

**Letter of Findings: 08-0621P**  
**Sales and Use Tax**  
**For the Year 2008**

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**ISSUE**

**I. Tax Administration – Negligence Penalty.**

**Authority:** IC § 6-8.1-10-2.1; [45 IAC 15-11-2](#).

Taxpayer protests the imposition of the ten percent negligence penalty.

**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Taxpayer is an Indiana corporation. The Department of Revenue (the "Department") determined Taxpayer owed sales tax for the period ending June 30, 2008. Taxpayer paid the assessed sales tax and interest, but requested the Department to abate the negligence penalty.

**I. Tax Administration – Negligence Penalty.**

**DISCUSSION**

The Department determined that taxpayer owed sales tax for the period ending June 30, 2008. Taxpayer agreed with the Department that it owed and timely paid the sales tax and interest. However, Taxpayer argued that its failure to pay the sales tax was not due to negligence, and therefore, Taxpayer requested the Department to abate the ten percent negligence penalty.

Pursuant to IC § 6-8.1-10-2.1, the Department may assess a ten (10) percent negligence penalty if the taxpayer:

- (1) fails to file a tax return;
- (2) fails to pay the full amount of tax shown on the tax return;
- (3) fails to remit in a timely manner the tax held in trust for Indiana (e.g., a sales tax); or
- (4) fails to pay a tax deficiency determined by the Department to be owed by a taxpayer.

[45 IAC 15-11-2](#)(b) further states:

"Negligence" on behalf of a taxpayer is defined as the failure to use such reasonable care, caution, or diligence as would be expected of an ordinary reasonable taxpayer. Negligence would result from a taxpayer's carelessness, thoughtlessness, disregard or inattention to duties placed upon the taxpayer by the Indiana Code or department regulations. Ignorance of the listed tax laws, rules and/or regulations is treated as negligence. Further, failure to read and follow instructions provided by the department is treated as negligence. Negligence shall be determined on a case by case basis according to the facts and circumstances of each taxpayer.

The Department may waive a negligence penalty as provided in [45 IAC 15-11-2](#)(c), in part, as follows:

The department shall waive the negligence penalty imposed under [IC 6-8.1-10-1](#) if the taxpayer affirmatively establishes that the failure to file a return, pay the full amount of tax due, timely remit tax held in trust, or pay a deficiency was due to reasonable cause and not due to negligence. In order to establish reasonable cause, the taxpayer must demonstrate that it exercised ordinary business care and prudence in carrying out or failing to carry out a duty giving rise to the penalty imposed under this section. Factors which may be considered in determining reasonable cause include, but are not limited to:

- (1) the nature of the tax involved;
- (2) judicial precedents set by Indiana courts;
- (3) judicial precedents established in jurisdictions outside Indiana;
- (4) published department instructions, information bulletins, letters of findings, rulings, letters of advice, etc.;
- (5) previous audits or letters of findings concerning the issue and taxpayer involved in the penalty assessment.

Reasonable cause is a fact sensitive question and thus will be dealt with according to the particular facts and circumstances of each case.

Here, aside from this tax liability ending June 30, 2008, the Department's Revenue Processing System shows that Taxpayer has been timely collecting and remitting sales tax to the Department. Taxpayer also provided sufficient documents establishing that its failure to pay the full amount of tax due was due to reasonable cause and not due to negligence. Thus, Taxpayer's protest on the imposition of negligence penalty is sustained.

**FINDING**

Taxpayer's protest on the imposition of negligence penalty is sustained.

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