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HOUSE BILL NO. 1685

Offered January 11, 2023

Prefiled January 9, 2023

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 58.1-3703.1 and 58.1-3916 of the Code of Virginia, relating to local business taxes; penalties.

Patron—Greenhalgh

Referred to Committee on Finance

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 58.1-3703.1 and 58.1-3916 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 58.1-3703.1. Uniform ordinance provisions.

A. Every ordinance levying a license tax pursuant to this chapter shall include provisions substantially similar to this subsection. As they apply to license taxes, the provisions required by this section shall override any limitations or requirements in Chapter 39 (§ 58.1-3900 et seq.) to the extent that they are in conflict.

1. License requirement. Every person shall apply for a license for each business or profession when engaging in a business in this jurisdiction if (i) the person has a definite place of business in this jurisdiction; (ii) there is no definite place of business anywhere and the person resides in this jurisdiction; or (iii) there is no definite place of business in this jurisdiction but the person operates amusement machines or is classified as an itinerant merchant, peddler, carnival, circus, contractor subject to § 58.1-3715, or public service corporation. A separate license shall be required for each definite place of business and for each business. A person engaged in two or more businesses or professions carried on at the same place of business may elect to obtain one license for all such businesses and professions if all of the following criteria are satisfied: (a) each business or profession is subject to licensure at the location and has satisfied any requirements imposed by state law or other provisions of the ordinances of this jurisdiction; (b) all of the businesses or professions are subject to the same tax rate, or, if subject to different tax rates, the licensee agrees to be taxed on all businesses and professions at the highest rate; and (c) the taxpayer agrees to supply such information as the assessor may require concerning the nature of the several businesses and their gross receipts.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the governing body of any county, city, or town with a population greater than 50,000 may waive the license requirements provided herein for businesses with gross receipts of \$200,000 or less.

2. Due dates and penalties.

a. Each person subject to a license tax shall apply for a license prior to beginning business if he was not subject to licensure in this jurisdiction on or before January 1 of the license year, or no later than March 1 of the license year if he had been issued a license for the preceding year. Any locality is authorized to adopt a later application date that is on or before May 1 of the license year. The application shall be on forms prescribed by the assessing official.

b. The tax shall be paid with the application in the case of any license not based on gross receipts. If the tax is measured by the gross receipts of the business, the tax shall be paid on or before the locality's fixed due date for filing license applications or a later date, including installment payment dates, or 30 or more days after beginning business, at the locality's option.

c. The assessing official may grant an extension of time in which to file an application for a license, for reasonable cause. The extension may be conditioned upon the timely payment of a reasonable estimate of the appropriate tax; the tax is then subject to adjustment to the correct tax at the end of the extension, together with interest from the due date until the date paid and, if the estimate submitted with the extension is found to be unreasonable under the circumstances, with a penalty of ~~40~~ five percent of the portion paid after the due date.

d. A penalty of ~~40~~ five percent of the tax may be imposed upon the failure to file an application or the failure to pay the tax by the appropriate due date. Only the late filing penalty shall be imposed by the assessing official if both the application and payment are late; however, both penalties may be assessed if the assessing official determines that the taxpayer has a history of noncompliance. In the case of an assessment of additional tax made by the assessing official, if the application and, if applicable, the return were made in good faith and the understatement of the tax was not due to any fraud, reckless or intentional disregard of the law by the taxpayer, there shall be no late payment penalty assessed with the additional tax. If any assessment of tax by the assessing official is not paid within 30 days, the

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59 treasurer or other collecting official may impose a ~~10~~ five percent late payment penalty. If the failure to
60 file or pay was not the fault of the taxpayer, the penalties shall not be imposed, or if imposed, shall be
61 abated by the official who assessed them. In order to demonstrate lack of fault, the taxpayer must show
62 that he acted responsibly and that the failure was due to events beyond his control.

63 "Acted responsibly" means that (i) the taxpayer exercised the level of reasonable care that a prudent
64 person would exercise under the circumstances in determining the filing obligations for the business and
65 (ii) the taxpayer undertook significant steps to avoid or mitigate the failure, such as requesting
66 appropriate extensions (where applicable), attempting to prevent a foreseeable impediment, acting to
67 remove an impediment once it occurred, and promptly rectifying a failure once the impediment was
68 removed or the failure discovered.

69 "Events beyond the taxpayer's control" include, but are not limited to, the unavailability of records
70 due to fire or other casualty; the unavoidable absence (e.g., due to death or serious illness) of the person
71 with the sole responsibility for tax compliance; or the taxpayer's reasonable reliance in good faith upon
72 erroneous written information from the assessing official who was aware of the relevant facts relating to
73 the taxpayer's business when he provided the erroneous information.

74 e. Interest shall be charged on the late payment of the tax from the due date until the date paid
75 without regard to fault or other reason for the late payment. Whenever an assessment of additional or
76 omitted tax by the assessing official is found to be erroneous, all interest and any penalties charged and
77 collected on the amount of the assessment found to be erroneous shall be refunded together with interest
78 on the refund from the date of payment or the due date, whichever is later. Interest shall be paid on the
79 refund of any BPOL tax from the date of payment or due date, whichever is later, whether attributable
80 to an amended return or other reason. Interest on any refund shall be paid at the same rate charged
81 under § 58.1-3916.

82 No interest shall accrue on an adjustment of estimated tax liability to actual liability at the conclusion
83 of a base year. No interest shall be paid on a refund or charged on a late payment, provided the refund
84 or the late payment is made not more than 30 days from the date of the payment that created the refund
85 or the due date of the tax, whichever is later.

86 f. *Upon the imposition of a penalty on any taxpayer pursuant to subdivision c or d, the assessing*
87 *official shall provide notice to such taxpayer of the amount of such penalty, any interest assessed, and*
88 *the total amount of tax owed.*

89 3. Situs of gross receipts.

90 a. General rule. Whenever the tax imposed by this ordinance is measured by gross receipts, the gross
91 receipts included in the taxable measure shall be only those gross receipts attributed to the exercise of a
92 privilege subject to licensure at a definite place of business within this jurisdiction. In the case of
93 activities conducted outside of a definite place of business, such as during a visit to a customer location,
94 the gross receipts shall be attributed to the definite place of business from which such activities are
95 initiated, directed, or controlled. The situs of gross receipts for different classifications of business shall
96 be attributed to one or more definite places of business or offices as follows:

97 (1) The gross receipts of a contractor shall be attributed to the definite place of business at which his
98 services are performed, or if his services are not performed at any definite place of business, then the
99 definite place of business from which his services are directed or controlled, unless the contractor is
100 subject to the provisions of § 58.1-3715;

101 (2) The gross receipts of a retailer or wholesaler shall be attributed to the definite place of business
102 at which sales solicitation activities occur, or if sales solicitation activities do not occur at any definite
103 place of business, then the definite place of business from which sales solicitation activities are directed
104 or controlled; however, a wholesaler or distribution house subject to a license tax measured by purchases
105 shall determine the situs of its purchases by the definite place of business at which or from which
106 deliveries of the purchased goods, wares and merchandise are made to customers. Any wholesaler who
107 is subject to license tax in two or more localities and who is subject to multiple taxation because the
108 localities use different measures, may apply to the Department of Taxation for a determination as to the
109 proper measure of purchases and gross receipts subject to license tax in each locality;

110 (3) The gross receipts of a business renting tangible personal property shall be attributed to the
111 definite place of business from which the tangible personal property is rented or, if the property is not
112 rented from any definite place of business, then to the definite place of business at which the rental of
113 such property is managed; and

114 (4) The gross receipts from the performance of services shall be attributed to the definite place of
115 business at which the services are performed or, if not performed at any definite place of business, then
116 to the definite place of business from which the services are directed or controlled.

117 b. Apportionment. If the licensee has more than one definite place of business and it is impractical or
118 impossible to determine to which definite place of business gross receipts should be attributed under the
119 general rule, the gross receipts of the business shall be apportioned between the definite places of
120 businesses on the basis of payroll. Gross receipts shall not be apportioned to a definite place of business

unless some activities under the applicable general rule occurred at, or were controlled from, such definite place of business. Gross receipts attributable to a definite place of business in another jurisdiction shall not be attributed to this jurisdiction solely because the other jurisdiction does not impose a tax on the gross receipts attributable to the definite place of business in such other jurisdiction.

c. Agreements. The assessor may enter into agreements with any other political subdivision of Virginia concerning the manner in which gross receipts shall be apportioned among definite places of business. However, the sum of the gross receipts apportioned by the agreement shall not exceed the total gross receipts attributable to all of the definite places of business affected by the agreement. Upon being notified by a taxpayer that its method of attributing gross receipts is fundamentally inconsistent with the method of one or more political subdivisions in which the taxpayer is licensed to engage in business and that the difference has, or is likely to, result in taxes on more than 100 percent of its gross receipts from all locations in the affected jurisdictions, the assessor shall make a good faith effort to reach an apportionment agreement with the other political subdivisions involved. If an agreement cannot be reached, either the assessor or taxpayer may seek an advisory opinion from the Department of Taxation pursuant to § 58.1-3701; notice of the request shall be given to the other party. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 58.1-3993, when a taxpayer has demonstrated to a court that two or more political subdivisions of Virginia have assessed taxes on gross receipts that may create a double assessment within the meaning of § 58.1-3986, the court shall enter such orders pending resolution of the litigation as may be necessary to ensure that the taxpayer is not required to pay multiple assessments even though it is not then known which assessment is correct and which is erroneous.

4. Limitations and extensions.

a. Where, before the expiration of the time prescribed for the assessment of any license tax imposed pursuant to this ordinance, both the assessing official and the taxpayer have consented in writing to its assessment after such time, the tax may be assessed at any time prior to the expiration of the period agreed upon. The period so agreed upon may be extended by subsequent agreements in writing made before the expiration of the period previously agreed upon.

b. Notwithstanding § 58.1-3903, the assessing official shall assess the local license tax omitted because of fraud or failure to apply for a license for the current license year and the six preceding license years.

c. The period for collecting any local license tax shall not expire prior to the period specified in § 58.1-3940, two years after the date of assessment if the period for assessment has been extended pursuant to this subdivision of the ordinance, two years after the final determination of an appeal for which collection has been stayed pursuant to subdivision 5 b or 5 d of this ordinance, or two years after the final decision in a court application pursuant to § 58.1-3984 or a similar law for which collection has been stayed, whichever is later.

5. Administrative appeals to commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official.

a. Definitions. For purposes of this section:

"Amount in dispute," when used with respect to taxes due or assessed, means the amount specifically identified in the administrative appeal or application for judicial review as disputed by the party filing such appeal or application.

"Appealable event" means an increase in the assessment of a local license tax payable by a taxpayer, the denial of a refund, or the assessment of a local license tax where none previously was assessed, arising out of the local assessing official's (i) examination of records, financial statements, books of account, or other information for the purpose of determining the correctness of an assessment; (ii) determination regarding the rate or classification applicable to the licensable business; (iii) assessment of a local license tax when no return has been filed by the taxpayer; or (iv) denial of an application for correction of erroneous assessment attendant to the filing of an amended application for license.

An appealable event shall include a taxpayer's appeal of the classification applicable to a business, including whether the business properly falls within a business license subclassification established by the locality, regardless of whether the taxpayer's appeal is in conjunction with an assessment, examination, audit, or any other action taken by the locality.

"Frivolous" means a finding, based on specific facts, that the party asserting the appeal is unlikely to prevail upon the merits because the appeal is (i) not well grounded in fact; (ii) not warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law; (iii) interposed for an improper purpose, such as to harass, to cause unnecessary delay in the payment of tax or a refund, or to create needless cost from the litigation; or (iv) otherwise frivolous.

"Jeopardized by delay" means a finding, based upon specific facts, that a taxpayer designs to (i) depart quickly from the locality; (ii) remove his property therefrom; (iii) conceal himself or his property therein; or (iv) do any other act tending to prejudice, or to render wholly or partially ineffectual, proceedings to collect the tax for the period in question.

b. Filing and contents of administrative appeal. Any person assessed with a local license tax as a

182 result of an appealable event as defined in this section may file an administrative appeal of the
183 assessment within one year from the last day of the tax year for which such assessment is made, or
184 within one year from the date of the appealable event, whichever is later, with the commissioner of the
185 revenue or other local assessing official. The appeal must be filed in good faith and sufficiently identify
186 the taxpayer, the tax periods covered by the challenged assessments, the amount in dispute, the remedy
187 sought, each alleged error in the assessment, the grounds upon which the taxpayer relies, and any other
188 facts relevant to the taxpayer's contention. The assessor may hold a conference with the taxpayer if
189 requested by the taxpayer, or require submission of additional information and documents, an audit or
190 further audit, or other evidence deemed necessary for a proper and equitable determination of the appeal.
191 The assessment placed at issue in the appeal shall be deemed prima facie correct. The assessor shall
192 undertake a full review of the taxpayer's claims and issue a written determination to the taxpayer setting
193 forth the facts and arguments in support of his decision.

194 The taxpayer may at any time also file an administrative appeal of the classification applicable to the
195 taxpayer's business, including whether the business properly falls within a business license
196 subclassification established by the locality. However, the appeal of the classification of the business
197 shall not apply to any license year for which the Tax Commissioner has previously issued a final
198 determination relating to any license fee or license tax imposed upon the taxpayer's business for the
199 year. In addition, any appeal of the classification of a business shall in no way affect or change any
200 limitations period prescribed by law for appealing an assessment.

201 c. Notice of right of appeal and procedures. Every assessment made by a commissioner of the
202 revenue or other assessing official pursuant to an appealable event shall include or be accompanied by a
203 written explanation of the taxpayer's right to file an administrative appeal and the specific procedures to
204 be followed in the jurisdiction, the name and address to which the appeal should be directed, an
205 explanation of the required content of the appeal, and the deadline for filing the appeal.

206 For purposes of facilitating an administrative appeal of the classification applicable to a taxpayer's
207 business, each locality imposing a tax or fee under this chapter shall maintain on its website the specific
208 procedures to be followed in the jurisdiction with regard to such appeal and the name and address to
209 which the appeal should be directed.

210 d. Suspension of collection activity during appeal. Provided a timely and complete administrative
211 appeal is filed, collection activity with respect to the amount in dispute relating to any assessment by the
212 commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official shall be suspended until a final determination is
213 issued by the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official, unless the treasurer or other
214 official responsible for the collection of such tax (i) determines that collection would be jeopardized by
215 delay as defined in this section; (ii) is advised by the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing
216 official that the taxpayer has not responded to a request for relevant information after a reasonable time;
217 or (iii) is advised by the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official that the appeal is
218 frivolous as defined in this section. Interest shall accrue in accordance with the provisions of subdivision
219 2 e of this subsection, but no further penalty shall be imposed while collection action is suspended.

220 e. Procedure in event of nondecision. Any taxpayer whose administrative appeal to the commissioner
221 of the revenue or other assessing official pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 5 of this subsection
222 has been pending for more than one year without the issuance of a final determination may, upon not
223 less than 30 days' written notice to the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official, elect to
224 treat the appeal as denied and appeal the assessment or classification of the taxpayer's business to the
225 Tax Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 6 of this subsection. The Tax
226 Commissioner shall not consider an appeal filed pursuant to the provisions of this subsection if he finds
227 that the absence of a final determination on the part of the commissioner of the revenue or other
228 assessing official was caused by the willful failure or refusal of the taxpayer to provide information
229 requested and reasonably needed by the commissioner or other assessing official to make his
230 determination.

231 6. Administrative appeal to the Tax Commissioner.

232 a. Any person assessed with a local license tax as a result of a determination or that has received a
233 determination with regard to the person's appeal of the license classification or subclassification
234 applicable to the person's business, upon an administrative appeal to the commissioner of the revenue or
235 other assessing official pursuant to subdivision 5 of this subsection, that is adverse to the position
236 asserted by the taxpayer in such appeal may appeal such assessment or determination to the Tax
237 Commissioner within 90 days of the date of the determination by the commissioner of the revenue or
238 other assessing official. The appeal shall be in such form as the Tax Commissioner may prescribe and
239 the taxpayer shall serve a copy of the appeal upon the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing
240 official. The Tax Commissioner shall permit the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official
241 to participate in the proceedings, and shall issue a determination to the taxpayer within 90 days of
242 receipt of the taxpayer's application, unless the taxpayer and the assessing official are notified that a
243 longer period will be required. The appeal shall proceed in the same manner as an application pursuant

to § 58.1-1821, and the Tax Commissioner pursuant to § 58.1-1822 may issue an order correcting such assessment or correcting the license classification or subclassification of the business and the related license tax or fee liability.

b. Suspension of collection activity during appeal. On receipt of a notice of intent to file an appeal to the Tax Commissioner under subdivision 6 a of this subsection, collection activity with respect to the amount in dispute relating to any assessment by the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official shall be suspended until a final determination is issued by the Tax Commissioner, unless the treasurer or other official responsible for the collection of such tax (i) determines that collection would be jeopardized by delay as defined in this section; (ii) is advised by the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official, or the Tax Commissioner, that the taxpayer has not responded to a request for relevant information after a reasonable time; or (iii) is advised by the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official that the appeal is frivolous as defined in this section. Interest shall accrue in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 2 e of this subsection, but no further penalty shall be imposed while collection action is suspended. The requirement that collection activity be suspended shall cease unless an appeal pursuant to subdivision 6 a of this subsection is filed and served on the necessary parties within 30 days of the service of notice of intent to file such appeal.

c. Implementation of determination of Tax Commissioner. Promptly upon receipt of the final determination of the Tax Commissioner with respect to an appeal pursuant to subdivision 6 a of this subsection, the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official shall take those steps necessary to calculate the amount of tax owed by or refund due to the taxpayer consistent with the Tax Commissioner's determination and shall provide that information to the taxpayer and to the treasurer or other official responsible for collection in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision.

(1) If the determination of the Tax Commissioner sets forth a specific amount of tax due, the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official shall certify the amount to the treasurer or other official responsible for collection, and the treasurer or other official responsible for collection shall issue a bill to the taxpayer for such amount due, together with interest accrued and penalty, if any is authorized by this section, within 30 days of the date of the determination of the Tax Commissioner.

(2) If the determination of the Tax Commissioner sets forth a specific amount of refund due, the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official shall certify the amount to the treasurer or other official responsible for collection, and the treasurer or other official responsible for collection shall issue a payment to the taxpayer for such amount due, together with interest accrued pursuant to this section, within 30 days of the date of the determination of the Tax Commissioner.

(3) If the determination of the Tax Commissioner does not set forth a specific amount of tax due, or otherwise requires the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official to undertake a new or revised assessment that will result in an obligation to pay a tax that has not previously been paid in full, the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official shall promptly commence the steps necessary to undertake such new or revised assessment, and provide the same to the taxpayer within 60 days of the date of the determination of the Tax Commissioner, or within 60 days after receipt from the taxpayer of any additional information requested or reasonably required under the determination of the Tax Commissioner, whichever is later. The commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official shall certify the new assessment to the treasurer or other official responsible for collection, and the treasurer or other official responsible for collection shall issue a bill to the taxpayer for the amount due, together with interest accrued and penalty, if any is authorized by this section, within 30 days of the date of the new assessment.

(4) If the determination of the Tax Commissioner does not set forth a specific amount of refund due, or otherwise requires the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official to undertake a new or revised assessment that will result in an obligation on the part of the locality to make a refund of taxes previously paid, the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official shall promptly commence the steps necessary to undertake such new or revised assessment or to determine the amount of refund due in the case of a correction to the license classification or subclassification of the business, and provide the same to the taxpayer within 60 days of the date of the determination of the Tax Commissioner, or within 60 days after receipt from the taxpayer of any additional information requested or reasonably required under the determination of the Tax Commissioner, whichever is later. The commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official shall certify the new assessment or refund amount to the treasurer or other official responsible for collection, and the treasurer or other official responsible for collection shall issue a refund to the taxpayer for the amount of tax due, together with interest accrued, within 30 days of the date of the new assessment or determination of the amount of the refund.

7. Judicial review of determination of Tax Commissioner.

a. Judicial review. Following the issuance of a final determination of the Tax Commissioner pursuant to subdivision 6 a of this subsection, the taxpayer or commissioner of the revenue or other assessing

official may apply to the appropriate circuit court for judicial review of the determination, or any part thereof, pursuant to § 58.1-3984. In any such proceeding for judicial review of a determination of the Tax Commissioner, the burden shall be on the party challenging the determination of the Tax Commissioner, or any part thereof, to show that the ruling of the Tax Commissioner is erroneous with respect to the part challenged. Neither the Tax Commissioner nor the Department of Taxation shall be made a party to an application to correct an assessment merely because the Tax Commissioner has ruled on it.

b. Suspension of payment of disputed amount of tax due upon taxpayer's notice of intent to initiate judicial review.

(1) On receipt of a notice of intent to file an application for judicial review, pursuant to § 58.1-3984, of a determination of the Tax Commissioner pursuant to subdivision 6 a of this subsection, and upon payment of the amount of the tax relating to any assessment by the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official that is not in dispute together with any penalty and interest then due with respect to such undisputed portion of the tax, the treasurer or other collection official shall further suspend collection activity while the court retains jurisdiction unless the court, upon appropriate motion after notice and an opportunity to be heard, determines that (i) the taxpayer's application for judicial review is frivolous, as defined in this section; (ii) collection would be jeopardized by delay, as defined in this section; or (iii) suspension of collection would cause substantial economic hardship to the locality. For purposes of determining whether substantial economic hardship to the locality would arise from a suspension of collection activity, the court shall consider the cumulative effect of then-pending appeals filed within the locality by different taxpayers that allege common claims or theories of relief.

(2) Upon a determination that the appeal is frivolous, that collection may be jeopardized by delay, or that suspension of collection would result in substantial economic hardship to the locality, the court may require the taxpayer to pay the amount in dispute or a portion thereof, or to provide surety for payment of the amount in dispute in a form acceptable to the court.

(3) No suspension of collection activity shall be required if the application for judicial review fails to identify with particularity the amount in dispute or the application does not relate to any assessment by the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official.

(4) The requirement that collection activity be suspended shall cease unless an application for judicial review pursuant to § 58.1-3984 is filed and served on the necessary parties within 30 days of the service of the notice of intent to file such application.

(5) The suspension of collection activity authorized by this subdivision shall not be applicable to any appeal of a local license tax that is initiated by the direct filing of an action pursuant to § 58.1-3984 without prior exhaustion of the appeals provided by subdivisions 5 and 6 of this subsection.

c. Suspension of payment of disputed amount of refund due upon locality's notice of intent to initiate judicial review.

(1) Payment of any refund determined to be due pursuant to the determination of the Tax Commissioner of an appeal pursuant to subdivision 6 a of this subsection shall be suspended if the locality assessing the tax serves upon the taxpayer, within 60 days of the date of the determination of the Tax Commissioner, a notice of intent to file an application for judicial review of the Tax Commissioner's determination pursuant to § 58.1-3984 and pays the amount of the refund not in dispute, including tax and accrued interest. Payment of such refund shall remain suspended while the court retains jurisdiction unless the court, upon appropriate motion after notice and an opportunity to be heard, determines that the locality's application for judicial review is frivolous, as defined in this section.

(2) No suspension of refund activity shall be permitted if the locality's application for judicial review fails to identify with particularity the amount in dispute.

(3) The suspension of the obligation to make a refund shall cease unless an application for judicial review pursuant to § 58.1-3984 is filed and served on the necessary parties within 30 days of the service of the notice of intent to file such application.

d. Accrual of interest on unpaid amount of tax. Interest shall accrue in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 2 e of this subsection, but no further penalty shall be imposed while collection action is suspended.

8. Rulings.

Any taxpayer or authorized representative of a taxpayer may request a written ruling regarding the application of a local license tax to a specific situation from the commissioner of the revenue or other assessing official. Any person requesting such a ruling must provide all facts relevant to the situation placed at issue and may present a rationale for the basis of an interpretation of the law most favorable to the taxpayer. In addition, the taxpayer or authorized representative may request a written ruling with regard to the classification applicable to the taxpayer's business, including whether the business properly falls within a business license subclassification established by the locality.

Any misrepresentation or change in the applicable law or the factual situation as presented in the ruling request shall invalidate any such ruling issued. A written ruling may be revoked or amended

prospectively if (i) there is a change in the law, a court decision, or the guidelines issued by the Department of Taxation upon which the ruling was based or (ii) the assessor notifies the taxpayer of a change in the policy or interpretation upon which the ruling was based. However, any person who acts on a written ruling which later becomes invalid shall be deemed to have acted in good faith during the period in which such ruling was in effect.

9. Record-keeping and audits. Every person who is assessable with a local license tax shall keep sufficient records to enable the assessor to verify the correctness of the tax paid for the license years assessable and to enable the assessor to ascertain what is the correct amount of tax that was assessable for each of those years. All such records, books of accounts and other information shall be open to inspection and examination by the assessor in order to allow the assessor to establish whether a particular receipt is directly attributable to the taxable privilege exercised within this jurisdiction. The assessor shall provide the taxpayer with the option to conduct the audit in the taxpayer's local business office, if the records are maintained there. In the event the records are maintained outside this jurisdiction, copies of the appropriate books and records shall be sent to the assessor's office upon demand.

B. Transitional provisions.

1. A locality which changes its license year from a fiscal year to a calendar year and adopts a due date for license applications between March 1 and May 1, inclusive, shall not be required to prorate any license tax to reflect a license year of less than 12 months, whether the tax is a flat amount or measured by gross receipts, provided that no change is made in the taxable year for measuring gross receipts.

2. The provisions of this section relating to penalties, interest, and administrative and judicial review of an assessment shall be applicable to assessments made on and after January 1, 1997, even if for an earlier license year. The provisions relating to agreements extending the period for assessing tax shall be effective for agreements entered into on and after July 1, 1996. The provisions permitting an assessment of a license tax for up to six preceding years in certain circumstances shall not be construed to permit the assessment of tax for a license year beginning before January 1, 1997.

3. Every locality shall adopt a fixed due date for license applications between March 1 and May 1, inclusive, no later than the 2007 license year.

§§ 58.1-3916. Counties, cities and towns may provide dates for filing returns, set penalties, interest, etc.

Notwithstanding provisions contained in §§ 58.1-3518, 58.1-3900, 58.1-3913, 58.1-3915, and 58.1-3918, the governing body of any county, city, or town may provide by ordinance the time for filing local license applications and annual returns of taxable tangible personal property, machinery and tools, and merchants' capital. The governing body may also by ordinance establish due dates for the payment of local taxes; may provide that payment be made in a single installment or in two equal installments; may offer options, which may include coupon books and payroll deductions, which allow the taxpayer to determine whether to pay the tangible personal property tax through monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, or semiannual installments or in a lump sum, provided such taxes are paid in full by the final due date; may provide by ordinance penalties for failure to file such applications and returns and for nonpayment in time; may provide for payment of interest on delinquent taxes; and may provide for the recovery of reasonable attorney's or collection agency's fees actually contracted for, not to exceed 20 percent of the delinquent taxes and other charges so collected. A locality that provides for payment of interest on delinquent taxes shall provide for interest at the same rate on overpayments due to erroneously assessed taxes to be paid to the taxpayer, provided that no interest shall be required to be paid on such refund if (i) the amount of the refund is \$10 or less or (ii) the refund is the result of proration pursuant to § 58.1-3516. A court that finds that an overpayment of local taxes has been made in an action brought pursuant to § 58.1-3984 shall award interest at the appropriate rate, notwithstanding the failure of the locality to conform its ordinance to the requirements of this section.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, the local governing body shall allow an automatic extension on real property taxes imposed upon a primary residence and personal property taxes imposed upon a qualifying vehicle, as defined in § 58.1-3523, owed by members of the armed services of the United States deployed outside of the United States. Such extension shall end and the taxes shall be due 90 days following the completion of such member's deployment. For purposes of this section, "the armed services of the United States" includes active duty service with the regular Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard or other reserve component.

No tax assessment or tax bill shall be deemed delinquent and subject to the collection procedures prescribed herein during the pendency of any administrative appeal under § 58.1-3980, so long as the appeal is filed within 90 days of the date of the assessment, and for 30 days after the date of the final determination of the appeal, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to preclude the assessment or refund, following the final determination of such appeal, of such interest as otherwise may be provided by general law as to that portion of a tax bill that has remained unpaid or was overpaid

428 during the pendency of such appeal and is determined in such appeal to be properly due and owing.

429 Interest may commence not earlier than the first day following the day such taxes are due by
430 ordinance to be filed, at a rate not to exceed 10 percent per year. The governing body may impose
431 interest at a rate not to exceed the rate of interest established pursuant to § 6621 of the Internal Revenue
432 Code of 1954, as amended, or 10 percent annually, whichever is greater, for the second and subsequent
433 years of delinquency. No penalty for failure to pay a tax or installment shall exceed (i) 10 percent of the
434 tax past due on such property; (ii) in the case of delinquent tangible personal property tax more than 30
435 days past due on property classified pursuant to subdivision A 15, A 16, or A 20 of § 58.1-3506, which
436 remains unpaid after 10 days' written notice sent by United States mail to the taxpayer of the intention
437 to impose a penalty pursuant hereto, the penalty shall not exceed an amount equal to the difference
438 between the tax due and owing with respect to such property and the tax that would have been due and
439 owing if the property in question had been classified as general tangible personal property pursuant to
440 § 58.1-3503; (iii) in the case of delinquent tangible personal property tax more than 30 days past due, 25
441 percent of the tax past due on such tangible personal property; (iv) in the case of delinquent remittance
442 of excise taxes on meals, lodging, or admissions collected from consumers, 10 percent for the first
443 month the taxes are past due, and five percent for each month thereafter, up to a maximum of 25
444 percent of the taxes collected but not remitted; or (v) \$10, whichever is greater, provided, however, that
445 the penalty shall in no case exceed the amount of the tax assessable. No penalty for failure to file a
446 return shall be greater than 10 percent of the tax assessable on such return or \$10, whichever is greater;
447 provided, however, that the penalty shall in no case exceed the amount of the tax assessable.
448 *Notwithstanding the foregoing, for taxes levied upon machinery and tools or tangible personal property*
449 *owned by a business, the penalty imposed on the failure to pay a tax or installment or failure to file a*
450 *return shall not exceed five percent. Additionally, upon the imposition of a penalty on any taxpayer for*
451 *taxes owed on machinery and tools or tangible personal property owned by a business, the assessing*
452 *official shall provide notice to such taxpayer of the amount of such penalty, any interest assessed, and*
453 *the total amount of tax owed.* The assessment of such penalty shall not be deemed a defense to any
454 criminal prosecution for failing to make return of taxable property as may be required by law or
455 ordinance. Penalty for failure to file an application or return may be assessed on the day after such
456 return or application is due; penalty for failure to pay any tax may be assessed on the day after the first
457 installment is due. Any such penalty when so assessed shall become a part of the tax.

458 No penalty for failure to pay any tax shall be imposed for any assessment made later than two weeks
459 prior to the day on which the taxes are due, if such assessment is made thereafter through the fault of a
460 local official, and if such assessment is paid within two weeks after the notice thereof is mailed.

461 In the event a transfer of real property ownership occurs after January 1 of a tax year and a real
462 estate tax bill has been mailed pursuant to §§ 58.1-3281 and 58.1-3912, the treasurer or other
463 appropriate local official designated by ordinance of the local governing body in jurisdictions not having
464 a treasurer, upon ascertaining that a property transfer has occurred, may invalidate a bill sent to the prior
465 owner and reissue the bill to the new owner as permitted by § 58.1-3912, and no penalty for failure to
466 pay any tax for any such assessment shall be imposed if the tax is paid within two weeks after the
467 notice thereof is mailed.

468 Penalty and interest for failure to file a return or to pay a tax shall not be imposed if such failure
469 was not the fault of the taxpayer, or was the fault of the commissioner of revenue or the treasurer, as
470 the case may be. The failure to file a return or to pay a tax due to the death of the taxpayer or a
471 medically determinable physical or mental impairment on the date the return or tax is due shall be
472 presumptive proof of lack of fault on the taxpayer's part, provided the return is filed or the taxes are
473 paid within 30 days of the due date; however, if there is a committee, legal guardian, conservator or
474 other fiduciary handling the individual's affairs, such return shall be filed or such taxes paid within 120
475 days after the fiduciary qualifies or begins to act on behalf of the taxpayer. Interest on such taxes shall
476 accrue until paid in full. Any such fiduciary shall, on behalf of the taxpayer, by the due date, file any
477 required returns and pay any taxes that come due after the 120-day period. The treasurer shall make
478 determinations of fault relating exclusively to failure to pay a tax, and the commissioner of the revenue
479 shall make determinations of fault relating exclusively to failure to file a return. In jurisdictions not
480 having a treasurer or commissioner of the revenue, the governing body may delegate to the appropriate
481 local tax officials the responsibility to make the determination of fault.

482 The governing body may further provide by resolution for reasonable extensions of time, not to
483 exceed 90 days, for the payment of real estate and personal property taxes and for filing returns on
484 tangible personal property, machinery and tools, and merchants' capital, and the business, professional,
485 and occupational license tax, whenever good cause exists. The official granting such extension shall
486 keep a record of every such extension. If any taxpayer who has been granted an extension of time for
487 filing his return fails to file his return within the extended time, his case shall be treated the same as if
488 no extension had been granted.

489 This section shall be the sole authority for local ordinances setting due dates of local taxes and

490 penalty and interest thereon, and shall supersede the provisions of any charter or special act.

INTRODUCED

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