## House Bill 2455

Sponsored by Representative HASS

### **SUMMARY**

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.** 

Directs Department of Revenue to establish and promote voluntary compliance initiative for taxpayers who utilize abusive tax avoidance transactions to underreport personal income or corporate income or excise taxes.

Establishes reporting and registration requirements and enhanced penalties for persons who use abusive tax avoidance transactions, or who serve as material advisors for certain transactions. Extends period for which notice of deficiency may be issued in cases in which returns reflect use of abusive tax avoidance transactions.

Imposes tax return preparer penalties on preparers who prepare returns that reflect use of abusive tax shelters or who willfully or recklessly disregard tax laws.

Directs Department of Revenue to establish general tax amnesty program of limited duration. Waives penalties for taxpayers that pay outstanding taxes. Increases penalties on taxpayers who fail to fully participate.

Takes effect on 91st day following adjournment sine die.

(3) "Reportable transaction" means a transaction:

A BILL FOR AN ACT 1 2 Relating to tax compliance; creating new provisions; amending ORS 314.410 and 314.415; and prescribing an effective date. 3 Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon: 4 5 VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE 6 **INITIATIVE** 7 8 SECTION 1. Sections 2 to 16 of this 2005 Act are added to and made a part of ORS 9 10 chapter 314. SECTION 2. As used in sections 2 to 13 of this 2005 Act: 11 (1) "Abusive tax avoidance transaction" means: 12 13 (a) A listed transaction; (b) A tax shelter; or 14 (c) Any other plan or arrangement devised for the principal purpose of avoiding any tax 15 imposed on or measured by income. 16 17 (2) "Listed transaction" means a transaction: (a) That is a listed transaction under section 6707A of the Internal Revenue Code; 18 (b) That has been specifically identified as a listed transaction by the Department of Re-19 venue by rule because the transaction has a potential for tax avoidance; or 20

(a) That is a reportable transaction under section 6707A of the Internal Revenue Code;(b) That has been specifically identified by the department as a transaction for which

(c) That is substantially similar to a transaction described in paragraph (a) or (b) of this

**NOTE:** Matter in **boldfaced** type in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

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- information is required to be included with a return or statement because, as determined by the department by rule, the transaction is of a type that the department determines by rule as having a potential for tax avoidance or evasion;
- (c) That is substantially similar to a transaction described in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection; or
  - (d) That is a listed transaction.

- (4) "Tax shelter" has the meaning given that term in section 6662 of the Internal Revenue Code.
  - SECTION 3. (1) If required by rules adopted by the Department of Revenue:
  - (a) Any person who engages in a reportable transaction as a buyer or transferor shall report the transaction to the department.
  - (b) Any person who, as the result of a reportable transaction, acquires an interest in property, a present or future right to income, a present or future right to claim a loss, deduction, credit, exemption or other tax benefit or a present or future right to an adjustment to basis shall report the transaction to the department.
  - (c) Any person who is associated with a reportable transaction in an association that the department has by rule identified as an association that requires reporting shall report the transaction to the department.
  - (2) A reportable transaction shall be reported to the department in the time, form and manner prescribed by the department by rule.
  - SECTION 4. A person who is a material advisor to a reportable transaction under section 6111 of the Internal Revenue Code shall send a copy of the return required to be filed with the Internal Revenue Service to the Department of Revenue within 20 days following the date the return is required to be filed with the Internal Revenue Service, if the reportable transaction reported on the return satisfies any of the following conditions:
    - (1) The transaction occurs in this state; or
  - (2) At least one party to the transaction is an Oregon personal income taxpayer or an Oregon corporate excise or income taxpayer.
  - SECTION 5. (1) The Department of Revenue shall develop a registration program for persons engaged as sellers or other transferors in transactions that are listed transactions.
  - (2) A person that engages in a listed transaction in this state as a seller or other transferor shall register with the department within 60 days after entering into the transaction or on the date the transaction becomes a listed transaction, whichever occurs later.
  - <u>SECTION 6.</u> (1) In addition to and not in lieu of any other penalty, a penalty may be imposed in an amount equal to 20 percent of that portion of an underpayment of tax that is attributable to the use of a reportable transaction.
  - (2) A penalty may not be imposed under this section with respect to any underpayment of tax if:
    - (a) The underpayment is not attributable to a listed transaction;
    - (b) There was a reasonable cause for the underpayment;
    - (c) The taxpayer acted in good faith with respect to the underpayment;
  - (d) The relevant facts affecting the tax treatment of the item that caused the underpayment are adequately disclosed in accordance with section 3 of this 2005 Act;
  - (e) There is substantial authority for the tax treatment of the item that caused the underpayment; and

- (f) The taxpayer reasonably believed that the tax treatment of the item that caused the underpayment was more likely than not the proper treatment.
- (3)(a) For purposes of subsection (2)(f) of this section, a taxpayer shall be treated as having a reasonable belief if:
- (A) The treatment was based on facts and law that existed at the time the return reporting the item was filed; and
- (B) The belief relates solely to the taxpayer's chances of success on the merits of the treatment and does not take into account the possibility that the return will not be audited, that issues over the treatment will not be raised on audit or that these issues will be resolved through compromise or settlement if raised.
- (b) Reliance on the advice of a tax advisor does not constitute grounds for reasonable belief if the tax advisor:
  - (A) Is a material advisor under section 4 of this 2005 Act with respect to the transaction;
- (B) Is compensated by a person that is a material advisor under section 4 of this 2005 Act with respect to the transaction;
- (C) Participates in the organization, management, promotion or sale of a listed transaction;
- (D) Is related, under section 267(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, to a person who participates in the organization, management, promotion or sale of a listed transaction;
- (E) Has a contingent fee arrangement with respect to a listed transaction that is contingent on all or part of the intended tax benefits from the transaction being sustained; or
- (F) Under rules adopted by the department, has a continuing financial interest with respect to a listed transaction.
- (4) Penalties imposed under this section shall be added to the tax liability of the taxpayer. SECTION 7. (1) In addition to and not in lieu of any other penalty, an accuracy-related penalty may be imposed in an amount equal to 20 percent of that portion of an underpayment of tax due under ORS chapter 316, 317 or 318 that is attributable to:
  - (a) Negligence or disregard of tax law;

- (b) A substantial understatement of tax;
- (c) A substantial valuation misstatement that affects the amount of tax due under ORS chapter 316, 317 or 318; or
  - (d) A substantial overstatement of pension liabilities.
- (2) The penalty imposed under this section shall be determined in accordance with sections 6662 and 6664 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (3) If there is an underpayment of tax that is attributable to a gross valuation misstatement, as that term is defined under section 6662 of the Internal Revenue Code, the penalty under this section shall be equal to 40 percent of that portion of the underpayment to which the gross valuation misstatement is attributable.
- (4) The Department of Revenue may waive all or a portion of a penalty imposed under this section if the department determines that waiver will promote efficiency in the collection of taxes due.
- (5) Penalties imposed under this section shall be added to the tax liability of the taxpayer.

  SECTION 8. (1) If a taxpayer has a noneconomic substance transaction understatement for a tax year, there shall be added to the tax liability of the taxpayer for the tax year a penalty equal to:

- (a) Forty percent of the amount of the understatement; or
  - (b) Twenty percent of the amount of the understatement if:
- (A) All relevant facts affecting or related to the tax treatment of the noneconomic substance transaction are fully and adequately disclosed on the return of the taxpayer or on a statement attached to the return of the taxpayer prior to the date of any notice of the imposition of a penalty under this section; and
  - (B) The noneconomic substance transaction is not a listed transaction.
- (2) The Director of the Department of Revenue may rescind all or part of a penalty imposed under this section if:
- (a) The person on whom the penalty is imposed does not have a history of noncompliance with the tax laws of this state;
- (b) The noneconomic substance transaction understatement is due to an unintentional mistake;
  - (c) The noneconomic transaction is not a listed transaction;
- 15 (d) Imposing the penalty would be contrary to principles of equity and good conscience; 16 and
  - (e) Rescinding the penalty would promote compliance with the tax laws of this state.
  - (3) A decision of the director under subsection (2) of this section may not be reviewed in any administrative or judicial proceeding.
- 20 (4) The penalty imposed under this section is in addition to and not in lieu of any other 21 penalty.
  - (5) As used in this section:

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- (a) "Noneconomic substance transaction" means:
- (A) A transaction that lacks a valid nontax business purpose;
- 25 (B) A loss, deduction, subtraction, credit or addition to income that lacks economic 26 substance; or
  - (C) A transaction or other arrangement that uses an entity or an interest in an entity that lacks economic substance.
    - (b) "Noneconomic substance transaction understatement" means the sum of:
  - (A) The amount determined by multiplying the highest rate of tax imposed on the taxpayer under ORS chapter 316 or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, under ORS chapter 317 or 318, by any net increase in taxable income that results from a difference between the proper tax treatment of a noneconomic substance transaction and the treatment of the transaction on the return of the taxpayer; and
  - (B) The amount of any decrease in the aggregate amount of credits determined for purposes of ORS chapter 316 or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, for purposes of ORS chapter 317 or 318, that results from the taxpayer's treatment of a noneconomic substance transaction and the proper tax treatment of that transaction.
  - SECTION 9. (1)(a) A person is liable for a penalty determined under this subsection if the person fails to furnish a copy of a return that is required to be furnished to the Department of Revenue under section 4 of this 2005 Act on or before the date on which the copy is required to be furnished.
  - (b) The amount of the penalty shall be determined by the department. The penalty may not exceed the greater of:
  - (A) \$\_\_\_\_; or

- (B) \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the gross income that the person derived from reportable transactions.
  - (2)(a) A person is liable for a penalty determined under this subsection if the person fails to comply with the registration program under section 5 of this 2005 Act by the date on which registration is required.
- (b) The amount of the penalty shall be determined by the department. The penalty may not exceed the greater of:
- (A) \$\_\_\_\_; or

- (B) \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the gross income that the person derived from listed transactions.
- (3) The penalties imposed under subsection (1) or (2) of this section do not apply until the 60th day following the date the department issues a notice under section 10 of this 2005 Act demanding compliance with section 4 or 5 of this 2005 Act.
- (4) The Director of the Department of Revenue may waive all or part of a penalty imposed under this section if:
- (a) The act or failure to act upon which the penalty is based is due to an unintentional mistake;
- (b) Imposing the penalty would be contrary to principles of equity and good conscience; and
  - (c) Rescinding the penalty would promote compliance with the tax laws of this state.
- (5) A decision of the director under subsection (4) of this section may not be reviewed in any administrative or judicial proceeding.
- (6) A penalty imposed under this section is in addition to and not in lieu of any other penalty.
- SECTION 10. (1) If the Department of Revenue believes that a person is required to file a copy of a federal return under section 4 of this 2005 Act and has failed to do so by the date required under section 4 of this 2005 Act, the department shall send a written notice to the person demanding compliance with section 4 of this 2005 Act.
- (2) If the department believes that a person is required to register under section 5 of this 2005 Act and the person has failed to register by the date prescribed in section 5 of this 2005 Act, the department shall send a written notice to the person demanding compliance with section 5 of this 2005 Act.
- (3) A person receiving a notice under this section may appeal to the Oregon Tax Court. Notwithstanding ORS 305.565, an appeal does not stay the collection of a penalty imposed under section 9 of this 2005 Act.
  - SECTION 11. (1) A penalty shall be imposed on a person who promotes a tax shelter if:
- (a) The person is or would be subject to a penalty for promoting an abusive tax shelter under section 6700 of the Internal Revenue Code; and
  - (b) The tax shelter satisfies any of the following conditions:
  - (A) The tax shelter is organized in this state.
  - (B) The tax shelter is doing business in this state.
- (C) The tax shelter derives income from sources in this state.
- (D) At least one investor in the tax shelter is an Oregon personal income taxpayer or an Oregon corporate excise or income taxpayer.
- (2) The amount of the penalty shall equal 100 percent of the amount of gross income derived by the person in promoting the tax shelter.

- (3) A penalty imposed under this section shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any other penalty.
- SECTION 12. (1) A large entity or a high net worth individual that fails to report on any return or statement any information required with respect to an abusive tax avoidance transaction shall pay a penalty for each omission in the following amounts:
  - (a) \$15,000; or

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- (b) \$30,000, in the case of a listed transaction.
- (2) The Director of the Department of Revenue may rescind all or part of a penalty imposed under this section if:
- (a) The failure to report is with respect to an abusive tax avoidance transaction that is not a listed transaction;
- (b) The person on whom the penalty is imposed does not have a history of noncompliance with the tax laws of this state;
  - (c) The failure to report is due to an unintentional mistake;
- 15 (d) Imposing the penalty would be contrary to principles of equity and good conscience; 16 and
  - (e) Rescinding the penalty would promote compliance with the tax laws of this state.
  - (3) A decision of the director under subsection (2) of this section may not be reviewed in any administrative or judicial proceeding.
  - (4) The penalties imposed under this section are in addition to and not in lieu of any other penalty, and shall be added to the tax liability of the taxpayer.
    - (5) As used in this section:
  - (a) "High net worth individual" means an individual whose net worth exceeds \$2 million either immediately before or immediately after an abusive tax avoidance transaction.
  - (b) "Large entity" means a person that is not an individual and that has gross receipts in excess of \$10 million for either the tax year in which the abusive tax avoidance transaction occurs or the tax year preceding the year in which the abusive tax avoidance transaction occurs.
  - <u>SECTION 13.</u> (1) Any person who is an income tax return preparer, as defined in section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code, with respect to a return that:
  - (a) Reports or reflects the use of an abusive tax avoidance transaction, is subject to a penalty of \$1,000; or
  - (b) Understates tax liability due to a willful or reckless disregard of the tax laws of this state, is subject to a penalty of \$5,000.
  - (2) The imposition of a penalty under this section may be appealed to the Oregon Tax Court.
    - SECTION 14. Moneys collected under section 9, 11 or 13 of this 2005 Act shall be considered net revenue from the tax imposed under ORS chapter 316 for purposes of ORS 316.502.
    - <u>SECTION 15.</u> (1) The Department of Revenue shall develop and administer a voluntary compliance initiative, to be conducted during the period beginning January 1, 2006, and ending July 1, 2006.
    - (2) The voluntary compliance initiative shall apply to tax liabilities attributable to abusive tax avoidance transactions for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2006.
    - (3) The department shall publicize the voluntary compliance initiative so as to maximize public awareness of and participation in the initiative.

- (4) The department may prescribe forms, issue instructions, conduct public meetings and undertake any other action necessary to maximize public participation in and compliance with the initiative and the collection of tax liabilities to which the initiative applies.
- (5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the department may enter into closing agreements or adopt payment plans to facilitate the collection of tax liabilities to which the initiative applies.
- SECTION 16. (1) The voluntary compliance initiative described in section 15 of this 2005 Act applies to any taxpayer that, during the period beginning January 1, 2006, and ending July 1, 2006:
- (a) Files an amended return for each tax year for which the taxpayer has previously filed a return that reflected the use of an abusive tax avoidance transaction or a reportable transaction to underreport the tax liability of the taxpayer for the tax year;
- (b) For each return described in paragraph (a) of this subsection, reports all income from all sources, without regard to the abusive tax avoidance transaction or reportable transaction;
- (c) Identifies on each return described in paragraph (a) of this subsection, or as otherwise prescribed by the Department of Revenue, that the return is being filed under the voluntary compliance initiative; and
- (d) Except as authorized under section 15 (5) of this 2005 Act, pays in full all taxes and interest due.
  - (2) With respect to each return filed in compliance with subsection (1) of this section:
  - (a) All penalties that would otherwise be imposed shall be waived; and
- (b) A taxpayer may not file a subsequent amended return seeking a refund of tax and may not otherwise appeal the amount of tax or interest due with respect to any item reported on the amended return.
- (3)(a) After July 1, 2006, the department may issue a notice of deficiency and impose any penalty, interest or other sanction with respect to the difference between the amount shown on a return filed under subsection (1) of this section and the correct amount of tax.
- (b) A taxpayer may make written objections to the deficiency or request a conference as prescribed in ORS 305.265.
- (c) If no written objection or request is received by the department, or as otherwise authorized by ORS 305.265, the department shall assess the deficiency as prescribed in ORS 305.265 and the taxpayer may appeal the assessment as prescribed in ORS 305.265.
- SECTION 17. The definitions in section 2 of this 2005 Act apply to sections 15 and 16 of this 2005 Act.
  - SECTION 18. Sections 15 to 17 of this 2005 Act are repealed on January 2, 2010.
- SECTION 19. ORS 314.410 is amended to read:
- 314.410. (1) At any time within three years after the return was filed, the Department of Revenue may give notice of deficiency as prescribed in ORS 305.265.
- (2) If the department finds that gross income equal to 25 percent or more of the gross income reported has been omitted from the taxpayer's return, notice of the deficiency may be given at any time within five years after the return was filed.
- (3) If the department finds that a return reports or reflects the use of an abusive tax avoidance transaction, as defined in section 2 of this 2005 Act, notice of a deficiency may be given at any time within six years after the return was filed.

[(3)(a)] (4)(a) The limitations to the giving of notice of a deficiency provided in this section [shall] do not apply to a deficiency resulting from false or fraudulent returns, or in cases where no return has been filed.

(b)(A) If the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or other authorized officer of the federal government or an authorized officer of another state's taxing authority makes a change or correction as described in ORS 314.380 (2)(a)(A) and, as a result of the change or correction, an assessment of tax or issuance of a refund is permitted under any provision of the Internal Revenue Code or applicable law of the other state, or pursuant to an agreement between the taxpayer and the federal or other state taxing authority that extends the period in which an assessment of federal or other state tax may be made, then notice of a deficiency under any Oregon law imposing tax upon or measured by income for the corresponding tax year may be mailed within two years after the department is notified by the taxpayer or the commissioner or other tax official of the correction, or within the applicable [three-year or five-year] period prescribed in subsections (1) [and (2)] to (3) of this section, whichever period expires later.

- (B) A notice of deficiency mailed pursuant to this paragraph may assert any adjustment necessary to arrive at the correct amount of Oregon taxable income and Oregon tax liability for the tax year for which the federal or other state change or correction is made.
- (c) If the taxpayer files an original or amended federal or other state return as described in ORS 314.380 (2)(a)(B), the department may reduce any claim for refund as a result of a change in Oregon tax liability related to the original or amended federal or other state return, but may not give notice of a deficiency for an adjustment to Oregon tax liability following the expiration of the applicable period prescribed in subsections (1) [and (2)] to (3) of this section and paragraph (a) of this subsection.
- [(4)] (5) The tax deficiency must be assessed and notice of tax assessment mailed to the taxpayer or authorized representative, who is authorized in writing, within one year from the date of the notice of deficiency unless an extension of time is agreed upon as prescribed in subsection [(6)] (7) of this section.
- [(5)] (6) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, the period for the assessment of any deficiency attributable to any part of the gain realized upon the sale or exchange of the taxpayer's principal residence, as provided in section 1034 of the Internal Revenue Code (as in effect prior to the repeal of section 1034 of the Internal Revenue Code by the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34)), does not expire prior to the expiration of three years from the date the department is notified by the taxpayer of:
- (a) The cost of purchasing the new residence which the taxpayer claims results in nonrecognition of any part of such gain;
  - (b) The taxpayer's intention not to purchase a new residence; or
- (c) A failure to purchase a new residence within the period prescribed in section 1034 of the Internal Revenue Code (as in effect prior to the repeal of section 1034 of the Internal Revenue Code by the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34)).
- [(6)] (7) If, prior to the expiration of any period of time prescribed in this section for giving of notice of deficiency or of assessment, the department and the taxpayer consent in writing to the notice of deficiency being mailed or deficiency being assessed after the expiration of such prescribed period, notice of such deficiency may be mailed or the deficiency 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 agreed upon.

- [(7)] (8) In the case of a deficiency attributable to the application to the taxpayer of a net operating loss carryback, notice of such deficiency may be mailed at any time before the expiration of the period within which notice of a deficiency for the taxable year of the net operating loss which results in such carryback may be mailed.
- [(8)] (9) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, if any taxpayer agreed with the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue or the taxing authority of another state for an extension, or renewals thereof, of the period for giving notices of deficiencies and assessing deficiencies in income tax for any year, the period for mailing notices of deficiencies of tax for such years and the period for filing a claim for refund under ORS 314.380 (2)(b) shall expire on the later of:
- (a) The expiration of an applicable period described in subsections (1) to [(7)] (8) of this section; or
  - (b) Six months after the date of the expiration of the agreed period for assessing a deficiency.
- [(9)] (10) For purposes of this section, ORS 314.415 and any other provision of law establishing the time for which a refund may be claimed or notice of deficiency may be given with respect to a tax imposed on or measured by net income, "return" means the return required to be filed by the taxpayer and does not include a return of any person from whom the taxpayer has received an item of income, gain, loss, deduction or credit.

### **SECTION 20.** ORS 314.415 is amended to read:

314.415. (1)(a) If the Department of Revenue determines pursuant to ORS 305.270 that the amount of the tax due is less than the amount theretofore paid, the excess shall be refunded by the department with interest at the rate established under ORS 305.220, for each month or fraction of a month during a period beginning 45 days after the due date of the return or the date the tax was paid, whichever is the later, to the time the refund is made.

- (b)(A) No refund shall be allowed or made after three years from the time the return was filed, or two years from the time the tax or a portion thereof was paid, whichever period expires the later, unless before the expiration of such period a claim for refund is filed by the taxpayer in compliance with ORS 305.270, nor shall a refund claimed on an original return be allowed or made in any case unless the return is filed within three years of the due date, excluding extensions, of the return in respect of which the tax might have been credited. If a refund is disallowed for the tax year during which excess tax was paid for any reason set forth in this paragraph, the excess shall not be allowed as a credit against any tax occurring on a return filed for a subsequent year. If the tax owed after offsets for all amounts owed the state, or a county pursuant to a judgment obtained under ORS 169.151, is less than \$1, no refund shall be made.
- (B) If a taxpayer would qualify under section 6511(h) of the Internal Revenue Code for a suspension of the running of the periods specified for filing a claim for refund of federal income tax, the period specified in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph shall also be suspended.
- (c) No interest on a refund to an employee of a tax withheld by an employer shall be paid for any period prior to the time the employee filed a personal income tax return for the tax year involved, nor for any period prior to the day which is 45 days after the date when the employee's annual return for that year was filed or was due, whichever is the later.
- (d) No interest on a refund of estimated tax paid under ORS 314.505 to 314.525 or 316.557 to 316.589 shall be paid for any period prior to the time the taxpayer filed a tax return for the tax year involved, nor for any period prior to the day which is 45 days after the date when the tax return for that year was filed or was due, whichever is later.

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- (e) The amount of the refund, exclusive of interest thereon, shall not exceed the portion of the tax paid during such period preceding the filing of the claim or, if no claim is filed, then during the period preceding the allowance of the refund during which a claim might have been filed. Where there has been an overpayment of any tax imposed, the amount of the overpayment and interest thereon shall be credited against any tax, penalty or interest then due from the taxpayer, and only the balance shall be refunded.
- (f) Except as provided in ORS 305.265 (12), if, pursuant to a notice of deficiency or assessment, the taxpayer pays the amount specified in the notice, or any part thereof, and if, upon appeal, the Oregon Tax Court or the Oregon Supreme Court orders that all or any part of the deficiency amount specified in the notice and paid by the taxpayer be refunded, the amount so ordered to be refunded shall bear interest at the rate established for refunds in ORS 305.220. Interest shall be computed from the date of payment to the department. Nothing in this paragraph shall require that interest be paid upon any amount for any period for which interest upon the same amount for the same period is required to be paid under ORS 305.419.
- (2) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in ORS 305.265 or 305.270 or subsection (1) of this section, if, prior to the expiration of the period prescribed in subsection (1)(b) of this section, the department and the taxpayer consent in writing to the refund of tax after the expiration of the period prescribed, the refund shall be made at any time prior to the expiration of the period agreed upon and no refund shall be made or allowed after the expiration of the period agreed upon unless a claim for refund is filed by the taxpayer before the expiration of the period agreed upon in compliance with the manner prescribed by the department. The period so agreed upon may be extended by subsequent agreements in writing made before the expiration of the period previously agreed upon. The department shall have the power to consent to such refund only where the taxpayer has consented to assessment of additional tax, if such be determined upon audit, after the expiration of the applicable [three-year or five-year] period prescribed in ORS 314.410 (1) [and (2)] to (3).
- (3) If the claim for credit or refund relates to an overpayment on account of the deductibility by the taxpayer, or by a partnership, of the worthlessness of a share of stock in a corporation, of the right to subscribe for or to receive a share of stock in a corporation, or of a debt, in lieu of the three-year period of limitation prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, the period shall be seven years from the date prescribed by law for the filing of the return for the year with respect to which the claim is made; provided, that if the claim is made in reliance upon this subsection after the expiration of the three-year period prescribed in subsection (1)(b) of this section, no interest shall be allowed with respect to any credit or refund determined to be due upon such claim for the period beginning at the close of the three-year period prescribed in subsection (1) of this section and ending at the expiration of six months after the date on which the claim is filed.

(4)(a) If the claim for credit or refund relates to an overpayment attributable to a net operating loss carryback or a net capital loss carryback, in lieu of the three-year period of limitation prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, the period shall be that period which ends three years after the time prescribed by law for filing the return (including extensions thereof) for the taxable year of the net operating loss or net capital loss which results in such carryback. In the case of such a claim, the amount of the credit or refund may exceed the portion of the tax paid within the period provided in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section or subsection (2) of this section, whichever is applicable, to the extent of the amount of the overpayment attributable to such carryback. If the allowance of a credit or refund of an overpayment of tax attributable to a net operating loss carryback or a net capital loss carryback is otherwise prevented by the operation of any law or rule

of law other than ORS 305.150, relating to closing agreements, such credit or refund may be allowed or made, if claim therefor is filed within the period provided in this subsection. To the extent that the carryback was not an issue in any proceeding in which the determination of a court, including the Oregon Tax Court, has become final, the claimed credit or refund applicable to that carryback may be allowed or made under this subsection.

- (b) For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, if any overpayment of tax results from a carryback of a net operating loss or net capital loss, such overpayment shall be deemed not to have been made prior to the later of:
- (A) The due date of the return for the taxable year in which such net operating loss or net capital loss arises;
- (B) The date the return for the year in which the net operating or net capital loss arises is filed; or
- (C) The date of filing of the return for the year to which the net operating loss or net capital loss is carried back.
- (5) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in ORS 305.265 or 305.270, or other provisions of this section, if the taxpayer has agreed with the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue for an extension, or renewals thereof, of the period for proposing and assessing deficiencies in federal income tax for any year, the period within which a claim for credit or refund may be filed or credit or refund allowed or made if no claim is filed shall be the period provided within subsections (1) to (4) of this section or six months after the date of the expiration of the agreed period for assessing deficiency in federal income tax, whichever period expires the later.
- (6) The department may make separate refunds of withheld taxes upon request by a husband or wife who has filed a joint return, the refund payable to each spouse being proportioned to the gross earnings of each shown by the information returns filed by the employer or otherwise shown to the satisfaction of the department.
- (7) If a taxpayer entitled to a refund under subsection (1) of this section dies, the department may issue a draft for payment of such refund under the terms and conditions set out in ORS 293.490 to 293.500 exercising the same powers and subject to the same restrictions pursuant to which the State Treasurer is authorized to pay the amounts of warrants, checks or orders under those statutes.
- SECTION 21. (1) Sections 2, 7, 8 and 12 of this 2005 Act and the amendments to ORS 314.410 and 314.415 by sections 19 and 20 of this 2005 Act apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000.
- (2) Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 13 of this 2005 Act apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005.

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# GENERAL TAX AMNESTY PROGRAM

SECTION 22. (1) The Department of Revenue shall develop and administer a tax amnesty program for personal income taxpayers and corporate income and excise taxpayers. The tax amnesty program is in addition to the voluntary compliance initiative described in section 15 of this 2005 Act.

- (2) The tax amnesty program shall be conducted during the period beginning January 1, 2006, and ending July 1, 2006.
  - (3) The tax amnesty program applies to tax liabilities due and payable for tax years be-

ginning before January 1, 2005.

- (4) The department shall publicize the tax amnesty program so as to maximize public awareness of and participation in the program.
- (5) The department may prescribe forms, issue instructions, conduct public meetings and undertake any other action necessary to maximize public participation in and compliance with the tax amnesty program and the collection of tax liabilities to which the program applies.
- SECTION 23. (1) A personal income taxpayer or a corporate excise or income taxpayer who meets all of the following requirements during the period beginning January 1, 2006, and ending July 1, 2006, may participate in the tax amnesty program:
- (a) The taxpayer was required to file a return of tax under ORS chapter 314, 316, 317 or 318, or pay a tax imposed under ORS chapter 316, 317 or 318, for a tax year for which the Department of Revenue may issue a notice of deficiency and that begins before January 1, 2005;
- (b) The taxpayer files a completed amnesty application with the department, signed under penalty of perjury, to participate in the tax amnesty program; and
- (c) Within 60 days after the conclusion of the tax amnesty program, the taxpayer does all of the following:
- (A) Files a completed tax return for all tax years described in paragraph (a) of this subsection for which the taxpayer had not previously filed a completed tax return;
- (B) Files a completed amended tax return for all tax years described in paragraph (a) of this subsection for which the taxpayer underreported or underpaid the tax liability of the taxpayer; and
- (C) Pays in full the taxes and interest due for all tax years described in paragraph (a) of this subsection or applies for an installment payment agreement under subsection (5) of this section that applies to the taxes and interest due for all tax years described in paragraph (a) of this subsection for which taxes remain unpaid.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a taxpayer may not participate in the tax amnesty program for any tax year for which the department has issued a notice of deficiency prior to the date the taxpayer files the amnesty application under subsection (1) of this section.
- (3) In addition to the other requirements in subsection (1) of this section, a taxpayer who has filed a petition for bankruptcy protection under Title 11 of the United States Code may participate in the tax amnesty program if the taxpayer submits an order from a United States Bankruptcy Court allowing the taxpayer to participate in the tax amnesty program.
- (4) A taxpayer who participates in the tax amnesty program described in this section may not request a refund with respect to any tax paid under the tax amnesty program and waives any right to appeal any tax reported on a return filed or paid under subsection (1) of this section or pursuant to an installment payment agreement entered into under subsection (5) of this section.
- (5)(a) A taxpayer may apply for an installment payment agreement for the payment of taxes reported and due under subsection (1) of this section. The application shall be made on a form prescribed by the department and shall be due at the time the taxpayer applies for amnesty under subsection (1) of this section.
  - (b) The department shall enter into an installment payment agreement with a taxpayer

[12]

who has applied under paragraph (a) of this subsection and shall establish a payment schedule if the department concludes that the agreement will facilitate the efficient collection of the outstanding tax liability.

- (c) Any amount that remains unpaid under an installment payment agreement shall bear interest at the rate established under ORS 305.220 for each month, or fraction of a month, for which the amount remains unpaid.
- (d) Under any agreement entered into under this subsection, all outstanding taxes and interest must be paid on or before December 31, 2009.
- SECTION 24. (1) The Department of Revenue shall waive all applicable penalties that would otherwise apply to the taxes being reported and paid under section 23 of this 2005 Act for any taxpayer that fully complies with the tax amnesty program described in section 23 of this 2005 Act.
- (2)(a) If the department has entered into an installment payment agreement with the taxpayer, the failure of the taxpayer to fully comply with the terms of the installment payment agreement shall render the waiver of penalties under subsection (1) of this section and the installment payment agreement void. The total amount of tax, interest and all applicable penalties shall become immediately due and payable.
- (b) This subsection does not apply if the department determines that the failure to fully comply with the terms of the installment payment agreement is due to reasonable causes.
- SECTION 25. (1) For any tax that was due for a period for which amnesty could be sought under section 23 of this 2005 Act and for which the taxpayer failed to apply for amnesty or failed to completely pay all amounts of outstanding tax liability and interest, an amount equal to 50 percent of the interest that is otherwise due shall be added to the amount of outstanding tax liability.
- (2) If, following the closure of the amnesty period specified in section 23 of this 2005 Act, the Department of Revenue issues a notice of deficiency with respect to an unreported or underreported tax liability, as shown on an original or amended return filed in conjunction with an amnesty application filed under section 23 of this 2005 Act, the department shall impose a penalty as otherwise prescribed by law at a rate that is double the rate otherwise allowable.
- (3) The penalties imposed under this section are in addition to and not in lieu of any other penalty.

SECTION 26. Sections 22 to 25 of this 2005 Act are repealed on January 2, 2010.

## **UNIT CAPTIONS**

SECTION 27. The unit captions used in this 2005 Act are provided only for the convenience of the reader and do not become part of the statutory law of this state or express any legislative intent in the enactment of this 2005 Act.

## **EFFECTIVE DATE**

SECTION 28. This 2005 Act takes effect on the 91st day after the date on which the regular session of the Seventy-third Legislative Assembly adjourns sine die.