In the matter of:

Contact: 

FINAL RULING NO. 2013-01
January 11, 2013

Ad Valorem Tax Assessment of Unmined Coal Reserves
as of January 1, 2012

FINAL RULING

The Kentucky Department of Revenue ("DOR") currently has an outstanding unmined coal ad valorem tax assessment issued to [REDACTED] ("the Taxpayer") for 2012 that fixes the fair cash value of her interest in unmined coal reserves at $[REDACTED]. The chart below reflects this assessment, which is made pursuant to KRS 132.820:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Number</th>
<th>Parcel Identification</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Assessed Value of Taxpayer Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[REDACTED]</td>
<td>[REDACTED]</td>
<td>[REDACTED]</td>
<td>$[REDACTED]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At issue is whether the DOR correctly assessed the fair cash value of the unmined coal reserves in question. Originally, the Taxpayer's unmined coal reserves were assessed by the DOR at $[REDACTED]. Based upon documentation she submitted, the DOR removed a portion of the reserves from the assessed value; namely, the DOR removed the entire [REDACTED] seam east of [REDACTED] from the assessed value because of inaccessibility issues. This resulted in the reduction of the assessed value of the parcel from $[REDACTED] to $[REDACTED].
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Remaining in the assessment are the reserves west of [redacted], which are mineable and properly subject to assessment. The Taxpayer argues that due to “the [e]ffects of the Clean Coal Act, and the severely depressed economic state of [redacted] County...I cannot anticipate any income from the property in my lifetime.” She states that she is elderly and disabled and her unmined coal reserves should be removed from current and future taxation. Also, the Taxpayer submitted an appraisal of her property, which was performed for estate purposes following the death of her husband. This appraisal included the unmined coal reserves in question. She has requested that her assessment be based on the property values in this appraisal.

The DOR’s position is that the assessment correctly and properly reflects the fair cash value of the unmined coal reserves in question as required by law. See KRS 132.820(1); Ky. Const. § 172. The assessment in question is presumed to be valid and correct and it is the taxpayer’s burden to prove otherwise. Revenue Cabinet v. Gillig, 957 S.W.2d 206 (Ky. 1997); Walter G. Houglad & Sons v. McCracken County Board of Supervisors, 306 Ky. 234, 206 S.W.2d 951 (1947). The Taxpayer has provided information that established a portion of the assessment in question should be removed from the assessment. However, the appraisal submitted did not provide any information to support the taxpayer’s position that the remaining reserves should be exempt from taxation. In fact, her appraisal, which the DOR does not find reliable, values her “[redacted] interest mineral only property” at $[redacted] and the “surface only property” at $[redacted], for a total value of both mineral and surface estates at $[redacted]. The DOR’s assessment of the unmined coal reserves stands at $[redacted] which is less than the appraisal value of $[redacted] for the mineral estate.

Based on the information available to DOR, the unmined coal reserves that have been assessed consist of mineable and merchantable coal that is subject to ad valorem taxation and has been properly valued.

For the reasons stated above, the unmined coal ad valorem tax assessment is valid and correct and should not be reduced.

This letter is the final ruling of the Kentucky Department of Revenue.

APPEAL

You may appeal this final ruling to the Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals pursuant to the provisions of KRS 131.110, KRS 131.340-131.365, 103 KAR 1:010 and 802 KAR 1:010. If you decide to appeal this final ruling, your petition of appeal must be filed at the principal office of the Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals, 128 Brighton Park Boulevard, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-3714, within thirty (30) days from the date of this final ruling. The rules of the Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals, which are set forth in 802 KAR 1:010, require that the petition of appeal must:
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1. Be filed in quintuplicate;
2. Contain a brief statement of the law and facts in issue;
3. Contain the petitioner's or appellant's position as to the law and facts; and
4. Include a copy of this final ruling with each copy of the petition of appeal.

The petition of appeal must be in writing and signed by the petitioner or appellant. Filings by facsimile or other electronic means shall not be accepted.

Proceedings before the Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals are conducted in accordance with 103 KAR 1:010, 802 KAR 1:010 and KRS 131.340-131.365 and KRS Chapter 13B. Formal hearings are held by the Board concerning the tax appeals before it, with all testimony and proceedings officially reported. Legal representation of parties to appeals before the Board is governed by the following rules set forth in Section 3 of 802 KAR 1:010:

1. An individual may represent himself in any proceedings before the Board where his individual tax liability is at issue or he may obtain an attorney to represent him in those proceedings;
2. An individual who is not an attorney may not represent any other individual or legal entity in any proceedings before the Board;
3. Any party appealing a final ruling to the Board other than an individual, such as a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, estate or other legal entity, shall be represented by an attorney in all proceedings before the Board, including the filing of the petition of appeal; and
4. An attorney who is not licensed to practice in Kentucky may practice before the Board only if he complies with Rule 3.030(2) of the Rules of the Kentucky Supreme Court.

You will be notified by the Clerk of the Board of the date and time set for any hearing.

Sincerely,

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CABINET


E. Jeffrey Mosley
Interim Executive Director
Office of Legal Services for Revenue

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED