 1984 H 250; 1973 H 95; 1971 H 475)

R.C. § 5747.20, OH ST § 5747.20
Current through 2015 Files 1 to 10, and 12 to 24 of the 131st GA (2015-2016).

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Baldwin's Ohio Revised Code Annotated
Title LVII. Taxation (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 5747. Income Tax (Refs & Annos)
Calculation and Allocation of Income and Deductions

R.C. § 5747.21

5747.21 Calculation of business income and deduction

Effective: September 29, 2013
Currentness

(A) This section applies solely for the purposes of computing the credit allowed under division (A) of section 5747.05 of the Revised Code, computing income taxable in this state under division (D) of section 5747.08 of the Revised Code, computing the deduction under division (A)(31) of section 5747.01 of the Revised Code, and computing the credit allowed under section 5747.057 of the Revised Code.

(B) Except as otherwise provided under section 5747.212 of the Revised Code, all items of business income and business deduction shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying the adjusted gross income by the fraction calculated under division (B)(2) of section 5733.05 and section 5733.057 of the Revised Code as if the taxpayer's business were a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 5733.06 of the Revised Code.

(C) If the allocation and apportionment provisions of sections 5747.20 to 5747.23 of the Revised Code or of any rule adopted by the tax commissioner, do not fairly represent the extent of business activity in this state of a taxpayer or pass-through entity, the taxpayer or pass-through entity may request, which request must be in writing accompanying a timely filed return or timely filed amended return, or the tax commissioner may require, in respect of all or any part of the business activity, if reasonable, any one or more of the following:

(1) Separate accounting;

(2) The exclusion of one or more factors;

(3) The inclusion of one or more additional factors which will fairly represent the business activity in this state;

(4) The employment of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of such business in this state. An alternative method will be effective only with approval of the tax commissioner.

The tax commissioner may adopt rules in the manner provided by sections 5703.14 and 5747.18 of the Revised Code providing for alternative methods of calculating business income and nonbusiness income applicable to all taxpayers and pass-through entities, to classes of taxpayers and pass-through entities, or only to taxpayers and pass-through entities within a certain industry.

CREDIT(S)
(2013 H 59, eff. 9-29-13; 2002 S 261, eff. 6-5-02; 1997 H 215, eff. 9-29-97; 1984 H 250, eff. 7-30-84; 1971 H 475)

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R.C. § 5747.21, OH ST § 5747.21
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Title LVII. Taxation (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 5747. Income Tax (Refs & Annos)
Calculation and Allocation of Income and Deductions

R.C. § 5747.212

5747.212 Apportionment of income by pass-through entity investor

Currentness

(A) This section applies solely for the purpose of computing the credit allowed under division (A) of section 5747.05 of the Revised Code, computing income taxable in this state under division (D) of section 5747.08 of the Revised Code, and computing the credit allowed under section 5747.057 of the Revised Code.

(B) A taxpayer, directly or indirectly, owning at any time during the three-year period ending on the last day of the taxpayer's taxable year at least twenty per cent of the equity voting rights of a section 5747.212 entity shall apportion any income, including gain or loss, realized from each sale, exchange, or other disposition of a debt or equity interest in that entity as prescribed in this section. For such purposes, in lieu of using the method prescribed by sections 5747.20 and 5747.21 of the Revised Code, the investor shall apportion the income using the average of the section 5747.212 entity's apportionment fractions otherwise applicable under section 5733.05, 5733.056, or 5747.21 of the Revised Code for the current and two preceding taxable years. If the section 5747.212 entity was not in business for one or more of those years, each year that the entity was not in business shall be excluded in determining the average.

(C) For the purposes of this section:

(1) A "section 5747.212 entity" is any qualifying person if, on at least one day of the three-year period ending on the last day of the taxpayer's taxable year, any of the following apply:

(a) The qualifying person is a pass-through entity;

(b) Five or fewer persons directly or indirectly own all the equity interests, with voting rights, of the qualifying person;

(c) One person directly or indirectly owns at least fifty per cent of the qualifying person's equity interests with voting rights.

(2) A "qualifying person" is any person other than an individual, estate, or trust.

(3) "Estate" and "trust" do not include any person classified for federal income tax purposes as an association taxable as a corporation.

CREDIT(S)

(2005 H 66, eff. 6-30-05; 2002 S 261, eff. 6-5-02)

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R.C. § 5747.212, OH ST § 5747.212
Current through 2015 Files 1 to 10, and 12 to 24 of the 131st GA (2015-2016).

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Title LVIII. Trusts (Refs & Annos)
Chapter 5808. Powers and Duties of Trustee

R.C. § 5808.01

5808.01 Duty to administer trust

Effective: January 1, 2007
Currentness

Upon acceptance of a trusteeship, the trustee shall administer the trust in good faith, in accordance with its terms and purposes and the interests of the beneficiaries, and in accordance with Chapters 5801. to 5811. of the Revised Code.

CREDIT(S)
(2006 H 416, eff. 1-1-07)

R.C. § 5808.01, OH ST § 5808.01
Current through 2015 Files 1 to 10, and 12 to 24 of the 131st GA (2015-2016).

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1993 WL 178269 (Ohio Bd.Tax.App.)

Board of Tax Appeals

State of Ohio

RANDOM HOUSE, INC., APPELLANT
v.
ROGER W. TRACY, TAX COMMISSIONER OF OHIO, APPELLEE

CASE NO. 91-A-1329
May 14, 1993

***1 (FRANCHISE TAX)**

Decision and Order

APPEARANCES:

For the Appellant

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This cause and matter came on to be considered by the Board of Tax Appeals upon a notice of appeal filed herein on September 30, 1991, by the above-named appellant from a decision of the Tax Commissioner of the State of Ohio dated September 3, 1991. Therein, the Tax Commissioner denied appellant's application for refund of certain corporate franchise taxes paid for the tax year 1989.

The matter was submitted to the Board of Tax Appeals upon the notice of appeal, the statutory transcript certified to the Board by the Tax Commissioner, the evidence presented at a hearing before this Board on August 25, 1992, and the briefs submitted by counsel to both parties.

Appellant Random House, Inc. is a book publisher headquartered in New York City. Appellant does business in and files franchise tax returns in Ohio. On its 1989 Ohio franchise tax return, appellant allocated its royalty income on the basis of the population of the state of Ohio. Thereafter, on October 24, 1990, appellant filed a claim for refund on its 1989 return, desiring

to apportion its royalty income instead of allocating it as it had done on the original return. The Tax Commissioner denied said request for refund because appellant failed to provide information needed to substantiate appellant's claim.

R.C. 5733.051(G) and (H) provide the relevant statutory framework herein:
"(G) Patent and copyright royalties and technical assistance fees, not representing the principal source of gross receipts of the taxpayer, are allocable to this state to the extent that the activity of the payor thereof giving rise to the payment takes place in this state. If the location of the payor's activity is unavailable to the taxpayer, such royalties and fees are apportionable under division (H) of this section." (emphasis added)

"(H) Any other net income, from sources other than those enumerated in divisions (A) to (G) of this section, is apportionable to this state on the basis of the mechanism provided in division (B)(2) of section 5733.05 of the Revised Code."

Appellant contends that the location of its payors activities was unavailable for tax year 1989 and thus, it should be permitted to apportion its royalty income pursuant to the provisions of R.C. 5733.07(H). Such information was not routinely provided to appellant by its payors, nor was it contractually provided under the terms of appellant's written agreements with its clients.

The Supreme Court has considered the definition of 'available' in a franchise tax context. Specifically, in analyzing R.C. 5733.051(F), the Court "interpreted 'available' to mean 'ascertainable.' Dictionary definitions lend support to this interpretation. Black's Law Dictionary (5 Ed.1979) 123; Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1986) 150." Alcan Aluminum Corp. v. Limbach (1989), 42 Ohio St.3d 121, 123. The Court found that actual knowledge of the location of the physical assets of a payor was not necessary; the ability to "ascertain or learn of the location" was the only requirement of the party.

***2** Here, appellant's witness credibly testified to the publishing industry practice of not providing the location of payors' activities on royalty statements. Said witness indicated that many publishing companies have very antiquated royalty systems and correspondingly, their records are very poor. She indicated that in all of her experience, she had never seen a statement or any information that would indicate a state-by-state breakdown of sales affecting the royalty income from a payor. She also indicated that Random House itself did not provide such information to its authors.

This Board finds that the definition of "available" in the context of R.C. 5733.051(G) connotes the ability, "in the course of business", to obtain the required information. In the instant matter, it is clear that appellant was not able, in the ordinary course of business, to obtain the necessary information, and to find otherwise, would place an unduly burdensome requirement on the industry itself. Arguably, the alternative provision in the subject statute was included for just such an industry situation.

Therefore, based upon the foregoing, it is the Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals that the decision of the Tax Commissioner must be and hereby is reversed.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the action of the Board of Tax Appeals of the State of Ohio, this day taken, with respect to the above matter.

Kiehner Johnson
Chairman

1993 WL 178269 (Ohio Bd.Tax.App.)

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