- 1 HB427
- 2 126763-7
- 3 By Representative DeMarco
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 31-MAR-11

126763-7:e:03/31/2011:MCS/tan LRS2010-4231R6

8 SYNOPSIS: Under existing law, the Alabama Taxpayers'
9 Bill of Rights and Uniform Revenue Procedures Act
10 governs the administrative procedures of the
11 Department of Revenue and local governments
12 relating to taxpayer's rights and responsibilities,
13 refunds, penalties, assessments, and appeals.

This bill would amend the act to conform in several respects to the federal Taxpayer's Bill of Rights, including broader "innocent spouse" type relief, and make technical corrections to remove ambiguities and conflicts. This bill would require certain state tax income returns to be filed as a result of IRS audit changes, consistent with the Multistate Tax Commission's model statute, and increase a taxpayer's penalties for fraud, negligence, and frivolous appeals or returns, consistent with federal law. This bill would increase the time period in which a taxpayer has to file an appeal of a preliminary or final assessment. This bill would establish a new

procedure for seeking an expedited revenue ruling
from the department, and allow the department to
issue revenue procedures applicable to a particular
industry or group of taxpayers.

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This bill would specifically state that it is the intent of this bill to adopt in Alabama the American Bar Association Model State Administrative Tax Tribunal Act.

This bill would abolish the Administrative Law Division of the Department of Revenue, and provide for the creation and operation of a new, independent state agency, the Alabama Tax Appeals Commission, to hear appeals of tax and other matters administered by the Department of Revenue, and appeals related to certain local taxes levied by or on behalf of self-administered counties or municipalities, unless the governing body elects-out. The bill would transfer office furniture, equipment, computers and other property from the Department of Revenue to the Tax Appeals Commission, and also transfer from the Revenue Department Administrative Fund and from the State General Fund the necessary funds for the first year of operation of the Tax Appeals Commission.

This bill would also amend portions of Chapters 2A and 18 of Title 40, Code of Alabama 1975, for purposes of conformity and to make

technical corrections. The bill would also clarify
the intent of the Legislature in response to the
Alabama Court of Civil Appeals' 2009 decision in
Rheem Manufacturing Company v. State Department of
Revenue regarding the authority of the Alabama Tax
Appeals Commission to address all arguments related
to a taxpayer's refund claim in order to allow
substantial justice.

10 A BILL

TO BE ENTITLED

12 AN ACT

To add Chapter 2B to Title 40 of the Code of Alabama 1975, to provide for the creation and operation of the Alabama Tax Appeals Commission, to state that the intent of this act is to adopt in Alabama the American Bar Association Model State Administrative Tax Tribunal Act; to hear appeals of tax and other matters administered by the Department of Revenue, and certain taxes levied by or on behalf of self-administered counties or municipalities that do not opt-out; to provide the necessary funding for the first year of operations of the Tax Appeals Commission; to amend Sections 40-2A-3, 40-2A-4, 40-2A-5, 40-2A-7, 40-2A-8, 40-2A-10, 40-2A-11, and 40-18-27, Code of Alabama 1975, for purposes of conformity to the federal Taxpayer's Bill of Rights, including broader "innocent spouse" type relief and increased penalties for negligence,

fraud, and frivolous appeals or returns; to make technical corrections; to require amended state income tax returns as a result of IRS audit changes; to increase the amount of time a taxpayer has to file an appeal of a preliminary or final assessment; and to abolish the Administrative Law Division of the Department of Revenue, including repealing Section 40-2A-9, Code of Alabama 1975.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

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Section 1. In order to increase public confidence in the fairness of Alabama's tax system, the state shall provide an independent agency, with tax expertise, to resolve disputes between the Department of Revenue, or certain self-administered counties and municipalities, and taxpayers, prior to requiring the payment of the amounts in issue or the posting of a bond, but after the taxpayer has had a full opportunity to attempt settlement with the Department of Revenue or with a self-administered county or municipality that has not elected-out based, among other issues, on the hazards of litigation. By establishing an independent tax tribunal within the executive branch of government, this act shall provide taxpayers with a means of resolving controversies that ensures both the appearance and the reality of due process and fundamental fairness. To that end, Chapter 2B of Title 40 of the Code of Alabama 1975, by this act shall be known and may be cited as the Alabama Tax Appeals Commission Act of 2011.

It is the intent of the Legislature to adopt in

Alabama the American Bar Association Model State

Administrative Tax Tribunal Act.

It is the intent of the Legislature that this act foster the settlement or other resolution of tax disputes to the greatest extent possible and, in cases in which litigation is necessary, to provide taxpayers with a fair, independent, pre-payment procedure to resolve a dispute with the Department of Revenue or, in certain cases, a self-administered county or municipality. Further, this act is intended to clarify the authority of the Alabama Tax Appeals Commission to address all arguments related to a taxpayer's refund claim in order to allow substantial justice, thereby overruling the decision of the Alabama Court of Civil Appeals in Rheem Manufacturing Company v. State Department of Revenue, 33 So. 3d 1 (Ala. Civ. App. 2009).

It is also the intent of the Legislature to amend the existing Alabama Taxpayers' Bill of Rights provisions, which apply to both the Department of Revenue and self-administered counties and municipalities as a result of the Local Tax Procedures Act of 1998, to conform more closely to current federal law and to provide additional safeguards to taxpayers during the audit and appeals process. To that end, the provisions of this act and existing Chapter 2A of Title 40 of the Code of Alabama 1975, shall be known and may be cited as the Alabama Taxpayers' Bill of Rights II.

Section 2. Chapter 2B is added to Title 40 of the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:

3 CHAPTER 2B

4 CREATION AND OPERATION OF THE ALABAMA TAX APPEALS
5 COMMISSION

§40-2B-1. Alabama Tax Appeals Commission.

As part of the executive branch of state government, there is hereby created an independent commission to be known as the Alabama Tax Appeals Commission, also referred to herein as the "Tax Appeals Commission." The Tax Appeals Commission shall become fully operational on October 1, 2011. The Tax Appeals Commission, in cases within its jurisdiction:

- (1) Is a commission of limited and special jurisdiction.
- (2) Possesses the same powers and may exercise all ordinary and extraordinary legal and equitable remedies available in the circuit courts with respect to tax cases, as prescribed herein, including the interpretation and application of constitutional principles, and such additional remedies as may be assigned to it by the Legislature, but may not declare a statute or ordinance in violation of either a federal or state constitutional provision.

\$40-2B-2. Definitions.

(a) The definitions provided for in Section 40-2A-3 shall also apply to this chapter, except as provided in this section. For purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

1 (1) The term "Department of Revenue" means the
2 Alabama Department of Revenue, and does not include the
3 governing body of any self-administered county or
4 municipality.

- (2) The term "U.S. mail with delivery confirmation" means a delivery service available through the U.S. Postal Service that provides the sender with the date, zip code, and time the article was delivered or the time delivery was attempted.
- (b) For purposes of this chapter, if a self-administered county or municipality has not elected out of this chapter pursuant to Section 40-2B-25, the following terms shall have the following meanings:
- (1) The term "taxpayer" shall include a person, as defined in Section 40-2A-3, when paying a sales, use, rental, or lodgings tax to, or being assessed or examined by, a self-administered county or municipality or its agent.
- (2) The term "department" shall include the governing body of each self-administered county or municipality that has not elected out.
- (3) The term "secretary" shall include the clerk of the applicable self-administered county or municipality that has not elected out.
- (4) The term "tax" shall mean and refer to a sales, use, rental, or lodgings tax levied by or on behalf of a self-administered county or municipality that has not elected out.

- 1 §40-2B-3. Jurisdiction and initial organization of 2 the Tax Appeals Commission.
- (a) The Tax Appeals Commission shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all appeals pending before the Department of Revenue's Administrative Law Division on September 30, 2011, and all subsequent appeals filed with the Tax Appeals Commission pursuant to Chapters 2A and 29 of this title, Chapters 6, 7A, 13, and 20 of Title 32, relating to motor vehicles, or Section 40-2B-25, relating to self-administered counties and municipalities, except as follows:

- (1) Appeals filed directly with the circuit court either from a final assessment entered by the department, or from the department's denial in whole or in part of a claim for refund.
- (2) The determination and assessment of ad valorem taxes on real and personal property, which is administered by the various counties of the State of Alabama, except that appeals from final assessments of value of property of public utilities under Chapter 21 may be heard by the Tax Appeals Commission in accordance with the procedures set forth in this chapter.
- (3) Any appeals regarding a sales, use, rental, or lodgings tax levied or collected by or on behalf of a self-administered county or municipality if the governing body of the county or municipality has made an election under

Section 40-2B-25 to divest the Tax Appeals Commission of jurisdiction over the dispute, challenge, or appeal.

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(b) To provide for a proper transition from the Administrative Law Division to the Tax Appeals Commission, the Department of Revenue, on or before October 1, 2011, shall transfer to the Tax Appeals Commission office furniture, equipment, computers, and other tangible personal property used by the Administrative Law Division, as well as all case files, docket books, and all other documents and information, in both tangible and intangible form, compiled, used, or maintained by the Administrative Law Division. Further, any appeals that are timely filed with the Administrative Law Division after September 30, 2011, shall be deemed timely filed with and transferred to the Tax Appeals Commission. The Chief Administrative Law Judge of the Administrative Law Division shall have and is hereby granted the power and authority necessary to effect an orderly transition, including, but not limited to, the power and authority to execute binding contracts and commitments on behalf of the Tax Appeals Commission with respect to employees, office space, equipment, and other property, consistent with Sections 40-2B-16 and 40-2B-20.

§40-2B-4. Service of papers and process.

Except concerning notices to the Department of Revenue from the Tax Appeals Commission, or as otherwise provided in this chapter, the Tax Appeals Commission shall mail any final order in which a judgment is entered or

- affirmed or any notice of hearing by either U.S. mail with
  delivery confirmation or certified U.S. mail, return receipt
  requested, to the taxpayer's last known address, or if the
  taxpayer has an authorized representative, to the authorized
  representative's last known address. All other orders or
  documents may, at the Tax Appeals Commission's discretion, be
  mailed by first class U.S. mail.
- 8 \$40-2B-5. Timely mailed document considered to be timely filed.

Any notice of appeal, application for rehearing, or other document required by law to be timely filed with the Tax Appeals Commission shall be deemed timely filed if:

- (1) Timely mailed or delivered in accordance with Section 40-1-45 and Department of Revenue regulations pertinent thereto;
- (2) Received by the Tax Appeals Commission on or before the date due; or
- (3) Received by the Tax Appeals Commission in legible form by facsimile or electronic transmission on or before the due date, if the original, signed document is mailed or delivered to the Tax Appeals Commission within seven days after receipt of the facsimile or electronic transmission.
- \$40-2B-6. Issuance of subpoenas; administration of oaths.
  - (a) A judge of the Tax Appeals Commission shall have the authority to issue subpoenas, on his or her own motion or

at the request of a party, requiring any person whose testimony may be relevant to an appeal to appear and give testimony, either at a deposition or a hearing before the judge. If a person is subpoenaed to testify at a deposition at the request of a party, that party shall bear the cost of transcription of the deposition and the fees and mileage provided in Section 40-2A-7(a)(4). The judge shall also have discretion to issue subpoenas duces tecum requiring the production of any document or other evidence relevant to the appeal. Such subpoenas or subpoenas duces tecum shall be issued in the name of the Tax Appeals Commission, signed by a judge of the Tax Appeals Commission, and may be served either in the same manner as subpoenas issued by a circuit court, or by either U.S. mail with delivery confirmation or certified U.S. mail, return receipt requested. If any person has been subpoenaed to appear and testify or appear and produce documents or other information, and fails or refuses to appear or testify or to produce such documents or other information, such person shall be subject to contempt proceedings, if instituted by a petition for contempt issued by a judge of the Tax Appeals Commission, in the circuit court of the judicial circuit in which such person resides, and upon proof of such fact to the circuit court, may be punished for contempt as is provided in cases of contempt in circuit court. Such proof of contempt may be evidenced by an affidavit of a judge of the Tax Appeals Commission. Likewise, such circuit court shall

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- have jurisdiction to hear, and if appropriate, to grant a motion to quash such subpoena.
- 3 (b) Any judge, or any employee of the Tax Appeals
  4 Commission as designated in writing by the chief judge, may
  5 administer oaths.

6 §40-2B-7. Hearings to be without a jury and de novo.

All appeals to the Tax Appeals Commission shall be tried without a jury and shall be de novo.

\$40-2B-8. Notice to taxpayer of right to appeal to Tax Appeals Commission.

The department shall notify a taxpayer of the right to appeal to the Tax Appeals Commission, and the jurisdictional requirements for perfecting the appeal. Such notice shall be given with a final assessment, or with any notice by the department informing the taxpayer that his or her claim for refund has been denied in whole or in part, or any notice by the department informing the taxpayer of any act, proposed act, or refusal to act by the department from which the taxpayer has a right to appeal to the Tax Appeals Commission.

§40-2B-9. Procedures concerning appeals.

(a) The purpose of this section is to establish uniform procedures concerning appeals to the Tax Appeals Commission and to establish the authority and responsibilities of the judges of the Tax Appeals Commission concerning those appeals. This section shall be liberally construed to provide

for the fair, efficient, and complete resolution of all matters in dispute.

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- (b) Judges of the Tax Appeals Commission shall hear and decide all appeals to the Tax Appeals Commission, as assigned by the chief judge. A judge, without a hearing, may dismiss any appeal, or grant appropriate relief to any party, if a party fails or refuses to comply with any Tax Appeals Commission regulation or statute concerning appeals before the Tax Appeals Commission, or if any party fails or refuses to comply with any preliminary order issued by a judge. The judge, for good cause, may reinstate an appeal dismissed under this subsection or withdraw an order granting relief, but only if an application to reinstate the appeal or withdraw the order is filed within 15 days from the date on which the order dismissing the appeal or granting the relief was entered, or on the judge's own motion within 90 days. A final order dismissing an appeal or granting relief to a party may be appealed to circuit court in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as appeals from final or other appealable orders of the Tax Appeals Commission.
- (c) The notice of appeal filed with the Tax Appeals Commission shall identify the final assessment, denied refund, or other act or refusal to act by the department which is the subject of the appeal, the position of the appealing party, the basis on which relief should be granted, and the relief sought. A notice of appeal that does not include all of the above information shall be sufficient to invoke the

jurisdiction of the Tax Appeals Commission. The judge may require a taxpayer to file an amended notice of appeal if more information is deemed necessary.

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- (d)(1) Except as provided in subdivision (2), the Tax Appeals Commission shall notify the legal division of the Department of Revenue in writing that an appeal has been filed and shall mail a copy of such notification to the taxpayer or its authorized representative. The legal division shall file a written answer with the Tax Appeals Commission within 60 days from the date of issuance of the notice to the legal division. The judge may allow the legal division additional time, not to exceed 30 days, within which to file an answer, but only if the legal division requests the extension within the 60-day period provided by the preceding sentence. The answer shall state the facts and the issues involved and the Department of Revenue's position relating thereto. The judge may require the Department of Revenue to file an amended answer if more information is deemed necessary. A county or municipality may consult with the legal division of the Department of Revenue concerning any appeal that involves the county's or municipality's tax that is administered by the Department of Revenue.
- (2) If the appeal involves a tax levied by or on behalf of a self-administered county or municipality, the Tax Appeals Commission shall promptly mail a copy of the notice of appeal by either U.S. mail with delivery confirmation or certified U.S. mail to the governing body of the affected

county or municipality and shall provide the taxpayer or its authorized representative with written notification of the date the copy was mailed to the governing body. The affected county or municipality shall file a written answer with the Tax Appeals Commission within 60 days of the date of mailing the notice of appeal to the affected county or municipality. The judge may allow the county or municipality additional time, not to exceed 30 days, within which to file an answer, but only if the county or municipality requests the extension within the 60-day period provided by the preceding sentence. The answer shall state the facts and the issues involved and the county's or municipality's position relating thereto. The judge may require the county or municipality to file an amended answer if more information is deemed necessary. The county or municipality and its authorized representatives may consult with the legal division of the Department of Revenue concerning the appeal.

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(e) An appeal may be held in abeyance at the discretion of the judge or may be submitted for decision on a joint stipulation of facts without a hearing or as otherwise agreed by the parties. Otherwise, except as provided in Section 40-2B-9 (b), a hearing shall be conducted by the judge. Notice of the hearing shall be mailed to the taxpayer at the taxpayer's last known address, by either U.S. mail with delivery confirmation or certified U.S. mail, return receipt requested, or to the taxpayer's representative, if any, at the representative's last known address, by either U.S. mail with

1 delivery confirmation or certified U.S. mail, return receipt 2 requested. Except as provided in the next sentence, notice of the hearing shall be mailed to the Department of Revenue by 3 first class U.S. mail, by intragovernmental hand-mail, or otherwise delivered as provided by regulation. If the appeal 5 6 involves a tax levied by or on behalf of a self-administered 7 county or municipality, the Tax Appeals Commission shall instead promptly mail a copy of the notice of the hearing to 8 the governing body of the affected county or municipality by 9 10 either U.S. mail with delivery confirmation or certified U.S. mail. The judge shall conduct the hearing substantially as 11 12 follows:

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- (1) Open the record and receive appearances.
- (2) Receive testimony and exhibits presented by the parties. All testimony shall be under oath, and any person testifying under oath shall be subject to the perjury provisions of Section 13A-10-102.
  - (3) Interrogate witnesses if deemed necessary.
- (4) Require oral arguments and the submission of briefs and other authorities if deemed necessary.
- (5) Continue or reopen the hearing as deemed necessary for a fair, efficient, and complete resolution of the matter or matters in dispute.
- (f) A judge may enter a preliminary order directing one or more parties to take such action as deemed appropriate or referring any issue or issues in dispute to the Department of Revenue's Taxpayer Advocate for consideration if the issue

or issues relate to a tax administered by the Department of Revenue. A judge, after a hearing or after a case is otherwise submitted for decision, may issue an opinion and preliminary order, which shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law. The opinion and preliminary order may direct the department to recompute a taxpayer's liability or the amount of a refund due or for any party to take such action as specified in the preliminary order.

- (g) A final order shall be entered by the judge which, if deemed appropriate by the judge, shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law. The final order shall provide appropriate relief under the circumstances, and, unless altered or amended on appeal or rehearing, shall have the same force and effect as a final order issued by a circuit court in Alabama.
- (h) If a preliminary order, an opinion and preliminary order, or a final order involves a tax levied by or on behalf of a self-administered county or municipality and is within the jurisdiction of the Tax Appeals Commission, the Tax Appeals Commission shall mail a copy of the order to the governing body of the affected county or municipality and, if applicable, its authorized representative, by either U.S. mail with delivery confirmation or certified U.S. mail return receipt requested, within three days of the date of entry. The failure of the Tax Appeals Commission, however, to timely mail a copy of an order to the affected municipality or county, or

the failure of the municipality or county to receive the order, shall not affect the validity of the order.

- (i) Any party may apply for rehearing from any final order or opinion and preliminary order, provided, however, the application must be filed within 15 days from the date of entry of such order. The application for rehearing shall specify the reasons and supporting arguments why such order is incorrect and should be reconsidered. The timely filing of an application for rehearing from a final order shall suspend the time period for filing an appeal to circuit court. If an application for rehearing is timely filed, the judge shall thereafter issue a final or other order on rehearing, either with or without a hearing on the application, at the discretion of the judge. The time for filing a notice of appeal to circuit court shall begin anew on the date of entry of the final order on rehearing.
- shall be recorded by a qualified court reporter. The proceedings shall be transcribed at the request of either the department, the taxpayer, the affected self-administered county or municipality, or the Tax Appeals Commission, with the expense of transcription to be paid by the requesting party. The record of the proceedings shall be maintained by the Tax Appeals Commission for at least five years. Upon appeal to circuit court, the Tax Appeals Commission shall submit the record on appeal, including any transcript, to the circuit court for use in the appeal.

(k) The rules of evidence applicable in civil nonjury cases in the circuit courts of Alabama shall be followed by the Tax Appeals Commission. Evidence not admissible thereunder may be admitted, however, in the discretion of the judge, if relevant, not unfairly prejudicial to any party, and necessary for the fair adjudication of the case. The judge may announce before or during a hearing that it shall not be necessary for either party to object to any testimony or evidence offered by a party, and any objections shall be preserved and may be made on appeal. The final order issued by the judge shall be based only on such evidence as is relevant and material. Documentary evidence may be received in copy form if there is no objection thereto or in the discretion of the judge. Official notice may be taken of any technical facts within the specialized knowledge of the judge.

- (1) A taxpayer or a self-administered county or municipality may be represented before the Tax Appeals

  Commission by an authorized representative. If a taxpayer or a self-administered county or municipality or their authorized representative fails to appear at a hearing after proper service of notice, the judge may dismiss the appeal with prejudice, reset the matter for a subsequent hearing, or proceed with the hearing.
- (m) Any person upon application, and at the discretion of the judge, may be permitted to intervene in any dispute before the Tax Appeals Commission if that person's rights are or may be affected by the outcome of the proceeding

and the person's interest is not otherwise adequately
represented in the case. Intervenors may also appeal to
circuit court from a final or other appealable order, as
provided herein for appeals. Parties interested in the outcome
of any case before the Tax Appeals Commission, with the
permission of the judge, may submit amicus briefs.

- (n) All testimony, exhibits, documents, and other materials submitted by a party or introduced into evidence at a hearing before the Tax Appeals Commission, and all final and other orders issued by the judge, shall be deemed public information except:
- (1) Information received from the Internal Revenue Service that is restricted by law or agreement from disclosure.
- (2) Other information or records required by law not to be disclosed or which is the subject of a protective order issued pursuant to Section 40-2B-11(b).
  - (3) As otherwise ordered by the judge.
- §40-2B-10. Burden of proof in Tax Appeals Commission proceedings.

On appeal to the Tax Appeals Commission, a final assessment shall be prima facie correct, and the burden of proof shall be on the taxpayer to prove that the assessment is incorrect. In cases involving denied refunds, the burden shall also be on the taxpayer to prove that a refund is due. The judge shall have discretion to determine the party to proceed first with the evidence in the case.

1 §40-2B-11. Hearings to be open to public; report of proceedings; exception; confidential information.

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- (a) Hearings before the Tax Appeals Commission shall be open to the public, except as provided in subsections (b) and (c).
- (b) A judge may close a hearing to the public if, in the discretion of the judge, trade secrets, federal or other tax information, confidential business records, or other confidential information may be disclosed during the hearing. A judge may also issue protective orders concerning any evidence involving trade secrets, federal or other tax information, confidential business records, or other confidential information. In determining whether a hearing should be closed or a protective order issued, the judge shall weigh the harm that may be suffered by the disclosing party against any benefit received by the public as a result of the disclosure. If the judge closes a hearing or issues a protective order as requested by a party or refuses to close a hearing or issue a requested protective order, the judge shall issue an order to that effect. The order shall explain the reasons why the request was granted or denied, as applicable.
- (c) An order closing a hearing or granting a protective order or an order denying same shall be considered a final order for purposes of appeal to circuit court. A party may appeal such an order to circuit court in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as appeals from final orders of the Tax Appeals Commission, except that if the case

involves a disputed final assessment, the final assessment
need not be paid, nor a supersedeas bond or other security
filed, in connection with the appeal. The Tax Appeals
Commission may stay the case on the merits until the issue is
finally resolved on appeal.

\$40-2B-12. Authority to issue regulations. The Tax Appeals Commission, through the chief judge, is authorized to issue regulations governing procedures and practice before the Tax Appeals Commission, and matters of internal organization and operation. Such regulations shall be issued in accordance with Chapter 22 of Title 41.

§40-2B-13. Appeals to circuit court; reviewing authority and action on appeal.

- (a) Other than an application for rehearing to the Tax Appeals Commission, the exclusive remedy for review of any final or other appealable order issued by the Tax Appeals Commission shall be by appeal to the appropriate circuit court.
- (b) The taxpayer, an intervenor pursuant to Section 40-2B-9(m), a self-administered county or municipality whose tax is within the jurisdiction of the Tax Appeals Commission, or the Department of Revenue may appeal to circuit court from a final or other appealable order issued by the Tax Appeals Commission by filing a notice of appeal with the appropriate circuit court within 60 days from the date the final or other appealable order was entered. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be submitted to the Tax Appeals Commission within the

1 60-day appeal period. The Tax Appeals Commission shall
2 thereafter prepare a record on appeal. The appeal shall be
3 filed in the following circuit courts:

- (1) Any appeal by the Department of Revenue, a self-administered county or municipality whose tax is within the jurisdiction of the Tax Appeals Commission, or an intervenor shall be filed with the circuit court of the county in which the taxpayer resides or has a principal place of business in Alabama.
- (2) Any appeal by the taxpayer may be filed with the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Alabama, or with the circuit court of the county in which the taxpayer resides or has a principal place of business in Alabama.
- (3) Notwithstanding subdivisions (1) and (2), if the taxpayer does not reside in Alabama or have a principal place of business in Alabama, any appeal by the taxpayer, the Department of Revenue, a self-administered county or municipality whose tax is within the jurisdiction of the Tax Appeals Commission, or an intervenor shall be filed with the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Alabama.
- (c) If the appeal to circuit court pursuant to subsection (b) is by a taxpayer from a final order involving a final assessment, the taxpayer, within the 60-day appeal period, shall do one of the following:
- (1) Remit the amount of the final assessment determined to be due by the final order to the Department of

Revenue, or to the self-administered county or municipality,

if applicable.

- (2) Execute a supersedeas bond, which shall be executed by a surety company licensed to do business in Alabama, in an amount equal to 125 percent of the amount determined to be due by the final order, plus applicable interest and any court costs relating to the appeal, payable to the Department of Revenue, or to the self-administered county or municipality, if applicable, and conditioned to pay the amount determined to be due by the final order.
- (3) File an irrevocable letter of credit with the circuit court in an amount equal to 125 percent of the amount determined to be due by the final order. The irrevocable letter of credit shall be issued by a financial institution designated as a qualified public depository by the Board of Directors of the Security for Alabama Funds Enhancement (SAFE) Program pursuant to Chapter 14A of Title 41. The Department of Revenue, or the self-administered county or municipality, if applicable, shall be named the beneficiary of the irrevocable letter of credit. The irrevocable letter of credit shall be conditioned to pay the amount determined to be due by the final order, plus applicable interest and any court costs relating to the appeal. A taxpayer may not issue an irrevocable letter of credit as to an appeal by the same taxpayer.
- (4) File a pledge or collateral assignment of securities with the circuit court that constitute eligible

collateral under Chapter 14A of Title 41, in an amount equal
to 200 percent of the amount determined to be due by the final
order. The pledge or collateral assignment shall be in favor
of the Department of Revenue, or the self-administered county
or municipality, if applicable, and conditioned to pay the
amount determined to be due by the final order, plus
applicable interest and any court costs relating to the
appeal.

- (5) Show to the satisfaction of the clerk of the circuit court to which the appeal is taken that the taxpayer has a net worth, based on fair market value, of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or less, including his or her homestead.
- (d) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2), the circuit court shall dismiss any appeal:
- a. That is not timely filed with the circuit court and the Tax Appeals Commission as herein provided.
- b. That involves a final assessment, if either the amount stated as due in the final order of the Tax Appeals

  Commission is not timely paid in full, or a supersedeas bond, irrevocable letter of credit, or pledge or collateral assignment of securities is not timely filed as required in subsection (c).
- (2) If the circuit court determines that the taxpayer has not satisfied the requirements of subsection (c), the circuit court shall order that the taxpayer satisfy such requirements. The taxpayer may satisfy such requirements at

any time within 30 days after service of the court order. No order of dismissal for lack of jurisdiction shall be entered within 30 days after service of the court order and no order of dismissal shall thereafter be entered if such requirement is satisfied within such 30-day period.

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(e) The appeal to circuit court from a final or other appealable order issued by the Tax Appeals Commission shall be a trial de novo, except that the order shall be presumed prima facie correct, and the burden shall be on the appealing party to prove otherwise. The circuit court shall hear the case by its own rules and shall decide all questions of fact and law. The administrative record and transcript shall be transmitted to the reviewing court as provided herein, and shall be admitted into evidence in the trial de novo, subject to the rights of either party to object to any testimony or evidence in the administrative record or transcript. With the consent of all parties, judicial review may be on the administrative record and transcript. The circuit court shall affirm, modify, or reverse the order of the Tax Appeals Commission, with or without remanding the case for further hearing, as justice may require.

\$40-2B-14. Publication of Tax Appeals Commission decisions.

Subject to Section 40-2B-9, the decisions determined to be of general public interest may be published and distributed by the Tax Appeals Commission, as prescribed by the chief judge. Provided that a decision may not be published

until either the time period for appealing the decision has
expired or the Tax Appeals Commission has received a copy of
the notice of appeal pursuant to Section 40-2B-13(b), in which
case the fact that the decision has been appealed shall be
noted on the first page of the published decision. A
reasonable fee may be charged for the publication, as
established from time to time by the chief judge.

§40-2B-15. Appointment and term of judges; maximum number; vacancy.

- (a) The term of a judge of the Tax Appeals

  Commission shall be six years, except as herein provided. The term of the first chief judge shall begin on October 1, 2011.
- Appeals Commission shall be nominated by a committee of seven persons, except as provided below. The nominating committee shall provide the Governor with a list of three qualified candidates for each open or newly created Tax Appeals Commission judge's position. Within 45 days after receipt of the list, the Governor shall choose a nominee from that list of candidates and submit his or her name to the Senate Judiciary Committee for approval. The nominee's name, if approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, shall then be submitted for approval by the full Senate. If the Senate fails to approve the nominee by the adjournment of the legislative session during which the Governor submits the nominee's name, the nominating committee shall promptly thereafter submit to the Governor the name of a qualified candidate to fill the

list of three nominees. The new nominee may be the same person previously nominated by the Governor. The Governor shall promptly thereafter choose and submit a nominee for approval by the Senate Judiciary Committee and the full Senate in accordance with the above procedure. The above procedure shall be repeated until a nominee is approved by the Senate. The term of any new or successor judge shall begin on the first day of the month following the date of approval by the full Senate.

- (c) The nominating committee shall be organized within six months of the effective date of this act and shall consist of the following:
- (1) One member in good standing with the Alabama State Bar Association who has at least five years' experience in the private practice of tax law in this state, to be appointed by the State Bar in consultation with the chair of the Tax Section of the State Bar.
- (2) The Commissioner of the Department of Revenue, or his or her designee.
- (3) Two members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, one of whom shall be a representative of either a municipal or county government.
- (4) Two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a representative of the business community or a practicing certified public accountant.
  - (5) One member appointed by the Attorney General.

(d) The appointing authorities shall submit to the Governor's Office the name or names of the initial member or members appointed to the nominating committee. The term of a member of the nominating committee shall be six years, and shall begin on the first day of the month following the submission of the member's appointment letter by the appointing authority to the Governor's Office. An appointing authority may remove a sitting member or members previously appointed by such authority and appoint another member or members before the term of the sitting member or members has expired, by filing notice of such action with the Governor's Office. An appointing authority may also appoint a new or replacement member if a sitting member dies, resigns, or is otherwise unable to serve. The term of any new or replacement member shall begin on the first day of the month following the submission to the Governor's Office of the appointment letter naming the new or replacement member to the committee. Members of the nominating committee shall serve without compensation or reimbursement for expenses. The nominating committee shall appoint a chair and secretary from among themselves and adopt rules and procedures for the conduct of its meetings and other business of the nominating committee. The secretary shall maintain the permanent records of the nominating committee. A copy of all appointment letters submitted by an appointing authority to the Governor's Office shall be mailed or otherwise delivered to the secretary of the nominating committee, once a secretary is appointed. The committee may

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conduct private meetings, as deemed appropriate by the committee, but only in compliance with applicable laws. The nominating committee shall compile a list of three nominees by majority vote and shall otherwise act by a majority vote at any meeting at which a quorum is present either in person, by written proxy, or by the written consent of all its members. For the purposes of this section, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the nominating committee then serving.

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(e) Any sitting judge, at the end of his or her term, shall be automatically appointed to a subsequent six-year term unless the judge is recalled in accordance with this subsection. A recall may be initiated by the Governor or the nominating committee submitting a petition for recall to the Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee no more than 12 and no less than three months before the end of a judge's current term. The petition shall state the reasons why the judge should not serve another six-year term. If the petition is submitted by the Governor, a copy shall be simultaneously submitted to the chair of the nominating committee. In such case, the nominating committee shall provide an objective, written appraisal of the performance of the sitting judge to the Chair of Senate Judiciary Committee for use in determining the competency and fitness of the judge, including a recommendation by the committee. If the Senate Judiciary Committee votes to recall the judge, the petition for recall shall be embodied in the form of a resolution and submitted

for a vote by the Senate. If two-thirds of the members of the Senate vote to recall the judge, the judge is not reappointed to another six-year term, and a successor judge shall be appointed as provided in subsection (b). The term of the judge subject to the petition for recall shall be extended during the pendency of the recall proceedings, and if recalled, the judge shall continue to serve until a successor judge is appointed as provided in subsection (b). If a petition for recall is timely submitted, but the Senate Judiciary Committee does not vote to recall the judge during the current legislative session, or if the Senate is not in session when the petition for recall is submitted, during the subsequent regular or any extraordinary legislative session, or the Senate does not vote to recall the judge by a two-thirds vote within the same time period, the judge shall thereafter be automatically appointed to another six-year term.

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(f) There shall be no less than one nor more than three judges serving at any one time. The initial judge of the Tax Appeals Commission shall serve as chief judge. If the chief judge determines that a second or third judge is necessary, based on current and anticipated case load, the chief judge shall so notify the nominating committee, and the nominating committee shall thereafter determine whether a second or third judge is necessary. If the nominating committee agrees with the chief judge's determination, the nominating committee shall commence proceedings under this section to fill the additional position. The chief judge may,

with the advice and consent of the nominating committee, eliminate an associate judge position if the current and anticipated case load does not warrant the position.

- (g) If a Tax Appeals Commission judge's position becomes vacant, the vacancy shall be filled according to the method set forth in subsection (b).
- §40-2B-16. Qualifications of Tax Appeals Commission judge; oath; Tax Appeals Commission employees.
- (a) Each Tax Appeals Commission judge shall be a United States citizen, domiciled in Alabama, and a member in good standing of the Alabama State Bar Association. The chief judge must have at least 10 years' experience and an associate judge must have at least five years' experience, either in the active practice of law in Alabama, whether in the governmental or private sector, or in a judicial or quasi-judicial office such as an administrative law judge. The judge shall possess an acceptable judicial temperament and a high level of knowledge and degree of experience in the area of state and local taxation, as determined by the nominating committee.
- (b) Before entering upon the duties of office, the judge shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation for the faithful discharge of his or her duties.
- (c) Tax Appeals Commission judges shall be subject to disciplinary proceedings before the Judicial Inquiry Commission to the same extent as circuit judges. The Judicial Inquiry Commission shall have the authority to remove any Tax Appeals Commission judge from office, after notice and an

opportunity to be heard, for neglect of duty, inability to perform duties, malfeasance in office, or other good cause.

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(d) Tax Appeals Commission judges shall be classified state employees as provided in Section 36-26-10. As such, a judge, except for appointment, reconfirmation, removal, and dismissal as provided in this chapter, shall be entitled to all benefits and protections available to classified state employees, including the right to participate in any retirement benefit plan available to certain state employees from time to time. A judge who is qualified and who elects to participate in any such retirement plan, while participating in the plan, shall retain the same status, duties, authority, and rights as granted to Tax Appeals Commission judges by this chapter. If a judge, while participating in such plan, is not automatically reappointed or not reappointed and reconfirmed to another term as herein provided, the judge shall be considered as having been involuntarily terminated for purposes of receiving any retirement benefits and member contributions pursuant to the retirement plan. If at the time of appointment, a judge is a Merit System employee of the state, the judge shall be entitled to carry over, continue, and retain any of the benefits resulting from prior state employment. Tax Appeals Commission judges shall also participate in the State Employees' Retirement System.

(e) The chief judge may employ one Executive
Assistant III as an unclassified service state employee, as

provided in Section 36-26-10(c). All other Tax Appeals

Commission personnel shall be appointed or hired by the chief
judge, as necessary for the proper operation of the Tax

Appeals Commission, shall be state employees under the state

Merit System, and shall be entitled to all benefits and
protections available to state employees. The Executive

Assistant III employed in the Administrative Law Division as
of September 30, 2011, shall be transferred to the Tax Appeals

Commission, along with any other Merit System employees
employed by the Administrative Law Division on that date.

§40-2B-17. Judge's salary, expenses.

(a) The chief judge of the Tax Appeals Commission shall receive such salary as is provided from time to time within Pay Grade 88 of the compensation plan of the state Merit System, as determined by the Governor with the advice of the nominating committee. Associate judges shall receive such salary as is provided from time to time within Pay Grade 84 of the compensation plan of the state Merit System, as determined by the chief judge with the advice of the nominating committee. The judges shall receive no other monetary compensation for services except as authorized by subsection (b). This subsection shall neither increase nor decrease the salary received by the chief administrative law judge of the Department of Revenue, who shall become the initial chief judge of the Tax Appeals Commission pursuant to Section 40-2B-18(a).

employee travels on Tax Appeals Commission business away from the state capital, he or she shall be reimbursed as provided for other state employees in Sections 36-7-20, 36-7-21, 36-7-22, and 36-7-24. The chief judge, at his or her discretion, may direct and require any judge or other employee of the Tax Appeals Commission to attend continuing legal education or other training as necessary.

§40-2B-18. Chief judge; associate judges; functions.

- (a) The initial chief judge of the Tax Appeals

  Commission shall be the chief administrative law judge of the

  Department of Revenue serving on September 30, 2011.

  Thereafter, the individual who is nominated as chief judge by
  the nominating committee, appointed by the Governor, and

  approved by the Senate, as provided in Section 40-2B-15(b),

  shall serve as chief judge.
- (b) The chief judge shall assign cases and otherwise have authority over the operations of the Tax Appeals

  Commission, including any associate judge. The chief judge shall also have the discretion to order the Tax Appeals

  Commission to hear cases en banc if there is more than one judge sitting at that time.
- (c) All judges of the Tax Appeals Commission, other than the chief judge, shall be designated as associate judges, and shall have the same authority and powers of the chief judge, except as specified in this chapter.

(d) If a judge of the Tax Appeals Commission dies, retires, or resigns, or is unable to serve as judge, or is removed from office for cause, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, at the request of the nominating committee, may appoint a Tax Appeals Commission judge pro tempore, who must meet the qualifications for a Tax Appeals Commission judge set forth in Section 40-2B-16(a). Such appointment shall become effective the first day of the month following the submission of the appointment letter by the chief justice to the Governor's Office. Such judge pro tempore shall serve until such time as a successor judge is confirmed by the Senate, as provided herein. If the judge pro tempore is appointed to fill the position of chief judge, he or she shall be compensated at the rate provided herein for the chief judge, and shall have and exercise all powers granted the chief judge. Otherwise, a judge pro tempore shall be compensated at the rate of an associate judge, and shall have and exercise all the powers granted an associate judge. Such compensation shall be paid out of the appropriation for the Tax Appeals Commission. The chief judge may also appoint a judge pro tempore to hear a special case or cases, as assigned by the chief judge including in cases where a judge disqualifies himself or herself on his or her own motion. Such judge pro tempore must meet the qualifications set forth in Section 40-2B-16(a), and shall be compensated at a rate specified by the chief judge, but not at a rate that exceeds any rate paid to an associate judge.

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1 §40-2B-19. Offices of Tax Appeals Commission; 2 location of hearings.

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The principal office of the Tax Appeals Commission shall be in Montgomery, but the commission may hold hearings in any county seat, in the discretion of the chief judge. If the appeal involves a tax levied by or on behalf of a self-administered county or municipality, the Tax Appeals Commission may hold the hearing in the county seat of the affected county or the county seat of the county in which the affected municipality is located. The circuit court sitting in any county, without charge and upon reasonable notice from a judge of the Tax Appeals Commission, shall provide the Tax Appeals Commission with suitable rooms and facilities within the courthouse space assigned to the circuit court. The county commission shall have no obligation or responsibility to provide space or facilities. The Tax Appeals Commission may also hold hearings in the Department of Revenue's service centers located throughout the state.

§40-2B-20. Authority to contract and expend funds; budget of Tax Appeals Commission; limitation on activities of personnel.

(a) The Tax Appeals Commission, through the chief judge, may contract or enter into agreements with any private or governmental agency, including the Administrative Office of Courts or the Retirement Systems of Alabama, for the rental of office space, and the rental or purchase of equipment, administrative or other support services, supplies, and all

other property or services necessary for the operation of the Tax Appeals Commission. The funds for the operation of the Tax Appeals Commission shall be administered by the Tax Appeals Commission, through the chief judge. With respect to the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, there shall be transferred from the Revenue Department Administrative Fund to the Tax Appeals Commission the amount of four hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$425,000). The amount transferred from the Revenue Department Administrative Fund shall be disbursed to the Tax Appeals Commission in four equal increments, at the beginning of each quarter of the fiscal year. Thereafter, the Tax Appeals Commission, through the chief judge, shall prepare an annual budget, and sufficient funds shall be appropriated annually by the Legislature from the Revenue Department Administrative Fund to be used exclusively for the operation of the Tax Appeals Commission.

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(b) No employee of the Tax Appeals Commission or person serving as judge pro tempore shall act as an authorized representative or representative of the department before the Tax Appeals Commission while an employee or while serving as a judge pro tempore. Nor shall any former employee of the Tax Appeals Commission or former judge pro tempore act as an authorized representative, representative of the department, or otherwise participate in any case that was pending before the Tax Appeals Commission on the date of termination of that person's employment with or service on behalf of the Tax Appeals Commission. A former Tax Appeals Commission judge may

represent a client before the Tax Appeals Commission in a legal, non-lobbying capacity, in a case that was not pending before the Tax Appeals Commission when the judge left office, to the same extent former members of the Alabama judiciary are allowed by Section 36-25-13.

\$40-2B-21. Records.

The Tax Appeals Commission shall maintain an official docket, fee book, and other records as deemed necessary by the chief judge. Such records may be maintained in electronic format.

§40-2B-22. Filing fees prohibited.

No filing fee shall be imposed for any appeal filed with the Tax Appeals Commission.

\$40-2B-23. Fees and expenses of witnesses. Any witness subpoenaed by the Tax Appeals Commission on its own motion to testify or produce records at a hearing before the Tax Appeals Commission shall be entitled to receive from the Tax Appeals Commission the fees and mileage provided in Section 40-2A-7(a)(4). Any witness subpoenaed by the Tax Appeals Commission at the request of a party to testify or produce records at such a hearing shall be entitled to receive from the requesting party the fees and mileage provided in Section 40-2A-7(a)(4).

§40-2B-24. Department of Revenue allowed to acquiesce or nonacquiesce in Tax Appeals Commission and circuit court decisions.

(a) The commissioner or deputy commissioner may state and periodically publish the Department of Revenue's acquiescence or nonacquiescence to indicate its position on decisions of the Tax Appeals Commission or a circuit court.

- (b) Acquiescence in a decision means acceptance by the Department of Revenue of the conclusion reached, but does not necessarily mean acceptance and approval of the reasons or rationale of the Tax Appeals Commission or circuit court for its conclusion.
- §40-2B-25. Election by Self-Administered County or Municipality to Divest Jurisdiction of Tax Appeals Commission.
- (a) Unless a self-administered county or municipality elects, in the manner prescribed below, to divest the Tax Appeals Commission of jurisdiction over appeals of final assessments or denied refunds in whole or in part, of any sales, use, rental or lodgings taxes levied or collected from time to time by or on behalf of the self-administered county or municipality, a taxpayer may appeal a final assessment or denied refund involving any such tax to the Tax Appeals Commission in accordance with the procedures and requirements provided in Section 40-2A-7 and this chapter. For purposes of any appeal filed by a taxpayer pursuant to this section, the term "department" as used in Section 40-2A-7 means the governing body of the applicable self-administered county or municipality and not the Department of Revenue, and the term "secretary" as used in Section 40-2A-7 means the

clerk of the governing body of the applicable self-administered county or municipality.

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- (b) Subject to the limitation imposed by subsection (e), the election-out under this section shall be made by serving a copy of the ordinance or resolution evidencing the election-out, adopted by the governing body of the self-administered county or municipality pursuant to this section, with the Tax Appeals Commission. Service may be accomplished by mailing a copy of the ordinance or resolution, certified by an appropriate official, by either U.S. mail with delivery confirmation or certified U.S. mail, return receipt requested, by hand delivery, or by an expedited courier service to the Tax Appeals Commission's office. The Tax Appeals Commission shall promptly publish notice of the election-out pursuant to subsection (d), and the election shall be effective on the date that notice is published. Notwithstanding the foregoing, appeals of final assessments or denied refunds involving the electing county or municipality that were pending before the Tax Appeals Commission on the date that notice of the election-out is published shall continue to be heard and decided by the Tax Appeals Commission as if the election-out had not been made.
- (c) Subject to the limitation imposed by subsection (e), an election-out may be revoked, prospectively, by the governing body of the self-administered county or municipality at any time by resolution or ordinance, a certified copy of which shall be served on the Tax Appeals Commission in the

manner prescribed above. The revocation of an election-out vests jurisdiction in the Tax Appeals Commission over all appeals of final assessments or denied refunds, in whole or in part, of the county's or municipality's sales, use, rental and lodgings taxes that are entered or denied on or after the date that notice of revocation is published by the Tax Appeals Commission.

- (d) At least once a month, the Tax Appeals

  Commission shall provide the Department of Revenue with a list of all self-administered counties and municipalities that have elected-out pursuant to subsection (b), or that have filed a notice of revocation of their election-out pursuant to subsection (c). The Department of Revenue shall publish the list on its website and otherwise make available to the public in the same manner that the rates and administrators of certain county and municipal taxes are published by the Department of Revenue. The Tax Appeals Commission may also publish the list on its own website.
- (e) A self-administered county or municipality may make only one election-out under subsection (b) or one revocation under subsection (c) during each calendar year. If an appeal is timely filed with the Tax Appeals Commission after the notice of an election-out by the self-administered county or municipality is published by the Tax Appeals Commission, the appeal shall be deemed timely filed with and transferred to the self-administered county or municipality. If an appeal is timely filed with a self-administered county

1	or municipality after the notice of revocation by the
2	self-administered county or municipality is published by the
3	Tax Appeals Commission, the appeal shall be deemed timely
4	filed with and transferred to the Tax Appeals Commission.
5	Section 3. The Code Commissioner shall review Titles
6	11 and 40 and shall substitute "Alabama Tax Appeals
7	Commission" for any reference to the Administrative Law
8	Division of the Department of Revenue, and shall make any
9	other similar amendments consistent herewith.
10	Section 4. Sections 40-2A-3, 40-2A-4, 40-2A-5,
11	40-2A-7, 40-2A-8, 40-2A-10, 40-2A-11, and 40-18-27, Code of
12	Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
13	"\$40-2A-3.
14	"For Except as otherwise specifically provided or
15	<u>limited</u> , for the purposes of this chapter <u>and Chapter 2B</u> , the
16	following terms shall have the following meanings:
17	" <del>(1) ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE. The chief</del>
18	administrative law judge of the department, or any other
19	individual acting in that capacity as appointed by the
20	<del>commissioner.</del>
21	"(2) ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION. The administrative
22	law division of the department.
23	"(1) ASSOCIATE TAX APPEALS COMMISSION JUDGE. An
24	Associate Judge, as defined in Section 40-2B-18(c), of the
25	Alabama Tax Appeals Commission.
26	" $\frac{(3)}{(2)}$ AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE. Any individual
27	with written authority or power of attorney to represent a

- taxpayer before the department <u>or the Tax Appeals Commission;</u>

  provided however, that nothing herein shall be construed as

  entitling any such individual who is not a licensed attorney

  to engage in the practice of law.
  - "(3) CHIEF TAX APPEALS COMMISSION JUDGE or CHIEF

    JUDGE. The Chief Judge, as defined in Section 40-2B-18(a), of
    the Alabama Tax Appeals Commission.
- 8 "(4) COMMISSIONER. The commissioner of the 9 department or his or her delegate.

- 10 "(5) COMPTROLLER. The Comptroller of the State of
  11 Alabama.
  - "(6) DELEGATE. When used with reference to the commissioner means any officer or employee of the department duly authorized by the commissioner, directly or indirectly, by one or more redelegations of authority, to perform the function described in the context.
  - "(7) DEPARTMENT or DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE. The Alabama Department of Revenue.
  - "(8) GROSS RECEIPTS TAX IN THE NATURE OF A SALES
    TAX. A privilege or license tax, imposed by a municipality or
    county, measured by gross receipts or gross proceeds of sale
    and which: (i) was in effect on or before February 25, 1997,
    or is an amendment to a tax which was in effect on that date;
    (ii) is levied against those selling tangible personal
    property at retail, those operating <u>public</u> places of amusement
    or entertainment, those making street deliveries, and those
    leasing or renting tangible personal property; and (iii) is

due and payable to a county or municipality monthly or quarterly.

- "(9) FINAL ASSESSMENT. The final notice of value,
  underpayment, or nonpayment of any tax administered by the
  department.
  - "(10) INTEREST. That amount computed under Section 40-1-44, on any overpayment or underpayment of tax <u>or under</u> Section 40-2A-18 on a final assessment.
  - "(11) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE. The agency of the United States principally responsible for the determination, assessment, and collection of taxes established by Title 26 of the United States Code.
  - "(12) NOTICE OF APPEAL. Any written notice sufficient to identify the name of the taxpayer or other party appealing, the specific matter appealed from, the basis for that appeal, and the relief sought.
  - "(13) PERSON. Any individual, association, estate, trust, partnership, <u>limited liability company</u>, corporation, <u>real estate investment trust</u>, or other entity of any kind.
  - "(14) PETITION FOR REFUND. Any written request for a refund of any tax previously paid, including a request in the form of an any return or amended return. Unless otherwise provided by law, the request shall include sufficient information to identify the type and amount of tax overpaid, the taxpayer, the period included, and the reasons for the refund.

"(15) PETITION FOR REVIEW. A written document filed
with the department in response to a preliminary assessment in
which the taxpayer sets forth reasonably specific objections
to the a preliminary assessment.

- "(16) PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT. The preliminary notice of value, or underpayment, or nonpayment of any tax administered by the department.
- "(17) PRIVATE <u>EXAMINING</u> AUDITING OR COLLECTING FIRM. Any person in the business of collecting, through contract or otherwise, local sales, use, rental, lodgings or other taxes or license fees for any county or municipality, or auditing any taxpayer, through the examination of books and records, for any county or municipality. The term shall not include any of the following:
  - "a. The Department of Revenue.
- "b. A county or municipality that has entered into a contract or other arrangement to collect local sales, use, rental, lodgings or other taxes or license fees on behalf of another county or municipality, or to audit a taxpayer, through the examination of books and records, on behalf of another county or municipality.
- "c. A person or firm whose sole function and purpose on behalf of a municipality or group of municipalities is to collect delinquent insurance premium license fees levied by that municipality or group of municipalities, and who has no authority to determine the amount of license fee, interest,

1 court cost, or penalty owed to the municipality or group of 2 municipalities.

"(18) PUBLICATION 1A. A written pamphlet to be distributed by the department to all taxpayers whose books and records are being examined by the department, at or before the commencement of an examination, explaining in simple and nontechnical terms, the role of the department and the rights of the taxpayer, whose books and records are being examined by the department during the examination and which shall be promptly revised from time to time to reflect any changes in the applicable law or rules.

- "(19) RETURN. Any report, document, or other statement required to be filed with the department for the purpose of paying, reporting, or determining the proper amount of value or tax due.
  - "(20) SECRETARY. The secretary of the department.
- "(21) SELF-ADMINISTERED COUNTY OR MUNICIPALITY. A county or municipality that administers its own sales and use taxes or other local municipal or county taxes levied or authorized to be levied by a general or local act, or contracts out all or part of that function to a private examining auditing or collecting firm. The term does not include any of the following:
- "a. A county or municipality that allows the department to administer a sales, use, rental, or lodgings tax which is levied by or on behalf of that county or municipality.

"b. A municipality or county that levies a gross receipts tax in the nature of a sales tax, as defined in subdivision (8). A county or municipality that both self-administers a sales, use, rental, or lodgings tax and allows the department to administer a sales, use, rental, or lodgings tax that is levied by or on behalf of the county or municipality is only a self-administered county or municipality with respect to those sales, use, rental, or lodgings taxes that the county or municipality administers itself or for those taxes that it contracts for the collection.

"(22) TAX. Any amount, including applicable penalty and interest, levied or assessed against a taxpayer and which the department or any county, municipality, or their designees are required or authorized to administer under the provisions of Alabama law.

"(23) TAX APPEALS COMMISSION. The Alabama Tax

Appeals Commission, as described in Chapter 2B (commencing with Section 40-2B-1).

"(23)(24) TAXPAYER. Any person subject to or liable for any state or local tax; any person required to file a return with respect to, or to pay, or withhold and remit any state or local tax or to report any information or value to the department, a county, municipality, or its designee; or any person required to obtain or holding any interest in any license, permit, or certificate of title issued by the department, a county, municipality, or its designee, or any

person that may be affected by any act or refusal to act by
the department, a county, municipality, or its designee, or to
keep any records required by this chapter.

"(24)(25) TAXPAYER ADVOCATE. The person so designated from time to time by the commissioner to assist the taxpayers of the State of Alabama with regard to tax issues resulting from any taxes administered or collected by the department.

"(25)(26) TAXPAYER ASSISTANCE ORDER. A written order issued by the Taxpayer Advocate and approved by either the commissioner or assistant commissioner which, among other items, states the facts and grants relief to a taxpayer concerning an issue in dispute with the department with regard to tax issues resulting from any taxes administered or collected by the department or grants a waiver of penalties otherwise owed to the department by a defined class or group of taxpayers who are the subject of a declaration of natural disaster by the Governor.

"\$40-2A-4.

"(a) Rights of the taxpayer.

"(1) For purposes of this section, the term
"taxpayer" shall only mean a taxpayer whose books and records
are subject to examination by the department, and shall not
include any taxpayer regarding taxes collected or examined by
a self-administered county or municipality.

" $\frac{(2)}{(1)}$  At or before the commencement of an examination of the books and records of a taxpayer, the

1 department shall provide to the taxpayer the current version 2 of Publication 1A. Publication 1A shall provide, in simple and non-technical terms, a statement of the taxpayer's rights. 3 Those rights include the right to be represented during an examination, an explanation of their appeal rights, and the 5 6 right to know the criteria and procedures used to select taxpayers for an examination.

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"(3)(2) At or before the issuance of a preliminary assessment, the department shall provide to the taxpayer in simple and non-technical terms:

"a. A written description of the basis for the assessment and any penalty asserted with respect to the assessment.

"b. A written description of the method by which the taxpayer may request an administrative review of the preliminary assessment.

"<del>(4)</del>(3) At or before Together with the issuance of a final assessment, the department shall inform the taxpayer by a written statement of his or her right to appeal to the administrative law division Tax Appeals Commission or to circuit court and shall include the written description required by subsection (2)a., as revised if necessary to reflect any changes since the issuance of the preliminary assessment.

"(5)(4) Except in cases involving suspected criminal violations of the tax law or other criminal activity, the department shall conduct an examination of a taxpayer during

regular business hours after providing reasonable notice to the taxpayer. A taxpayer who refuses a proposed time for an examination on the grounds that the proposed examination would cause inconvenience or hardship must offer reasonable alternative times and dates for the examination.

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"(6)(5) At all stages of an examination or the administrative review of the examination, and in any appeal to the Tax Appeals Commission, a taxpayer is entitled to be assisted or represented, at his or her own expense, by an authorized representative. The department shall prescribe a form by which the A taxpayer may designate execute a power of attorney designating any individual or individuals as his or her authorized representative. a person to represent him or her in the conduct of any proceedings, including collection proceedings, resulting from actions of the department. In the absence of this form power of attorney, the department or the Tax Appeals Commission may accept such other evidence that a person is the authorized representative of a taxpayer as it considers appropriate. This provision shall not, however, be construed as authorizing the practice of law before the department, the Tax Appeals Commission, or any court in this state by a person who is not a licensed attorney.

"(7)(6) A taxpayer shall be allowed to make an audio recording of any in-person interview with any officer or employee of the department relating to any examination or investigation by the department, provided, however, the taxpayer must give reasonable advance notice to the department

of his or her intent to record and the recording shall be at the taxpayer's own expense and with the taxpayer's own equipment. The department shall also be allowed to record any interview if the taxpayer is recording the interview, or if the department gives the taxpayer reasonable advance notice of its intent to record the interview. The department shall provide the taxpayer with a copy of the recording, but only if the taxpayer provides reimbursement for the cost of the transcript and reproduction of the copy. The cost shall be reasonable as prescribed by regulations issued by the department.

"(8)(7) This section shall not apply to criminal investigations or investigations relating to the integrity of any officer or employee of the department.

- "(b) Department responsibilities generally.
- "(1) The commissioner shall appoint a Taxpayer Advocate from among the employees of the department. This officer shall receive and review inquiries or complaints concerning matters that have been pending before the department for an unreasonable length of time, or matters where the taxpayer has been unable to obtain a reasonable response after several attempts to communicate with the department employee assigned to the taxpayer's case, or his or her immediate superiors. In addition, this officer shall review and have the authority to waive a penalty for reasonable cause as provided in subsection (h) of Section 40-2A-11, shall promptly review inquiries concerning release

of property levied upon, the erroneous filing of liens, the failure to release a lien for good cause, other matters complained of by a taxpayer or other affected party, or matters referred to him or her by a judge of the Tax Appeals Commission. The review process shall include consultation with the taxpayer or his or her authorized representative regarding the background for the inquiry, complaint, or request for waiver of penalty or other relief sought. The Taxpayer Advocate shall have no authority nor issue any ruling with regard to any taxes collected by or on behalf of a self-administered county or municipality. 

"a. The Taxpayer Advocate shall, subject to the approval of the commissioner or the assistant commissioner, issue taxpayer assistance orders in the form and manner prescribed herein and by department regulations.

"b. Notwithstanding any statute of limitation or other provision in this title, a taxpayer assistance order may declare that any tax, including a final assessment, was erroneously assessed or reported and is not a liability due the state, or that a petition for refund was erroneously denied by the department.

"c. A taxpayer assistance order shall grant relief as deemed appropriate, including the voiding of any erroneously issued final assessment for a tax which was not a debt due the state, granting of any refund due the taxpayer, or abating an assessment of interest that has accrued because of undue delay by department personnel.

"d. At the request of the Tax Appeals Commission,

the taxpayer advocate shall review a final order issued by the

Tax Appeals Commission that was not appealed pursuant to

Section 40-2B-13, if there is newly discovered evidence which

by due diligence could not have been discovered in time to

file an application for rehearing pursuant to Section

40-2B-9(i), and may grant such relief as the taxpayer advocate

deems appropriate.

"d.e. All taxpayer assistance orders shall be dated and signed by the Taxpayer Advocate and approved either by the commissioner or the assistant commissioner, and shall state the underlying facts, the reasons for granting relief, and the relief granted. Any taxpayer assistance order may, for good cause, be modified or rescinded in writing by the Taxpayer Advocate and either the commissioner or the assistant commissioner.

"e.f. The Taxpayer Advocate shall have full access to department personnel, books, and records subject, however, to the confidentiality restrictions imposed by this chapter.

"f.g. Taxpayer assistance orders shall not be subject to the confidentiality provisions of this title, and shall be maintained by the secretary of the department and shall be open to review upon written request. The Taxpayer Advocate shall have no authority nor issue any ruling with regard to any taxes collected by or on behalf of a self-administered county or municipality.

"g.h. The commissioner shall make an annual report
to the Legislature of all taxpayer assistance orders approved
in accordance with the provisions of this section and Sections
4 40-2A-2 and 40-2A-3. Such report shall contain the total
amount of relief granted and the types of taxes for which
relief was granted.

- "(2) The department shall maintain a continuing education program to train employees of the department and to provide them with a current knowledge of state and applicable federal tax laws.
- "(3) In addition to any other information provided by law, the commissioner shall include in the department's annual report information about the number or kind of audits or assessments conducted in the year covered by the report.
- "(4) The department shall not use the amounts of taxes assessed by an employee of the department as:
- "a. The basis of a production quota system for employees; or
- "b. The basis for evaluating an employee's performance.
  - "(5) The department shall establish procedures for monitoring the performance of department employees which may include the use of evaluations obtained from taxpayers.
    - "(6) INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS.
  - "a. The commissioner is authorized to enter into written agreements to allow any taxpayer to pay any tax in installment payments if the commissioner determines that such

- 1 an agreement will facilitate collection of such the tax. 2 Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, such agreements shall be entered into only regarding a tax that has been finally 3 assessed by the department and not appealed <u>liability</u> resulting from a final assessment from which an appeal can no 5 6 longer be taken, and such agreements shall not extend for a 7 period exceeding twelve 12 months, provided, that any such agreement may be renewed at the discretion of the commissioner 8 for succeeding periods not to exceed twelve 12 months. The 9 10 commissioner shall only be authorized to enter such an 11 agreement with regard to a tax administered or collected by
- "b. The commissioner may terminate, alter, or modify
  any agreement entered into hereunder if:

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the department.

- "1. Information provided by the taxpayer to the commissioner prior to the date of such agreement was inaccurate or incomplete;
- "2. The taxpayer fails to pay any installment at the time such installment payment is due under such agreement;
- "3. The taxpayer fails to pay any other tax liability due the department at the time such liability is due, unless the taxpayer has appealed such other liability pursuant to the terms of this chapter;
- "4. The financial condition of the taxpayer has significantly changed;
- "5. The taxpayer fails to provide a financial condition update as requested by the commissioner; or

"6. The commissioner believes that collection of any tax to which an agreement under this provision relates is in jeopardy.

- "c. The commissioner shall have sole authority or discretion to enter into or amend, modify, or terminate any installment payment agreement provided for herein. The commissioner shall promulgate regulations necessary for the implementation of this provision.
- "(c) Department failure to comply with this section. The failure of the department to comply with any provision of this section shall not prohibit the department from assessing any tax as provided in this chapter, nor excuse the taxpayer from timely complying with any time limitations under this chapter. However, if the department fails to substantially comply with the provisions of this section, the commissioner shall, upon application by the taxpayer or other good cause shown, abate any penalties otherwise arising from the examination or assessment.
- "(d) Abatement of penalty. The department shall abate any penalty attributable to erroneous written advice furnished to a taxpayer by an employee of the department. However, this section shall apply only if the department employee provided the written advice in good faith while acting in his or her official capacity, the written advice was reasonably relied on by the taxpayer and was in response to a specific written request of the taxpayer, and the penalty did

not result from the taxpayer's failure to provide adequate or accurate information.

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"(a) The commissioner may, in addition to all other powers and authority now granted by law, issue "revenue rulings" describing the substantive application of any law or regulation administered by the department. Revenue rulings may also govern procedures applicable to the department, and in that event, shall be called "revenue procedures." Revenue rulings shall be binding on the department and the state, its political subdivisions, and taxing authorities only with respect to the taxpayer making the request and only with respect to the facts contained in the request. The department attorney assigned to review the request for a revenue ruling shall consult with the taxpayer or their authorized representative, if requested by the taxpayer or their authorized representative, prior to issuing the revenue ruling. A revenue ruling shall constitute the department's interpretation of the law or regulations as applied to the facts contained in the request, but only pertaining to the particular facts described in the request, and only to the taxpayer making the request.

"(b) Revenue rulings may be issued only if no taxes have accrued with respect to the transactions, events, or facts contained in the request at the time of the issuance of the ruling.

"(c) Revenue rulings may be revoked or modified by
the commissioner at any time; but any revocation or
modification shall not be effective retroactively unless one
of the following has occurred:

- "(1) The person making the request misstated or omitted facts material to the ruling.
- "(2) The ruling was issued with respect to a matter involving the computation or payment of a tax that was due and payable at the time the ruling was requested.
- "(3) The law applied by the commissioner in the revenue ruling is changed in a manner to alter the commissioner's conclusions in the ruling and the change in the law is made effective as of the date of the ruling.

"The taxpayer may petition for a hearing with the Administrative Law Division Tax Appeals Commission to determine the propriety, under subsections subsection (a), (b), or (c), of any retroactive revocation of a ruling.

"(d) All revenue rulings issued by the department shall be published, maintained as a public record, and made available by the department for public inspection and copying, within a reasonable time following their issuance, at a reasonable cost to be determined by the department. Prior to publication, the department shall delete from the text of the ruling all names, addresses, titles, figures, dates, and other information which may identify the particular taxpayer who requested the ruling. If a revenue ruling contains trade secrets or other confidential information, the department

shall, upon written request of the taxpayer, delete that information prior to publication.

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"(e) Requests for revenue rulings shall be submitted in writing to the secretary in the form and manner as prescribed by department regulations, accompanied by a fee of two hundred dollars (\$200). The commissioner shall either issue or refuse to issue a ruling within 120 days after receipt of the request unless the taxpayer consents to an extension of time. If the commissioner refuses to issue a ruling within the time prescribed, the two hundred dollar (\$200) fee shall be refunded to the taxpayer. A request may be withdrawn at any time prior to the issuance of the requested ruling, in which case there shall be no refund of the two hundred dollar (\$200) fee. A taxpayer may request an expedited revenue ruling in the form and manner prescribed by department regulations, accompanied by a fee of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), which the commissioner shall issue within 30 days after receipt of the request or shall promptly refund the filing fee to the taxpayer.

- "(f) Revenue rulings shall be issued in the name of the commissioner.
- "(g) Subject to the provisions of this section, the commissioner may also issue a revenue ruling in response to a written request by a governing body of a self-administered county or municipality, or by a taxpayer, regarding the substantive application of a sales, use, rental, or lodgings tax levied by or on behalf of the self-administered

municipality or county; provided, however, that the commissioner may not (i) issue a revenue ruling interpreting any tax levied by or on behalf of a self-administered municipality or county which levies a gross receipts tax in the nature of a sales tax, as defined in Section 40-2A-3(8), or (ii) issue a revenue ruling that would establish a rule of nexus determining the locality to which sales and use taxes, or gross receipts taxes in the nature of a sales tax as defined by Section 40-2A-3(8), are due if the locality is a self-administered county or municipality, as defined by Section 40-2A-3(20). Revenue rulings shall be binding on a self-administered county or municipality only with respect to the specific taxpayer making the request and only with respect to the specific facts contained in the request. Any ruling shall, if the other requirements of this section are met, be issued within 45 days of receipt of the request, and if the requesting party is a self-administered municipal or county governing body, the fee for issuance of the ruling shall be waived. If the requesting party is a taxpayer, the department shall, promptly upon receipt, forward a copy of the ruling request to the appropriate municipal or county governing body and shall consult with and accept written comments from representatives of the municipality or county prior to issuance of the ruling.

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"(h) Revenue rulings may also govern practices and procedures applicable to the department or address an issue of statewide importance affecting a particular industry in

Alabama, and in that event shall be called "revenue procedures." Such revenue procedures may be requested by an organization representing that industry, such as a trade association, and no issuance fee shall be imposed. If the revenue procedure applies to a tax levied by or on behalf of a self-administered county or municipality, the department shall consult with and accept written comments from representatives of the affected county or municipality prior to issuance of the revenue procedure.

"\$40-2A-7.

- "(a) Maintenance of records; audit and subpoena authority; authority to issue regulations.
- "(1) In addition to all other recordkeeping requirements otherwise set out in this title, taxpayers shall keep and maintain an accurate and complete set of records, books, and other information sufficient to allow the department to determine the correct amount of value or correct amount of any tax, license, permit, or fee administered by the department, or other records or information as may be necessary for the proper administration of any matters under the jurisdiction of the department. The books, records, and other information shall be open and available for inspection by the department upon request at a reasonable time and location.
- "(2) The department may examine and audit the records, books, or other relevant information maintained by any taxpayer or other person for the purpose of computing and

determining the correct amount of value or correct amount of any tax, license, or fee administered by the department, or for any other purpose necessary for the proper administration of any matter under the jurisdiction of the department.

- "(3) A taxpayer, or any officer of a corporation or association, or partner of a partnership, manager of a manager-managed limited liability company, member of a member-managed limited liability company, or fiduciary of a trust, or other responsible individual of any entity under a duty to maintain books and records pursuant to this subsection who fails or refuses to maintain such records and books, or permit inspection, shall be subject to contempt proceedings in the circuit court of the judicial circuit in which the person resides or has a principal place of business, and upon proof of the fact to the court, may be punished for contempt as provided in cases of contempt in circuit court.
- "(4) The department may summon any witness to appear and give testimony, and summon by subpoena duces tecum any records, books, or other information of any kind relating to any matter which the department has authority to administer. The witness may be summoned by subpoena issued by the secretary of the department, any circuit judge, any magistrate, or any district judge, in the name of the department, directed to any sheriff of Alabama and returnable to the department. The subpoena may be served in like manner as subpoenas issued out of any circuit court in Alabama, or the subpoena may be served by an authorized employee of the

department or by either U.S. mail with delivery confirmation or certified mail, return receipt requested. A fee shall be paid to banking institutions, other similar entities, or any other person except the taxpayer, for copying, searching for, reproducing, and transporting any records, books, papers, or other documents requested or subpoenaed by the department and to persons who are required to appear as a witness equal to the fee authorized to be paid by the Internal Revenue Service for similar services or appearances pursuant to Section 7610 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 26 U.S.C. § 7610, as amended from time to time. If any witness has been subpoenaed to appear and testify or appear and produce records, books, or other information, and fails or refuses to appear or testify or to produce the books, records, or other information, that witness shall be subject to contempt proceedings in the circuit court of the judicial circuit in which the witness resides, and upon proof of the fact to a circuit court may be punished for contempt as is provided in cases of contempt in circuit court. The circuit court shall also have jurisdiction to hear, and if appropriate, to grant a motion to quash the subpoena. This subdivision shall not apply to any appeal pending before the Tax Appeals Commission.

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"(5) The department may issue forms and make reasonable regulations concerning any matter administered by the department. Regulations promulgated by the department shall be issued in accordance with the procedures set forth in

- the Alabama Administrative Procedure Act, Chapter 22 of Title
  41.
- "(b) Procedures governing entry of preliminary and final assessments; appeals therefrom.

- "(1) ENTRY OF PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT; FINAL
  ASSESSMENT OF UNCONTESTED TAX; EXECUTION OF PRELIMINARY AND
  FINAL ASSESSMENTS.
- "a. If the department determines that the amount of any tax as reported on a return is incorrect, or if no return is filed, or if the department is required to determine value, the department may calculate the correct tax or value based on the most accurate and complete information reasonably obtainable by the department. The department may thereafter enter a preliminary assessment for the correct tax or value, including any applicable penalty and interest.
- "b. Where the amount of tax or value reported on a return is undisputed by the department, or the taxpayer consents in writing to the amount of any deficiency, determination of value, or preliminary assessment in writing as provided by regulation, the department may immediately enter a final assessment for the amount of the tax or value, plus applicable penalty and interest; provided, the department may at any time enter a final jeopardy assessment pursuant to Sections 40-17A-12, 40-29-90, and 40-29-91.
- "c. All preliminary and final assessments issued by the department shall be executed as provided by regulations promulgated by the department.

1	"(2) TIME LIMITATION FOR ENTERING PRELIMINARY
2	ASSESSMENT. For purposes of the three-year statute of
3	limitations provided by this subdivision, the term "return"
4	refers to the original return required to be filed with the
5	department pursuant to Title 40 or any other statutes
6	administered by the department. An amended return that
7	modifies or supplements an original return shall not extend or
8	renew the three-year limitations period, except as otherwise
9	provided by this subdivision. Any preliminary assessment shall
10	be entered within three years from the due date of the return,
11	or three years from the date the return is filed with the
12	department, whichever is later, or if no return is required to
13	be filed, within three years of the due date of the tax,
14	except as follows:

"a. A preliminary assessment may be entered at any time if no return is filed as required, or if a false or fraudulent return is filed with the intent to evade tax.

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"b. A preliminary assessment may be entered within six years from the due date of the return or six years from the date the return is filed with the department, whichever is later, if the taxpayer omits from the taxable base an amount properly includable therein which is in excess of 25 percent of the amount of the taxable base stated in the return.

"For purposes of this paragraph:

"1. The term taxable base means the gross income, gross proceeds from sales, gross receipts, net worth capital employed, or other amounts on which the tax <del>paid with</del> reported on the return is <del>computed</del> measured; and

"2. In determining the amount omitted from the taxable base, there shall not be taken into account any amount which is omitted from the taxable base stated in the return if the amount is disclosed in the return, or in a statement attached to the return, in a manner adequate to apprise the department of the nature and amount of the item.

"c. A preliminary assessment entered pursuant to Sections 40-29-72 and 40-29-73, may be entered within five years from the due date of the return on which the underlying tax is required to be reported or within five years of the date the return is filed, whichever is later.

"d.1. In the case of income received during the lifetime of a decedent, or by his or her estate during the period of administration, the preliminary assessment of any income tax shall be entered within 18 months after written request therefor, filed after the return is made, by the executor, administrator, or other fiduciary representing the estate of the decedent, but not after the expiration of three years from the due date of the return or three years from the date the return is filed with the department, whichever is later.

"2. In the case of income received by a corporation contemplating dissolution, a preliminary assessment of any income tax shall be entered within 18 months after written request, by the corporation, filed after the return is made,

but not after the expiration of three years from the due date of the return or three years from the date the return is filed with the department, whichever is later. This subparagraph shall not apply to any corporation unless dissolution is completed within 18 months of the date of the written notice.

"e. If a taxpayer has made the election provided in subsection (d) or (e) of Section 40-18-8, a preliminary assessment based on the gain realized as a result of the involuntary conversion (in the case of subsection (d) of Section 40-18-8) or a rollover of gain on the sale of a personal residence (as provided in subsection (e) of Section 40-18-8) may be entered within three years from the date the taxpayer notified the department of the replacement of the property in accordance with subsection (d) or (e) of Section 40-18-8, as the case may be, or of his or her intention not to replace the property.

"f. If a taxpayer has validly elected to have the provisions of subdivision (a) (7) of Section 40-18-6 and subsection (1) of Section 40-18-8 apply to an acquisition of stock before January 1, 1985, any liability of the taxpayer under this title, solely from amendment of its returns to be consistent with that election may be assessed at any time within five years from the date on which the taxpayer filed the amended returns with the department.

"g.1.f. Reporting federal audit changes; time
limitations for assessments. When the Internal Revenue Service
changes the amount of federal income tax or federal estate tax

in any manner owed by the taxpayer, and the change results in an increase in additional income tax or estate tax owed under this title, the department may, at any time the taxpayer shall be required to file an amended return with the department within one year 180 days after the department is notified or otherwise learns date that the change has become becomes final, enter a preliminary assessment for and pay the additional tax and interest due with the amended return. For purposes of this subdivision, an amended return includes an amended income or estate tax return on a form prescribed by the department, along with reasonably detailed documentation to verify the taxpayer's computation of the tax due and identification of the federal changes. The department shall prescribe a form or schedule that a taxpayer, or an affiliated group of taxpayers, may file electronically that complies with the amended return requirement of this subdivision. The department shall be allowed to assess the tax within the time period otherwise allowed by this section. enter a preliminary assessment for any additional tax due as a result of this subdivision by the later of the following periods: "1. Within the time period otherwise allowed by this

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"I. Within the time period otherwise allowed by this section.

"2. If the taxpayer files an amended return as prescribed by and within the time specified in this subdivision, within one year following the date the amended return, as prescribed in this subdivision, was filed.

"3. If the taxpayer fails to file an amended return as prescribed by and within the time specified in this subdivision, within one year following the date the taxpayer actually files such amended return with the department.

"4. If the taxpayer failed to file an amended return as prescribed by and within the time specified in this subdivision, within one year following the date when the department is notified or otherwise learns that the federal change has become final, provided that the taxpayer has not filed an amended return to report the federal changes prior to the department's receipt of such notification.

"Any tax assessed within the <u>appropriate</u> additional one year <u>time</u> period allowed <u>by this subdivision</u> shall be limited to those items changed on the federal income tax return or federal estate tax return that affect the income tax liability or the estate tax liability imposed by this title.

"2. When a federal income tax return or federal estate tax return is changed in any manner after it has been filed with the Internal Revenue Service, other than by an amended return, and the change results in an overpayment of taxes imposed by this title, a petition for refund of the overpayment may be filed within the later of one year after the federal changes become final, or within the time allowed for the filing of a petition for refund as provided in this chapter. The refund shall be limited to those items changed on the federal income tax return or federal estate tax return

that affect the income tax liability or estate tax liability
imposed by this title.

"3.5. For purposes of this subdivision and subsection (c)(2)c., the date that a federal change becomes final is the date on which the taxpayer and the Internal Revenue Service formally agree to the changes, or the date of on which any administrative or judicial order, judgment, or decree from which no further appeal was or may be taken can no longer be appealed due to the lapse of time.

"h.g. The running of the period of limitations provided herein for entering a preliminary assessment shall be suspended for the period that:

- "1. The taxpayer or the assets of the taxpayer are involved in a case under Title 11 of the United States Code, Bankruptcy, and for a period of six months thereafter; or
- "2. The assets of the taxpayer are in the control or custody of a court in any proceeding, and for a period of six months thereafter.

"i.h. The department and the taxpayer may, prior to the expiration of the period for entering a preliminary assessment or the filing of a petition for refund, agree in writing to extend the time provided for entering the assessment or filing the petition in this chapter. The tax may be assessed, or the petition for refund may be filed, at any time prior to the expiration of the period agreed upon. The period agreed upon may be extended by subsequent agreements in

writing made before the expiration of the period previously agreed upon.

"j:i. Additional tax may be assessed by the department within any applicable period allowed above, even though a preliminary or final assessment has been previously entered by the department against the same taxpayer for the same or a portion of the same tax period. No taxpayer, however, shall be subject to unnecessary examination or investigation, and only one inspection of a taxpayer's books and records relating to each type of tax administered by the department shall be made for each taxable year, unless the taxpayer requests otherwise or unless the commissioner after investigation, notifies the taxpayer in writing that an additional inspection is necessary. The commissioner shall promulgate regulations consistent with those followed by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to second inspection of a taxpayer's books and records.

"j. In addition to the time limits otherwise provided in this section, if the department or a self-administered county or municipality has erroneously issued a refund, the department or the self-administered county or municipality shall have two years from the date the erroneous refund was mailed or otherwise transmitted to the recipient to enter a preliminary assessment for the recovery of the erroneously refunded amount, plus interest.

"(3) SERVICE OF PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT UPON TAXPAYER. The preliminary assessment entered by the

department, or a copy thereof, shall be promptly mailed by the department to the taxpayer's last known address by either first class U.S. mail or certified mail with return receipt requested, but at the option of the department, the preliminary assessment may be delivered to the taxpayer by personal delivery or by U.S. mail with delivery confirmation.

"(4) PROCEDURE FOR REVIEW OF DISPUTED PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENTS; ENTRY AND NOTICE OF FINAL ASSESSMENT.

"a. If a taxpayer disagrees with a preliminary assessment as entered by the department, the taxpayer may file a written petition for review with the department within 30 60 days from the date of entry of the preliminary assessment setting out the specific objections to the preliminary assessment. Notwithstanding the time limitations imposed by subsection (c)(2), the petition for review may also request a refund limited to any overpayment of tax with respect to the items changed in the preliminary assessment. If a petition for review is timely filed, or if the department otherwise deems it necessary, the department shall schedule a conference with the taxpayer for the purpose of allowing the taxpayer and the department to present their respective positions, discuss any omissions or errors, and to attempt to agree upon any changes or modifications to their respective positions.

- "b. If a written petition for review:
- 25 "1. Is not timely filed, or

"2. Is properly filed, and upon further review the department determines the preliminary assessment is due to be

upheld in whole or in part, the department may make the assessment final in the amount of tax due as computed by the department, with applicable interest and penalty computed to the date of entry of the final assessment. If upon further review, the department determines that the taxpayer is due a refund for the period or periods involved in the preliminary assessment, the refund shall be granted and paid in accordance with subsection (c) (4).

"c. If a preliminary assessment is not made final by the department within three years from the date of entry, the taxpayer may appeal the preliminary assessment to the Tax Appeals Commission or to the appropriate circuit court as provided by subsection (b) (5) for an appeal of a final assessment. Any preliminary assessment that is outstanding as of October 1, 2011, and that was entered five or more years prior to that date, is void unless the preliminary assessment is made final or the department and the taxpayer agree in writing to extend the time period for entering a final assessment prior to October 1, 2011.

"c.d. The final assessment entered by the department, or a copy thereof, shall promptly upon entry be mailed by the department to the taxpayer's last known address (i) by either first class U.S. mail or certified U.S. mail with return receipt requested in the case of assessments of tax of five hundred dollars (\$500) one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or less or (ii) by certified mail with return receipt requested in the case of assessments of tax of more than five

hundred dollars (\$500) one thousand dollars (\$1,000). In
either case and at the option of the department, the final
assessment, or a copy thereof, may instead be delivered to the
taxpayer by personal delivery or by U.S. mail with delivery
confirmation.

"(5) PROCEDURE FOR APPEAL FROM FINAL ASSESSMENT.

"a. A taxpayer may appeal to the Tax Appeals

Commission from any final assessment entered by the department by filing a notice of appeal with the Administrative Law

Division Tax Appeals Commission and the secretary of the department within 30 60 days from the date of entry of the final assessment, and the appeal, if timely filed, shall proceed as herein provided in Chapter 2B for appeals to the Administrative Law Division Tax Appeals Commission.

"b.1. In lieu of the appeal under paragraph a., at the option of the taxpayer, the taxpayer may appeal from any final assessment entered by the department to the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Alabama, or to the circuit court of the county in which the taxpayer resides or has a principal place of business in Alabama, as appropriate, by filing a notice of appeal within 30 60 days from the date of entry of the final assessment with both the secretary of the department and the clerk of the circuit court in which the appeal is filed.

"2. If the appeal is to circuit court, the taxpayer, also within the 30-day 60-day period allowed for appeal, shall do one of the following:

- 1 "(i) Pay the tax, interest, and any penalty shown on 2 the final assessment.
- "(ii) File a supersedeas bond with the court for in 3 an amount equal to 125 percent of the amount of the tax, interest, and any penalty shown on the final assessment. The 6 supersedeas bond shall be executed by a surety company 7 licensed and authorized to do business in Alabama and shall be conditioned to pay the amount of tax, interest, and any 9 penalties shown on the final assessment, plus applicable interest and any court costs relating to the appeal, payable 11 to the department, or the self-administered county or 12 municipality, if applicable.

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"(iii) File an irrevocable letter of credit with the circuit court in an amount equal to 125 percent of the amount of the tax, interest, and any penalty shown on the final assessment. The irrevocable letter of credit shall be issued by a financial institution designated as a qualified public depository by the Board of Directors of the Security for Alabama Funds Enhancement (SAFE) Program pursuant to Chapter 14A, Title 41. The State of Alabama department, or the self-administered county or municipality, if applicable, shall be named the beneficiary of the irrevocable letter of credit. The irrevocable letter of credit shall be conditioned to pay the assessment plus applicable interest and any court costs relating to the appeal. The taxpayer may not issue an irrevocable letter of credit as to a final assessment entered against the same taxpayer.

"(iv) File a pledge or collateral assignment of securities with the circuit court that constitute eligible collateral under Chapter 14A, Title 41, in an amount equal to 200 percent of the amount of the tax, interest, and penalty shown on the final assessment. The pledge or collateral assignment shall be in favor of the department, or the self-administered county or municipality, if applicable, and conditioned to pay the assessment plus applicable interest and any court costs relating to the appeal.

- "(v) Show to the satisfaction of the clerk of the circuit court to which the appeal is taken that the taxpayer has a net worth, on the basis of fair market value, of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or less, including his or her homestead.
- "3. A taxpayer may appeal a final assessment to either the Administrative Law Division Tax Appeals Commission or to circuit court as provided herein, even though the taxpayer has paid the tax in issue prior to taking the appeal.

"c.1. The filing of the notice of appeal with the Administrative Law Division Tax Appeals Commission and the secretary of the department or, in the case of appeals to the circuit court, the filing of the notice of appeal with both the secretary of the department and the clerk of the circuit court in which the appeal is filed and also the payment of the assessment in full and applicable interest or the filing of a supersedeas bond, an irrevocable letter of credit, or a pledge or collateral assignment of securities as provided herein, are

jurisdictional. Except as set forth in subparagraph 2., if

such prerequisites are not satisfied within the time provided

for appeal, the appeal shall be dismissed for lack of

jurisdiction.

- "2. Notwithstanding subparagraph 1., should the circuit court determine that the taxpayer has not satisfied the requirements of subparagraph b.2., the circuit court shall order that the taxpayer satisfy such requirements. The taxpayer may satisfy such requirements at any time within 30 days after service of the court order. No order of dismissal for lack of jurisdiction shall be entered within 30 days after service of the court order, and no order of dismissal shall thereafter be entered if such requirement is satisfied within such 30-day period.
  - "3. On appeal to the circuit court or to the Administrative Law Division Tax Appeals Commission, the final assessment shall be prima facie correct, and the burden of proof shall be on the taxpayer to prove the assessment is incorrect.
  - "d.1. The Administrative Law Division Tax Appeals

    Commission, circuit court, or the appellate court on appeal

    may increase or decrease the assessment to reflect the correct
    amount due.
  - "2. If a final assessment is reduced on appeal, any overpayment of tax paid by the taxpayer shall immediately be refunded to the taxpayer by the state, county, municipality, or other entity to which the overpayment was distributed.

- "3. No court shall have the power to enjoin the collection of any taxes due on an assessment so appealed or to suspend the payment thereof.
  - "(c) Procedure governing petitions for refund; appeals therefrom.

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- "(1) PETITION FOR REFUND ALLOWED, GENERALLY. Any taxpayer may file a petition for refund with the department for any overpayment of tax or other amount erroneously paid to the department or concerning any refund which the department is required to administer. If a final assessment for the tax has been entered by the department, a petition for refund of all or a portion of the tax may be filed only if the final assessment plus applicable interest has been paid in full prior to or with the filing of the petition for refund. The department may also issue automatic refunds pursuant to Section 40-29-71. In the case of a petition for refund of sales or use taxes pursuant to Chapter 23, public utilities taxes pursuant to Chapter 21, and any transient occupancy tax pursuant to Chapter 26, the petition shall be filed jointly by the taxpayer who collected and paid over the tax to the department and the consumer/purchaser who paid the tax to the taxpayer. A direct petition may be filed by the taxpayer if the taxpayer never collected the tax from the consumer/purchaser, or if the tax has been credited or repaid to the consumer/purchaser by the taxpayer.
  - "(2) TIME LIMITATION FOR FILING PETITION FOR REFUND;
    AUTOMATIC REFUND.

"a. Generally. A petition for refund shall be filed with the department or an automatic refund issued pursuant to Section 40-29-71, or a credit allowed, within (i) three years from the date that the return was filed, or (ii) two years from the date of payment of the tax, whichever is later, period expires last or, if no return was timely filed, two years from the date of payment of the tax if an individual income tax return required by Section 40-18-27 is not timely filed for a particular year, a petition for refund of individual income tax paid by withholding or estimated payment with respect to that year shall be filed, or a credit allowed, within three years from the original due date of the return.

For purposes of this paragraph, taxes paid through withholding or by estimated payment shall be deemed paid on the original due date of the return.

"b. Net operating loss carryback. In lieu of the periods provided in paragraph a., in the case of a net operating loss carryback, the period for filing a petition for refund, the department making an automatic refund or allowing a credit shall be the period prescribed in 26 U.S.C. Section §6511(d)(2) for the claiming of a credit or refund.

"c. Federal audit changes. When a federal income tax return or federal estate tax return is changed after it has been filed with the Internal Revenue Service, other than by an amended return, and the change results in an overpayment of income tax or estate tax imposed by this title, a petition for refund of the overpayment must be filed within the later of

one year after the federal changes become final or the time otherwise allowed for the filing of a petition for refund as provided in this chapter. The refund shall be limited to the tax overpaid as a result of those items changed on the federal income tax return or federal estate tax return that affect the income tax liability or estate tax liability imposed by this title. For purposes of this subdivision, the date that a federal change becomes final shall be determined as provided in Section 40-2A-7(b)(2)f.5.

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"(3) DEPARTMENT REQUIRED TO GRANT OR DENY REFUNDS; REVIEW OF REFUND CLAIM; TIME LIMITATIONS. The department shall either grant or deny a petition for refund within six months from the date the petition is filed, unless the period is extended by written agreement of the taxpayer and the department. Upon review, the department may consider all facts and issues relevant to the items changed or adjustments at issue in the taxpayer's petition for refund and may thereafter increase or decrease the requested refund. Alternatively, if the department determines that additional tax is due as a result of the petition for refund, it may enter a preliminary assessment limited to the tax due on those items changed in the petition for refund, so long as such preliminary assessment is entered within six months from the date the petition for refund is filed, or within the time limits otherwise provided in subdivision (b) (2) whichever period expires last. The taxpayer and his or her authorized representative, if applicable, shall be notified of the

department's decision concerning the petition for refund by

either first class United States U.S. mail, or by certified

U.S. mail, return receipt requested, or by U.S. mail with

delivery confirmation, sent to the taxpayer's or the

authorized representative's last known address. If the

department fails to grant a refund within the time provided

herein, the petition for refund shall be deemed to be denied.

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"(4) PROCEDURES IF REFUNDS GRANTED; CREDIT OF REFUND; PAYMENT OF OTHER TAXES; PAYMENT OF INTEREST. If a petition is granted in whole or in part, or the department or, the Administrative Law Division Tax Appeals Commission, or a court otherwise determines that a refund is due, the overpayment shall be refunded to the taxpayer by the state, county, municipality, or other entity to which the overpayment was distributed. If the department determines that a refund is due, the amount of the overpayment plus accrued interest may first be credited by the department against any outstanding final tax liabilities due and owing by the taxpayer to the department tax due as reported by a taxpayer on a return, any outstanding tax liability resulting from a final assessment from which an appeal can no longer be taken, or any outstanding tax liability that has been affirmed on appeal by the Tax Appeals Commission or by a circuit or appellate court in Alabama and from which no further appeal can be taken, and the balance of any overpayment shall, subject to the setoff provisions of Article 3 of Chapter 18, be refunded to the taxpayer. If any refund or part thereof is credited to any

other tax by the department, the department shall provide a written detailed statement to the taxpayer showing the amount of overpayment, the amount credited for payment to other taxes, and the amount refunded.

"(5) PROCEDURES IF REFUND DENIED; APPEAL.

"a. A taxpayer may appeal from the denial in whole or in part of a petition for refund by filing a notice of appeal with the Administrative Law Division Tax Appeals

Commission within two years from the date the petition is denied, and the appeal, if. If timely filed, the appeal shall proceed as hereinafter provided in Chapter 2B for appeals to the Administrative Law Division Tax Appeals Commission. On appeal, the Tax Appeals Commission may consider all arguments or issues relevant to a taxpayer's petition for refund concerning the type of tax and the tax period or periods involved and may thereafter increase or decrease the refund due to the taxpayer for the tax period or periods involved.

"b. In lieu of appealing to the Administrative Law Division Tax Appeals Commission, the taxpayer may appeal from the denial in whole or in part of a petition for refund by filing a notice of appeal with the Circuit Court in Montgomery County, Alabama, or the circuit court of the county in which the taxpayer resides or has a principal place of business in Alabama, as appropriate, by filing the notice of appeal within two years from the date the petition is denied. The circuit court shall hear the appeal according to its own rules and procedures and shall determine the correct amount of refund

due, if any. On appeal, the circuit court may consider all
arguments or issues relevant to a taxpayer's petition for
refund concerning the type of tax and the tax period or
periods involved and may thereafter increase or decrease the
refund due to the taxpayer for the tax period or periods
involved.

"c. If an appeal is not filed with the Administrative Law Division Tax Appeals Commission or the appropriate circuit court within two years of the date the petition is denied, then the appeal shall be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

"(d) The Department of Revenue shall revise existing regulations or administrative guidance, or issue new regulations or administrative guidance, as appropriate, in conformance with this section.

"(e) This The amendments made to this section by Act 2007-504 shall apply to all appeals filed after June 15, 2007. Notwithstanding the prior sentence, in any appeal to a circuit court which is was pending on June 15, 2007, and in which a supersedeas bond was filed pursuant to, and in compliance with, the requirements of this section, for double the amount of the tax, interest, and any penalty shown on the final assessment, or for double the amount of the final order of the administrative law judge, such bond may be reduced to 125 percent of such amount shown on the final assessment or in the final order of the administrative law judge.

"\$40-2A-8.

1 "(a) The department shall notify a taxpayer in 2 writing of any act or proposed act or refusal to act concerning the denial or revocation of a license, permit, or 3 certificate of title concerning which the taxpayer has any interest. The notice must be mailed by either first-class U.S. 5 mail or certified U.S. mail or U.S. mail with delivery 6 7 confirmation to the taxpayer's last known address, or to the last known address of the taxpayer's authorized 8 representative, if applicable. Any taxpayer aggrieved by any 9 10 act or proposed act or refusal to act by the department shall be entitled to file a notice of appeal from such act or 11 12 proposed act or refusal to act with the administrative law 13 division Tax Appeals Commission. Such notice of appeal must be 14 filed within 30 60 days of the date notice of such act or 15 refusal to act is mailed to the taxpayer, and such appeal, if timely filed, shall proceed as herein provided for appeals to 16 17 the administrative law division. Tax Appeals Commission. Any taxpayer aggrieved by any act, proposed act, or refusal to act 18 by the department, who is not issued written notice by the 19 department of his or her right to appeal, shall have 60 days 20 from actual notice of such act, proposed act, or refusal to 21 22 act in which to appeal to the Tax Appeals Commission. The burden shall be on the taxpayer in such cases to prove that 23 24 the appeal was filed within 60 days of actual notice. If any 25 matter is timely appealed to the Tax Appeals Commission pursuant to this section, the commission, in its discretion, 26 27 may remand or refer the matter to the department or the

department's Taxpayer Advocate for review before proceeding
with the appeal.

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"(b) A taxpayer may elect to file a notice of appeal with the Tax Appeals Commission regarding a notice of proposed adjustment issued by the department affecting the taxpayer's net operating loss deductions or carryovers for purposes of the taxes imposed by Chapters 16 and 18 of this title. Such notice of appeal shall be filed within the time period prescribed in subsection (a), and the Tax Appeals Commission shall have jurisdiction to determine the amount of the taxpayer's net operating loss deductions or carryovers for the tax periods in question.

"(b)(c) The department may proceed with the intended action if no appeal is filed by the taxpayer with the administrative law division Tax Appeals Commission within 30 days of the mailing of the notice by the department to the taxpayer. the time allowed under subsection (a). If a designated agent has failed to provide the department with a bond and any qualifying license as provided in Section 32-8-34, the revocation of designated agent status by the department shall be effective immediately upon electronic notice through the system the designated agent uses to process applications for certificates of title or receipt of written notice of revocation, whether by U.S. mail or hand delivery. Otherwise, the revocation of a designated agent status shall be effective after the time for appeal under this section has expired. The revocation of any motor vehicle certificate of

title or license by the department shall not be final until either the titled owner and lien holder, if any, consent to the revocation or the time for filing an appeal to the Tax Appeals Commission has expired. The department may obtain an injunction in the appropriate circuit court at any time enjoining a licensee or designated agent from continuing to operate under a disputed license or designated agent authority, if the continued operation may cause substantial loss of revenue, would cause substantial harm to the state or public, or for such other good reason as determined by the circuit court. The department may suspend the designated agent's access to process new applications for certificate of title until such time as any outstanding title applications not properly filed by the designated agent are properly filed with the department.

"(c)(d) This section shall not apply to the procedures governing assessments and refunds which are otherwise provided for by this chapter, or to intradepartmental personnel actions or any matter which is the subject of any action then pending in state or federal court, or to the collection of any liability due the department.

"(d)(e) A taxpayer may appeal any matter governed by this section to the circuit court only after exhausting his the appeal rights provided under this section. Any appeal to the circuit court must be from a final or other appealable order issued by the administrative law judge Tax Appeals Commission.

"\$40-2A-10.

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"(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, it shall be unlawful for any person to print, publish, use, or divulge, without the written permission or approval of the taxpayer, the return of any taxpayer or any part of the return, or any information secured in arriving at the amount of tax or value reported, for any purpose other than the proper administration of any matter administered by the department, a county, or a municipality, or upon order of any court or the Tax Appeals Commission, or as otherwise allowed in this section. Statistical information pertaining to taxes may be disclosed at the discretion of the commissioner or his or her delegate to the legislative or executive branch of the state. Upon request, the commissioner or his or her delegate may make written disclosure as to the status of compliance of entities subject to the requirements contained in Chapter 14, prior to its repeal, and Chapter 14A, as applicable. A conditional good standing certificate shall be issued to a requesting person with respect to a business entity if the entity has filed all state tax returns required under Chapter 14, prior to its repeal, and Chapter 14A, as applicable, and paid the taxes shown as payable in accordance with due on those returns. Any person found guilty of violating this section shall, for each act of disclosure, have committed a Class A misdemeanor. Additionally, to the extent provided in 26 U.S.C. § 7213A, it shall be unlawful for any state employee willfully to inspect, except as authorized in 26 U.S.C. §

1 6103, any federal tax return or federal tax return information 2 acquired by the employee or another person under a provision 3 of 26 U.S.C. § 6103 referred to in 26 U.S.C. § 7213(a)(2).

"(b) This section shall not apply to returns filed and information secured under laws of the state (1) governing the registration and titling of motor vehicles, (2) levying or imposing excise taxes or inspection fees upon the sale of, use, and other disposition of gasoline and other petroleum products, (3) governing the licensing of motor vehicle dealers, reconditioners, rebuilders, wholesalers, and automotive dismantlers and parts recyclers, (4) governing the privilege licenses as provided in Chapter 12, other than Article 4, of this title or (5) governing the issuance or affixing of tobacco stamps required under Chapter 25.

"(c) This section shall not apply to the disclosure of the amount of local privilege license or franchise fees paid to counties and municipalities by any taxpayer possessing a franchise (whether or not exclusive) granted by the respective county or municipality. However, any information other than the amount of license or franchise fees paid, including returns or parts thereof or documents filed with or secured by any municipality or county or their authorized agent and relating to local privilege licenses and franchises shall remain confidential information subject to subsection (a).

"(d) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (m) of Section 40-2A-9, the orders of the administrative law judge

and all evidence, pleadings, and any other information offered

or submitted in any appeal before the Administrative Law

Division are not Sections 40-2B-9 and 40-2B-11, all evidence

or other information filed with or introduced as evidence in a

Tax Appeals Commission appeal shall not be subject to this

section.

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"(e) The commissioner shall promulgate reasonable regulations permitting and governing the exchange of tax returns, information, records, and other documents secured by the department, with tax officers of other agencies of the state, municipal, and county government agencies in the state, federal government agencies, any association of state government tax agencies, any state government tax agencies of other states, and any foreign government tax agencies. However, (1) any tax returns, information, records, or other documents remain subject to the confidentiality provisions set forth in subsection (a); (2) the department may charge a reasonable fee for providing information or documents for the benefit of self-administered counties and municipalities; (3) self-administered counties and municipalities may charge a reasonable fee for providing information or documents for the benefit of the department; and (4) any exchange shall be for one or more of the following purposes:

"a. Collecting taxes due.

"b. Ascertaining the amount of taxes due from any person.

"c. Determining whether a person is liable for, or whether there is probable cause for believing a person might be liable for, the payment of any tax to a federal, state, county, municipal, or foreign government agency.

"(f) (1) Nothing herein shall prohibit the use of tax returns or tax information by the department or county tax collecting officials in the proper administration of any matter administered by the department or county tax collecting officials. The department, a municipality, or county tax official may also divulge to a purchaser, prospective purchaser, as defined pursuant to the regulations of the department, or successor of a business or stock of goods the outstanding sales, use, or rental tax liability of the seller for which the purchaser, prospective purchaser, as defined pursuant to the regulations of the department, or successor may be liable pursuant to Section Sections 40-23-25, 40-23-82, or and 40-12-224. This section shall not preclude the inspection of returns by federal or foreign state agents pursuant to Section 40-18-53.

"(2) Upon a request by the State Treasurer, the commissioner may provide the State Treasurer with the names and addresses of those persons entitled to property acquired by the state under Article 2A of Chapter 12 of Title 35, the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act of 2004, as amended from time to time. The information shall be used by the State Treasurer solely for the purpose of administering

the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act of 2004, as amended from time to time.

- "(g) Nothing herein shall prohibit the exchange of information between and among county or municipal governments, provided that any exchange shall be subject to the same restrictions and criminal penalties imposed on the department and its personnel as described in this section.
- "(h) In no event shall any damages, attorney fees, or court costs be assessed against the state, a county, or a municipal government under this section, nor shall any damages, attorney fees, or court costs be assessed against elected officials, officers, or employees of a state, county, or municipal government.

"\$40-2A-11.

"(a) Failure to timely file return certain returns. If Except as provided below, if a taxpayer fails to file any return required to be filed with the department on or before the date prescribed therefor, determined with regard to any extension of time for filing, there shall be assessed as a penalty the greater of an amount equal to 10 percent of any additional the correct amount of tax required to be paid with the return or fifty dollars (\$50). If the taxpayer is not required to pay any additional tax due with the return, the penalty imposed by this subsection shall not be assessed unless the department has first provided 30 days' written notice to the taxpayer, at the last known address of the taxpayer, that the return has not been filed and the taxpayer

fails or refuses to file the delinquent return within that

time period. This subsection shall not apply to any individual

income tax return or amended return filed with the department

if the taxpayer claims thereon and is due a refund of income

tax.

"(b) Failure to timely pay tax.

"(1) If a taxpayer fails to pay to the department the amount of tax shown as due on a return required to be filed on or before the date prescribed for payment of the tax, determined with regard to any extension of time for payment, there shall be added as a penalty one percent of the <a href="net">net</a>
amount of the tax due if the failure to pay is for not more than one month, with an additional one percent for each additional month or fraction thereof during which failure to pay continues, not exceeding 25 percent in the aggregate. In lieu of the penalty provided in the immediately preceding sentence, for any tax for which a monthly or quarterly return is required, or for which no return is required, the department shall add a failure to timely pay penalty of 10 percent of the unpaid amount shown as tax due on the return or the amount stated in the notice and demand.

"(2) If a taxpayer fails to pay to the department any amount in respect of any tax required to be shown on any return, which is not so shown, within 30 calendar days from the date of the first written notice and demand therefore, there shall be added as a penalty one percent of the net amount of the tax due if the failure to pay is for not more

than one month, with an additional one percent for each additional month or fraction thereof during which failure to pay continues, not exceeding 25 percent in the aggregate. In lieu of the penalty provided in the immediately preceding sentence, for any tax for which a monthly or quarterly return is required, or for which no return is required, the department shall add a failure to timely pay penalty of 10 percent of the unpaid amount stated in the notice and demand unless payment is received within 30 calendar days from the date of the first written notice and demand.

"(3) This subsection shall not apply to any failure to pay any estimated tax required to be paid by Sections 40-18-80 and 40-18-80.1.

"(c) Underpayment due to negligence or substantial understatement. If any part of If this subsection applies to any portion of an underpayment of tax required to be shown on a return, there shall be added to the tax an amount equal to 20 percent of the portion of the underpayment to which this subsection applies. This subsection shall apply to the portion of any underpayment of tax is due to negligence or disregard of rules or regulations, there shall be added to the tax an amount equal to five percent of that part of the tax attributable to negligence or disregard of rules or regulations. which is attributable to one or more of the following:

"(1) Negligence or disregard of rules or regulations. For purposes of this subsection subdivision, the

term "negligence" includes any failure to make a reasonable

attempt to comply with Title 40 this title or other statutes

administered by the department, and the term "disregard"

includes any careless, reckless, or intentional disregard of

valid rules and regulations.

"(2) Any substantial understatement of tax. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "understatement" means the excess of the amount of tax required to be shown on the return for the tax period, over the amount of tax which is actually shown as due on the return, provided that the amount of understatement of tax shall be reduced by the portion of the understatement which is attributable to any item if the relevant facts affecting the item's tax treatment are adequately disclosed in the return or in a statement attached to the return and there is a reasonable basis for the tax treatment of such item. The term "substantial understatement" means the amount of understatement of tax that exceeds the greater of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or 20 percent of the tax required to be shown on the return for the tax period.

"(d) Underpayment due to fraud. If any part of any underpayment of tax required to be shown on a return is due to fraud, there shall be added to the tax an amount equal to 50 75 percent of that portion of the underpayment which is attributable to fraud.

"For purposes of this section, the term "fraud" shall have the same meaning as ascribed to the term under 26 U.S.C. Section §6663, as in effect from time to time, except

that the reference therein to the secretary shall instead mean
the commissioner.

- "(e) Frivolous return penalty. If a taxpayer files a "frivolous return," as that term is used in 26 U.S.C. Section § 6702, that taxpayer may be liable for a penalty of up to two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- "(f) Frivolous appeal penalty. If any appeal to the administrative law division Tax Appeals Commission or circuit court is determined to be frivolous or primarily for the purpose of delay or to impede collection of any tax, a penalty of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) one thousand dollars

  (\$1,000) or, at the discretion of the Tax Appeals Commission or circuit judge, up to 25 percent of the tax in question, whichever is greater, shall be assessed in addition to any tax due.

"(q) Failure to file partnership or Alabama S
corporation returns. If a pass-through entity, as defined in
Section 40-18-24.2, or an Alabama S corporation, as defined in
Section 40-18-160(b)(1), fails to file the applicable
information return required by Section 40-18-28 or 40-18-39
for any taxable year within the time prescribed therefor, the
pass-through entity or corporation shall be liable for a
penalty equal to the product of fifty dollars (\$50) multiplied
by the number of members of the pass-through entity or
shareholders of the Alabama S corporation, whichever is
applicable, for each month, or fraction thereof, during which
such failure continues, but not to exceed 12 months.

"(h) Failure to pay by electronic funds transfer. If

a taxpayer fails to timely pay a tax by means of electronic

funds transfer as required by Section 41-1-20 there may be

assessed a penalty equal to the greater of one hundred dollars

(\$100) or five percent of the required payment.

"(g)(i) Penalties not exclusive. The penalties provided in this section for failure to timely file a return, failure to timely pay tax, filing a frivolous return, filing a frivolous appeal, or underpayment of tax due to either negligence or a substantial understatement may be asserted against the same taxpayer for the same tax period. If the fraud penalty is asserted, however, no other penalties shall be asserted.

"(h)(j) Waiver of penalties. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no penalty under this title or Section 10-2B-15.02 shall be assessed, if reasonable cause exists; or if a penalty has been assessed, it shall be waived upon a determination of reasonable cause. Reasonable cause shall include, but not be limited to, those instances in which the taxpayer has acted in good faith. The burden of proving reasonable cause shall be on the taxpayer.

"(i)(k) Discount sustained for just causes

reasonable cause. All other provisions of tax laws

notwithstanding, either the Commissioner of the Department of

Revenue commissioner or the taxpayer advocate of the

department, upon review of the circumstances involved, may

authorize the continuance or reinstatement of a

statute-allowable an otherwise allowable discount for timely

payment or filing when timely payment is made, but or filing

is was delayed for just causes reasonable cause.

"(j)(1) Penalty and interest assessed as tax. All penalties and interest administered by the department shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as taxes.

" $\frac{(k)}{(m)}$  Penalty not to apply to registration and titling of motor vehicles. The penalties provided herein shall not apply to the registration or titling of motor vehicles.

"\$40-18-27.

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"(a) Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 1997, every taxpayer having an adjusted gross income for the taxable year of more than one thousand eight hundred seventy-five dollars (\$1,875) if single or if married and not living with spouse, and of more than three thousand seven hundred fifty dollars (\$3,750) if married and living with spouse, shall each year file with the Department of Revenue a return stating specifically the items of gross income, the deductions and credits allowed by this chapter, the place of residence, and post office address. If a husband and wife living together have an adjusted gross income of more than three thousand seven hundred fifty dollars (\$3,750), each shall file a return unless the income of each is included in a single joint return. If the taxpayer is unable to file a return, the return shall be filed by a duly authorized agent, a guardian, or other person charged with the care of the person or property of the taxpayer.

"(b) A taxpayer other than a resident shall not be entitled to the deductions authorized by Sections 40-18-15 and 40-18-15.2 unless the taxpayer files a complete return showing the gross income of the taxpayer both from within and outside the state. Included on every income tax return shall be the name, and address, and social security number of the person who prepared the return. The taxpayer shall be held liable for any statement made by an agent of the taxpayer with reference to any information required by law to be furnished in connection with that tax return.

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"(c) Returns filed on the basis of the calendar year shall be filed on or before April 15 following the close of the calendar year. Returns filed on the basis of a fiscal year shall be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year. The department may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns, under rules and regulations as it shall prescribe. Except in the case of taxpayers who are abroad, no extension shall be for more than six months. If the taxpayer has requested an extension of time for the filing of a return, the period during which the return will be considered timely filed shall not expire until 10 days after the Department of Revenue mails to the taxpayer a rejection of the request for an extension of time for filing the return. The return must be signed or otherwise validated by both the taxpayer(s) and, if applicable, the tax return preparer under rules or regulations of the Department of Revenue and must contain a printed

declaration that the return is filed under the penalties of perjury.

- "(d) Every individual who willfully files and signs or otherwise validates under rules or regulations of the Department of Revenue a return which the individual does not believe to be true and correct as to every material particular shall be guilty of perjury and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one, nor more than five years.
  - "(e) In the event a husband and wife file a joint return, the husband and wife shall be jointly and severally liable for the income tax shown on the return or as may be determined by the Department of Revenue to be due by them to the State of Alabama. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an innocent spouse a husband or wife shall be relieved of certain liabilities to the same extent and in the same manner as granted allowed by the Internal Revenue Code for federal income tax purposes, including 26 U.S.C. §§ 6015(b), 6015(c), and 6015(f), as amended from time to time."

Section 5. All laws or parts of laws which conflict with this act are repealed; and Section 40-2A-9, Code of Alabama 1975, is specifically repealed.

Section 6. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, that declaration shall not affect the part which remains.

1 Section 7. It is the intent of the Legislature that 2 the existence, authority, and powers of the Administrative Law Division of the Department of Revenue shall remain in full 3 force and effect until the Tax Appeals Commission created herein becomes fully operational on October 1, 2011, and that 5 6 all appeals filed pursuant to Sections 40-2A-7 and 40-2A-8 7 shall continue to be filed with and handled by the Administrative Law Division until that date. To that end, the 8 repeal of Section 40-2A-9, and those portions of other 9 10 sections of Titles 11 and 40 relating to the powers, authority, and duties of the Administrative Law Division and 11 12 the administrative law judge, and the right of a taxpayer to 13 appeal to the Administrative Law Division, shall not become effective until October 1, 2011. Notwithstanding the 14 foregoing, the Tax Appeals Commission shall not have 15 jurisdiction over any appeals regarding taxes levied by or on 16 17 behalf of a self-administered county or municipality until October 1, 2012. The amendments to Section 40-2A-7 (b) (2) f., 18 Code of Alabama 1975, relating to amended returns due to 19 federal audit changes, and Section 40-2A-11, Code of Alabama 20 21 1975, relating to civil penalties, by this act shall only 22 apply to tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012. 23 Section 8. This act shall become effective upon its 24 passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise 25 becoming law.