



## Ohio Administrative Code

### Rule 5703-3-10 Tangible personal property tax; true value of depreciable assets; application of "true value" or "302" computation.

Effective: January 17, 2025

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(A) Tangible personal property used in business in this state must be returned, for purposes of the personal property tax, at its true value in money. The true value of depreciable tangible personal property is its book cost less book depreciation, unless the tax commissioner finds that the depreciated book value is greater or less than the true value of such property.

(B) Application of the composite annual allowance procedure provided for in rule 5703-3-11 of the Administrative Code shall determine the prima facie true value of depreciable tangible personal property used in business. The prima facie valuations can be rebutted by probative evidence of higher or lower valuation.

(1) When an item of tangible personal property is acquired in an arms-length transaction, its true value at the time of purchase is the acquisition cost, including all costs incurred to put the property in place and make it capable of operation, which are normally capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(2) The true value in money of any tangible personal property may be proved by establishing the amount for which the property would sell in an open market by a willing seller to a willing buyer in an arm's-length transaction. If market value is estimated by an appraisal, the property must be appraised as part of an ongoing business unless the taxpayer can demonstrate that the property is more accurately appraised on the basis of piecemeal liquidation or disposal.

(3) If a taxpayer believes that the composite annual allowance procedure as determined by the commissioner does not accurately reflect the true value in money of the taxpayer's depreciable tangible personal property on hand, the taxpayer may establish more accurate annual allowances by probative evidence.

(a) Such evidence must show that the published composite annual allowance procedures are inappropriate because they cause an unjust or unreasonable result, or must be modified because of



special or unusual circumstances.

(b) Such evidence may include, but is not limited to, an aging of disposals study and any other studies, data, or documentation the taxpayer wishes to submit for consideration by the commissioner.

(c) Such evidence must cover a sufficient number of years to demonstrate a pattern in the history of the useful life of the subject property.