- 1 HB105
- 2 158433-8
- 3 By Representatives DeMarco and Hubbard (M)
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 14-JAN-14
- 6 PFD: 01/03/2014

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2 ENROLLED, An Act,

To create an independent executive branch agency, the Alabama Tax Tribunal; to replace the Administrative Law Division with the tribunal and Administrative Law Judge within the Department of Revenue for hearing appeals of tax matters and other matters of the Department of Revenue as well as certain participating self-administered counties and cities; to provide for a judge or judges of the tribunal and for the functions of the tribunal; and for such purposes to amend Sections 40-2A-3, 40-2A-4, 40-2A-5, 40-2A-7, 40-2A-8, and 40-18-27, Code of Alabama 1975; repeal Section 40-2A-9, Code of Alabama 1975; and add a new Chapter 2B to Title 40, Code of Alabama 1975, providing for the creation and operation of the Alabama Tax Tribunal.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. To increase public confidence in the fairness of the state tax system, the state shall provide an independent agency to be known as the Alabama Tax Tribunal to hear appeals of tax and other matters administered by the Department of Revenue and certain self-administered counties and municipalities that choose to participate with the Alabama Tax Tribunal to hear appeals of taxes levied by or on behalf of self-administered counties or municipalities. Any judge of the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall have the requisite knowledge

1	and experience to hear and resolve disputes between taxpayers
2	and the Department of Revenue or taxpayers and any
3	self-administered county or municipality that has elected to
4	participate with the Alabama Tax Tribunal. Such hearing shall
5	take place only after the taxpayer has had a full opportunity
6	to settle any matter with the Department of Revenue or with a
7	self-administered county or municipality. There shall be no
8	requirement of the payment of the amounts in issue or the
9	posting of a bond. This independent Alabama Tax Tribunal shall
10	exist within the executive branch of the government.
11	Section 2. This act shall be known as the "Taxpayer
12	Fairness Act."
13	Section 3. Sections 40-2A-3, 40-2A-4, 40-2A-5,
14	40-2A-7, 40-2A-8, and 40-18-27, Code of Alabama 1975, are
15	amended to read as follows:
16	"§40-2A-3.
17	"For the purposes of this chapter and chapter 2B,
18	the following terms shall have the following meanings:
19	"(1) ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE. The chief
20	administrative law judge of the department, or any other
21	individual acting in that capacity as appointed by the
22	commissioner.
23	"(2) ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION. The administrative
24	law division of the department.

1	"(1) ASSOCIATE ALABAMA TAX TRIBUNAL JUDGE. An
2	associate judge as defined in Section 40-2B-1.
3	" $\frac{(3)}{(2)}$ AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE. Any individual,
4	including, but not limited to, an attorney or certified public
5	accountant with written authority or power of attorney to
6	represent a taxpayer before the department or the Alabama Tax
7	Tribunal; provided however, that nothing herein shall be
8	construed as entitling any such individual who is not a
9	licensed attorney to engage in the practice of law.
10	"(3) CHIEF ALABAMA TAX TRIBUNAL JUDGE or CHIEF
11	JUDGE. The chief judge as defined in Section 40-2B-1.
12	"(4) COMMISSIONER. The commissioner of the
13	department or his or her delegate.
14	"(5) COMPTROLLER. The Comptroller of the State of
15	Alabama.
16	"(6) DELEGATE. When used with reference to the
17	commissioner means any officer or employee of the department
18	duly authorized by the commissioner, directly or indirectly,
19	by one or more redelegations of authority, to perform the
20	function described in the context.
21	"(7) DEPARTMENT or DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE. The
22	Alabama Department of Revenue.
23	"(8) GROSS RECEIPTS TAX IN THE NATURE OF A SALES
24	TAX. A privilege or license tax, imposed by a municipality or
25	county, measured by gross receipts or gross proceeds of sale

1	and which: (i) was in effect on or before February 25, 1997,
2	or is an amendment to a tax which was in effect on that date,
3	(ii) is levied against those selling tangible personal
4	property at retail, those operating places of amusement or
5	entertainment, those making street deliveries, and those
6	leasing or renting tangible personal property; and (iii) is
7	due and payable to a county or municipality monthly or
8	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 or under 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, corporation, or other entity of any kind.

1	"(14) PETITION FOR REFUND. Any written request for a
2	refund of any tax previously paid, including in the form of an
3	amended return. Unless otherwise provided by law, the request
4	shall include sufficient information to identify the type and
5	amount of tax overpaid, the taxpayer, the period included, and
6	the reasons for the refund.

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- "(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 preliminary assessment.
- "(16) PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT. The preliminary notice of value or underpayment of any tax administered by the department.
 - "(17) PRIVATE 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.

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- "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, court cost, or penalty owed to the municipality or group of 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

HB105

1	taxes or other local municipal or county taxes levied or
2	authorized to be levied by a general or local act, or
3	contracts out all or part of that function to a private
4	auditing or collecting firm. The term does not include any of
5	the following:

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"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)	ALABAMA	TAX	TRIBUNA	L. The	Alabama	Tax	Tribunal
as described in	n Title 4	0, C1	hapter 2	B.			

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"(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.

1	"\$40-2A-4.
2	"(a) Rights of the taxpayer.
3	"(1) For purposes of this section, the term
4	"taxpayer" shall only mean a taxpayer whose books and records
5	are subject to examination by the department, and shall not
6	include any taxpayer regarding taxes collected or examined by
7	a self-administered county or municipality.
8	"(1) For purposes of subsections (a), (c), and (d),
9	the term "department" shall include the Department of Revenue,
10	a self-administered county or municipality, or a private
11	examining or collecting firm, depending on whether the
12	Department of Revenue, a self-administered county or
13	municipality, or private examining or collecting firm is
14	conducting the examination of the taxpayer.
15	"(2) At or before the commencement of an examination
16	of the books and records of a taxpayer, the department shall
17	provide to the taxpayer the current version of Publication 1A.
18	Publication 1A shall provide, in simple and non-technical
19	terms, a statement of the taxpayer's rights. Those rights
20	include the right to be represented during an examination, an
21	explanation of their appeal rights, and the right to know the
22	criteria and procedures used to select taxpayers for an
23	examination.

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

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

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- "b. A written description of the method by which the taxpayer may request an administrative review of the preliminary assessment.
- "(4) At or before 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal or to circuit court.
- "(5) 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.
- "(6) At all stages of an examination or the administrative review of the examination, and in any appeal to the Alabama Tax Tribunal, a taxpayer is entitled to be

assisted or represented, at his own expense, by an authorized representative. The department shall prescribe a form by which the taxpayer may designate 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, the department or the Alabama Tax Tribunal may accept such other evidence that a person is the authorized representative of a taxpayer as it considers appropriate. This provision shall not be construed as authorizing the practice of law before the department, Alabama Tax Tribunal, or any court in this state by a person who is not a licensed attorney.

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"(7) 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.

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- "(8) 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, or other matters complained of by a taxpayer or other affected party. 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.

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

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"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 Alabama Tax Tribunal, the taxpayer advocate shall review a final order issued by the Alabama Tax Tribunal that was not appealed pursuant to Section 40-2B-1, 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-1, and may propose relief as the taxpayer advocate deems appropriate and approved by the commissioner or the assistant commissioner.

" 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.

" $\underline{\text{e-f.}}$ 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 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.

1	"(2) The department shall maintain a continuing
2	education program to train employees of the department and to
3	provide them with a current knowledge of state and applicable
4	federal tax laws.
5	"(3) In addition to any other information provided
6	by law, the commissioner shall include in the department's
7	annual report information about the number or kind of audits
8	or assessments conducted in the year covered by the report.
9	"(4) The department shall not use the amounts of
10	taxes assessed by an employee of the department as:
11	"a. The basis of a production quota system for
12	employees; or
13	"b. The basis for evaluating an employee's
14	performance.
15	"(5) The department shall establish procedures for
16	monitoring the performance of department employees which may
17	include the use of evaluations obtained from taxpayers.
18	"(6) INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS.
19	"a. The commissioner is authorized to enter into
20	written agreements to allow any taxpayer to pay any tax in
21	installment payments if the commissioner determines that such
22	agreement will facilitate collection of such tax.
23	Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, such agreements shall
24	be entered into only regarding a tax that has been finally
25	assessed by the department and not appealed, and such

HB105

1	agreements shall not extend for a period exceeding 12 months,
2	provided, that any such agreement may be renewed at the
3	discretion of the commissioner for succeeding periods not to
4	exceed 12 months. The commissioner shall only be authorized to
5	enter such an agreement with regard to a tax administered or
6	collected by the department.
7	"b. The commissioner may terminate, alter, or modify
8	any agreement entered into hereunder if:
9	"1. Information provided by the taxpayer to the
10	commissioner prior to the date of such agreement was
11	inaccurate or incomplete;
12	"2. The taxpayer fails to pay any installment at the
13	time such installment payment is due under such agreement;
14	"3. The taxpayer fails to pay any other tax
15	liability due the department at the time such liability is
16	due, unless the taxpayer has appealed such other liability
17	pursuant to the terms of this chapter;
18	"4. The financial condition of the taxpayer has
19	significantly changed;
20	"5. The taxpayer fails to provide a financial
21	condition update as requested by the commissioner; or
22	"6. The commissioner believes that collection of any
23	tax to which an agreement under this provision relates is in
24	jeopardy.

1	"c. The commissioner shall have sole authority or
2	discretion to enter into or amend, modify, or terminate any
3	installment payment agreement provided for herein. The
4	commissioner shall promulgate regulations necessary for the
5	implementation of this provision.

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- "d. Any self-administered county or municipality shall have the same authority as provided to the commissioner by this subdivision relating to installment payments with respect to taxes administered or collected by the self-administered county or municipality.
- "(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 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.

"\$40-2A-5.

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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 its authorized representative, if requested by the taxpayer or the 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.

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

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- "(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 Alabama Tax Tribunal to determine the propriety, under subsections (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.
- "(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

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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.

3 "\$40-2A-7.

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- "(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, or fiduciary of a trust, or 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, 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,

1	and transporting any records, books, papers, or other
2	documents requested or subpoenaed by the department and to
3	persons who are required to appear as a witness equal to the
4	fee authorized to be paid by the Internal Revenue Service for
5	similar services or appearances pursuant to Section 7610 of
6	the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. If any witness
7	has been subpoenaed to appear and testify or appear and
8	produce records, books, or other information, and fails or
9	refuses to appear or testify or to produce the books, records,
10	or other information, that witness shall be subject to
11	contempt proceedings in the circuit court of the judicial
12	circuit in which the witness resides, and upon proof of the
13	fact to a circuit court may be punished for contempt as is
14	provided in cases of contempt in circuit court.

- "(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.

1	"a. If the department determines that the amount of
2	any tax as reported on a return is incorrect, or if no return
3	is filed, or if the department is required to determine value,
4	the department may calculate the correct tax or value based or
5	the most accurate and complete information reasonably
6	obtainable by the department. The department may thereafter
7	enter a preliminary assessment for the correct tax or value,
8	including any applicable penalty and interest.

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"b. Where the amount of tax or value reported on a return is undisputed by the department, or the taxpayer consents 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.

"(2) TIME LIMITATION FOR ENTERING PRELIMINARY
ASSESSMENT. Any preliminary assessment shall be entered within 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, or if no return is required to be filed,

HB105

1	within	three	years	of	the	due	date	of	the	tax,	except	as
2	follows	:										

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- "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.
 - "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, capital employed net worth, or other amounts on which the tax paid with the return is computed; 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.

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"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

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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. When the Internal Revenue Service changes the amount of federal income tax or federal estate tax in any manner and the change results in an increase in additional income tax or estate tax owed under this title, the department may, at any time within one year after the department is notified or otherwise learns that the change has become final, enter a preliminary assessment for additional tax due. The department shall be allowed to assess the tax within the time period otherwise allowed by this section. Any tax assessed within the additional one year period allowed shall be limited

to those items changed on the federal income tax return or 1 federal estate tax return that affect the income tax liability 2 3 or the estate tax liability imposed by this title.

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- "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. For purposes of this subdivision, 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 any administrative or judicial order, judgment, or decree from which no further appeal was or may be taken.
- 22 "h. The running of the period of limitations 23 provided herein for entering a preliminary assessment shall be suspended for the period that:

L	"1.	The taxpayer or the	assets of the	e taxpayer are
2	involved in a	case under Title 11	of the United	d States Code,
3	Bankruptcy, an	nd for a period of s	ix months ther	reafter; or

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- "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. 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. 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.

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"k. The three-year statute of limitations provided by this subdivision for entering a preliminary assessment shall be extended as provided in the following sentence, for the benefit of a self-administered county or municipality, in cases where: 1. the department has audited a taxpayer and has entered a final assessment against the taxpayer for additional sales, use, rental, or lodgings tax; 2. the taxpayer owes the same type of tax to the self-administered county or municipality for the same tax period or periods; and 3. the taxpayer or its authorized representative has not contacted the county or municipality or its private auditing firm, pursuant to its voluntary disclosure program, prior to the date of entry of the final assessment. In such cases, the statute of limitations shall not expire until the earlier of six months from the date of entry of the final assessment or 60 days following the date of mailing or transmittal by electronic mail by the department to the self-administered county or municipality or its private auditing firm of a copy of the notice of final assessment and any attachments thereto.

1	Any tax assessed by the self-administered county or
2	municipality within the additional time period allowed by this
3	subdivision shall be limited to those items changed or
4	adjustments included in the final assessment entered by the
5	department. The Alabama Tax Tribunal, during the months of
6	January and July of each year, shall publish a list of pending
7	appeals and the tay or tayes at issue

- "(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 service.
- "(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 days from the date of entry mailing or personal service, whichever occurs earlier, of the preliminary assessment setting out the specific objections to 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:
- "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.
- "c. If a preliminary assessment is not withdrawn or made final by the department within five years from the date of entry, the taxpayer may appeal the preliminary assessment to the Alabama Tax Tribunal or to the appropriate circuit court as provided by subsection (b) (5) for an appeal of a final assessment.

"c.d. The final assessment entered by the department, or a copy thereof, shall be mailed by the department to the taxpayer's last known address (i) by either first class U.S. mail or certified mail with return receipt requested in the case of assessments of tax of five hundred dollars (\$500) 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). In either case and at the option of the department, the final assessment, or a copy thereof, may be delivered to the taxpayer by personal delivery service.

"(5) PROCEDURE FOR APPEAL FROM FINAL ASSESSMENT.

"a. A taxpayer may appeal to the Alabama Tax

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

Division Alabama Tax Tribunal within 30 days from the date of

entry mailing or personal service, whichever occurred earlier,

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 Alabama Tax Tribunal.

"b.1. In lieu of the appeal under paragraph a., at the option of the taxpayer, the taxpayer may appeal from any final assessment 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 notice of appeal within 30 days from the date of entry mailing or personal service, whichever occurs earlier, of the final assessment with both the secretary of the department and the clerk of the circuit court in which the appeal is filed.

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

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

"(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

1	the assessment plus applicable interest and any court costs
2	relating to the appeal. The taxpayer may not issue an
3	irrevocable letter of credit as to a final assessment entered
4	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 two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$100,000) (\$250,000) or less, including his or her homestead.
- "3. A taxpayer may appeal a final assessment to either the Administrative Law Division Alabama Tax Tribunal 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal, the final assessment shall be prima facie correct, and the burden of proof shall be on the taxpayer to prove the assessment is incorrect.

1	"d.1. The Administrative Law Division <u>Alabama Tax</u>
2	Tribunal, circuit court, or the appellate court on appeal may
3	increase or decrease the assessment to reflect the correct
4	amount due.

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- "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.
- "(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;

"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, or, if no return was timely filed, two years from the date of payment of the tax. 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.

"(3) DEPARTMENT REQUIRED TO GRANT OR DENY REFUNDS;

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. The taxpayer shall be notified of the department's decision concerning the petition for refund by first class mail., or by either United States mail with delivery confirmation or by certified mail, return receipt requested, sent to the taxpayer'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.

"(4) PROCEDURES IF REFUNDS GRANTED; CREDIT OF
REFUND; PAYMENT OF OTHER TAXES; PAYMENT OF INTEREST. If a
petition is granted, or the department, the Administrative Law
Division Alabama Tax Tribunal, 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 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, 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal within two years from the date the petition is denied, and the appeal, if timely filed, shall proceed as hereinafter provided for appeals to the Administrative Law Division Alabama Tax Tribunal.

"b. In lieu of appealing to the Administrative Law Division Alabama Tax Tribunal, the taxpayer may appeal from the denial 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.

"c. If an appeal is not filed with the Administrative Law Division Alabama Tax Tribunal or the circuit court within two years of the date the petition is

1	denied,	then	the	appeal	shall	be	dismissed	for	lack	of
2	jurisdio	ction								

- "(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 section shall apply to all appeals filed after June 15, 2007. Notwithstanding the prior sentence, in any appeal to a circuit court which is 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.

18 "\$40-2A-8.

"(a) The department shall notify a taxpayer in writing of any act or proposed act or refusal to act concerning the denial or revocation of a license, permit, or certificate of title concerning which the taxpayer has any interest. The notice must be mailed by either first-class <u>U.S.</u> mail, <u>U.S.</u> mail with delivery confirmation, or certified <u>U.S.</u> mail to the taxpayer's last known address. Any taxpayer

1	aggrieved by any act or proposed act or refusal to act
2	concerning the denial or revocation of a license, permit, or
3	certificate of title by the department shall be entitled to
4	file a notice of appeal from such act or proposed act or
5	refusal to act with the Administrative Law Division Alabama
6	Tax Tribunal. Such notice of appeal must be filed within 30
7	days of the date notice of such act or refusal to act is
8	mailed to the taxpayer, and such appeal, if timely filed,
9	shall proceed as herein provided for appeals to the
10	Administrative Law Division Alabama Tax Tribunal.
11	"(b) A taxpayer may elect, but is not required, to
12	file a notice of appeal with the Alabama Tax Tribunal
13	regarding a notice of proposed adjustment issued by the
14	department affecting the taxpayer's net operating loss
15	deductions or carryovers for purposes of the taxes imposed by
16	Chapters 16 and 18 of this title. Such notice of appeal shall
17	be filed within the time period prescribed in subsection (a),
18	and the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to
19	determine the amount of the taxpayer's net operating loss
20	deductions or carryovers for the tax periods in question.
21	"(b)(c) The department may proceed with the intended
22	action if no appeal is filed by the taxpayer with the

Administrative Law Division Alabama Tax Tribunal within 30

days of the mailing of the notice by the department to the

taxpayer. the time allowed under subsection (a). If a

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1	designated agent has failed to provide the department with a
2	bond and any qualifying license as provided in Section
3	32-8-34, the revocation of designated agent status by the
4	department shall be effective immediately upon electronic
5	notice through the system the designated agent uses to process
6	applications for certificates of title or receipt of written
7	notice of revocation, whether by U.S. mail or hand delivery.
8	Otherwise, the revocation of a designated agent status shall
9	be effective after the time for appeal under this section has
10	expired. If a new or used motor vehicle dealer, motor vehicle
11	wholesaler, motor vehicle reconditioner, or motor vehicle
12	rebuilder licensee has failed to provide the department with
13	or maintain the required bond or insurance, the revocation of
14	the regulatory license shall be effective immediately upon
15	electronic notice through the system the licensee uses to
16	apply for or renew the regulatory license or upon written
17	notice or revocation, whether by U.S. mail or hand delivery.
18	Otherwise, the revocation of the regulatory license shall be
19	effective after the time for appeal under this section has
20	expired. The revocation of any motor vehicle certificate of
21	title or license by the department shall not be final until
22	either the titled owner and lien holder, if any, consent to
23	the revocation or the time for filing an appeal to the Alabama
24	Tax Tribunal has expired. The department may obtain an
25	injunction in the appropriate circuit court at any time

1	enjoining a licensee or designated agent from continuing to
2	operate under a disputed license or designated agent
3	authority, if the continued operation may cause substantial
4	loss of revenue, would cause substantial harm to the state or
5	public, or for such other good reason as determined by the
6	circuit court. The department may suspend the designated
7	agent's access to process new applications for certificate of
8	title until such time as any outstanding title applications
9	not properly filed by the designated agent are properly filed
10	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 in accordance with Section 40-2B-1(n) only after exhausting his appeal rights provided under this section. Any appeal to the circuit court must be from a final or appealable order issued by the administrative law judge Alabama Tax Tribunal.

"\$40-18-27.

"(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, address, and Social Security number or preparer taxpayer identification 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

1	shall be guilty of perjury and, upon conviction thereof,	shall
2	be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one,	nor
3	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, a husband or wife shall be relieved of certain liabilities to the same extent and in the same manner as allowed by the Internal Revenue Code for federal income tax purposes, including Title 26 U.S.C. §§ 6015(b), 6015(c), and 6015(f), as amended from time to time."

Section 4. Chapter 2B is added to Title 40 of the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 2B.

CREATION AND OPERATION OF THE ALABAMA TAX TRIBUNAL. \$40-2B-1. Alabama Tax Tribunal.

(a) Statement of Purpose. To increase public confidence in the fairness of the state tax system, the state shall provide an independent agency with tax expertise to resolve disputes between the Department of Revenue 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 based, among other things, on the hazards of
litigation. By establishing an independent Alabama Tax
Tribunal within the executive branch of government, this
chapter provides taxpayers with a means of resolving
controversies that insures both the appearance and the reality
of due process and fundamental fairness.

2.1

The tax tribunal shall provide hearings in all tax matters, except those specified by statute, and render decisions and orders relating thereto. A tax tribunal hearing shall be commenced by the filing of a notice of appeal protesting a tax determination made by the Department of Revenue, including any determination that cancels, revokes, suspends, or denies an application for a license, permit, or registration. A final decision of the tax tribunal shall have the same force and effect as, and shall be subject to appeal in the same manner as, a final decision of a state circuit court.

It is the intent of the Legislature that this chapter foster the settlement or other resolution of tax disputes to the extent possible and, in cases in which litigation is necessary, to provide the people of Alabama with a fair and independent dispute resolution forum with the Department of Revenue. The chapter shall be interpreted and construed to further this intent.

(b) Tax Tribunal: Establishment.

1	(1) A tax tribunal is hereby established in the
2	executive branch of government. The tribunal is referred to in
3	this chapter as the "Alabama Tax Tribunal."

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- (2) The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall be separate from and independent of the authority of the Commissioner of Revenue and the Department of Revenue. For purposes of this chapter, the term "Department of Revenue" means the Alabama Department of Revenue and does not include the governing body of any self-administered county or municipality.
- (3) The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall be created and exist as of October 1, 2014, but the chief judge shall be appointed by July 1, 2014, to take any action that is necessary to enable the Alabama Tax Tribunal to properly exercise the duties, functions, and powers given the Alabama Tax Tribunal under this chapter.
- (4) The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall maintain an official docket and other records as deemed necessary by the chief judge. Such records may be maintained in electronic format.
- (5) Any judge, or any employee of the Alabama Tax Tribunal as designated in writing by the chief judge, may administer oaths.
- 23 (c) Judges: Number; Appointment; Term of Office; 24 Removal.

1	(1) The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall consist of at
2	least one full-time judge, and there shall be no more than
3	three judges serving at any one time. If there is more than
4	one judge, each shall exercise the powers of the Alabama Tax
5	Tribunal.

- (2) The judges of the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of 6 years. If the tribunal has more than one judge, the judges initially appointed should be given terms of different lengths not exceeding 6 years, so that all judges' terms do not expire in the same year.
- shall receive such salary as is provided from time to time at the top pay scale within Pay Grade 88 of the compensation plan of the state Merit System. 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. The judges shall receive no other monetary compensation. 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal pursuant to this chapter.
- (4) Once appointed and confirmed, the judge shall continue in office until his or her term expires and until a

successor has been appointed, unless otherwise removed as provided herein.

- (5) A vacancy in the Alabama Tax Tribunal occurring otherwise than by expiration of term shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as an original appointment.
- (6) If more than one judge is appointed, the Governor shall designate one of the members as chief judge, in this chapter referred to as the "chief judge." The chief judge shall be the executive of the Alabama Tax Tribunal, shall have sole charge of the administration of the Alabama Tax Tribunal and shall apportion among the judges all causes, matters, and proceedings coming before the Alabama Tax Tribunal. The individual designated as chief judge shall serve in that capacity at the pleasure of the Governor.
- (7) The Governor, subject to the dismissal provisions of a classified state employee as provided in Section 36-26-10, may remove a judge, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, for neglect of duty, inability to perform duties, or malfeasance in office.
- (8) Whenever the Alabama Tax Tribunal trial docket or business becomes congested or any judge of the Alabama Tax Tribunal is absent, is disqualified, or for any other reason is unable to perform his or her duties as judge, and it appears to the Governor that it is advisable that the services of an additional judge or judges be provided, the Governor may

appoint a judge, or judges, pro tempore of the Alabama Tax

Tribunal. Any person appointed judge pro tempore of the

Alabama Tax Tribunal shall have the qualifications set forth

in subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection (d) of this act and

shall be entitled to serve for a period no longer than six

months.

- (9) A judge may disqualify himself or herself on his or her own motion in any matter, and may be disqualified for any of the causes specified in Title 12, Code of Alabama 1975, including, but not limited to, Sections 12-1-12 and 12-1-13.
- (d) Judges: Qualifications; Prohibition Against Other Gainful Employment.
- (1) Each judge of the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall be a citizen of the United States and, during the period of his or her service, a resident of this state. No person shall be appointed as a judge, unless at the time of appointment, the individual has substantial knowledge of the tax law and substantial experience making the record in a tax case suitable for judicial review.
- (2) Before entering upon the duties of office, each judge shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation that he or she will faithfully discharge the duties of the office, and such oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

(3) Each judge shall devote his or her full time
during business hours to the duties of his or her office. A
judge shall not engage in any other gainful employment or
business, nor hold another office or position of profit in a
government of this state, any other state, or the United
States. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, a judge may
own passive interests in business entities and earn income
from incidental teaching or scholarly activities <u>unless the</u>
activities conflict with his or her duties as a judge.

2.1

- (4) Alabama Tax Tribunal 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal 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.
- (5) Alabama Tax Tribunal 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 herein, shall be entitled to all benefits and protections available to classified state employees.
- (6) 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 Alabama Tax

Tribunal personnel shall be appointed or hired by the chief 1 2 judge, as necessary for the proper operation of the Alabama Tax Tribunal and shall be state employees under the state Merit System. The Executive Assistant III employed in the Administrative Law Division as of September 30, 2014, shall be transferred to the Alabama Tax Tribunal, along with any other Merit System employees employed by the Administrative Law 7 Division on that date.

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- (e) Principal Office: Locations; Facilities.
- (1) The Alabama Tax Tribunal's principal office shall be located in Montgomery, Alabama.
 - (2) The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall conduct hearings at its principal office. The Alabama Tax Tribunal may also hold hearings at any place within the state, with a view toward securing to taxpayers a reasonable opportunity to appear before the Alabama Tax Tribunal with as little inconvenience and expense as practicable.
 - (3) If the appeal involves a tax levied by or on behalf of only one self-administered county or municipality, the Alabama Tax Tribunal, if so requested by the self-administered county or municipality or the taxpayer, shall hold the hearing either in the county seat of the affected county or the county seat of the county in which the affected municipality is located or in the appropriate Department of Revenue taxpayer service center, according to

the proximity of such municipality or county to the taxpayer service center.

2.1

- (4) The principal office of the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall be located in a building that is separate and apart from the building in which the Department of Revenue is located.
- (f) Appointment of Employees, Expenditures of the Alabama Tax Tribunal.
- (1) The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall appoint employees and may employ temporary court reporters and make such other expenditures, including expenditures for library, publications, and equipment, as are necessary to permit it to efficiently execute its functions.
- (2) No employee of the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall act as attorney, representative, or accountant for others in a matter involving any tax imposed or levied by this state.
- (3) A non-merit system employee of the Alabama Tax Tribunal may be removed by the chief judge, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, for neglect of duty, inability to perform duties, malfeasance in office, or for other good cause.
- (4) In addition to the services of a court reporter, the Alabama Tax Tribunal may contract the reporting of its proceedings and, in the contract, fix the terms and conditions under which transcripts will be supplied by the contractor to the Alabama Tax Tribunal and to other persons and agencies.

1	(α)	Jurisdiction	$\circ f$	the	Alabama	Tax	Tribunal.
<u>+</u>	(9)	Carroarceron	\circ	$c_{11}c$	111 as and	I (122	TTTD ana.

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- (1) Except as permitted by subsection (n) relating to judicial review, or the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall be the sole, exclusive, and final authority for the hearing and determination of questions of law and fact arising under the tax laws of this state. The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all appeals pending before the Department of Revenue's Administrative Law Division on October 1, 2014, and all subsequent appeals filed with the Alabama Tax Tribunal pursuant to Chapters 2A, 27, and 29 of this title, Chapters 6, 7A, 8, 13, and 20 of Title 32, relating to motor vehicles, or Section 40-2B-1(g)(2), relating to self-administered counties and municipalities.
 - a. However, such jurisdiction shall also be limited to only those self-administered counties and municipalities that choose to participate under the auspices of the Alabama Tax Tribunal.
 - b. Such jurisdiction shall not apply to appeals filed directly with the circuit court from a final assessment entered by the department or from the department's denial in whole or in part of a claim for refund.
- c. Such jurisdiction shall not apply to the assessment of ad valorem taxes, except that appeals from final assessments of value of property of public utilities under

1 Chapter 21 may be heard by the Alabama Tax Tribunal in 2 accordance with the procedures set forth in this chapter.

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- (2) a. Unless a self-administered county or municipality elects, in the manner prescribed below, to divest the Alabama Tax Tribunal 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal 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.
- b. Subject to the limitation imposed by paragraph 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal. Service may be

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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 Alabama Tax Tribunal's office. The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall promptly publish notice of the election-out pursuant to paragraph 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal on the date that notice of the election-out is published shall continue to be heard and decided by the Alabama Tax Tribunal as if the election-out had not been made.

c. Subject to the limitation imposed by paragraph 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal in the manner prescribed above. The revocation of an election-out vests jurisdiction in the Alabama Tax Tribunal 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 Alabama Tax

Tribunal.

2.1

- d. At least once a month, the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall provide the Department of Revenue with a list of all self-administered counties and municipalities that have elected-out pursuant to paragraph b. or that have filed a notice of revocation of their election-out pursuant to paragraph 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal may also publish the list on its own website.
- e. A self-administered county or municipality may make only one election-out under paragraph b. or one revocation under paragraph c. during each calendar year. If an appeal is timely filed with the Alabama Tax Tribunal after the notice of an election-out by the self-administered county or municipality is published by the Alabama Tax Tribunal, 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 or municipality after the notice of revocation by the self-administered county or municipality is published by the Alabama Tax Tribunal, the

appeal shall be deemed timely filed with and transferred to the Alabama Tax Tribunal.

2.1

- f. The appeals process for a self-administered county or municipality that has elected to divest the Alabama Tax Tribunal of jurisdiction shall function in a manner similar to the procedures prescribed for appeals to the Alabama Tax Tribunal. The hearing or appeals officer shall function and conduct hearings in a manner similar to the Chief Judge of the Alabama Tax Tribunal and must be impartial and reasonably knowledgeable of the sales, use, rental, and lodgings tax laws and the taxing jurisdiction's applicable code or ordinances.
- (2) Except as permitted by subsection (n) of this section relating to judicial review, no person shall contest any matter within the jurisdiction of the Alabama Tax Tribunal in any action, suit, or proceeding in any other court of the state. However, such exclusive jurisdiction shall not be required of those self-administered counties and municipalities that choose not to participate under the auspices of the Alabama Tax Tribunal. With the aforementioned exceptions noted, if a person attempts to contest any matter with the remaining jurisdiction, then such action, suit, or proceeding shall be dismissed without prejudice. The improper commencement of any action, suit, or proceeding will not

extend the time period for commencing a proceeding in the
Alabama Tax Tribunal.

2.1

- (3) Except in cases involving the denial of a claim for refund and except as provided in Alabama statute regarding jeopardy assessments, the taxpayer shall have the right to have his or her case heard by the Alabama Tax Tribunal prior to the payment of any of the amounts asserted as due by the Department of Revenue and prior to the posting of any bond.
- (4) If, with or after the filing of a timely notice of appeal, the taxpayer pays all or part of the tax or other amount in issue before the Alabama Tax Tribunal has rendered a decision, the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall treat the taxpayer's notice of appeal as a protest of a denial of a claim for refund of the amount so paid.
- (5) The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall decide questions regarding the constitutionality of the application of statutes to the taxpayer and the constitutionality of regulations promulgated by the Department of Revenue, but shall not have the power to declare a statute unconstitutional on its face. A taxpayer desiring to challenge the constitutionality of a statute on its face, at the taxpayer's election, may do so by one of the following methods:
- a. Commence a declaratory action in the courts of Alabama with respect to the constitutional challenge, and file a notice of appeal with the Alabama Tax Tribunal with respect

to the remainder of the matter, which proceeding shall be stayed by the Alabama Tax Tribunal pending final resolution of the constitutional challenge.

- b. File a notice of appeal with the Alabama Tax

 Tribunal with respect to issues other than the constitutional challenge, in which the taxpayer preserves the constitutional challenge until the entire matter, including the constitutional challenge and the facts related to the constitutional challenge, is presented to the appellate court.
- c. Commence and simultaneously prosecute a declaratory action in the courts of Alabama with respect to the constitutional challenge and a proceeding in the Alabama Tax Tribunal with respect to the remainder of the issues.

(i) (h) Pleadings.

2.1

(1) A taxpayer may commence a proceeding in the Alabama Tax Tribunal by filing a notice of appeal protesting the Department of Revenue's determination imposing a liability for tax, penalty, or interest; denying a refund or credit application; canceling, revoking, suspending, or denying an application for a license, permit, or registration; or taking any other action that gives a person the right to a hearing under the law. The notice of appeal shall be filed in accordance with the time periods required by Sections 40-2A-7 and 40-2A-8, Code of Alabama 1975, or any other applicable provision that is within the jurisdiction of the Alabama Tax

Tribunal. For purposes of this chapter, the term "taxpayer" includes a person a. who is challenging the state's jurisdiction over the person, and b. who has standing to challenge the validity or applicability of the tax. The notice of appeal filed by the taxpayer with the Alabama Tax Tribunal 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal. The judge may require a taxpayer to file an amended notice of appeal if more information is deemed necessary.

(2) If the appeal involves a tax levied by or on behalf of a self-administered county or municipality, the Alabama Tax Tribunal 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal within 45 days of the date of mailing the notice of appeal to the affected county or municipality. The

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judge may allow the county or municipality additional time, not to exceed 45 days, within which to file an answer. 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.

- 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 Department of Revenue shall file its answer in the Alabama Tax Tribunal no later than 45 days after its receipt of the Alabama Tax Tribunal's notification that the taxpayer has filed a notice of appeal. Upon written request, the Alabama Tax Tribunal may grant up to 45 additional days to file an answer. The Department of Revenue shall serve a copy on the taxpayer's representative or, if the taxpayer is not represented, on the taxpayer, and shall file proof of such service with the answer.
- (4) The taxpayer may file a reply in the Alabama Tax
 Tribunal within 30 days after receipt of the answer. The
 taxpayer shall serve a copy on the authorized representative

of the Department of Revenue and shall file proof of such service with the reply. When a reply has been filed, or, if no reply has been filed, then 30 days after the filing of the answer, the controversy shall be deemed at issue and will be scheduled for hearing.

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(5) Either party may amend a pleading once without leave at any time before the period for responding to it expires. After such time, a pleading may be amended only with the written consent of the adverse party or with the permission of the Alabama Tax Tribunal. The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall freely grant consent to amend upon such terms as may be just. Except as otherwise ordered by the Alabama Tax Tribunal, there shall be an answer or reply to an amended pleading if an answer or reply is required to the pleading being amended. Filing of the answer, or, if the answer has already been filed, the amended answer, shall be made no later than 75 days after filing of the amended notice of appeal. Filing of the reply or, if the reply has already been filed, the amended reply, shall be made within 30 days after filing of the amended answer. The taxpayer may not amend a notice of appeal after expiration of the time for filing a notice of appeal, if such amendment would have the effect of conferring jurisdiction on the Alabama Tax Tribunal over a matter that would otherwise not come within its jurisdiction. An amendment of a pleading shall relate back to the time of filing of the

L	original pleading, unless the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall order
2	otherwise either on motion of a party or on the Alabama Tax
3	Tribunal's own initiative

- (j)(i) Fees. No filing fee shall be imposed for any appeal filed with the Alabama Tax Tribunal.
 - $\frac{(k)}{(j)}$ Discovery and Stipulation.

2.1

- (1) The parties to a proceeding shall make every effort to achieve discovery by informal consultation or communication, before invoking the discovery mechanisms authorized by this section.
- (2) The parties to a proceeding shall stipulate all relevant and non-privileged matters to the fullest extent to which complete or qualified agreement can or fairly should be reached. Neither the existence nor the use of the discovery mechanisms authorized by this section shall excuse failure to comply with this provision.
- (3) Subject to reasonable limitations prescribed by the Alabama Tax Tribunal, a party may obtain discovery by written interrogatories; requests for the production of returns, books, papers, documents, correspondence, or other evidence; depositions of parties, non-party witnesses and experts; and requests for admissions. The Alabama Tax Tribunal may provide for other forms of discovery.
- (4) A judge of the Alabama Tax Tribunal, on the request of any party to the proceeding, may issue subpoenas

- requiring the attendance of witnesses and giving of testimony and subpoenas duces tecum requiring the production of evidence or things.
 - (5) Any employee of the Alabama Tax Tribunal designated in writing for the purpose by the chief judge may administer oaths.
 - (6) Any witness subpoenaed or whose deposition is taken shall receive the same fees and mileage as a witness in a circuit court of Alabama.
 - (7) The Alabama Tax Tribunal may enforce its orders on discovery and other procedural issues, among other means, by deciding issues wholly or partly against the offending party.
- $\frac{\text{(1)}(k)}{\text{(k)}}$ Hearings.

2.1

- (1) Proceedings before the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall be tried de novo and without a jury.
- (2) Except as set forth in this chapter or otherwise precluded by law, the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall take evidence, conduct hearings, and issue final and preliminary orders. 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. A judge of the Alabama Tax Tribunal, with or without a hearing, may dismiss any appeal or grant appropriate relief to any party, if a party refuses to comply with any

1	regulation or statute concerning appeals before the Alabama
2	Tax Tribunal or if a party refuses to comply with any
3	preliminary order directing the party to take such action as
4	deemed appropriate by a judge of the Alabama Tax Tribunal.

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- (3) Hearings shall be open to the public and shall be conducted in accordance with such rules of practice and procedure as the Alabama Tax Tribunal may promulgate.

 Notwithstanding the foregoing, on motion of either party, the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall issue a protective order or an order closing part or all of the hearing to the public, if the party shows good cause to protect certain information from being disclosed to the public.
- (4) The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall not be bound by the rules of evidence applicable to civil cases in the circuit courts of this state. The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall admit relevant evidence, including hearsay, if it is probative of a material fact in controversy. The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall exclude irrelevant and unduly repetitious evidence.

 Notwithstanding the foregoing, the rules of privilege recognized by law shall apply.
- (5) Testimony may be given only on oath or affirmation.
- (6) The notice of appeal and other pleadings in the proceeding shall be deemed to conform to the proof presented at the hearing, unless a party satisfies the Alabama Tax

Tribunal that presentation of the evidence would unfairly prejudice the party in maintaining its position on the merits or unless deeming the taxpayer's notice of appeal to conform to the proof would confer jurisdiction on the Alabama Tax Tribunal over a matter that would not otherwise come within its jurisdiction.

- (7) In the case of an issue of fact, the taxpayer shall have the burden of persuasion by a preponderance of the evidence in the record, except that the Department of Revenue shall have the burden of persuasion in the case of an assertion of fraud and in other cases provided by law.
- (8) Proceedings before the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall be officially reported. The state shall pay the expense of reporting from the appropriation for the Alabama Tax Tribunal.

(m)(l) Decisions.

2.1

decision in writing, including therein a concise statement of the facts found and the conclusions of law reached. The Alabama Tax Tribunal's decision, subject to law, shall grant such relief, invoke such remedies, and issue such orders as it deems appropriate to carry out its decision. 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.

2.1

- (2) The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall render its preliminary or final order, as applicable, no later than six months after submission of the last brief filed subsequent to completion of the hearing or, if briefs are not submitted, then no later than six months after completion of the hearing. The Alabama Tax Tribunal may extend the six-month period, for good cause, up to three additional months.
- (3) If the Alabama Tax Tribunal fails to render either a preliminary order or a final order within the prescribed period, either party may institute a proceeding in the circuit court to compel the issuance of such decision.
- (4) The Alabama Tax Tribunal's decision shall finally decide the matters in controversy, unless any party to the matter timely appeals the decision as provided in this chapter.

	ny final
2 order or opinion and preliminary order of the Alabama	Tax
3 Tribunal; provided, however, the application must be f	iled
4 within 15 days from the date of entry of such order. T	he
5 application for rehearing shall specify the reasons an	d
6 supporting arguments why such order is incorrect and s	hould be
7 reconsidered. The timely filing of an application for	
8 rehearing from a final order shall suspend the time pe	riod for
9 filing an appeal to circuit court as provided in this	chapter.
10 If an application for rehearing is timely filed, the j	udge
shall thereafter issue a final or other order on rehea	ring,
either with or without a hearing on the application, a	t the
discretion of the judge. The time for filing a notice	of
appeal to circuit court shall begin anew on the date o	f entry
of the final order on rehearing.	

(6) The Alabama Tax Tribunal's final order shall have the same effect, and shall be enforced in the same manner, as a judgment of a circuit court of the state, unless altered or amended on appeal or rehearing.

(7) The Alabama Tax Tribunal's interpretation of a taxing statute subject to contest in one case shall be followed by the Alabama Tax Tribunal in subsequent cases involving the same statute, and its application of a statute to the facts of one case shall be followed by the Alabama Tax Tribunal in subsequent cases involving similar facts, unless

the Alabama Tax Tribunal's interpretation or application

conflicts with that of an appellate court or the Alabama Tax

Tribunal provides satisfactory reasons for reversing prior

precedent.

 $\frac{(n)}{(m)}$ (m) Appeals.

- (1) Other than an application for rehearing to the Alabama Tax Tribunal, the exclusive remedy for review of any final or other appealable order issued by the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall be by appeal to the appropriate circuit court.
- municipality whose tax is within the jurisdiction of the Alabama Tax Tribunal, or the Department of Revenue may appeal to circuit court from a final or other appealable order issued by the Alabama Tax Tribunal by filing a notice of appeal with the appropriate circuit court within 30 days from the date the final or other appealable order was entered. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be submitted to the Alabama Tax Tribunal within the 30-day appeal period. The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall thereafter prepare a record on appeal, which shall include the orders of the Alabama Tax Tribunal, the stenographic transcript of the hearing before the Alabama Tax Tribunal, the pleadings, and all exhibits and documents admitted into evidence. The appeal shall be filed in the following circuit courts:

a. Any appeal by the Department of Revenue or a
self-administered county or municipality whose tax is within
the jurisdiction of the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall be filed
with the circuit court of the county in which the taxpayer
resides or has a principal place of business in Alabama.

2.1

- b. Any appeal by the taxpayer shall 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.
- c. Notwithstanding paragraphs a. and b., 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, or a self-administered county or municipality whose tax is within the jurisdiction of the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall be filed with the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Alabama.
- (3) If the appeal to circuit court pursuant to subsection (b) is by a taxpayer from a final order involving a final assessment, the taxpayer shall, within the 30-day period allowed for appeals, satisfy one of the requirements under Section 40-2A-7(b)(5)b.2., Code of Alabama 1975, relating to appeals to circuit court.
- (4) The appeal to circuit court from a final or other appealable order issued by the Alabama Tax Tribunal 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal, with or without remanding the case for further hearing, as justice may require.

(o) (n) Representation.

2.1

(1) Appearances in proceedings conducted by the Alabama Tax Tribunal may be by the taxpayer; by an attorney admitted to practice in this state, including an attorney who is a partner or member of, or is employed by, an accounting or other professional services firm; by an accountant licensed in this state; or by an authorized representative. The Alabama Tax Tribunal may allow any attorney or accountant authorized to practice or licensed in any other jurisdiction of the United States to appear and represent a taxpayer in proceedings before the Alabama Tax Tribunal for a particular matter. In addition, the Alabama Tax Tribunal may promulgate

L	rules	and	regu.	lations	pe	rmitting	а	taxpayer	to	be	represented
2	by an	offi	icer,	employe	ee,	partner,	. (or member.			

- (2) The department shall be represented by an authorized representative in all proceedings before the Alabama Tax Tribunal.
 - (p)(o) Publication of Decisions.

2.1

The Alabama Tax Tribunal shall index and publish its final decisions in such print or electronic form as it deems best adapted for public convenience. Such publications shall be made permanently available and constitute the official reports of the Alabama Tax Tribunal.

(q)(p) Service of Process, etc.

- registered mail, postage prepaid, to the address of the taxpayer given on the taxpayer's notice of appeal, or to the address of the taxpayer's representative of record, if any, or to the usual place of business of the Department of Revenue, shall constitute personal service on the other party. The Alabama Tax Tribunal, by rule, may prescribe that notice by other means shall constitute personal service and, in a particular case, may order that notice be given to additional persons or by other means.
- (2) Mailing by registered or certified mail and delivery by a private delivery service approved by the

 Internal Revenue Service in accordance with Section 7502(f) of

L	the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, shall be deemed
2	to have occurred, respectively, on the date of mailing and the
3	date of submission to the private delivery service.

4 (3) Timely mailed document considered to be timely 5 filed.

 $\frac{(r)}{(q)}$ Rules and Forms.

2.1

The Alabama Tax Tribunal is authorized to promulgate and adopt all reasonable rules pursuant to the Alabama Administrative Procedure Act and forms as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the intent and purposes of this chapter.

(s) (r) Budget of Alabama Tax Tribunal.

The Chief Judge of the Alabama Tax Tribunal may contract or enter into agreements with any private or governmental agency, upon approval of the Director of Finance, 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal. The funds for the operation of the Alabama Tax Tribunal shall be administered by the Alabama Tax Tribunal, through the chief judge. With respect to the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2014, there shall be transferred from the Revenue Department Administrative Fund to the Alabama Tax Tribunal 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 Alabama Tax Tribunal in four equal increments, at the beginning of each quarter of the fiscal year. Thereafter, the Chief Judge of the Alabama Tax Tribunal, shall prepare an annual budget and funds shall be appropriated annually by the Legislature from the Revenue Department Administrative Fund to be used exclusively for the operation of the Alabama Tax Tribunal.

2.1

Section 5. This act shall apply to (1) all proceedings commenced in the Alabama Tax Tribunal on or after October 1, 2014, and (2) all administrative proceedings commenced prior to October 1, 2014, that have not been the subject of a final and irrevocable administrative action as of October 1, 2014, to the extent this act can be made applicable thereto. Any administrative proceeding in which a hearing has commenced prior to the effective date of this act shall be transferred to the Alabama Tax Tribunal, which shall render the decision in such proceeding unless there is a prior settlement. This act shall not affect any proceeding, prosecution, action, suit, or appeal commenced in the judicial branch before its effective date.

Section 6. Section 40-2A-9, Code of Alabama 1975, is repealed.

Section 7. The Code Commissioner shall review Titles
11 and 40 and shall substitute "Alabama Tax Tribunal" for any

1	reference to the Administrative Law Division of the Department
2	of Revenue and shall make any other similar amendments
3	consistent herewith.
4	Section 8. This act shall take effect October 1,
5	2014, except that the provision in Section 4 of this act for
6	the appointment of a chief judge to the Alabama Tax Tribunal
7	shall take effect on July 1, 2014, following its passage and
Q	approval by the Covernor or its etherwise becoming law

1							
2							
3							
4		Speaker of the House of Repr	esentatives				
F							
5							
6]	President and Presiding Office	er of the Senate				
7		House of Representative	es				
8 9	I hereby certify that the within Act originated in and was passed by the House 16-JAN-14, as amended.						
10 11	Jeff Woodard						
12 13		Clerk					
14							
15	Senate	27-FEB-14	Amended and Passed				
16	House	04-MAR-14	Concurred in Sen- ate Amendment				