In the matter of:

[Redacted], Inc.

[Redacted]

Contact: [Redacted]
Property Tax Analyst

[Redacted], Inc.

FINAL RULING NO. 2010-86
December 3, 2010

FINAL RULING

[Redacted], Inc. ("[Redacted]") has protested the Department’s denial of a tangible personal property ad valorem tax refund for the 2005 tax year in the amount of $[Redacted]. [Redacted] had been audited for its compliance with the ad valorem tax laws for the 2003 through 2006 tax years and additional tax had been determined to be due and assessed pursuant to KRS 132.290, 132.360.

[Redacted] did not protest the assessment, but did protest the Department’s denial of a refund for the 2005 tax year. The reason for this denial was [Redacted]’ failure to apply within two years of the payment of the 2005 taxes as required by KRS 134.590(2). It should be noted that this denial relates to state ad valorem taxes. Any claim for the refund of ad valorem taxes paid to other taxing jurisdictions would need to be sought from those jurisdictions KRS 134.590(3)-(6); Board of Education of Fayette County v. Taulbee, 706 S.W.2d 827 (Ky. 1986).
sole contention is that the refund statute that applies in this matter is KRS 134.580, which allows a taxpayer four years to seek a refund. See KRS 134.580(3). This statute does not govern the refund of ad valorem taxes. The first sentence of KRS 134.580(2) states:

When money has been paid into the State Treasury in payment of any state taxes, except ad valorem taxes, whether payment was made voluntarily or involuntarily, the appropriate agency shall authorize refunds to the person who paid the tax, or to his heirs, personal representatives or assigns, of any overpayment of tax and any payment where no tax was due.

(Emphasis added.) Subsection 1 of KRS 134.590 specially states that it governs the refund of ad valorem taxes:

When the appropriate state government agency determines that a taxpayer has paid ad valorem taxes into the state treasury when no taxes were due or has paid under a statute held unconstitutional, the state government agency which administers the tax shall refund the money, or cause it to be refunded, to the person who paid the tax. The state government agency shall not authorize a refund to a person who has paid the tax due on any tract of land unless the taxpayer has paid the entire tax due the state on the land.

(Emphasis added.) See generally American Life & Accident Ins. Co. v. Revenue Cabinet, 173 S.W.3d 910, 913 (Ky. App. 2004)(holding that KRS 134.590, not KRS 134.580, governs the refund of ad valorem taxes and that ad valorem tax refunds must be applied for within two years of payment).

Subsection 2 of KRS 134.590 provides in relevant part the following:

No state government agency shall authorize a refund unless each taxpayer individually applies for a refund within two (2) years from the date the taxpayer paid the tax. Each claim or application for a refund shall be in writing and state the specific grounds upon which it is based.

It is undisputed that [name] did not apply for the refund it seeks within the two year period prescribed by KRS 134.590(2). Accordingly, the Department properly denied [name]'s belated request for a refund. American Life and Accident Ins. Co., supra.
For the reasons stated above, the Department has properly denied the refund requested by [Redacted]. [Redacted]' protest of that denial is hereby disallowed.

This letter is the final ruling of the 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:

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

cc: