

- 1 AL8ISQ-1
- 2 By Representative Faulkner
- 3 RFD: County and Municipal Government
- 4 First Read: 17-May-23
- 5 2023 Regular Session



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4 SYNOPSIS:

Under existing law, in the event the value of a taxpayer's personal or real property is increased by the county tax assessing official over the assessed value as fixed for the next preceding year, the taxpayer must be provided a notice showing the revised value.

This bill would provide that the revised valuation notice must be mailed to the taxpayer by no later than July 1.

Under existing law, when an appeal is taken, the taxpayer must pay the taxes due as fixed for assessment for the preceding tax year before the taxes become delinguent.

This bill would establish an extension of time to pay taxes and file appeals to circuit court when the Board of Equalization has not reached a decision on the taxpayer's appeal on or before November 30.

Also under existing law, when the work of hearing objections against values fixed on taxable property has been completed by the board of equalization, the tax assessor must enter upon the tax return lists the corrected values, if any changes have been made.

This bill would also require the secretary of



29	the board to immediately send notice by mail to each
30	taxpayer notifying him or her of the board's decision
31	concerning the hearing objections against values fixed
32	on taxable property.
33	This bill would also make nonsubstantive,
3 4	technical revisions to update the existing code
35	language to current style.
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38	A BILL
39	TO BE ENTITLED
40	AN ACT
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42	Relating to taxation; to amend Sections 40-2-18,
43	40-3-21, $40-3-25$, and $40-7-25$, Code of Alabama 1975, to
4 4	provide a date certain by which valuation notices must be
45	mailed by county assessing officials; to provide notice
46	requirements regarding certain decisions of the Board of
47	Equalization; to extend the time to pay taxes and file an
48	appeal regarding certain actions of the Board of Equalization;
49	and to make nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the
50	existing code language to current style.
51	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
52	Section 1. Sections 40-2-18, 40-3-21, 40-3-25, and
53	40-7-25, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
54	"§40-2-18
55	(a) Whenever the work of revaluing and equalizing any
5.6	alass or alassos of property has been sempleted by order of

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57 the Department of Revenue, as provided herein, and the revised 58 valuation has been entered on the tax return list, the county board of equalization shall certify over their signatures to 59 60 the correctness thereof and shall deliver the tax return list showing the assessment and revaluation to the assessing 61 62 official of the county as their report, and the assessing 63 official shall hold them in his or her office subject to 64 public inspection. The assessing official shall then give notice by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks 65 in a newspaper published in the county, if any are published 66 67 in the county and, if no newspaper is published in the county, by posting notices in at least three public places in the 68 county that the county board of equalization has returned its 69 70 report and that the same is open to public inspection and that 71 the board will convene at the courthouse in the county on a day to be named and fixed in the notice to correct any errors 72 73 in the valuations.

(b) (1) In the event the property of any taxpayer is increased by the county board of equalization when revaluing and equalizing assessments as provided in this section over the assessed value as originally fixed by the board, the taxpayer shall be furnished by mail or in person, with a statement showing separately the revised value of his or her personal property and his or her real property no later than July 1, unless otherwise approved by the Department of Revenue, and also that the taxpayer may file in writing with the secretary of the county board of equalization, within 30 calendar days from the date of the notice, objections, if any

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are made, to the revaluation made as herein provided, and that the county board of equalization will sit on a day to be named and fixed in the notice, when the complaining taxpayer, his or her agent or attorney may appear and produce evidence in support of any objection as filed.

(2) Notwithstanding the foregoing, failure to give or receive the notice shall not invalidate any assessment and the taxpayer shall have the right at any time before the taxes become delinquent to appear before the county board of equalization and have the assessment of his or her property reopened, if satisfactory proof is made that the taxpayer or his or her agent did not receive notice of the increase.

(c) (1) It shall be the duty of the county board of equalization to convene and sit at the courthouse in its respective county on the day named and fixed in the notices and to remain in session as long as may be necessary for the purpose of hearing objections, if any, that have been filed in writing against the revaluation or equalization so fixed by the board; and at the sitting the. The complaining property owner may appear before the board in person or by agent or attorney and produce evidence in support of objections to assessment valuations as fixed on his or her property.

Furthermore, it

(2) It shall be the duty of the county board of equalization to examine the complainant under oath and to examine any other witnesses under oath, as to the fair and reasonable market value of the property of the owner, and, if it finds from the evidence the revaluation placed by it on the



113 property was not the amount specified by law on the fair and reasonable market value of the property, then it shall correct the valuations and enter the corrected value upon the tax return on which the property is listed for taxation, so that the return will show the amount specified by law on the fair and reasonable market value, and the corrected amount so entered by the board shall constitute the taxable value of the property.

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(3) If the board shall find finds from all the evidence that the revaluations placed by it on the property were the amount specified by law on the fair and reasonable market value, then the valuation thus made shall remain and stand as the assessable value for taxation of the property. The revised and corrected property valuation thus made shall be fixed as the legal valuation of the property for the payment of the taxes, and it shall be the duty of the taxpayer to pay his or her taxes thereon accordingly.

(d) (1) In the event the revaluation and equalization provided for herein is made by the Department of Revenue, the Department of Revenue shall certify to the correctness of the revised tax assessments, and the newspaper publication shall be made and notices given as when the board of equalization revalues and equalizes property, that the Department of Revenue will sit on the date fixed in the notices to hear evidence in support of objections, if any, filed in writing with the assessing official to revaluations and equalizations made by it. At the sitting, the

(2) The complaining property owner may appear in person





- 141 or by agent or attorney and produce evidence in support of 142 objections filed by him or her in writing to any revaluation 143 of his or her property. And it shall be the duty of the The 144 Department of Revenue to shall examine any other witnesses 145 under oath as to the fair and reasonable market value of the 146 property of the owner. and if it If the department finds from 147 the evidence that the readjusted value placed by it on the 148 property was not the amount specified by law on the fair and 149 reasonable market value of the property, then it shall correct 150 the valuations and enter the corrected value upon the tax 151 return on which the property is listed, so that the return will show the amount specified by law on the fair and 152 153 reasonable market value, and the corrected amount so entered 154 by the Department of Revenue shall constitute the taxable 155 value of the property.
- (3) Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Department of 157 Revenue finds from all the evidence that the valuation placed by it on the property was the amount specified by law on the reasonable market value, then the valuations thus made shall remain and stand as the assessable value for taxation of the property.
 - (e) From the revaluation and equalization made as herein provided, the taxpayer may appeal to the circuit court in the manner as provided for appeal from the county board of equalization."
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When the work of hearing objections against values 167 168 fixed on taxable property shall have has been completed by the

board of equalization, the tax assessor secretary of the board shall immediately send notice by mail to each taxpayer with a notification of the board's decision. The secretary of the board shall enter upon the tax return lists the corrected values, if any changes have been made therein, which changed or altered value shall be the taxable value of the property or properties, unless an appeal is taken as herein provided or unless otherwise ordered by the Department of Revenue."

"\$40-3-25

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- (a) All appeals from the rulings of the board of equalization fixing the value of property shall be taken within 30 calendar days after the final decision of said board fixing the assessed valuation as provided in this chapter of the date of the notice required under Section 40-3-21. The taxpayer shall file notice of said the appeal with the secretary of the board of equalization and with the clerk of the circuit court and shall file bond to be filed with and approved by the clerk of the circuit court, conditioned to pay all costs, and the taxpayer or the state shall have the right to demand a trial by jury by filing a written demand therefor within 10 days after the appeal is taken.
- 190 (b) When an appeal is taken, the taxpayer shall pay the 191 taxes due as fixed for assessment for the preceding tax year 192 before the same becomes delinquent; and, upon failure to do 193 50. In cases where the board of equalization has not issued 194 its final ruling fixing the assessed value of the property on or before November 30, the taxpayer shall be granted 30 195 calendar days from the final decision to either pay the taxes

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due without penalty or to file an appeal with the circuit court and pay the taxes due as fixed for assessment for the preceding tax year without penalty. Upon failure to pay the taxes due as fixed for assessment for the preceding tax year, the court upon motion ex mero motu must dismiss the appeal, unless at the time of taking the appeal the taxpayer has executed a supersedeas bond with sufficient sureties to be approved by the clerk of the circuit court in double the amount of taxes, payable to the State of Alabama, conditioned to pay all taxes, interest, and costs due the state, county, or any agency or subdivision thereof. Such appeals

(c) Appeals under this section shall be preferred cases. If from all the evidence the court is of the opinion that the valuation is either too high or too low, it shall render a judgment fixing such the valuation as it may deem fit. The circuit court shall so far as practicable hear such the appeals according to the general rules and procedure of courts, but, when acting under this chapter or acquiring jurisdiction as provided herein, it shall have no power to enjoin or suspend the collection of any taxes due. It shall decide all questions as to the legality of the assessment and the valuation of the property. The original assessment sheet or a certified copy, showing the assessment by the board of equalization, shall be sufficient appearance by the state and shall make out a prima facie case.

(d) From the judgment of the circuit court, either the state or the taxpayer may appeal directly to the Supreme Court of Alabama within 42 days of the entry of such the judgment.

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Upon such the filing of the appeal to the circuit court or to the Supreme Court, the court shall ascertain and determine by its judgment the amount of tax which was invalid or which was excessive both as to the amount paid to the state, counties, county boards of education, municipalities, or other governmental agencies receiving any part of such the taxes, and thereupon, upon. Upon presentation of a certified copy of the judgment to the Comptroller, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to shall draw his a warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of such the taxpayer for such an the amount as determined by the judgment of the court shall ascertain and declare has to have been erroneously paid to the state together with interest from the date of payment, and such a warrant of the Comptroller shall be paid out of any funds in the State Treasury as a current obligation of the year in which said the refund is ordered.

(e) Upon presentation of a certified copy of such the judgment to the county commission, or upon presentation of a certified copy of such the judgment to a county board of education or to the city council or other governing body of any municipality, or upon presentation of a certified copy to the governing body of any other agency of the state which may have received any part of said the tax erroneously paid as determined by the judgment, it shall be the duty of the county commission or the county board of education or of the city council or other governmental body of a municipality or of the governmental body of any other agency receiving any part of such the taxes to draw its warrants on the treasurer of such

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the county, school board, municipality, or other agency in favor of the taxpayer for such the amount of said the tax as may have been erroneously paid to such the county, school board, municipality, or other agency, together with interest from the date of payment, and such the amount shall constitute a preferred claim of the current year in which said the refund is ordered, and the respective treasurers are hereby required to shall refund such the amounts received by said the county, school board, municipality, or other agency, with interest as herein provided.

(f) In the event the judgment of the court shall fix an assessment greater than that upon which the taxes have been paid on the assessment appealed from, the court shall fix and determine the amount of such excess, and the taxpayer and the sureties on his the taxpayer's appeal bond shall be adjudged to pay taxes due by reason of such the increased assessment with interest from the date of judgment, and the lien and priorities of the state and counties or other agencies shall apply to such the additional amount as in other cases. The court, in fixing the assessment, shall order the assessing authorities to apportion the same and the collecting authorities to collect taxes thereon for the several taxing subdivisions in the manner provided by law."

"\$40-7-25

(a) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) or as otherwise provided by law, the assessing official—shall, from information entered on the tax return list and from all other information known to him or her, or which he or she may

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procure, <u>shall</u> proceed to ascertain what, in his or her best judgment, is a fair and reasonable market value of each item of property returned by or listed to any taxpayer; <u>provided</u>, that the.

improvements as fixed for taxation for the year next preceding the then current tax year shall be prima facie the basis of the value of the property for assessment for the current tax year, and the property shall not be assessed for taxation at a less valuation unless, upon evidence submitted to the county board of equalization, as provided for herein, it is found that the assessed valuation of the property reviewed should be reduced.

(b) The assessing official shall in separate columns enter on the list the amount and value and the deduction for exemption to which the taxpayer is entitled. The assessing official shall also add to the list any item of property subject to taxation owned by the taxpayer, or in which he or she has any interest whatever and which he or she had failed or omitted to place on the list; and the taxpayer shall be given notice by the assessing official, by mail or in person, of the items of property added to his or her assessment list or items claimed as exempt which are disallowed by the assessing official after the list has been filed and before the assessing official shall, upon demand, furnish the taxpayer with a certified copy of his or her assessment list so amended.

(c) In the event the value of real or personal property of any taxpayer is increased by the county board of equalization, herein created, over the assessed value thereof for the next preceding year, the taxpayer shall be furnished by mail or in person, by the secretary of the county board of equalization, with a statement showing separately the value of his or her personal property and his or her real property, and improvements thereon, no later than July 1, unless otherwise provided by the Department of Revenue. The statement shall be signed by the chair of the county board of equalization—and the.

(d) The taxpayer may file in writing, with the secretary of the county board of equalization, within 30 calendar days of the date of the statement, objections to any assessed valuation fixed as herein provided. Failure to give or receive the notices required in this section shall not invalidate the assessment. The taxpayer shall have the right any time before the taxes become delinquent to appear before the county board of equalization and have the assessment of his or her property reopened, if satisfactory proof is made that the taxpayer or his or her agent did not receive notice of the increase.

(e) The expense of postage incurred in carrying out the provisions of this section shall be paid in equal proportions by the county and state, upon a certified statement thereof by the secretary of the county board of equalization, filed with the court of county commissioners, or the board or court of like jurisdiction and with the Department of Finance."



337	Section 2. The Department of Revenue may adopt rules
338	for the implementation and administration of this act.
339	Section 3. This act shall become effective immediately
340	following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its
341	otherwise becoming law.