

1 appeared and contested the valuation as provided in section twenty-
2 four or twenty-four-a of this article, or whose assessment has been
3 raised by the county commission sitting as a Board of Equalization
4 and Review above the assessment fixed by the assessor may, at any
5 time up to thirty days after the adjournment of the board sitting
6 as a Board of Equalization and Review, or at anytime up to thirty
7 days after the order of the Board of Assessment Appeals is served
8 on the parties, apply for relief to the circuit court of the county
9 in which the property books are made out; but any person applying
10 for relief in circuit court shall, before any application is heard,
11 give ten-days' notice to the prosecuting attorney of the county,
12 whose duty it shall be to attend to the interests of the state,
13 county and district in the matter, and the prosecuting attorney
14 shall give at least five days' notice of hearing to the Tax
15 Commissioner.

16 (b) The right of appeal from any assessment by the Board of
17 Equalization and Review or order of the Board of Assessment Appeals
18 as provided in this section, may be taken either by the applicant
19 or by the state, and in case the applicant, by his or her ~~agent or~~
20 attorney, or in the case of the state, by its prosecuting attorney
21 or other attorney representing the Tax Commissioner. ~~desires to~~
22 ~~take an appeal from the decision of the either board,~~ The party
23 desiring to take an appeal from the decision of either board shall

1 have the evidence taken at the hearing of the application before
2 either board, including a transcript of all testimony and all
3 papers, motions, documents, evidence and records as were before the
4 board, certified by the county clerk and transmitted to the circuit
5 court as provided in section four, article three, chapter fifty-
6 eight of this code, except that, any other provision of this code
7 notwithstanding, the evidence shall be certified and transmitted
8 within thirty days after the petition for appeal is filed with the
9 court or judge, in vacation.

10 (c) If there was an appearance by or on behalf of the taxpayer
11 before either board, or if actual notice, certified by the board,
12 was given to the taxpayer, the appeal, when allowed by the court or
13 judge, in vacation, shall be determined by the court from the
14 record as so certified: *Provided*, That in cases where the court
15 determines that the record made before the board is inadequate as
16 a result of the parties having had insufficient time to present
17 evidence at the hearing before the board to make a proper record,
18 as a result of the parties having received insufficient notice of
19 changes in the assessed value of the property and the reason or
20 reasons for the changes to make a proper record at the hearing
21 before the board, as a result of irregularities in the procedures
22 followed at the hearing before the board, or for any other reason
23 not involving the negligence of the party alleging that the record

1 is inadequate, the court may remand the appeal back to the county
2 commission of the county in which the property is located, even
3 after the county commission has adjourned sine die as a Board of
4 Equalization and Review or a Board of Assessment Appeals for the
5 tax year in which the appeal arose, for the purpose of developing
6 an adequate record upon which the appeal can be decided. The
7 county commission shall schedule a hearing for the purpose of
8 taking additional evidence at any time within ninety days of the
9 remand order that is convenient for the county commission and for
10 the parties to the appeal. If, however, there was no actual notice
11 to the taxpayer, and no appearance by or on behalf of the taxpayer
12 before the board, or if a question of classification or taxability
13 is presented, the matter shall be heard de novo by the circuit
14 court.

15 (d) If, upon the hearing of appeal, it is determined that any
16 property has been assessed at more than sixty percent of its true
17 and actual value determined as provided in this chapter, the
18 circuit court shall, by an order entered of record, correct the
19 assessment, and fix the assessed value of the property at sixty
20 percent of its true and actual value. A copy of the order or
21 orders entered by the circuit court reducing the valuation shall be
22 certified to the Auditor, if the order or orders pertain to real
23 property, by the clerk within twenty days after the entering of the

1 same, and every order or judgment shall show that the prosecuting
2 attorney or Tax Commissioner was present and defended the interest
3 of the state, county and district. If it be ascertained that any
4 property has been valued too high, and that the taxpayer has paid
5 the excess tax, it shall be refunded or credited to the taxpayer in
6 accordance with the provisions of section twenty-five-a of this
7 article, and if not paid, he or she shall be relieved from the
8 payment thereof. If it is ascertained that any property is valued
9 too low, the circuit court shall, by an order entered of record,
10 correct the valuation and fix it at sixty percent of its true and
11 actual value. A copy of any order entered by any circuit court
12 increasing the valuation of property shall be certified within
13 twenty days, if the order pertains to real property, to the
14 Auditor, the county clerk and the sheriff. However, if the order
15 pertains only to personal property, then the copy shall be
16 certified within twenty days to the county clerk and to the sheriff
17 and it shall be the duty of the Auditor, the county clerk and the
18 sheriff to charge the taxpayer affected with the increase of taxes
19 occasioned by the increase of valuation by applying the rate of
20 levies for every purpose in the district where the property is
21 situated for the current year. The order shall also be filed in
22 the office of the Auditor and clerk of the county commission. The
23 circuit court shall review the record submitted from the board. If

1 the court determines that the record is adequate, it shall
2 establish a briefing and argument schedule that will result in the
3 appeal being submitted to the court for decision within a
4 reasonable time, but not to exceed eight months after the appeal is
5 filed. All final decisions or orders of the circuit court shall be
6 issued within a reasonable time, not to exceed ninety days, from
7 the date the last brief is filed and the case is submitted to the
8 court for decision. The state or the aggrieved taxpayer may appeal
9 a question of valuation to the Supreme Court of Appeals if the
10 assessed value of the property is \$50,000 or more, and either party
11 may appeal a question of classification or taxability.

12 (e) All persons applying for relief to the circuit court under
13 this section shall be governed by the same presumptions, burdens
14 and standards of proof as established by law for taxpayers applying
15 for such relief.

16 (f) *Effective date.* -- The amendments to this section enacted
17 in 2010 shall apply to tax years beginning after December 31, 2011.

(NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to correct the code in light of a Supreme Court decision in *Shenandoah Sales & Service, Inc. v. assessor of Jefferson County*, 228 W. Va. 762, 724 S.E.2d 733 (2012), regarding the Constitutionality of whether an agent could appeal a decision on behalf of an entity.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.)