

## 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 ordinance that is not otherwise defined in this ordinance is used in a comparable context in both the laws of the United States relating to federal income tax and in Title LVII of the ORC and the use is not consistent, then the use of the term in the laws of the United States relating to federal income tax shall control over the use of the term in Title LVII of the ORC.

(B) The singular shall include the plural, and the masculine shall include the feminine and the gender-neutral.

(C) As used in this ordinance:

**(1) "Adjusted federal taxable income,"** for a person required to file as a C corporation, or for a person that has elected to be taxed as a C corporation under (C)(24)(d) of this division, means a C corporation's federal taxable income before net operating losses and special deductions as determined under the Internal Revenue Code, adjusted as follows:

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

(b) Add an amount equal to five percent (5%) of intangible income deducted under division (C)(1)(a) of this section, but excluding that portion of intangible income directly related to the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property described in Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h)(i) Except as limited by divisions (C)(1)(h)(ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section, deduct any net operating loss incurred by the person in a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

The amount of such net operating loss shall be deducted from net profit that is reduced by exempt income to the extent necessary to reduce municipal taxable income to zero, with any remaining unused portion of the net operating loss carried forward to not more than five consecutive taxable years following the taxable year in which the loss was incurred, but in no case for more years than necessary for the deduction to be fully utilized.

(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 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 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.

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

**(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;

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

(iii) Division (C)(16)(a)(ii) of this section does not apply with respect to any net profit or net operating loss attributable to an ownership interest in an S corporation unless shareholders' shares of net profits from S corporations are subject to tax in the municipal corporation as provided in division(C)(12)(n) or (C)(16)(e) of this section.

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

(b) In the case of nonresidents, all income, salaries, qualifying wages, commissions, and other compensation from whatever source earned or received by the nonresident for work done, services

performed or rendered, or activities conducted in the municipal corporation, including any net profit of the nonresident, but excluding the nonresident's distributive share of the net profit or loss of only pass-through entities owned directly or indirectly by the nonresident.

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

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

(e) Intentionally left blank.

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

**(18) "Internal Revenue Code"** has the same meaning as in Section 5747.01 of the ORC.

**(19) "Limited liability company"** means a limited liability company formed under ordinance 1705. of the ORC or under the laws of another state.

**(20) "Municipal corporation"** means the Village of South Zanesville and includes a joint economic development district or joint economic development zone that levies an income tax under Section 715.691, 715.70, 715.71, or 715.74 of the ORC.

**(21)(a) "Municipal taxable income"** means the following:

(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 the Village of South Zanesville under Section 3, and further reduced by any pre-2017 net operating loss carryforward available to the person for the Village of South Zanesville.

(ii)(a) For an individual who is a resident of the Village of South Zanesville, 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 the Village of South Zanesville, 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 the Village of South Zanesville.

(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 only 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 South Zanesville. If the terms are capitalized in the ordinance they are referring to South Zanesville. If not capitalized they refer to a municipal corporation other than South Zanesville.

**(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 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 the Village of South Zanesville, may elect to be treated as a C corporation for the Village of South Zanesville. The election shall be made on the annual return for the Village of South Zanesville. The Village of South Zanesville 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.

**(26) "Ohio Business Gateway"** means the online computer network system, created under Section 125.30 of the ORC, that allows persons to electronically file business reply forms with state agencies and includes any successor electronic filing and payment system.

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

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

**(29) "Pension"** means any amount paid to an employee or former employee that is reported to the recipient on an IRS form 1099-R, or successor form. Pension does not include deferred compensation, or amounts attributable to nonqualified deferred compensation plans, reported as FICA/Medicare wages on an IRS form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, or successor form.

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

**(31) "Postal service"** means the United States postal service.

**(32) "Postmark date," "date of postmark,"** and similar terms include the date recorded and marked in the manner described in division (B)(3) of Section 5703.056 of the ORC.

**(33)(a) "Pre-2017 net operating loss carryforward"** means any net operating loss incurred in a taxable year beginning before January 1, 2017, to the extent such loss was permitted, by a resolution or ordinance of the Village of South Zanesville that was adopted by the Village of South Zanesville

before January 1, 2016, to be carried forward and utilized to offset income or net profit generated in such the Village of South Zanesville in future taxable years.

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

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

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

(a) Deduct the following amounts:

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

(ii) 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)(iii) of this section applies only to employee contributions and employee deferrals.

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

(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 ORC Section 718.03, as that section existed before the effective date of H.B. 5 of the 130th General Assembly, March 23, 2015.