

**Letter of Findings Number: 41-20160388.LOF  
42-20160121.LOF  
International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA) and  
International Registration Plan (IRP)  
Tax Years: 2011-2013**

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### **HOLDING**

Business did not provide sufficient documentation to prove the Department's assessment of tax incorrect.

### **ISSUES**

#### **I. International Fuel Tax Agreement - Assessment.**

**Authority:** IC § 6-6-4.1-4(a); IC § 6-6-4.1-14(a); IC § 6-6-4.1-20; IC § 6-6-4.1-24(b); IC § 6-8.1-3-14; IC § 6-8.1-5-4(a); IFTA Articles of Agreement, § 1210 (2013); IFTA Audit Manual, § A530 (2012); IFTA Procedures Manual, § P510 (2013); IFTA Procedures Manual, § P540 (2013); IFTA Procedures Manual, § P550 (2013); IFTA Procedures Manual, § P530 (2013).

Taxpayer protests the assessment of additional tax.

#### **II. IRP - Assessment.**

**Authority:** IC § 6-6-4.1-14; IC § 6-8.1-5-1; IC § 9-28-4-6; IRP § 1005 (2013); IRP § 1010 (2013); Lafayette Square Amoco, Inc. v. Indiana Dep't of State Revenue, 867 N.E.2d 289 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2007).

Taxpayer protests the assessment, which was based on the same information that produced the IFTA assessment.

### **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Taxpayer is an Indiana motor carrier. Taxpayer chose Indiana as its base jurisdiction for purposes of the International Fuel Tax Agreement ("IFTA") and the International Registration Plan ("IRP"). The Indiana Department of Revenue ("Department") conducted an IFTA and IRP audit, which resulted in the assessment of additional IFTA taxes and IRP fees. Taxpayer provided additional documentation after the audit. The Department then conducted a supplemental audit that resulted in a reduction of the IFTA assessment. Taxpayer protested the proposed assessments. A hearing followed, and this Letter of Findings results. Additional facts will be provided as necessary.

#### **I. International Fuel Tax Agreement - Assessment.**

### **DISCUSSION**

The Department conducted an audit and determined that Taxpayer owed additional IFTA fuel taxes for the years at issue. Taxpayer protests the Department's assessment of motor carrier fuel taxes pursuant to IFTA.

IFTA is an agreement between various United States jurisdictions and Canada allowing for the equitable apportionment of previously collected motor carrier fuel taxes. The agreement's stated goal is to simplify the taxing, licensing, and reporting requirements of interstate motor carriers such as Taxpayer. The agreement itself is not a statute but was implemented in Indiana pursuant to the authority specifically granted under IC § 6-6-4.1-14(a) and IC § 6-8.1-3-14.

Taxpayer operated trucks in Indiana. As such, it operated on Indiana highways and consumed motor fuel. Therefore, Taxpayer was subject to motor carrier fuel IFTA taxes. IC § 6-6-4.1-4(a).

Tax assessments of motor carrier fuel tax under IFTA are presumed to be valid. IC § 6-6-4.1-24(b). The taxpayer bears the burden of proving that any assessment is incorrect. Id. The taxpayer has a duty to maintain books and records and present them to the Department for review upon the Department's request. IC § 6-6-4.1-20; IC § 6-8.1-5-4(a).

The IFTA Articles of Agreement, § R1210.300 (2013) provides the standard for determining whether a proposed assessment may successfully be challenged by the licensee. "The assessment made by a base jurisdiction pursuant to this procedure shall be presumed to be correct and, in any case where the validity of the assessment is questioned, the burden shall be on the licensee to establish by a fair preponderance of evidence that the assessment is erroneous or excessive." Id.

Taxpayer, as an IFTA licensee, is subject to the rules of IFTA. According to the IFTA Procedures Manual, § P540 (2013) states that:

.100 Licensees shall maintain detailed distance records which show operations on an individual-vehicle basis. The operational records shall contain, but not be limited to:

- .005 Taxable and non-taxable usage of fuel;
- .010 Distance traveled for taxable and non-taxable use; and
- .015 Distance recaps for each vehicle for each jurisdiction in which the vehicle operated.

.200 An acceptable distance accounting system is necessary to substantiate the information reported on the tax return filed quarterly or annually. **A licensee's system at a minimum, must include distance data on each individual vehicle for each trip and be recapitulated in monthly fleet summaries.** Supporting information should include:

- .005 Date of trip (starting and ending);
- .010 Trip origin and destination;
- .015 Route of travel (may be waived by base jurisdiction);
- .020 Beginning and ending odometer or hubodometer reading of the trip (may be waived by base jurisdiction);
- .025 Total trip miles/kilometers;
- .030 Miles/kilometers by jurisdiction;
- .035 Unit number or vehicle identification number;
- .040 Vehicle fleet number;
- .045 Registrant's name; and
- .050 may include additional information at the discretion of the base jurisdiction. **(Emphasis added).**

The Department conducted an audit and determined that Taxpayer owed additional IFTA fuel taxes for multiple tax years. In the Department's original audit, the Department determined that Taxpayer's mileage records did not include: beginning/ending trip odometer readings, routes of travel, total trip miles, miles traveled in each jurisdiction, vehicles mileage summaries, vehicle fuel summaries, summaries reconcile with IFTA-101, and/or retail fuel purchases. The Department determined that the use of mileage reporting program was inaccurate because service mileage, mileage home and off-route mileage, was not included. Taxpayer was able to provide fuel purchase invoices for only about 30 percent of reported gallons. Due to inadequate records the Department used the statutory 4.0 mpg to calculate audited total gallons.

Taxpayer was able to provide additional documentation, allowing the Department to conduct a supplemental audit. Loadbooks were submitted for several units; these books contained the unit number, date of trip, pickup and delivery cities and total miles for the trips. While the Department was able to take into account pickup and delivery cities, without odometer readings it is difficult to verify mileages. The documents submitted during the supplemental audit did not contain odometer readings, routes of travel, miles traveled in each jurisdiction, vehicle mileage summaries, vehicle fuel summaries, summaries reconciled with the IFTA-101, or retail fuel purchase. However, based on the information provided, the Department was able to reduce some of the amount assessed.

Part of the requirements of being an IFTA licensee is maintaining records per § P550 and detailed distance records with supporting documentation per § P540 of the IFTA Procedures Manual (2013). According to the IFTA

Procedures Manual, § P510 (2013) states that:

.100 The licensee is required to preserve the records upon which the quarterly tax return or annual tax return is based for **four years from the tax return due date or filing date, whichever is later**, plus any time period included as a result of waivers or jeopardy assessments.

.200 Failure to provide records demanded for audit purposes extends the four year record retention requirement until the records are provided.

.300 Records may be kept on microfilm, microfiche, or other computerized or condensed record storage system acceptable to the base jurisdiction. (**Emphasis added**).

§ P530.100 (2013) goes on to provide that: "Failure to maintain records upon which the licensee's true liability may be determined or to make records available upon proper request may result in an assessment as stated in IFTA Articles of Agreement Section R1200."

Taxpayer argued that Taxpayer pays fuel tax each quarter and therefore should not be assessed additional tax. Taxpayer however did not provide documentation requested by both the original and supplemental audits. Taxpayer has not met the burden described in IC § 6-6-4.1-24(b), and therefore its protest is denied.

### FINDING

Taxpayer's protest is respectfully denied.

## II. IRP - Assessment.

### DISCUSSION

Taxpayer protests the imposition of IRP fees for the tax year 2012. The IRP is a program for registering commercial vehicles that operate within member jurisdictions, including Indiana. The Indiana Code permits Indiana to join the IRP agreement ("the Plan") via IC § 6-6-4.1-14 and IC § 9-28-4-6.

IC § 6-6-4.1-14(a) states in relevant part:

The commissioner or, with the commissioner's approval, the reciprocity commission created by [IC 9-28-4](#) may enter into the International Registration Plan, the International Fuel Tax Agreement, or other reciprocal agreements with the appropriate official or officials of any other state or jurisdiction to exempt commercial motor vehicles licensed in the other state or jurisdiction from any of the requirements that would otherwise be imposed by this chapter . . .

IC § 9-28-4-6 states in relevant part:

(a) The department of state revenue, on behalf of the state, may enter into reciprocal agreements providing for the registration of vehicles on an apportionment or allocation basis with the proper authority of any state, any commonwealth, the District of Columbia, a state or province of a foreign country, or a territory or possession of either the United States or of a foreign country.

(b) To implement this chapter, the state may enter into and become a member of the International Registration Plan or other designation that may be given to a reciprocity plan developed by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.

Taxpayer operated "units" in Indiana and other states, but Taxpayer selected Indiana as its base jurisdiction, pursuant to Article IV of the Plan (2013). In conjunction with the IFTA audit, the Department conducted an IRP audit under the terms of Articles XV and XVI of the Plan (2013) and the International Registration Plan Audit Procedures Manual.

The Department determined that taxpayer owed additional IRP fees based upon the same documentation that was provided to calculate the IFTA assessment. Taxpayer had estimated mileage in several jurisdictions where actual travel was not reported as actual miles on the IRP Schedule B, and therefore mileage was converted to actual miles by the Department's auditor. If the jurisdiction was not reported at all, the auditor assessed prior fees that were owed.

§ 1005 of the Plan (2013) provides that:

- (a) The Base Jurisdiction shall require a Registrant to preserve all Operational Records on which the Registrant's application for apportioned registration is based for a period of **3 years following the close of the Registration year to which the application pertains and to make these records available for examination by the Base Jurisdiction at its request.**
- (b) Records may be kept on microfilm, microfiche, or other computerized or condensed record storage system acceptable to the Base Jurisdiction. **(Emphasis added).**

§ 1010 of the Plan (2013) goes on to provide that:

The Base Jurisdiction may impose an assessment on a Registrant that fails to maintain records in accordance with the APM or that fails to provide records within 30 calendar days of the issuance of a written request by the Base Jurisdiction. Such an assessment shall be based on the Base Jurisdiction's estimate of the Registrant's true liability as determined from evidence furnished by the Registrant or available to the Base Jurisdiction from its own or other sources.

It is Taxpayer's responsibility to maintain specific, detailed, and accurate information concerning its fuel purchases and jurisdiction miles. In the absence of complete source documentation, the Department's audit assessment is reasonable and supported by the law, and the Plan, and the Plan's Audit Procedures Manual. The taxpayer bears the burden of proving that any assessment is incorrect, and Taxpayer has failed to meet that burden. IC § 6-8.1-5-1(c); Lafayette Square Amoco, Inc. v. Indiana Dep't of State Revenue, 867 N.E.2d 289, 292 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2007). As stated above in Issue I, Taxpayer did not maintain adequate records to show that the miles per gallon was higher than the assessed amount.

### FINDING

Taxpayer's protest is respectfully denied.

### SUMMARY

Taxpayer is denied on Issue I for reasons stated above. Taxpayer is denied on Issue II for the reasons stated above.

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An [html](#) version of this document.