

REVENUE DEPARTMENT[701]

Regulatory Analysis

Notice of Intended Action to be published: Iowa Administrative Code 701—Chapters 3, 7, 10, 19, 101, 108, 254, 300, 305, 504, 603, 700, 900
“Settlement Authority”

Iowa Code sections authorizing rulemaking: 421.5 and 421.14
State or federal law(s) implemented by the rulemaking: Iowa Code sections 17A.10, 421.5, 422.25(3), 422.28, 423.47, 450.94 and 452A.65

Public Hearing

A public hearing at which persons may present their views orally or in writing will be held as follows:

September 13, 2023
9:30 to 10:30 a.m.

Room 430
Hoover State Office Building
Des Moines, Iowa
Virtual: meet.google.com/kma-gexe-wrk

Public Comment

Any interested person may submit written comments concerning this Regulatory Analysis. Written comments in response to this Regulatory Analysis must be received by the Department of Revenue no later than 4:30 p.m. on the date of the public hearing. Comments should be directed to:

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Purpose and Summary

The purpose of the proposed rulemaking is to implement division VI of 2023 Iowa Acts, Senate File 565. Division VI amends several Iowa Code sections related to settlement authority, including the authority to fully abate liabilities under certain circumstances. The Act also establishes new procedures related to estimated assessments. The statutory changes related to settlement authority in Iowa Code section 421.5 include a requirement that the Department adopt rules to administer the section. A new chapter is proposed to cover the various types of settlements that the Department may enter into. The proposed chapter defines key terms of the statute and describes procedures related to different types of settlements. The settlement authority is very discretionary. Adopting rules on this authority will provide taxpayers with information on the required procedures and limitations.

The sections of the Act related to estimated assessments did not include mandatory rulemaking authority. The Department did not find it necessary to adopt any new rules on the estimated assessment provisions of the statute at this time but did find that several rules that would otherwise have needed to be amended could instead be rescinded because they largely repeated the statute. One relevant rule, 701—700.11(422), was amended and significantly shortened as a result of the changes to ensure accuracy.

Analysis of Impact

1. Persons affected by the proposed rulemaking:

- Classes of persons that will bear the costs of the proposed rulemaking:

The proposed rulemaking does not create costs for any classes of person. Applying for settlement relief is not required.

- Classes of persons that will benefit from the proposed rulemaking:

All taxpayers will benefit from the proposed rules on settlements and related amendments because the rules provide information on the form and manner in which persons may apply for different types of settlements. Settlement authority is discretionary, and the rules will provide guidance for taxpayers about what to expect and how to apply should they ever

need to seek this discretionary relief. The rules will help taxpayers understand what type of application they should use for each set of circumstances and will help them understand the requirements for relief.

2. Impact of the proposed rulemaking, economic or otherwise, including the nature and amount of all the different kinds of costs that would be incurred:

- Quantitative description of impact:

There is no known quantitative impact of the proposed rulemaking. The rules on settlement authority prescribe forms for seeking certain types of settlements, but those forms do not have an application fee or any other costs. Taxpayers will need to fill out the applications and provide required documentation. However, seeking a settlement is something that a taxpayer will do voluntarily; therefore, there are no costs required of any taxpayer. The Department did consider the possibility of not requiring an application for certain types of settlements but found that the application will be beneficial to taxpayers. The application and related rules will help taxpayers understand the information they must provide, which will reduce back-and-forth follow up investigations by the Department. The application and related rules will also help taxpayers understand their rights and limitations. The rules on the portion of the statute related to estimated billings do not have any quantitative impact.

- Qualitative description of impact:

The qualitative benefits of the rulemaking beyond what is already provided by the statute is the value of having rules that describe the program requirements, applicability, and limitations so that all taxpayers have access to the information in rules.

3. Costs to the State:

- Implementation and enforcement costs borne by the agency or any other agency:

There are no costs to the State beyond what was anticipated due to the change in law. The Department was already in the process of developing updates to its modernized tax management system to intake settlement applications to provide improved customer service to taxpayers. Staffing needs for this work will not be affected by the rules beyond how they are already affected by the statute.

- Anticipated effect on state revenues:

There is no effect on state revenues beyond what was anticipated due to the change in law.

4. Comparison of the costs and benefits of the proposed rulemaking to the costs and benefits of inaction:

The costs of inaction would be failing to comply with the statute's mandate that the Department write rules on this settlement authority as well as failing to update outdated rules. The benefits of the rulemaking are providing taxpayers with information about the settlement process, requirements, and limitations and providing updated rules for accuracy.

5. Determination whether less costly methods or less intrusive methods exist for achieving the purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

The proposed rulemaking is not costly or intrusive. The Department carefully considered what information would be important to articulate in the rules and what could be covered in the applications and other forms of guidance when preparing this rulemaking. The Department considered the costs and benefits of having application forms for these processes and concluded that the application would help guide taxpayers to provide critical information to aid the Department in its decision making.

6. Alternative methods considered by the agency:

- Description of any alternative methods that were seriously considered by the agency:

Because the statute mandated rulemaking, the Department did not consider proceeding without rules. As stated above, the Department did think carefully about what information was important to include in rules to provide guidance to taxpayers.

- Reasons why alternative methods were rejected in favor of the proposed rulemaking:

Proceeding without rules would have put the Department out of compliance with the statute and would have harmed taxpayers by limiting their access to information about the program to only the application and Department website without the benefit of public notice and comment on a rulemaking.

Small Business Impact

If the rulemaking will have a substantial impact on small business, include a discussion of whether it would be feasible and practicable to do any of the following to reduce the impact of the rulemaking on small business:

- Establish less stringent compliance or reporting requirements in the rulemaking for small business.
- Establish less stringent schedules or deadlines in the rulemaking for compliance or reporting requirements for small business.
- Consolidate or simplify the rulemaking's compliance or reporting requirements for small business.
- Establish performance standards to replace design or operational standards in the rulemaking for small business.
- Exempt small business from any or all requirements of the rulemaking.

If legal and feasible, how does the rulemaking use a method discussed above to reduce the substantial impact on small business?

The rulemaking does not have a substantial impact on small business. The rules describe types of settlements that taxpayers may seek voluntarily and the form and manner in which to do so. The rules are the same for individuals and for businesses of different sizes.

Text of Proposed Rulemaking

ITEM 1. Rescind and reserve **701—Chapter 3**.

ITEM 2. Amend subrule 7.11(5) as follows:

7.11(5) Settlements. Settlement proposals may be submitted to the department employee assigned to the appeal or through GovConnectIowa using the manage appeal feature. Only the director, the deputy director, or the division administrator of the legal services and appeals division may approve and sign settlements of appeals. If a settlement is reached during informal procedures, a closing order stating that a settlement was reached by the parties and that the case is terminated shall be issued by the director and provided to all parties.

ITEM 3. Amend rule 701—7.11(17A), parenthetical implementation statute, as follows:

701—7.11(17A,421) Informal stage of the appeals process.

ITEM 4. Amend rule **701—7.11(17A)**, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code ~~section~~ sections 17A.10 and 421.5.

ITEM 5. Rescind and reserve rule **701—7.31(421)**.

ITEM 6. Amend subrule 10.3(2) as follows:

10.3(2) Interest on unpaid tax. Interest due on unpaid tax is not a penalty, but rather it is compensation to the government for the period the government was deprived of the use of money. ~~Therefore, interest~~ Interest due cannot be waived except in accordance with the settlement authority described in Iowa Code sections 421.5 and 17A.10. *Vick v. Phinney*, 414 F.2d 444, 448 (5th CA 1969); *Time, Inc. v. United States*, 226 F.Supp. 680, 686 (S.D. N.Y. 1964); *In Re Jeffco Power Systems*, Dep't of Revenue Hearing Officer decision, Docket No. 77-9-6A-A (1978); *Waterloo Courier, Inc. v. Iowa Department of Revenue and Finance*, Case No. LACV081252, Black Hawk County District Court, December 30, 1999.

ITEM 7. Amend rule 701—10.3(422,423,450,452A), parenthetical implementation statute, as follows:

701—10.3(421,422,423,450,452A) Interest on refunds and unpaid tax.

ITEM 8. Amend rule **701—10.3(422,423,450,452A)**, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 421.5, 422.25(3), 422.28, 423.47, 450.94 and 452A.65.

ITEM 9. Adopt the following new 701—Chapter 19:

CHAPTER 19

SETTLEMENTS—COMPROMISES AND ABATEMENTS OF TAX, PENALTY, OR INTEREST

701—19.1(421) Settlements. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 421.5, in addition to the authority granted to the department pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.10 and notwithstanding Iowa Code section 7D.9, the department may, in its sole discretion, settle any taxes, penalties, or interest. A settlement may be a compromise or full abatement of any amount in dispute.

701—19.2(421) Amounts qualifying for settlement. To be eligible for settlement under Iowa Code section 421.5, the amount must be of doubtful liability, doubtful collectability, or severe economic hardship or the settlement of the amount must promote effective tax administration. The decision whether to accept a settlement amount will be based on a taxpayer's facts and circumstances; verifiable documentation is required for all grounds.

19.2(1) *Doubtful collectability.* Doubt as to collectability may exist in any case where the taxpayer's assets and discretionary income may not satisfy the full amount of the liability after satisfying senior priority liabilities. An offer to settle based on doubt as to collectability may be considered acceptable if it is unlikely that the tax, penalty, and interest can be collected in full and the offer reasonably reflects the amount the department could collect through other means, including administrative and judicial collection remedies. This amount is the reasonable collection potential of a case. In determining the reasonable collection potential of a case, the department will take into account the taxpayer's verifiable reasonable basic living expenses. In some cases, the department may accept an offer of less than the reasonable collection potential of a case if there are special circumstances.

19.2(2) *Severe economic hardship.* The department may settle where it determines that, although collection in full could be achieved, collection of the full amount would cause the taxpayer severe economic hardship. Severe economic hardship is defined as the inability to pay reasonable basic living expenses. An offer to settle based on economic hardship may be considered acceptable when, even though the tax, penalty, and interest could be collected in full, the amount offered reflects the amount the department can collect without causing the taxpayer severe economic hardship.

19.2(3) *Doubtful liability.* A doubtful liability may exist where there is a significant doubt as to the existence or amount of the correct tax liability under the law. A doubtful liability does not exist where the liability has been established by a final court judgment or administrative ruling or final order of the department concerning the existence or amount of the liability. An offer to settle a doubtful liability may be considered acceptable if it reasonably reflects the likelihood the department could expect to collect through litigation. This analysis may include consideration of the hazards and costs of litigation that would be involved if the liability were litigated. The evaluation of the hazards and costs of litigation is not an exact science and is within the discretion of the department.

19.2(4) *Promote effective tax administration.* The department may settle to promote effective tax administration where compelling public policy or equity considerations identified by the taxpayer provide a sufficient basis for settling the liability that is equitable under the particular facts and circumstances of the case. Settlements pursuant to this subrule may be justified only where, due to exceptional circumstances, collection of the full liability may undermine public confidence that the tax laws are being administered in a fair and equitable manner. The taxpayer will be expected to demonstrate circumstances that justify settlement even though a similarly situated taxpayer may have paid the liability in full. The department may settle cases where doing so will promote voluntary compliance with the law. The department may decline a settlement for reasons promoting effective tax administration if the settlement of the liability would undermine compliance by taxpayers with the tax laws.

701—19.3(421) Settlement procedures and limitations, generally.

19.3(1) *Whether to seek a settlement.* When determining whether to seek a settlement, a taxpayer should first consider whether a settlement is necessary. Nothing in this chapter is intended to preclude a taxpayer who misses the time provided by law to appeal a notice of assessment from paying the amount due, filing a refund claim, and contesting any denial of that refund claim as described in Iowa Code section 421.60(2) "h." If a taxpayer has not received a billing but has information that would adjust the liability down, the appropriate remedy is to file an amended return within the statute of limitations. If a taxpayer has received an estimated assessment and is within three years of when the assessment was issued, the taxpayer should file a return. If a taxpayer has received an assessment and is within the time period to file an appeal, it is proper to file an appeal rather than a settlement request. If a taxpayer does not dispute the liability, but is unable to pay the liability due to financial hardship, the taxpayer should submit an offer in compromise application.

19.3(2) *Which type of settlement to seek.* Different types of settlements require different forms and procedures. Procedures for abatement, offer in compromise, and voluntary disclosure agreements are described in specific rules below. For matters currently under appeal pursuant to 701—Chapter 7, settlement requests must be submitted to the appeals section of the legal services and appeals division in accordance with 701—subrule 7.11(5). For matters currently under audit, settlement requests must be submitted to the department employee assigned to the audit.

19.3(3) *Who may authorize a department settlement.* Only the director, the deputy director, or the division administrator of the legal services and appeals division may approve and sign settlements under this chapter unless otherwise specified in rule or designated by the director.

19.3(4) Discretionary nature of settlements. There is no right to appeal an abatement denial, offer in compromise denial, or other settlement decision by the department under 701—Chapter 7. As described in Iowa Code section 421.5, a taxpayer shall not have the right to a settlement of any tax, penalty, or interest liability under this chapter or Iowa Code section 421.5. Any determination shall be discretionary and shall be final and conclusive except in the case of fraud or mutual mistake of material fact or as otherwise stated in a written settlement agreement between the taxpayer and the department.

701—19.4(421) Applications for abatement.

19.4(1) When to file. Abatement is intended to be a possible remedy for taxpayers who have received a billing or refund denial letter and have information that could lead to a reduction in the liability, but failed to file a timely appeal. Grounds for abatement include doubt as to liability and promoting effective tax administration.

19.4(2) How to file an application. To apply, a taxpayer must submit an application for abatement in the department's prescribed paper or electronic format. The application can be submitted through GovConnectIowa or by using the form available on the department's website and following the submission instructions on the form.

19.4(3) Required information. A request for abatement must be submitted on the department's form. The form must be fully completed and properly signed.

19.4(4) Review of requests.

a. After the application has been submitted, it will be reviewed by department staff.
b. Additional information may be requested to assist the department in its review.
c. A letter will be issued to the applicant notifying the applicant of the decision to grant, deny or partially grant the abatement request. The department's decision on an abatement application will only be contained in a formal determination letter.

d. Applicants whose applications are granted in part will receive an agreement describing the terms of the partially granted abatement request and must sign and return that agreement to the department in order to receive the partially granted abatement.

e. Decisions to accept an abatement request in full or in part for doubt as to liability may be approved by the bureau chief of the compliance section of the tax management division or another staff member designated by the director.

f. Decisions to accept an abatement request to promote effective tax administration may only be approved by the director, the deputy director, or the division administrator of the legal services and appeals division.

19.4(5) Limitations. The department will accept applications for abatement during the appeal period but will not review such applications until the appeal period has passed. The department will generally not refund amounts already paid in response to an application for abatement. Some exceptions may include the following circumstances:

a. The application is received within three years after the return related to the application for abatement was due or within one year after the payment related to the application for abatement was made, whichever is later.

b. The application is received within one year of the final determination date of any final federal adjustment arising from an internal revenue service audit or other similar action by the internal review service with respect to the particular tax year at issue in the application.

c. Payments were received in violation of Title 11 of the United States Code.

d. Exceptional circumstances demonstrate that a refund would promote effective tax administration as described in subrule 19.2(4).

701—19.5(421) Offers in compromise.

19.5(1) When to file. An offer in compromise packet should be used to apply for relief based on doubtful collectability or severe economic hardship.

19.5(2) How to submit a packet. To apply, a taxpayer must submit an offer in compromise packet in the department's prescribed paper or electronic format. An offer in compromise packet can be submitted through GovConnectIowa or by using the form available on the department's website and following the submission instructions on the form.

19.5(3) Required information. An offer in compromise must be submitted using the department's offer in compromise packet.

19.5(4) Review of requests.

a. After the packet has been submitted, it will be reviewed by department staff.

b. Additional information may be requested to assist the department in its review.

c. A letter will be issued to the applicant notifying the applicant of the decision to grant, deny or partially grant the offer in compromise request. The department's decision on an offer in compromise request will only be contained in a formal determination letter.

d. Applicants whose applications are granted in part will receive an agreement describing the terms of the partially granted offer in compromise request and must sign and return that agreement to the department in order to receive the partially granted offer in compromise.

e. Decisions to enter into an offer in compromise must be approved by the bureau chief of the central collections unit, the director, the deputy director, the division administrator of the legal services and appeals division, or another staff member designated by the director.

19.5(5) Limitations. The department will not review offer in compromise applications until a liability is at least one year old. Premature applications will be denied. Denial on this basis does not prevent the taxpayer from reapplying at a later date.

701—19.6(421) Voluntary disclosure agreements.

19.6(1) When to file. Any person who is subject to Iowa tax or tax collection responsibilities may be eligible for the voluntary disclosure program. Being subject to Iowa tax may occur when a person has Iowa source income, business activities, or representatives or other presence in Iowa. Certain activities by such persons may create Iowa tax return filing requirements for Iowa source income. In addition, activities may also result in tax liabilities that are past due and owing.

19.6(2) Purpose of the voluntary disclosure program. The purpose of the voluntary disclosure program is to promote effective tax administration through voluntary compliance by encouraging unregistered business entities and persons to voluntarily contact the department regarding unreported Iowa source income or other Iowa taxes described in subrule 19.6(4).

19.6(3) Anonymity. A person or the person's representative may initially contact the department on an anonymous basis. Anonymity of the taxpayer can be maintained until the voluntary disclosure agreement is executed by the taxpayer and the department. The voluntary disclosure program may be used by the department and the taxpayer to report previous periods of Iowa source income and to settle outstanding tax, penalty and interest liabilities, but it must also ensure future tax compliance by the taxpayer.

19.6(4) Type of taxes eligible. Only taxes, penalties, and interest related to the following tax types are eligible for settlement under the voluntary disclosure program: corporate income tax, franchise tax, fiduciary income tax, withholding income tax, individual income tax, composite return tax, local option school district income surtax, state sales tax, state use tax, fuel taxes, cigarette and tobacco taxes, local option tax, state and local hotel and motel taxes, automobile rental excise tax, equipment excise tax, water service excise tax, and the prepaid wireless 911 surcharge.

19.6(5) Eligibility of the taxpayer. The department has discretion to determine who is eligible for participation in the voluntary disclosure program. In making the determination, the department may consider the following factors:

- a. The person must be subject to Iowa tax on Iowa source income or have Iowa tax collection responsibilities;
- b. The person must have tax due;
- c. The person must not currently be under audit or examination by the department or under criminal investigation by the department;
- d. The person must not have had any prior contact with the department or a representative of the department that could lead to audit or assessment associated with the tax types or tax periods sought to be addressed under the program;
- e. The type and extent of activities resulting in Iowa source income;
- f. Failure to report the Iowa source income or pay any liability was not due to fraud, intentional misrepresentation, an intent to evade tax, or willful disregard of Iowa tax laws; and
- g. Any other factors which are relevant to the particular situation.

19.6(6) How to file an application.

a. **Required format.** To apply, a taxpayer must submit an application in the department's prescribed paper or electronic format. A voluntary disclosure application can be submitted through GovConnectIowa or by using the form available on the department's website and following the submission instructions on the form.

b. **Required information.** A voluntary disclosure application must be submitted using the department's form.

c. **Review of the application.**

(1) After the application is submitted, it will be reviewed by department staff.

(2) Additional information may be requested to assist the department in its review.

(3) The department will notify an applicant in writing regarding whether the applicant's application for participation in the program is accepted or rejected.

19.6(7) Terms of the voluntary disclosure agreement.

a. Discretion. The department has the discretion to settle any outstanding Iowa tax, penalty, and interest liabilities of the eligible applicant. Settlement terms are on a case-by-case basis. Items considered by the department in determining the settlement terms include: the type of tax, the tax periods at issue, the reason for noncompliance, whether the tax is deemed to be held in trust for the state of Iowa, the types of activities resulting in the tax, the frequency of the activities that resulted in the tax, and any other matters which are relevant to the particular situation.

b. Maximum scope of audit. If a taxpayer initiates the contact with the department and is eligible for the voluntary disclosure program and complies with the agreement terms, the maximum prior years for which the department will generally audit and pursue settlement and collection will be five years, absent an intent to defraud, the making of material misrepresentations of fact, or an intent to evade tax.

c. Future filing requirements. All voluntary disclosure agreements must require that the applicant file future Iowa tax returns, unless the activity by the applicant resulting in the Iowa source income has changed or there has been a change in the law, rules, or court cases that dictate a different result.

d. Audit and assessment rights. The department reserves the right to audit all returns and other documents submitted by the applicant or a third party to verify the facts and whether the terms of the voluntary disclosure agreement have been met. The department may audit information submitted by the applicant at any time within the allowed statutory limitation period. The department may also assess any tax, penalty, and interest found to be due in addition to the amount of original tax reported. The statute of limitations for assessment and statute of limitations for refunds begin to run as provided by law.

19.6(8) Commencement of the voluntary disclosure agreement. The voluntary agreement commences on the date the voluntary disclosure agreement is fully executed by all parties or another date specified by the agreement. Execution of the agreement is complete when the agreement is executed by the taxpayer or taxpayers and the bureau chief of the compliance section of the tax management division or another staff member designated by the director. Prior to the execution of the voluntary disclosure agreement by the taxpayer and the department, the taxpayer is not protected from the department's regular audit process if the identity of the taxpayer, as an applicant, is unknown to the department. However, if the department has knowledge of the taxpayer's identity, as an applicant, the department will not take audit action against the taxpayer during the voluntary disclosure process. If a voluntary disclosure agreement is not reached, the department may assess tax, penalty, and interest as provided by law at the time the identity of the applicant becomes known to the department.

19.6(9) Voiding a voluntary disclosure agreement.

a. Authority. The department has the authority to declare a voluntary disclosure agreement null and void subsequent to the execution of the agreement. The department may void the contractual agreement if the department determines that a misrepresentation of a material fact was made by the person or a third party representing the person to the department. The department may also void a voluntary disclosure agreement if the department determines any of the following has occurred:

(1) The person does not submit information requested by the department within the time period specified by the department, including any extensions granted by the department;

(2) The person fails to file future Iowa returns as agreed to in the voluntary disclosure agreement;

(3) The person does not pay the agreed settlement liability within the time period designated by the department, including any extensions of time that may be granted by the department;

(4) The person does not remit all taxes imposed upon or collected by the person for all subsequent tax periods and all tax types that are subject to the voluntary disclosure agreement;

(5) The person fails to prospectively comply with Iowa tax law. Whether the person has failed to prospectively comply with Iowa tax law is determined by the department on a case-by-case basis;

(6) The person, based on a determination by the department, materially understates the person's tax liability; or

(7) The person has made a material breach of the terms of the voluntary disclosure agreement.

b. Audit rights. Voiding of the agreement results in nonenforceability of the agreement by the applicant and allows the department to proceed to assess tax, penalty, and interest for that person's Iowa tax and tax collection responsibilities for all periods within the statute of limitations. If the applicant is justifiably rejected for the voluntary disclosure program or the agreement between the person and the department is declared by the department to be null and void, the department reserves the right to audit all returns or other documents submitted by the applicant or a third party on behalf of the applicant and to make an assessment for all tax, penalty, and interest owed. If the voluntary disclosure agreement is voided or the application for the program is rejected and the department issues an assessment, the taxpayer may appeal the assessment pursuant to

701—Chapter 7. If the department does not issue an assessment, but does reject the application or voids the agreement, such action is not subject to appeal under 701—Chapter 7 but is considered to be “other agency action.”

19.6(10) Partnerships, partners, S corporations, shareholders in S corporations, trusts, and trust beneficiaries. Once the department has initiated an audit or investigation of any type of partnership, partners of the partnership, S corporations, a shareholder in an S corporation, a trust, or trust beneficiaries, the department is deemed to have initiated an audit or investigation of the entity and of all those who receive Iowa source income from or have an interest in such an entity for purposes of eligibility for participation in the voluntary disclosure program.

19.6(11) Transfer or assignment. The terms of the voluntary disclosure agreement are valid and enforceable by and against all parties, including their transferees and assignees.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 421.5 and 421.17.

ITEM 10. Amend rule 701—101.8(437A) as follows:

701—101.8(437A) Abatement of tax. The abatement provisions of ~~rule 701—7.31(421)~~ 701—Chapter 19 are applicable to replacement tax. In the event that the taxpayer files a request for abatement with the ~~director~~, the appropriate county treasurer shall be notified. The ~~director's department's~~ decision on the abatement request shall be sent to the taxpayer and the appropriate county treasurer.

ITEM 11. Amend rule 701—101.21(437A) as follows:

701—101.21(437A) Abatement of tax. The abatement provisions of ~~rule 701—7.31(421)~~ 701—Chapter 19 are applicable to the statewide property tax.

ITEM 12. Amend rule 701—108.8(437B) as follows:

701—108.8(437B) Abatement of tax. The abatement provisions of ~~rule 701—7.31(421)~~ 701—Chapter 19 are applicable to replacement tax. In the event that the taxpayer files a request for abatement with the ~~director~~ department, the appropriate county treasurer shall be notified. The ~~director's department's~~ decision on the abatement request shall be sent to the taxpayer and the appropriate county treasurer.

ITEM 13. Amend rule 701—108.20(437B) as follows:

701—108.20(437B) Abatement of tax. The abatement provisions of ~~rule 701—7.31(421)~~ 701—Chapter 19 are applicable to the statewide property tax.

ITEM 14. Rescind and reserve rule **701—254.11(453A)**.

ITEM 15. Rescind and reserve rule **701—300.11(422)**.

ITEM 16. Rescind and reserve rule **701—305.5(422)**.

ITEM 17. Rescind and reserve rule **701—504.4(421)**.

ITEM 18. Rescind and reserve rule **701—504.5(422)**.

ITEM 19. Rescind and reserve rule **701—603.4(421)**.

ITEM 20. Rescind and reserve rule **701—603.5(422)**.

ITEM 21. Amend rule 701—700.11(422) as follows:

701—700.11(422) Appeals to the director. ~~An estate or trust has the right to appeal to the director for a revision of an assessment for additional tax due, the denial or reduction of a claim for refund, the denial of a request for a waiver of a penalty and the~~ The denial of a request for an income tax certificate of acquittance may be appealed. ~~The beneficiary of an estate or trust has the right to appeal a determination of the correct amount of income distributed and a determination of the correct allocation of deductions, credits, losses and expenses between the estate or trust and the beneficiary. The personal representative of an estate and the trustee of a trust have the right to appeal a determination of personal liability for income taxes required to be paid or withheld and for a penalty personally assessed.~~ An appeal to the director must be in writing and must be made within 60 days of the ~~notice of assessment and the other matters which are subject to appeal or for assessments issued on or after January 1, 1995, if the beneficiary of an estate or trust, the personal representative of an~~

~~estate, or the trustee of a trust fails to timely appeal a notice of assessment, the person may pay the entire assessment and file a refund claim within the period provided by law for filing such claims denial.~~ 701—Chapter 7 shall govern appeals to the director. See specifically rules ~~701—7.8(17A) to 701—7.22(17A)~~ governing taxpayer protests.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 17A and sections 421.60 and 422.28.

ITEM 22. Rescind and reserve rule ~~701—900.4(450)~~.

ITEM 23. Amend subrule 900.8(18) as follows:

900.8(18) Appeals. ~~Rule 701—86.4(450)~~ 701—Chapter 7 providing for an appeal to the director and a subsequent appeal to district court under the Iowa administrative procedure Act for disputes involving the inheritance tax imposed by Iowa Code chapter 450 shall also be the rule for appeal for disputes concerning special use valuation and the additional inheritance tax imposed by Iowa Code chapter 450B.

ITEM 24. Amend subparagraph **900.9(2)“f”(1)** as follows:

(1) Real estate. If the department, the estate and the persons succeeding to the decedent’s property have not reached an agreement as to the value of real estate under 86.9(2) “e,” the market value for inheritance tax purposes will be established by the appraisal proceedings specified in Iowa Code sections 450.27 to 450.36. For the purposes of appraisal, “real estate or real property” means the land and appurtenances, including structures affixed thereto. Use of the inheritance tax appraisers to determine value for other purposes such as, but not limited to, determining the share of the surviving spouse in the estate or for determining the fair market value of real estate for the purposes of sale, is not controlling in determining values for inheritance tax purposes. *In re Estate of Giffen*, 166 N.W.2d 800 (Iowa 1969); *In re Estate of Lorimor*, 216 N.W.2d 349 (Iowa 1974). Appraisals of real estate must be made in fee simple including land, all appurtenances and structures affixed to the real estate. Discounts in the value of real estate are not to be considered in the valuation of real property for the purposes of an appraisal. Such discounts in valuation are to be resolved by mutual agreement through informal procedures between the personal representative of the estate and the department. If an agreement between the personal representative of the estate and the department cannot be obtained, then the valuation placed on the property by the department may be appealed by the personal representative of the estate pursuant to the procedures set forth in ~~rule 701—86.4(450)~~ 701—Chapter 7. If either the department or the estate does not agree with the results of an appraisal that is conducted pursuant to Iowa Code sections 450.27 through 450.36, either the department or the estate may file an objection to the appraisal pursuant to Iowa Code section 450.31. See 701—subrule 86.9(2) for additional factors to assist in the determination of fair market value of real property.