

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE 2008-12 AND CHAPTER 171 OF THE CODIFIED ORDINANCE OF THE VILLAGE OF COMMERCIAL POINT, OHIO.**

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to the laws of the State of Ohio, the Village of Commercial Point is authorized to adopt local tax provisions that are not in conflict therewith; and

**WHEREAS**, Substitute House Bill Number 5 (130<sup>th</sup> General Assembly), made changes to the administration of municipal income tax will go into effect on January 1, 2016; and

**WHEREAS**, Chapter 171 Section 171.23 of the Codified Ordinance of the Village of Commercial Point allows for the amendment of this Chapter as provided in the Ohio Revised Code; and

**WHEREAS**, Ohio Revised Code Section 731.19 allows for the amending of this Ordinance.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED**, by the Council of the Village of Commercial Point, County of Pickaway, and State of Ohio as follows:

**SECTION 1:** That Chapter 171 of the codified ordinances as enacted by Ordinance No. 2008-12, passed on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of December, 2008 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**SECTION 1 AUTHORITY TO LEVY TAX; PURPOSE OF TAX.**

(A) To provide funds for the purposes of general municipal operations, maintenance, new equipment, extension and enlargement of municipal services and facilities and capital improvements, Village hereby levies an annual municipal income tax on income, qualifying wages, commissions and other compensation, and on net profits as hereinafter provided.

(B)(1) The annual tax is levied at a rate of .75%. The tax is levied at a uniform rate on all persons residing in or earning or receiving income in the Village. The tax is levied on income, qualifying wages, commissions and other compensation, and on net profits as hereinafter provided in Section 3 of this Ordinance and other sections as they may apply.

(C) The tax on income and the withholding tax established by this Ordinance No. 2015-09 are authorized by Article XVIII, Section 3 of the Ohio Constitution. The tax is levied in accordance with, and is intended to be consistent with, the provisions and limitations of Ohio Revised Code 718 (ORC 718).

**SECTION 2 DEFINITIONS.**

(A) Any term used in this ordinance that is not otherwise defined in this ordinance has the same meaning as when used in a comparable context in laws of the United States relating to federal income taxation or in Title LVII of the ORC, unless a different meaning is clearly required. If a term used in this

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

(ii) No person shall use the deduction allowed by division (C)(1)(h) of this section to offset qualifying wages.

(iii)(a) For taxable years beginning in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022, a person may not deduct, for purposes of an income tax levied by a municipal corporation that levies an income tax before January 1, 2016, more than fifty percent (50%) of the amount of the deduction otherwise allowed by division (C)(1)(h)(i) of this section.

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

(iv) Any pre-2017 net operating loss carryforward deduction that is available must be utilized before a taxpayer may deduct any amount pursuant to (C)(1)(h) of this section.

(v) Nothing in division (C)(1)(h)(iii)(a) of this section precludes a person from carrying forward, use with respect to any return filed for a taxable year beginning after 2018, any amount of net operating loss that was not fully utilized by operation of division (C)(1)(h)(iii)(a) of this section. To the extent that an amount of net operating loss that was not fully utilized in one or more taxable years by operation of division (C)(1)(h)(iii)(a) of this section is carried forward for use with respect to a return filed for a taxable year beginning in 2019, 2020, 2021, or 2022, the limitation described in division (C)(1)(h)(iii)(a) of this section shall apply to the amount carried forward.

(i) Deduct any net profit of a pass-through entity owned directly or indirectly by the taxpayer and included in the taxpayer's federal taxable income unless an affiliated group of corporations includes that net profit in the group's federal taxable income in accordance with division (V)(3)(b) of Section 5.

(j) Add any loss incurred by a pass-through entity owned directly or indirectly by the taxpayer and included in the taxpayer's federal taxable income unless an affiliated group of corporations includes that loss in the group's federal taxable income in accordance with division (V)(3)(b) of Section 5.

If the taxpayer is not a C corporation, is not a disregarded entity that has made an election described in division (C)(48)(b) of this section, is not a publicly traded partnership that has made the election described in division (C)(24)(d) of this section, and is not an individual, the taxpayer shall compute adjusted federal taxable income under this section as if the taxpayer were a C corporation, except guaranteed payments and other similar amounts paid or accrued to a partner, former partner, shareholder, former shareholder, member, or former member shall not be allowed as a deductible expense unless such payments are in consideration for the use of capital and treated as payment of interest under Section 469 of the Internal Revenue Code or United States treasury regulations. Amounts paid or accrued to a qualified self-employed retirement plan with respect to a partner, former partner, shareholder, former shareholder, member, or former member of the taxpayer, amounts paid or accrued to or for health insurance for a partner, former partner, shareholder, former shareholder, member, or former member, and amounts paid or accrued to or for life insurance for a partner, former partner, shareholder, former shareholder, member, or former member shall not be allowed as a deduction.

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

(c) Social security benefits, railroad retirement benefits, unemployment compensation, pensions, retirement benefit payments, payments from annuities, and similar payments made to an employee or to the beneficiary of an employee under a retirement program or plan, disability payments received from private industry or local, state, or federal governments or from charitable, religious or educational organizations, and the proceeds of sickness, accident, or liability insurance policies. As used in division (C)(12)(c) of this section, "unemployment compensation" does not include supplemental unemployment compensation described in Section 3402(o)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

(e) Compensation paid under Section 3501.28 or 3501.36 of the ORC to a person serving as a precinct election official to the extent that such compensation does not exceed \$1,000 for the taxable year. Such compensation in excess of \$1,000 for the taxable year may be subject to taxation by a municipal corporation. A municipal corporation shall not require the payer of such compensation to withhold any tax from that compensation.

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

(g) Alimony and child support received.

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

(i) Income of a public utility when that public utility is subject to the tax levied under Section 5727.24 or 5727.30 of the ORC. Division (C)(12)(i) of this section does not apply for purposes of Chapter 5745. of the ORC.

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

(k) Compensation or allowances excluded from federal gross income under Section 107 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(l) Employee compensation that is not qualifying wages as defined in division (C)(35) of this section.

(m) Compensation paid to a person employed within the boundaries of a United States air force base under the jurisdiction of the United States air force that is used for the housing of members of the

(iii) Compensation to which division (C)(12)(q) of this section applies shall be treated as earned or received at the individual's base of operation. If the individual does not have a base of operation, the compensation shall be treated as earned or received where the individual is domiciled.

(iv) For purposes of division (C)(12)(q) of this section, "base of operation" means the location where an individual owns or rents an office, storefront, or similar facility to which the individual regularly reports and at which the individual regularly performs personal services for compensation.

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

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

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

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

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

(15) "Gross receipts" means the total revenue derived from sales, work done, or service rendered.

(16) "Income" means the following:

(a)(i) For residents, all income, salaries, qualifying wages, commissions, and other compensation from whatever source earned or received by the resident, including the resident's distributive share of the net profit of pass-through entities owned directly or indirectly by the resident and any net profit of the resident, except as provided in (C)(24)(d) of this division.

(ii) For the purposes of division (C)(16)(a)(i) of this section:

(a) Any net operating loss of the resident incurred in the taxable year and the resident's distributive share of any net operating loss generated in the same taxable year and attributable to the resident's ownership interest in a pass-through entity shall be allowed as a deduction, for that taxable year and the following five taxable years, against any other net profit of the resident or the resident's distributive share of any net profit attributable to the resident's ownership interest in a pass-through entity until fully utilized, subject to division (C)(16)(a)(iv) of this section;

(i) For a person other than an individual, income reduced by exempt income to the extent otherwise included in income and then, as applicable, apportioned or situated to Village under Section 3, and further reduced by any pre-2017 net operating loss carryforward available to the person for Village.

(ii)(a) For an individual who is a resident of Village, income reduced by exempt income to the extent otherwise included in income, then reduced as provided in division (C)(21)(b) of this section, and further reduced by any pre-2017 net operating loss carryforward available to the individual for the municipal corporation.

(b) For an individual who is a nonresident of Village, income reduced by exempt income to the extent otherwise included in income and then, as applicable, apportioned or situated to the municipal corporation under Section 3, then reduced as provided in division (C)(21)(b) of this section, and further reduced by any pre-2017 net operating loss carryforward available to the individual for Village.

(b) In computing the municipal taxable income of a taxpayer who is an individual, the taxpayer may subtract, as provided in division (C)(21)(a)(ii)(a) or (C)(21)(b) of this section, the amount of the individual's employee business expenses reported on the individual's form 2106 that the individual deducted for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, subject to the limitation imposed by Section 67 of the Internal Revenue Code. For the municipal corporation in which the taxpayer is a resident, the taxpayer may deduct all such expenses allowed for federal income tax purposes, but to the extent the expenses do not relate to exempt income. For a municipal corporation in which the taxpayer is not a resident, the taxpayer may deduct such expenses only to the extent the expenses are related to the taxpayer's performance of personal services in that nonresident municipal corporation and are not related to exempt income.

**(22) "Municipality"** means the same as the Village of Commercial Point. If the terms are capitalized in the ordinance they are referring to [municipality name]. If not capitalized they refer to a municipal corporation other than [municipality name].

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

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

(b) "Net profit" for a person who is an individual means the individual's net profit required to be reported on schedule C, schedule E, or schedule F reduced by any net operating loss carried forward. For the purposes of division (C)(24)(b) of this section, the net operating loss carried forward shall be calculated and deducted in the same manner as provided in division (C)(1)(h) of this section.

(c) For the purposes of this chapter/ordinance, and notwithstanding division (C)(24)(a) of this section, net profit of a disregarded entity shall not be taxable as against that disregarded entity, but shall instead be included in the net profit of the owner of the disregarded entity.

(d) A publicly traded partnership that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, and that is subject to tax on its net profits by Village, may elect to be treated as a C corporation for Village. The election shall be made on the annual return for Village. Village will treat the publicly traded partnership as a C corporation if the election is so made.

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

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

(iii) Intentionally left blank.

(iv) Intentionally left blank.

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

(b) Add the following amounts:

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

(ii) Any amount not included in wages because the amount arises from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of a stock option, the exercise of a stock option, or the sale, exchange, or other disposition of stock purchased under a stock option and the municipal corporation has not, by resolution or ordinance, exempted the amount from withholding and tax adopted before January 1, 2016. Division (C)(35)(b)(ii) of this section applies only to those amounts constituting ordinary income.

(iii) Any amount not included in wages if the amount is an amount described in section 401(k), 403(b), or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code. Division (C)(35)(b)(ii) of this section applies only to employee contributions and employee deferrals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) For any taxable year the amount has not otherwise been added to wages pursuant to either division (C)(35)(b) of this section or Section 4, as that section existed before the effective date of H.B. 5 of the 130th General Assembly, March 23, 2015.

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

from a governmental unit, including grants and other allocations; and any other similar receipts reported for federal income tax purposes or under generally accepted accounting principles. "Small employer" does not include the federal government; any state government, including any state agency or instrumentality; any political subdivision; or any entity treated as a government for financial accounting and reporting purposes.

**(45) "Tax Administrator"** means the individual charged with direct responsibility for administration of an income tax levied by Village in accordance with this chapter/ordinance.

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

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

**(48)(a) "Taxpayer"** means a person subject to a tax levied on income by a municipal corporation in accordance with this chapter/ordinance. "Taxpayer" does not include a grantor trust or, except as provided in division (C)(48)(b)(i) of this section, a disregarded entity.

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

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

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

(c) Not later than December 31, 2004, the limited liability company and its single member each made an election to be treated as a separate taxpayer under division (C)(38) of this section as this section existed on December 31, 2004.

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

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

(ii) For purposes of division (C)(48)(b)(ii) of this section, a municipal corporation was the primary place of business of a limited liability company if, for the limited liability company's taxable year ending in 2003, its income tax liability was greater in that municipal corporation than in any other municipal corporation in Ohio, and that tax liability to that municipal corporation for its taxable year ending in 2003 was at least \$400,000.

**(49) "Taxpayers' rights and responsibilities"** means the rights provided to taxpayers in Sections 9, 12, 13, 19(B), 20, 21, and Sections 5717.011 and 5717.03 of the ORC, and the responsibilities of taxpayers to file, report, withhold, remit, and pay municipal income tax and otherwise comply with

(ii) If different tax rates applied for different taxable years, then the "qualifying tax rate" is a weighted average of those different tax rates. The weighted average shall be based upon the tax paid to Village each year with respect to the nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

(d) "Refundable credit" means the amount of Village income tax that was paid on the non-distributed portion, if any, of a nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Domicile.**

(E)(1)(a) An individual is presumed to be domiciled in Village for all or part of a taxable year if the individual was domiciled in Village on the last day of the immediately preceding taxable year or if the Tax Administrator reasonably concludes that the individual is domiciled in Village for all or part of the taxable year.

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

(2) For the purpose of determining whether an individual is domiciled in Village for all or part of a taxable year, factors that may be considered include, but are not limited to, the following:

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Separate accounting;

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

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

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

(b) A taxpayer request to use an alternative apportionment method shall be in writing and shall accompany a tax return, timely filed appeal of an assessment, or timely filed amended tax return. The taxpayer may use the requested alternative method unless the Tax Administrator denies the request in an assessment issued within the period prescribed by Section 12 (A).

(c) The Tax Administrator may require a taxpayer to use an alternative apportionment method as described in division (F)(2)(a) of this section, but only by issuing an assessment to the taxpayer within the period prescribed by Section 12 (A).

(d) Nothing in division (F)(2) of this section nullifies or otherwise affects any alternative apportionment arrangement approved by a the Tax Administrator or otherwise agreed upon by both the Tax Administrator and taxpayer before January 1, 2016.

(3) As used in division (F)(1)(b) of this section, "wages, salaries, and other compensation" includes only wages, salaries, or other compensation paid to an employee for services performed at any of the following locations:

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

(i) The employer;

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

(iii) A vendor, customer, client, or patient of a person described in (F)(3)(a)(ii) of this section, or a related member of such a vendor, customer, client, or patient.

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

(c) Any other location, if the Tax Administrator determines that the employer directed the employee to perform the services at the other location in lieu of a location described in division (F) (3)(a) or (b) of

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

(7) When calculating the ratios described in division (F)(1) of this section for the purposes of that division or division (F)(2) of this section, the owner of a disregarded entity shall include in the owner's ratios the property, payroll, and gross receipts of such disregarded entity.

(8) Left intentionally blank.

(9) Intentionally left blank.

#### **SECTION 4 COLLECTION AT SOURCE.**

##### **Withholding provisions.**

(A) Each employer, agent of an employer, or other payer located or doing business in Village shall withhold an income tax from the qualifying wages earned and/or received by each employee in Village. Except for qualifying wages for which withholding is not required under Section 3 or division (B)(4) or (6) of this section, the tax shall be withheld at the rate, specified in Chapter 171 Section 171.10 of this chapter/ordinance, of .75%. An employer, agent of an employer, or other payer shall deduct and withhold the tax from qualifying wages on the date that the employer, agent, or other payer directly, indirectly, or constructively pays the qualifying wages to, or credits the qualifying wages to the benefit of, the employee.

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

(a) Taxes required to be deducted and withheld shall be remitted monthly to the Tax Administrator if the total taxes deducted and withheld or required to be deducted and withheld by the employer, agent, or other payer on behalf of Village in the preceding calendar year exceeded \$2,399, or if the total amount of taxes deducted and withheld or required to be deducted and withheld on behalf of Village in any month of the preceding calendar quarter exceeded \$200.

Payment under division (B)(1)(a) of this section shall be made so that the payment is received by the Tax Administrator not later than 15 days after the last day of each month for which the tax was withheld.

(b) Any employer, agent of an employer, or other payer not required to make payments under division (B)(1)(a) of this section of taxes required to be deducted and withheld shall make quarterly payments to the Tax Administrator not later than the 15th day of the month following the end of each calendar quarter.

(c) Intentionally left blank.

(2) If the employer, agent of an employer, or other payer is required to make payments electronically for the purpose of paying federal taxes withheld on payments to employees under Section 6302 of the

(e) Other information as may be required by the Tax Administrator.

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

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

(11) The Tax Administrator shall consider any tax withheld by an employer at the request of an employee, when such tax is not otherwise required to be withheld by this chapter/ordinance, to be tax required to be withheld and remitted for the purposes of this section

**Occasional Entrant - Withholding.**

(C)(1) As used in this division:

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

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

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

If there is not a single municipal corporation in which the employee spent the "greatest number of days in a calendar year" performing services for or on behalf of the employer, but instead there are two or more municipal corporations in which the employee spent an identical number of days that is greater than the number of days the employee spent in any other municipal corporation, the employer shall allocate any of the employee's qualifying wages subject to division (C)(2)(a)(i) of this section among those two or more municipal corporations. The allocation shall be made using any fair and reasonable method, including, but not limited to, an equal allocation among such municipal corporations or an allocation based upon the time spent or sales made by the employee in each such municipal corporation. A municipal corporation to which qualifying wages are allocated under this division shall be the employee's "principal place of work" with respect to those qualifying wages for the purposes of this section.

performing one or more of the following activities shall be considered to have been spent at the employee's principal place of work:

(i) Traveling to the location at which the employee will first perform services for the employer for the day;

(ii) Traveling from a location at which the employee was performing services for the employer to any other location;

(iii) Traveling from any location to another location in order to pick up or load, for the purpose of transportation or delivery, property that has been purchased, sold, assembled, fabricated, repaired, refurbished, processed, remanufactured, or improved by the employee's employer;

(iv) Transporting or delivering property described in division (C)(2)(b)(iii) of this section, provided that, upon delivery of the property, the employee does not temporarily or permanently affix the property to real estate owned, used, or controlled by a person other than the employee's employer;

(v) Traveling from the location at which the employee makes the employee's final delivery or pick-up for the day to either the employee's principal place of work or a location at which the employee will not perform services for the employer.

(3) If the principal place of work of an employee is located in another Ohio municipal corporation that imposes an income tax, the exception from withholding requirements described in division (C)(2)(a) of this section shall apply only if, with respect to the employee's qualifying wages described in that division, the employer withholds and remits tax on such qualifying wages to that municipal corporation.

(4)(a) Except as provided in division (C)(4)(b) of this section, if, during a calendar year, the number of days an employee spends performing personal services in Village exceeds the 20-day threshold, the employer shall withhold and remit tax to Village for any subsequent days in that calendar year on which the employer pays qualifying wages to the employee for personal services performed in Village.

(b) An employer required to begin withholding tax for Village under division (C)(4)(a) of this section may elect to withhold tax for Village for the first 20 days on which the employer paid qualifying wages to the employee for personal services performed in Village.

(5) If an employer's fixed location is Village and the employer qualifies as a small employer as defined in Section 2, the employer shall withhold municipal income tax on all of the employee's qualifying wages for a taxable year and remit that tax only to Village, regardless of the number of days which the employee worked outside the corporate boundaries of Village.

To determine whether an employer qualifies as a small employer for a taxable year, a the employer will be required to provide the Tax Administrator with the employer's federal income tax return for the preceding taxable year.

(6) Divisions (C)(2)(a) and (4) of this section shall not apply to the extent that a Tax Administrator and an employer enter into an agreement regarding the manner in which the employer shall comply with the requirements of Section 4.

form 1120, form 1120-REIT, form 1120F, or form 1120S, and, with respect to an amended tax return or refund request, any other documentation necessary to support the refund request or the adjustments made in the amended return.

A taxpayer that is not an individual and that files an annual net profit return electronically through the Ohio Business Gateway or in some other manner shall either mail the documents required under this division to the Tax Administrator at the time of filing or, if electronic submission is available, submit the documents electronically through the Ohio Business Gateway.

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

(G)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter/ordinance, each return required to be filed under this section shall be completed and filed as required by the Tax Administrator on or before the date prescribed for the filing of state individual income tax returns under division (G) of Section 5747.08 of the ORC. The taxpayer shall complete and file the return or notice on forms prescribed by the Tax Administrator or on generic forms, together with remittance made payable to Village. No remittance is required if the net amount due is ten dollars or less.

(2) Any taxpayer that has duly requested an automatic six-month extension for filing the taxpayer's federal income tax return shall automatically receive an extension for the filing of Village's income tax return. The extended due date of Village's income tax return shall be the 15th day of the tenth month after the last day of the taxable year to which the return relates. An extension of time to file under this division is not an extension of the time to pay any tax due unless the Tax Administrator grants an extension of that date.

(a) A copy of the federal extension request shall be included with the filing of Village's income tax return.

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

(3) If the tax commissioner extends for all taxpayers the date for filing state income tax returns under division (G) of Section 5747.08 of the ORC, a taxpayer shall automatically receive an extension for the filing of a Village's income tax return. The extended due date of Village's income tax return shall be the same as the extended due date of the state income tax return.

(4) If the Tax Administrator considers it necessary in order to ensure the payment of the tax imposed by Village, the Tax Administrator may require taxpayers to file returns and make payments otherwise than as provided in this division, including taxpayers not otherwise required to file annual returns.

(5) To the extent that any provision in this division (G) of this section conflicts with any provision in divisions (N), (O), (P), or (Q) of this section, the provisions in divisions (N), (O), (P), or (Q) prevail.

and for 180 days thereafter. The application shall be filed on or before the one hundred eightieth day after the member's or civilian's duty terminates. An applicant shall provide such evidence as the Tax Administrator considers necessary to demonstrate eligibility for the extension.

(O)(1) If the Tax Administrator ascertains that an applicant is qualified for an extension under this section, the Tax Administrator shall enter into a contract with the applicant for the payment of the tax in installments that begin on the 181st day after the applicant's active duty or service terminates. The Tax Administrator may prescribe such contract terms as the Tax Administrator considers appropriate. However, taxes pursuant to a contract entered into under this division are not delinquent, and the Tax Administrator shall not require any payments of penalties or interest in connection with those taxes for the extension period.

(2) If the Tax Administrator determines that an applicant is qualified for an extension under this section, the applicant shall neither be required to file any return, report, or other tax document nor be required to pay any tax otherwise due to the municipal corporation before the 181st day after the applicant's active duty or service terminates.

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

(P)(1) Nothing in this division denies to any person described in this division the application of divisions (N) and (O) of this section.

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

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

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

**Consolidated municipal income tax return.**

(R) As used in this section:

the consolidated federal income tax return required to be filed by the common parent of the affiliated group of which the taxpayer is a member.

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

(2) No corporation filing a consolidated Village income tax return shall make any adjustment otherwise required under Section (2)(C)(1) to the extent that the item of income or deduction otherwise subject to the adjustment has been eliminated or consolidated in the computation of consolidated federal taxable income.

(3) If the net profit or loss of a pass-through entity having at least eighty percent (80%) of the value of its ownership interest owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by an affiliated group of corporations is included in that affiliated group's consolidated federal taxable income for a taxable year, the corporation filing a consolidated Village income tax return shall do one of the following with respect to that pass-through entity's net profit or loss for that taxable year:

(a) Exclude the pass-through entity's net profit or loss from the consolidated federal taxable income of the affiliated group and, for the purpose of making the computations required in divisions (R) through (Y) of Section 5, exclude the property, payroll, and gross receipts of the pass-through entity in the computation of the affiliated group's net profit situated to a municipal corporation. If the entity's net profit or loss is so excluded, the entity shall be subject to taxation as a separate taxpayer on the basis of the entity's net profits that would otherwise be included in the consolidated federal taxable income of the affiliated group.

(b) Include the pass-through entity's net profit or loss in the consolidated federal taxable income of the affiliated group and, for the purpose of making the computations required in divisions (R) through (Y) of Section 5, include the property, payroll, and gross receipts of the pass-through entity in the computation of the affiliated group's net profit situated to a municipal corporation. If the entity's net profit or loss is so included, the entity shall not be subject to taxation as a separate taxpayer on the basis of the entity's net profits that are included in the consolidated federal taxable income of the affiliated group.

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

(a) The corporation filing the consolidated municipal income tax return shall exclude the pass-through entity's net profit or loss from the consolidated federal taxable income of the affiliated group and, for the purposes of making the computations required in divisions (R) through (Y) of Section 5, exclude the property, payroll, and gross receipts of the pass-through entity in the computation of the affiliated group's net profit situated to Village;

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

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

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

(2) Taxpayers filing joint returns shall file joint declarations of estimated taxes. A taxpayer may amend a declaration under rules prescribed by the Tax Administrator. A taxpayer having a taxable year of less than twelve months shall make a declaration under rules prescribed by the Tax Administrator.

(3) The declaration of estimated taxes shall be filed on or before the date prescribed for the filing of municipal income tax returns under division (G) of Section 5 or on or before the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) day of the fourth month after the taxpayer becomes subject to tax for the first time.

(4) Taxpayers reporting on a fiscal year basis shall file a declaration on or before the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) day of the fourth month after the beginning of each fiscal year or period.

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

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

(a) On or before the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) day of the fourth month after the beginning of the taxable year, twenty-two and one-half (22.5) percent of the tax liability for the taxable year;

(b) On or before the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) day of the sixth month after the beginning of the taxable year, forty-five (45) percent of the tax liability for the taxable year;

(c) On or before the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) day of the ninth month after the beginning of the taxable year, sixty-seven and one-half (67.5) percent of the tax liability for the taxable year;

(d) On or before the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) day of the twelfth month of the taxable year, ninety percent (90%) of the tax liability for the taxable year.

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

(3) On or before the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) day of the fourth month of the year following that for which the declaration or amended declaration was filed, an annual return shall be filed and any balance which may be due shall be paid with the return in accordance with Section 718.05.

## **SECTION 9 REQUESTS FOR REFUNDS.**

(A) As used in this section, "withholding tax" has the same meaning as in Section 18.

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

(1) Overpayments of more than ten dollars or more;

(2) Amounts paid erroneously if the refund requested exceeds ten dollars or more.

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

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

(3) If a Tax Administrator denies in whole or in part a refund request included within the taxpayer's originally filed annual income tax return, the Tax Administrator shall notify the taxpayer, in writing, of the amount of the refund that was denied, the reasons for the denial, and instructions for requesting an assessment that may be appealed under Section 21.

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

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

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

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

(E) Interest shall be allowed and paid on any overpayment by a taxpayer of any municipal income tax obligation from the date of the overpayment until the date of the refund of the overpayment, except that if any overpayment is refunded within 90 days after the final filing date of the annual return or 90 days after the completed return is filed, whichever is later, no interest shall be allowed on the refund. For the purpose of computing the payment of interest on amounts overpaid, no amount of tax for any taxable year

(2) The additional tax to be paid shall not exceed the amount of tax that would be due if all facts, figures, computations, and attachments were reopened; i.e., the payment shall be the lesser of the two amounts.

(C)(1) In the case of an overpayment, a request for refund may be filed under this division within the period prescribed by division (B) of Section 12 for filing the amended return, even if it is filed beyond the period prescribed in that division if it otherwise conforms to the requirements of that division. If the amount of the refund is less than ten dollars, no refund need be paid by Village. A request filed under this division shall claim refund of overpayments resulting from alterations only to those facts, figures, computations, or attachments required in the taxpayer's annual return that are affected, either directly or indirectly, by the adjustment to the taxpayer's federal or state income tax return, unless it is also filed within the time prescribed in Section 9.

(2) The amount to be refunded shall not exceed the amount of refund that would be due if all facts, figures, computations, and attachments were reopened. All facts, figures, computations, and attachments may be reopened to determine the refund amount due by inclusion of all facts, figures, computations, and attachments.

(D) Within 60 days after the final determination of any federal or state tax liability affecting the taxpayer's Village's tax liability, that taxpayer shall make and file an amended Village return showing income subject to Village income tax based upon such final determination of federal or state tax liability. The taxpayer shall pay any additional Village income tax shown due thereon or make a claim for refund of any overpayment, unless the tax or overpayment is less than ten dollars.

## **SECTION 12 LIMITATIONS.**

(A)(1)(a) Civil actions to recover municipal income taxes and penalties and interest on municipal income taxes shall be brought within the later of:

- (i) Three years after the tax was due or the return was filed, whichever is later; or
- (ii) One year after the conclusion of the qualifying deferral period, if any.

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

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

(a) Beginning on the date a person who is aggrieved by an assessment files with the Board of Tax Review the request described in Section 21. That date shall not be affected by any subsequent decision, finding, or holding by any administrative body or court that the Board of Tax Review did not have jurisdiction to affirm, reverse, or modify the assessment or any part of that assessment.

(C) At all stages of an audit by the Tax Administrator, a taxpayer is entitled to be assisted or represented by an attorney, accountant, bookkeeper, or other tax practitioner. The Tax Administrator shall prescribe a form by which a taxpayer may designate such a person to assist or represent the taxpayer in the conduct of any proceedings resulting from actions by the Tax Administrator. If a taxpayer has not submitted such a form, the Tax Administrator may accept other evidence, as the Tax Administrator considers appropriate, that a person is the authorized representative of a taxpayer.

A taxpayer may refuse to answer any questions asked by the person conducting an audit until the taxpayer has an opportunity to consult with the taxpayer's attorney, accountant, bookkeeper, or other tax practitioner.

This division does not authorize the practice of law by a person who is not an attorney.

(D) A taxpayer may record, electronically or otherwise, the audit examination.

(E) The failure of the Tax Administrator to comply with a provision of this section shall neither excuse a taxpayer from payment of any taxes owed by the taxpayer nor cure any procedural defect in a taxpayer's case.

(F) If the Tax Administrator fails to substantially comply with the provisions of this section, the Tax Administrator, upon application by the taxpayer, shall excuse the taxpayer from penalties and interest

#### **SECTION 14 SERVICE OF ASSESSMENT.**

(A) As used in this section:

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

(2) "Undeliverable address" means an address to which the postal service or an authorized delivery service under Section 5703.056 of the ORC is not able to deliver an assessment of the Tax Administrator, except when the reason for non-delivery is because the addressee fails to acknowledge or accept the assessment.

(B) Subject to division (C) of this section, a copy of each assessment shall be served upon the person affected thereby either by personal service, by certified mail, or by a delivery service authorized under Section 5703.056 of the ORC. With the permission of the person affected by an assessment, the Tax Administrator may deliver the assessment through alternative means as provided in this section, including, but not limited to, delivery by secure electronic mail.

(C)(1)(a) If certified mail is returned because of an undeliverable address, a Tax Administrator shall utilize reasonable means to ascertain a new last known address, including the use of a change of address service offered by the postal service or an authorized delivery service under Section 5703.056 of the ORC. If the Tax Administrator is unable to ascertain a new last known address, the assessment shall be sent by ordinary mail and considered served. If the ordinary mail is subsequently returned because of an undeliverable address, the assessment remains appealable within 60 days after the assessment's postmark.

## **SECTION 15 ADMINISTRATION OF CLAIMS.**

(A) As used in this section, "claim" means a claim for an amount payable to Village that arises pursuant to Village's income tax imposed in accordance with this chapter/ordinance.

(B) Nothing in this chapter/ordinance prohibits a Tax Administrator from doing either of the following if such action is in the best interests of the municipal corporation:

(1) Compromise a claim;

(2) Extend for a reasonable period the time for payment of a claim by agreeing to accept monthly or other periodic payments.

(C) The Tax Administrator's rejection of a compromise or payment-over-time agreement proposed by a person with respect to a claim shall not be appealable.

(D) A compromise or payment-over-time agreement with respect to a claim shall be binding upon and shall be to the benefit of only the parties to the compromise or agreement, and shall not eliminate or otherwise affect the liability of any other person.

(E) A compromise or payment-over-time agreement with respect to a claim shall be void if the taxpayer defaults under the compromise or agreement or if the compromise or agreement was obtained by fraud or by misrepresentation of a material fact. Any amount that was due before the compromise or agreement and that is unpaid shall remain due, and any penalties or interest that would have accrued in the absence of the compromise or agreement shall continue to accrue and be due.

## **SECTION 16 TAX INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL.**

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

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

## **SECTION 17 FRAUD.**

No person shall knowingly make, present, aid, or assist in the preparation or presentation of a false or fraudulent report, return, schedule, statement, claim, or document authorized or required by Village

(a) Any return required to be filed under applicable law for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2016;

(b) Income tax, estimated income tax, and withholding tax required to be paid or remitted to Villageon or after January 1, 2016.

(2) This section does not apply to returns required to be filed or payments required to be made before January 1, 2016, regardless of the filing or payment date. Returns required to be filed or payments required to be made before January 1, 2016, but filed or paid after that date shall be subject to the ordinances or rules and regulations, as adopted before January 1, 2016, of Village to which the return is to be filed or the payment is to be made.

(C) Should any taxpayer, employer, agent of the employer, or other payer for any reason fails, in whole or in part, to make timely and full payment or remittance of income tax, estimated income tax, or withholding tax or to file timely with the Village any return required to be filed, the following penalties and interest shall apply:

(1) Interest shall be imposed at the rate described in division (A) of this section, per annum, on all unpaid income tax, unpaid estimated income tax, and unpaid withholding tax.

(2)(a) With respect to unpaid income tax and unpaid estimated income tax, Village may impose a penalty equal to fifteen percent (15%) of the amount not timely paid.

(b) With respect to any unpaid withholding tax, Village may impose a penalty equal to fifty percent (50%) of the amount not timely paid.

(3) With respect to returns other than estimated income tax returns, Village may impose a penalty of \$25 for each failure to timely file each return, regardless of the liability shown thereon for each month, or any fraction thereof, during which the return remains unfiled regardless of the liability shown thereon. The penalty shall not exceed \$150 for each failure.

(D) Nothing in this section requires Village to refund or credit any penalty, amount of interest, charges, or additional fees that Village has properly imposed or collected before January 1, 2016.

(E) Nothing in this section limits the authority of Village to abate or partially abate penalties or interest imposed under this section when the Tax Administrator determines, in the Tax Administrator's sole discretion, that such abatement is appropriate.

(F) By the 31<sup>st</sup> day of October of each year Village shall publish the rate described in division (A) of this section applicable to the next succeeding calendar year.

(G) Village may impose on the taxpayer, employer, any agent of the employer, or any other payer Village's post-judgment collection costs and fees, including attorney's fees.

## **SECTION 19 AUTHORITY OF TAX ADMINISTRATOR; VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION.**

**Verification of accuracy of returns and determination of liability.**

(B)(1) A Tax Administrator, or any authorized agent or employee thereof may examine the books, papers, records, and federal and state income tax returns of any employer, taxpayer, or other person that is subject to, or that the Tax Administrator believes is subject to, the provisions of this chapter/ordinance for the purpose of verifying the accuracy of any return made or, if no return was filed, to ascertain the tax due under this chapter/ordinance. Upon written request by the Tax Administrator or a duly authorized agent or employee thereof, every employer, taxpayer, or other person subject to this section is required to furnish the opportunity for the Tax Administrator, authorized agent, or employee to investigate and examine such books, papers, records, and federal and state income tax returns at a reasonable time and place designated in the request.

(2) The records and other documents of any taxpayer, employer, or other person that is subject to, or that a Tax Administrator believes is subject to, the provisions of this chapter/ordinance shall be open to the Tax Administrator's inspection during business hours and shall be preserved for a period of six years following the end of the taxable year to which the records or documents relate, unless the Tax Administrator, in writing, consents to their destruction within that period, or by order requires that they be kept longer. The Tax Administrator may require any person, by notice served on that person, to keep such records as the Tax Administrator determines necessary to show whether or not that person is liable, and the extent of such liability, for the income tax levied by Village or for the withholding of such tax.

(3) The Tax Administrator may examine under oath any person that the Tax Administrator reasonably believes has knowledge concerning any income that was or would have been returned for taxation or any transaction tending to affect such income. The Tax Administrator may, for this purpose, compel any such person to attend a hearing or examination and to produce any books, papers, records, and federal and state income tax returns in such person's possession or control. The person may be assisted or represented by an attorney, accountant, bookkeeper, or other tax practitioner at any such hearing or examination. This division does not authorize the practice of law by a person who is not an attorney.

(4) No person issued written notice by the Tax Administrator compelling attendance at a hearing or examination or the production of books, papers, records, or federal or state income tax returns under this section shall fail to comply.

**Identification information.**

(C)(1) Nothing in this chapter/ordinance prohibits the Tax Administrator from requiring any person filing a tax document with the Tax Administrator to provide identifying information, which may include the person's social security number, federal employer identification number, or other identification number requested by the Tax Administrator. A person required by the Tax Administrator to provide identifying information that has experienced any change with respect to that information shall notify the Tax Administrator of the change before, or upon, filing the next tax document requiring the identifying information.

(2)(a) If the Tax Administrator makes a request for identifying information and the Tax Administrator does not receive valid identifying information within 30 days of making the request, nothing in this chapter/ordinance prohibits the Tax Administrator from imposing a penalty upon the person to whom the request was directed pursuant to Section 18, in addition to any applicable penalty described in Section 99.

The board member appointed by the [position name of the official] of Village shall serve at the discretion of the administrative official.

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

(4) A member of the Board of Tax Review who, for any reason, ceases to meet the qualifications for the position prescribed by this section shall resign immediately by operation of law.

(5) A vacancy in an unexpired term shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment within 60 days of when the vacancy was created. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall hold office for the remainder of such term. No vacancy on the Board of Tax Review shall impair the power and authority of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the Board of Tax Review.

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

(B) Whenever a Tax Administrator issues an assessment, the Tax Administrator shall notify the taxpayer in writing at the same time of the taxpayer's right to appeal the assessment, the manner in which the taxpayer may appeal the assessment, and the address to which the appeal should be directed.

(C) Any person who has been issued an assessment may appeal the assessment to the Board of Tax Review by filing a request with the Board of Tax Review. The request shall be in writing, shall specify the reason or reasons why the assessment should be deemed incorrect or unlawful, and shall be filed within 60 days after the taxpayer receives the assessment.

(D) The Board of Tax Review shall schedule a hearing to be held within 60 days after receiving an appeal of an assessment under division (C) of this section, unless the taxpayer requests additional time to prepare or waives a hearing. If the taxpayer does not waive the hearing, the taxpayer may appear before the Board of Tax Review and may be represented by an attorney at law, certified public accountant, or other representative. The Board of Tax Review may allow a hearing to be continued as jointly agreed to by the parties. In such a case, the hearing must be completed within 120 days after the first day of the hearing unless the parties agree otherwise.

(E) The Board of Tax Review may affirm, reverse, or modify the Tax Administrator's assessment or any part of that assessment. The Board of Tax Review shall issue a final determination on the appeal within 90 days after the Board of Tax Review's final hearing on the appeal, and send a copy of its final determination by ordinary mail to all of the parties to the appeal within 15 days after issuing the final determination. The taxpayer or the Tax Administrator may appeal the Board of Tax Review's final determination as provided in Section 5717.011 of the ORC.

(4) Fails to comply with the provisions of this section or any order or subpoena of the Tax Administrator.

#### **SECTION 24 SAVINGS CLAUSE.**

This chapter/ordinance shall not apply to any person, firm or corporation, or to any property as to whom or which it is beyond the power of Council to impose the tax herein provided for. Any sentence, clause, section or part of this chapter/ordinance or any tax against or exception granted any individual or any of the several groups of persons, or forms of income specified herein if found to be unconstitutional, illegal or invalid, such unconstitutionality, illegality or invalidity shall affect only such clause, sentence, section or part of this chapter/ordinance and shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, sentences, clauses, sections or other parts of this chapter/ordinance. It is hereby declared to be the intention of Council that this chapter/ordinance would have been adopted had such unconstitutional, illegal or invalid sentence, or part hereof, not been included therein.

#### **SECTION 25 COLLECTION OF TAX AFTER TERMINATION OF ORDINANCE.**

(A) This chapter shall continue effective insofar as the levy of taxes is concerned until repealed, and insofar as the collection of taxes levied hereunder and actions or proceedings for collecting any tax so levied or enforcing any provisions of this chapter are concerned, it shall continue effective until all of said taxes levied hereunder in the aforesaid periods are fully paid and any and all suits and prosecutions for the collection of said taxes or for the punishment of violations of this chapter shall have been fully terminated, subject to the limitations contained in Section 12 and Section 99 hereof.

(B) Annual returns due for all or any part of the last effective year of this ordinance shall be due on the date provided in Sections 5 and Section 4 of this ordinance as though the same were continuing.

#### **SECTION 26 ADOPTION OF RITA RULES AND REGULATIONS.**

The Village hereby adopts the Regional Income Tax Agency (RITA) Rules & Regulations, including amendments that may be made from time to time, for use as the Village's Income Tax Rules and Regulations. In the event of a conflict with any provision(s) of the Village Income Tax Ordinance and the RITA Rules & Regulations, the Ordinance will supersede. Until and if the contractual relationship between the Village and RITA ceases, Section 26 will supersede all other provisions within Ordinance \_\_\_\_\_ regarding promulgation of rules and regulations by the Tax Administrator.

#### **SECTION 99 VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES.**

Vote on Suspension of Readings:

Motion by: \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Roll Call:

\_\_\_ Randy Shelton  
\_\_\_ David Sadler

\_\_\_ Clarence Wissinger  
\_\_\_ Brad Laxton

\_\_\_ Mark Geiger  
\_\_\_ Nicole Evans

Vote on Passage of the Ordinance:

Motion by: Ms. Evans 2<sup>nd</sup> Mr. Geiger

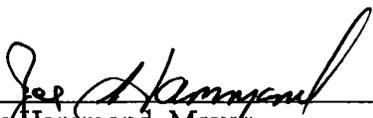
Roll Call:

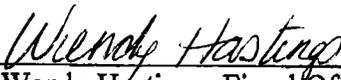
Yes Randy Shelton  
Yes David Sadler

Yes Clarence Wissinger  
\_\_\_ Brad Laxton

Yes Mark Geiger  
Yes Nicole Evans

**PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE VILLAGE OF COMMERCIAL POINT ON THIS 5<sup>th</sup> DAY OF October, 2015.**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Joe Hammond, Mayor

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Wendy Hastings, Fiscal Officer

Approved as to Form:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Michael D. Hess, Law Director