

CHAPTER 10

INTEREST, PENALTY, EXCEPTIONS TO PENALTY, AND JEOPARDY ASSESSMENTS

[Prior to 12/17/86, Revenue Department[730]]

Rules 701—10.20(421) to 701—10.111(422A) are excerpted from 701—Chs 12, 30, 44, 46, 52, 58, 63, 81, 86, 88, 89, 104, IAB 1/23/91

701—10.1(421) Definitions. As used in the rules contained herein, the following definitions apply unless the context otherwise requires:

10.1(1) “*Department*” means the department of revenue.

10.1(2) “*Director*” means the director of the department or authorized representative.

10.1(3) “*Taxes*” means all taxes and charges arising under Title X of the Iowa Code, which include but are not limited to individual income, withholding, corporate income, franchise, sales, use, hotel/motel, railroad fuel, equipment car, replacement tax, statewide property tax, motor vehicle fuel, and inheritance taxes and the environmental protection charge imposed upon petroleum diminution due and payable to the state of Iowa.

[ARC 1545C, IAB 7/23/14, effective 8/27/14]

701—10.2(421) Interest. Except where a different rate of interest is provided by Title X of the Iowa Code, the rate of interest on interest-bearing taxes and interest-bearing refunds arising under Title X is fixed for each calendar year by the director. In addition to any penalty computed, there shall be added interest as provided by law from the original due date of the return. Any portion of the tax imposed by statute which has been erroneously refunded and is recoverable by the department shall bear interest as provided in Iowa Code section 421.7, subsection 2, from the date of payment of the refund, considering each fraction of a month as an entire month. Interest which is not judgment interest is not payable on sales and use tax, local option tax, and hotel and motel tax refunds. *Herman M. Brown v. Johnson*, 248 Iowa 1143, 82 N.W.2d 134 (1957); *United Telephone Co. v. Iowa Department of Revenue*, 365 N.W.2d 647 (Iowa 1985). However, interest which is not judgment interest accrues on such refunds on or after January 1, 1995, and is payable on sales and use tax, local option tax and hotel and motel tax refunds on or after January 1, 1995.

10.2(1) Calendar year 1982. The rate of interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1982, will be 17 percent per annum (1.4% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which were due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 1982. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after January 1, 1982. This interest rate of 17 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1982.

EXAMPLES:

1. The taxpayer, X corporation, owes corporate income taxes assessed to it for the year 1975. The assessment was made by the department in 1977. On January 1, 1982, that assessment had not been paid. The rate of interest on the unpaid tax assessed has accrued at the rate of 9 percent per annum (0.75% per month) through December 31, 1981. Commencing on January 1, 1982, the rate of interest on the unpaid tax will thereafter accrue at the rate of 17 percent per annum for 1982 (1.4% per month). If the tax liability is not paid in 1982, the rate of interest will then accrue in 1983 in accordance with the rate fixed by the director as set forth in Iowa Code section 421.7.

2. The taxpayer, Y, owes retail sales taxes assessed to it for the audit period January 1, 1979, through December 31, 1982. The assessment is made on March 1, 1983. For the tax periods in which the tax became due prior to January 1, 1982, the interest rate on such unpaid sales taxes accrued at 9 percent per annum (0.75% per month). Commencing on January 1, 1982, the entire unpaid portion of the tax assessed which was delinquent at that time will begin to accrue interest at the rate of 17 percent per annum. Those portions of the tax assessed first becoming delinquent in 1982 will bear interest at the rate of 17 percent per annum (1.4% per month). In the event that any portion of the tax assessed remains unpaid on January 1, 1983, the rate of interest will then accrue in 1983 in accordance with the rate fixed by the director as set forth in Iowa Code section 421.7.

3. The taxpayer, Z, files a refund claim for 1978 individual income taxes in March 1982. The refund claim is allowed in May 1982, and is paid. Z is entitled to receive interest at the rate of 9 percent

per annum (0.75% per month) upon the refunded tax accruing through December 31, 1981, and is entitled to interest at the rate of 17 percent per annum (1.4% per month) upon such tax from January 1, 1982, until the refund is paid.

4. A's 1981 individual income tax liability becomes delinquent on May 1, 1982. A owes interest, commencing on May 1, 1982, at the rate of 17 percent per annum (1.4% per month). In the event that A does not pay the liability in 1982, the rate of interest will then accrue in 1983 in accordance with the rate fixed by the director as set forth in Iowa Code section 421.7.

5. Decedent died December 15, 1976. The inheritance tax was due 12 months after death, or December 15, 1977. Prior to the due date, the estate was granted an extension of time, until September 1, 1978, to file the return and pay the tax due. The tax, however, was paid March 15, 1982. Interest accrues on the unpaid tax during the period of the extension of time (December 15, 1977, to September 1, 1978) at the rate of 6 percent per annum. Interest accrues on the delinquent tax from September 1, 1978, through December 31, 1981, at the rate of 8 percent per annum. Interest accrues on the delinquent tax from January 1, 1982, to the date of payment on March 15, 1982, at the rate of 17 percent per annum.

6. B files a refund for sales taxes paid for the periods January 1, 1979, through December 31, 1982, in March 1983. The refund is allowed in May 1983. Since no interest is payable on sales tax refunds, B is not entitled to any interest. *Herman M. Brown Co. v. Johnson*, 248 Iowa 1143 (1957). However, interest accrues and is payable on and after January 1, 1995.

The examples set forth in these rules are not meant to be all-inclusive. In addition, other rules set forth the precise circumstance when interest begins to accrue and whether interest accrues for each month or fraction of a month or annually as provided by law. Interest accrues as provided by law, regardless of whether the department has made a formal assessment of tax.

10.2(2) Calendar year 1983. The rate of interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1983, will be 14 percent per annum (1.2% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which were due and unpaid as of, or after January 1, 1983. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after January 1, 1983. This interest rate of 14 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1983.

10.2(3) Calendar year 1984. The rate of interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1984, will be 9 percent per annum (0.8% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 1984. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after January 1, 1984. This interest rate of 9 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1984.

10.2(4) Calendar year 1985. The rate of interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1985, will be 10 percent per annum (0.8% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 1985. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after January 1, 1985. This interest rate of 10 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1985.

10.2(5) Calendar year 1986. The interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1986, will be 9 percent per annum (0.8% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 1986. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after January 1, 1986. This interest rate of 9 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1986.

10.2(6) Calendar year 1987. The interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1987, will be 9 percent per annum (0.8% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after January 1, 1987. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after January 1, 1987. This interest rate of 9 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1987.

10.2(7) *Calendar year 1988.* The interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1988, will be 8 percent per annum (0.7% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after January 1, 1988. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after January 1, 1988. This interest rate of 8 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1988.

10.2(8) *Calendar year 1989.* The interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1989, will be 9 percent per annum (0.8% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after January 1, 1989. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after January 1, 1989. This interest rate of 9 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1989.

10.2(9) *Calendar year 1990.* The interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1990, will be 11 percent per annum (0.9% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after January 1, 1990. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after January 1, 1990. This interest rate of 11 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1990.

10.2(10) *Calendar year 1991.* The interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1991, will be 12 percent per annum (1.0% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 1991. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after January 1, 1991. This interest rate of 12 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1991.

10.2(11) *Calendar year 1992.* The interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1992, will be 11 percent per annum (0.9% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 1992. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after January 1, 1992. This interest rate of 11 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1992.

10.2(12) *Calendar year 1993.* The interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1993, will be 9 percent per annum (0.8% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 1993. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after January 1, 1993. This interest rate of 9 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1993.

10.2(13) *Calendar year 1994.* The interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1994, will be 8 percent per annum (0.7% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 1994. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after January 1, 1994. This interest rate of 8 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1994.

10.2(14) *Calendar year 1995.* The interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1995, will be 9 percent per annum (0.8% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 1995. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after January 1, 1995. This interest rate of 9 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1995.

10.2(15) *Calendar year 1996.* The interest upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1996, will be 11 percent per annum (0.9% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 1996. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before, on, or after

January 1, 1996. This interest rate of 11 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1996.

10.2(16) *Calendar year 1997.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1997, will be 10 percent per annum (0.8% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 1997. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 1997. This interest rate of 10 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1997.

10.2(17) *Calendar year 1998.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1998, will be 10 percent per annum (0.8% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 1998. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 1998. This interest rate of 10 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1998.

10.2(18) *Calendar year 1999.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 1999, will be 10 percent per annum (0.8% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 1999. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 1999. This interest rate of 10 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 1999.

10.2(19) *Calendar year 2000.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2000, will be 10 percent per annum (0.8% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2000. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2000. This interest rate of 10 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2000.

10.2(20) *Calendar year 2001.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2001, will be 11 percent per annum (0.9% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2001. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2001. This interest rate of 11 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2001.

10.2(21) *Calendar year 2002.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2002, will be 10 percent per annum (0.8% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2002. In addition, this interest rate will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2002. This interest rate of 10 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2002.

10.2(22) *Calendar year 2003.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2003, will be 7 percent per annum (0.6% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2003. In addition, this interest will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2003. This interest rate of 7 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2003.

10.2(23) *Calendar year 2004.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2004, will be 6 percent per annum (0.5% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2004. In addition, this interest will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2004. This interest rate of 6 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2004.

10.2(24) *Calendar year 2005.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2005, will be 6 percent per annum (0.5% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are

due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2005. In addition, this interest will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2005. This interest rate of 6 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2005.

10.2(25) *Calendar year 2006.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2006, will be 8 percent per annum (0.7% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2006. In addition, this interest will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2006. This interest rate of 8 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2006.

10.2(26) *Calendar year 2007.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2007, will be 10 percent per annum (0.8% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2007. In addition, this interest will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2007. This interest rate of 10 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2007.

10.2(27) *Calendar year 2008.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2008, will be 10 percent per annum (0.8% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2008. In addition, this interest will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2008. This interest rate of 10 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2008.

10.2(28) *Calendar year 2009.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2009, will be 8 percent per annum (0.7% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2009. In addition, this interest will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2009. This interest rate of 8 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2009.

10.2(29) *Calendar year 2010.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2010, will be 5 percent per annum (0.4% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2010. In addition, this interest will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2010. This interest rate of 5 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2010.

10.2(30) *Calendar year 2011.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2011, will be 5 percent per annum (0.4% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2011. In addition, this interest will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2011. This interest rate of 5 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2011.

10.2(31) *Calendar year 2012.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2012, will be 5 percent per annum (0.4% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2012. In addition, this interest will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2012. This interest rate of 5 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2012.

10.2(32) *Calendar year 2013.* The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2013, will be 5 percent per annum (0.4% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2013. In addition, this interest will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2013. This interest rate of 5 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2013.

10.2(33) Calendar year 2014. The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2014, will be 5 percent per annum (0.4% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2014. In addition, this interest will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2014. This interest rate of 5 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2014.

10.2(34) Calendar year 2015. The interest rate upon all unpaid taxes which are due as of January 1, 2015, will be 5 percent per annum (0.4% per month). This interest rate will accrue on taxes which are due and unpaid as of, or after, January 1, 2015. In addition, this interest will accrue on tax refunds which by law accrue interest, regardless of whether the tax to be refunded is due before or after January 1, 2015. This interest rate of 5 percent per annum, whether for unpaid taxes or tax refunds, will commence to accrue in 2015.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 421.7.

[ARC 8551B, IAB 2/24/10, effective 3/31/10; ARC 9308B, IAB 12/29/10, effective 2/2/11; ARC 9966B, IAB 1/11/12, effective 2/15/12; ARC 0557C, IAB 1/9/13, effective 2/13/13; ARC 1250C, IAB 12/25/13, effective 1/29/14; ARC 1767C, IAB 12/10/14, effective 1/14/15]

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

10.3(1) Interest on refunds. For those taxes on which interest accrues on refunds under Iowa Code sections 422.25(3), 422.28, 450.94, and 452A.65, interest shall accrue through the month in which the refund is mailed to the taxpayer and no further interest will accrue unless the department did not use the most current address as shown on the latest return or refund claim filed with the department.

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 due cannot be waived. *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.

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

[ARC 7761B, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09]

701—10.4(421) Frivolous return penalty. A \$500 civil penalty is imposed on the return of a taxpayer that is considered to be a "frivolous return." A "frivolous return" is: (1) A return which lacks sufficient information from which the substantial correctness of the amount of tax liability can be determined or contains information that on its face indicates that the amount of tax shown is substantially incorrect, or (2) a return which reflects a position of law which is frivolous or is intended to delay or impede the administration of the tax laws of this state.

If the frivolous return penalty is applicable, the penalty will be imposed in addition to any other penalty which has been assessed. If the frivolous return penalty is relevant, the penalty may be imposed even under circumstances when it is determined that there is no tax liability on the return.

The frivolous return penalty is virtually identical to the penalty for frivolous income tax returns which is authorized in Section 6702 of the Internal Revenue Code. The department will follow federal guidelines and court cases when determining whether or not the frivolous return penalty should be imposed.

The frivolous return penalty may be imposed on all returns filed with the department and not just individual income tax returns. The penalty may be imposed on an amended return as well as an original return. The penalty may be imposed on each return filed with the department.

10.4(1) Nonexclusive examples of circumstances under which the frivolous return penalty may be imposed. The following are examples of returns filed in circumstances under which the frivolous return penalty may be imposed:

a. A return claiming a deduction against income or a credit against tax liability which is clearly not allowed such as a “war,” “religious,” “conscientious objector” deduction or tax credit.

b. A blank or partially completed return that was prepared on the theory that filing a complete return and providing required financial data would violate the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination or other rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

c. An unsigned return where the taxpayer refused to sign because the signature requirement was “incomprehensible or unconstitutional” or the taxpayer was not liable for state tax since the taxpayer had not signed the return.

d. A return which contained personal and financial information on the proper lines but where the words “true, correct and complete” were crossed out above the taxpayer’s signature and where the taxpayer claimed the taxpayer’s income was not legal tender and was exempt from tax.

e. A return where the taxpayer claimed that income was not “constructively received” and the taxpayer was the nominee-agent for a trust.

f. A return with clearly inconsistent information such as when 99 exemptions were claimed but only several dependents were shown.

g. A document filed for refund of taxes erroneously collected with the contention that the document was not a return and that no wage income was earned. This was inconsistent with attached W-2 Forms reporting wages.

10.4(2) *Nonexclusive examples where the frivolous return penalty is not applicable.* The following examples illustrate situations where the frivolous return penalty would not be applicable:

a. A return which includes a deduction, credit, or other item which may constitute a valid item of dispute between the taxpayer and the department.

b. A return which includes innocent or inadvertent mathematical or clerical errors, such as an error in addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division or the incorrect use of a table provided by the department.

c. A return which includes a statement of protest or objection, provided the return contains all required information.

d. A return which shows the correct amount of tax due, but the tax due is not paid.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 421.8.

701—10.5(421) Improper receipt of credit, refund, exemption, reimbursement, rebate, or other payment or benefit.

10.5(1) *Erroneous application.* A person who makes an erroneous application for refund, credit, exemption, reimbursement, rebate, or other payment or benefit shall be liable for any overpayment received plus interest at the rate in effect under Iowa Code section 421.7(2).

10.5(2) *Willfully false or frivolous application.* A person who willfully makes a false or frivolous application or willfully submits any false information, document, or document containing false information in support of an application for refund, credit, exemption, reimbursement, rebate, or other payment or benefit with the intent to evade tax or with the intent to receive a refund, credit, exemption, reimbursement, rebate, or other payment or benefit to which the person is not entitled is guilty of a fraudulent practice and is liable for a penalty equal to 75 percent of the refund, credit, exemption, reimbursement, rebate, or other payment or benefit claimed. This penalty is not subject to waiver.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 421.27 as amended by 2021 Iowa Acts, Senate File 608.

[ARC 9103B, IAB 9/22/10, effective 10/27/10; ARC 5916C, IAB 9/22/21, effective 10/27/21]

701—10.6(421) Penalties.

10.6(1) *Penalties applicable to all taxpayers.* A penalty shall be assessed upon tax due under the circumstances described in this subrule. The rates for penalties described in this rule are uniform for all tax types. Unless otherwise specified in this subrule, see rule 701—10.7(421) for waivers that may apply to these penalties.

a. For failure to timely file a return, there is a 5 percent penalty on the unpaid tax. This penalty, once imposed, will be assessed on all subsequent amounts found by the taxpayer or the department to be due for the tax period. This penalty is in addition to any other penalty provided by law.

b. For failure to timely pay the tax due on a return, there is a 5 percent penalty on the unpaid tax. This penalty is in addition to any other penalty provided by law.

c. For a deficiency of tax due found during an audit or examination, there is a 5 percent penalty on the unpaid tax. This penalty is in lieu of the penalty for failure to timely pay but is in addition to any other penalty provided by law.

d. For willful failure to file a return with the intent to evade tax or a filing requirement, or in the case of willfully filing a false return with the intent to evade tax, there is a 75 percent penalty. This penalty is in lieu of other penalties applicable under this rule. This penalty is not subject to waiver.

e. For failure to remit at least 90 percent of the tax due by the time an extension for further time to file a return is made, there is a 10 percent penalty on the unpaid tax.

f. For failure to remit payment of taxes in the form or manner required by the rules of the director, there is a 5 percent penalty on the amount of the payment remitted in the incorrect form or manner, not to exceed \$500 per instance. This penalty shall be waived if the taxpayer was not notified of the requirement to remit tax payments electronically or if the incorrect electronic transmission of the payment was made before the taxpayer was notified of the requirement to remit tax payments electronically.

10.6(2) *Penalties applicable to specified businesses for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, in which no tax is due.*

a. Definitions. For purposes of this subrule, the following definitions apply:

“Imputed Iowa liability” means the specified business’s Iowa net income after the application of the Iowa business activity ratio, if applicable, multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the tax year, less any Iowa tax credits available to be claimed by the specified business in the current year. The applicable tax rate is:

1. In the case of an entity taxed as a C corporation, the top corporation income tax rate under Iowa Code section 422.33,

2. In the case of a financial institution as defined in Iowa Code section 422.61, the franchise tax rate under Iowa Code section 422.63, or

3. In the case of an entity taxed as an S corporation or partnership, the top individual income tax rate under Iowa Code section 422.5A.

“Income return” includes an Iowa corporation income tax return (IA 1120), an Iowa franchise tax return (IA 1120F), an Iowa S corporation income tax return (IA 1120S), and an Iowa partnership income tax return (IA 1065).

“Specified business” means any of the following:

1. An entity taxed as a C corporation that is required to file an Iowa corporation income tax return (IA 1120). This includes a consolidated group of corporations electing or required to file an Iowa consolidated return under Iowa Code section 422.37.

2. An entity taxed as an S corporation that is required to file an Iowa S corporation income tax return (IA 1120S).

3. A financial institution that is required to file an Iowa franchise tax return (IA 1120F).

4. An entity taxed as a partnership that is required to file an Iowa partnership income tax return (IA 1065).

b. For a failure by a specified business to timely file an income return when no tax is due, a penalty shall be assessed equal to the greater of \$200 or 5 percent of the imputed Iowa liability of the specified business, not to exceed \$25,000. A specified business that has Iowa tax due for a tax year (such as an S corporation subject to Iowa income tax on built-in gains or passive investment income) is not subject to this penalty for that tax year but may be subject to other penalties provided in this rule.

c. For willful failure by a specified business to file an income return with no tax shown due with the intent to evade a filing requirement, or in the case of willfully filing a false income return with no tax shown due with the intent to evade reporting of Iowa-source income, a penalty shall be assessed equal to the greater of \$1,500 or 75 percent of the imputed Iowa liability of the specified business. This penalty is

not subject to waiver. A specified business that has Iowa tax due for a tax year (such as an S corporation subject to Iowa income tax on built-in gains or passive investment income) is not subject to this penalty for that tax year but may be subject to other penalties provided in this rule.

10.6(3) Examples. The following are examples to illustrate the computation of penalties imposed under this rule. For purposes of these examples, interest has been computed at the rate of 12 percent per year or 1 percent per month. The tax due amounts are assumed to be the total amounts due when considering whether the failure to pay penalty should be assessed on the basis that less than 90 percent of the tax due was paid.

Example (a) — Failure to Timely File and Failure to Timely Pay

- a. Tax due is \$100.
- b. Return filed 2 months and 10 days after the due date.
- c. \$0 paid prior to filing.

The calculation for the total amount due 3 months after the due date is shown below:

Tax	\$100	
Penalty	10	(5% for failure to timely file, 5% for failure to timely pay)
Interest	<u>3</u>	(3 months interest)
Total amount due	\$113	

Example (b) — Failure to Timely Pay

- a. Tax due is \$100.
- b. Return is timely filed.
- c. \$0 paid with the return.

The calculation for the total amount due 5 months after the due date is shown below:

Tax	\$100	
Penalty	5	(5% for failure to timely pay)
Interest	<u>5</u>	(5 months interest)
Total amount due	\$110	

Example (c) — Audit Deficiency on Timely Filed Return

- a. Timely filed return reported \$100 tax due.
- b. \$100 paid with return.
- c. Audit completed 8 months after the due date of the return.
- d. \$100 in additional tax found due during audit.

The calculation for the total amount due is shown below:

Computed tax after audit	\$200	
Less tax paid with return	<u>100</u>	
Additional tax due	\$100	
Penalty	5	(5% for audit deficiency)
Interest	<u>8</u>	(8 months interest)
Total amount due	\$113	

Example (d) — Audit Deficiency on Late Return Granted an Exception From Failure to File

- a. Tax due reported on return is \$100.
- b. Return filed 3 months and 10 days after the due date.
- c. \$100 paid with the return.
- d. Taxpayer is granted an exception from penalty for failure to timely file and failure to timely pay.
- e. Audit completed 8 months after the due date of the return.

f. \$100 additional tax found due during audit.

The computation for the total amount due is shown below:

Tax due after audit	\$200	
Less tax paid with return	100	
Additional tax due	<u>\$100</u>	
Penalty	5	(5% for audit deficiency. No penalty for failure to file.)
Interest	<u>8</u>	(8 months interest)
Total amount due	\$113	

Example (e) — Audit Deficiency on Late Filed Return No Pay Return

- Tax due reported on the return is \$100.
- Return filed 3 months and 10 days after the due date.
- \$114 in tax, penalty, and interest paid with the return.
- Audit completed 8 months after the due date.
- \$100 additional tax found due during audit.

The computation for the total amount due is shown below:

Tax due reported on original return	\$100	
Penalty	10	(5% for failure to timely file, 5% for failure to timely pay)
Interest	<u>4</u>	(4 months interest)
Total amount due on original return	\$114	
Additional tax due after audit	\$100	
Penalty	10	(5% for failure to file, 5% for audit deficiency)
Interest	8	(8 months interest)
Amount due after audit	<u>\$118</u>	
Total amount due for tax period	\$232	

Example (f) — Failure to Timely File by a Specified Business

- Tax due for tax year 2023 is \$0 because the entity is a partnership (IA 1065).
- Return is filed 7 months and 10 days after the due date.
- Partnership net income after calculation of the Iowa business activity ratio is \$30,000.
- Net income multiplied by the top individual tax rate in 2023 of 6.5 percent is \$1,950.
- Iowa tax credits available are \$1,000.
- Imputed Iowa liability is \$950.
- The penalty is the greater of 5 percent of the imputed Iowa liability (\$48) or \$200.

The calculation for the total amount due is shown below:

Tax	\$0	
Penalty	200	
Interest	<u>0</u>	
Total amount due	\$200	

[ARC 5916C, IAB 9/22/21, effective 10/27/21]

701—10.7(421) Waiver of penalty. Under certain circumstances, the penalty for failure to timely file a return, failure to timely pay the tax due with the filing of a return, or failure to pay following an audit

by the department is waived. The taxpayer has the burden to prove the necessary conditions to waive a penalty.

10.7(1) Definitions. For purposes of this rule, the following definitions apply:

“Act of God” means an unusual and extraordinary manifestation of nature which could not reasonably be anticipated or foreseen and cannot be prevented by human care, skill, or foresight.

“Immediate family” includes the spouse, children, or parents of the taxpayer. There is a rebuttable presumption that relatives of the taxpayer beyond the relation of spouse, children, or parents of the taxpayer are not within the taxpayer’s immediate family for purposes of the waiver exceptions.

“Sanctioned self-audit program” means an audit performed by the taxpayer with forms provided by the department as a result of contact by the department to the taxpayer prior to voluntary filing or payment of the tax. Filing voluntarily without contact by the department does not constitute a sanctioned self-audit.

“Substantial authority” means the weight of authorities for the tax treatment of an item is substantial in relation to the weight of authorities supporting contrary positions.

In determining whether there is substantial authority, only the following will be considered authority: applicable provisions of Iowa statutes; the Internal Revenue Code; Iowa administrative rules construing those statutes; court cases; administrative rulings; legal periodicals; department newsletters and tax return instruction booklets; tax treaties and regulations; and legislative intent as reflected in committee reports.

Conclusions reached in treaties, legal opinions rendered by other tax professionals, descriptions of statutes prepared by legislative staff, legal counsel memoranda, and proposed rules and regulations are not authority.

There is substantial authority for the tax treatment of an item if there is substantial authority at the time the return containing the item is due to be filed or there was substantial authority on the last day of the taxable year to which the return relates.

The taxpayer must notify the department at the time the return or payment is originally due of the substantial authority the taxpayer is relying upon for not filing the return or paying the tax due.

10.7(2) Documentation. Unless otherwise indicated, written documentation is required to support the waiver of a penalty.

10.7(3) For failure to timely file a return or failure to timely pay tax due, the 5 percent penalties shall be waived upon a showing of the following exceptions.

a. An amount of tax greater than \$0 is due and at least 90 percent of the tax required to be shown due has been paid by the due date of the tax return. This exception does not apply to the penalty for failure to timely file by a specified business under subrule 10.6(2).

b. A taxpayer required to file a monthly or quarterly return is allowed one late return or one late payment within a three-year period.

(1) The use by the taxpayer of any other penalty exception under this subrule will not count as a late return or payment for purposes of this subrule.

(2) If the taxpayer receives this waiver, the taxpayer must make timely filings and payments for three years prior to being eligible for another waiver under this paragraph.

(3) This exception does not apply to an income return, a franchise return, or a moneys and credits return.

(4) This exception will automatically be applied to a return or payment by the department if the taxpayer is eligible for the exception.

(5) This exception is determined on the basis of the tax period for which the return or payment is due and not the date on which the return is filed or payment is made.

EXAMPLE: Taxpayer A, a retail business with multiple employees, has not been late in filing returns or making payments for five years. Taxpayer A files its withholding return for the fourth quarter of 2020, due January 20, 2021, on the due date but does not make the payment until the next day. Taxpayer A incurs the penalty for failing to timely pay, but the penalty will be waived under this exception. Taxpayer A is not eligible for a waiver for a late return filing or late payment again until the due date for the fourth quarter of 2023.

c. Death of a taxpayer, a member of the immediate family of the taxpayer, or the person directly responsible for filing the return and paying the tax, when the death interferes with timely filing of a return or timely payment of tax. The taxpayer will be provided an extension of 30 days from the date the return or payment is originally due without incurring penalty. There is a rebuttable presumption that a death that occurs more than 30 days before the original date the return or payment is due does not interfere with timely filing or payment. The taxpayer, or taxpayer's legal representative, has the burden of supplying proof of when the death occurred.

d. The onset of serious, long-term illness or hospitalization of the taxpayer, a member of the taxpayer's immediate family, or the person directly responsible for filing the return and paying the tax when such illness or hospitalization interferes with the timely filing of a return or timely payment of tax.

(1) There is a rebuttable presumption that the onset of an illness or hospitalization that precedes the due date of the return or payment form by more than 30 days does not interfere with the timely filing or timely payment of tax.

(2) The taxpayer will be provided an extension of at least 30 days from the date the return or payment form is originally due or until the illness or hospitalization no longer reasonably interferes with the taxpayer's ability to file the return without incurring penalty.

(3) The taxpayer has the burden of proof on whether or not a serious, long-term illness or hospitalization has occurred, when it occurred, and how the illness or hospitalization interfered with the taxpayer's ability to timely file a return or timely pay.

e. Destruction of records by fire, flood, or act of God when the destruction interferes with the timely filing of a return or timely payment of tax. There is a rebuttable presumption that an "act of God" that precedes the due date of the return or payment by 30 days or more did not interfere with the timely filing or payment.

f. The taxpayer presents proof that the taxpayer at the due date of the return or payment relied upon applicable, documented, written advice made specifically to the taxpayer, to the taxpayer's preparer, or to an association representative of the taxpayer from the department, state department of transportation, county treasurer, or Internal Revenue Service. The advice should be relevant to the agency offering the advice and not beyond the scope of the agency's area of expertise and knowledge. The reliance must be the direct cause of the failure to file or failure to pay, and the advice must be current and not superseded by a court decision, ruling of a quasi-judicial body such as an administrative law judge or the director, or by the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule or law.

g. Reliance upon the results of a previous audit was a direct cause for failure to file or pay where the previous audit expressly and clearly addressed the issue and the previous audit results have not been superseded by a court decision or by adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule or law.

h. The taxpayer presents documented proof of substantial authority to rely upon a particular position or upon proof that all facts and circumstances are disclosed on a return. Mathematical, computation, or transposition errors are not considered as facts and circumstances disclosed on a return. These types of errors will not be considered as penalty exceptions.

i. The return or payment is timely, but erroneously, mailed with adequate postage to the Internal Revenue Service, another state agency, or a local government agency and the taxpayer provides proof of timely mailing with adequate postage. The taxpayer must provide competent evidence of the mailing as stated in Iowa Code section 622.105.

j. The tax has been paid by the wrong licensee and the payments were timely remitted to the department for one or more tax periods prior to notification by the department.

k. The failure to file was discovered through a sanctioned self-audit program conducted by the department.

l. The availability of funds in payment of tax required to be made through electronic funds transfer is delayed and the delay of availability is due to reasons beyond the control of the taxpayer.

m. For estates with disclaimers, a penalty will not be imposed for failure to pay or a late-filed Iowa inheritance tax return if the sole reason for the failure to pay or late-filed inheritance tax return is due to a beneficiary's decision to disclaim property or disclaim an interest in property from the estate. However, for the penalty to be waived, the Iowa inheritance tax return must be filed and all tax must be paid to the

department within the later of nine months from the date of death or 60 days from the delivery or filing date of the disclaimer pursuant to Iowa Code section 633E.12.

10.7(4) In addition to any applicable waivers for failure to timely pay the tax due on a return in subrule 10.7(3), the 5 percent penalty for failure to timely pay the tax due shall be waived upon a showing of any of the following exceptions:

a. The taxpayer voluntarily files an amended return and pays all tax shown to be due on the return prior to any contact by the department, except under a sanctioned self-audit program conducted by the department.

b. The taxpayer provides written notification to the department of a federal audit while it is in progress and voluntarily files an amended return which includes a copy of the federal document showing the final disposition or final federal adjustments within 60 days of the final disposition of the federal government's audit.

10.7(5) For a deficiency of tax due on a return found during an audit or examination, the 5 percent penalty is waived under the following exceptions:

a. At least 90 percent of the tax due has been paid by the due date.

b. The taxpayer presents proof that the taxpayer relied upon applicable, documented, written advice specifically made to the taxpayer, to the taxpayer's preparer, or to an association representative of the taxpayer from the department, state department of transportation, county treasurer, or federal Internal Revenue Service, whichever is appropriate, that the reliance was the direct cause for the failure to pay and the advice has not been superseded by a court decision, ruling by a quasi-judicial body, or the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule or law.

c. Reliance upon results in a previous audit was a direct cause for the failure to pay the tax due where the previous audit expressly and clearly addressed the issue and the previous audit results have not been superseded by a court decision or the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule or law.

d. The taxpayer presents documented proof of substantial authority to rely upon a particular position or upon proof that all facts and circumstances are disclosed on a return. Mathematical, computation, or transposition errors are not considered as facts and circumstances disclosed on a return. These types of errors will not be considered as penalty exceptions.

[ARC 5916C, IAB 9/22/21, effective 10/27/21]

701—10.8(421) Tax return extension in disaster areas. If a natural disaster is declared by the governor in any area of the state, the director may extend for a period of up to one year the due date for the filing of any tax return and may suspend any associated penalty or interest that would accrue during that period of time for any affected taxpayer whose principal residence or business is located in the covered area, if the director determines it necessary for the efficient administration of the tax laws of this state. The director will notify the public of any possible extensions of tax filings as well as possible suspensions of penalty and interest. Notification will be made through different means available to the director including but not limited to press releases, media information, and the department's website. Persons eligible for extension shall complete any application or form if required by the department and satisfy any requirements or conditions for the extension.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 421.17(30).

[ARC 6583C, IAB 10/5/22, effective 11/9/22]

701—10.9(421) Failure to file penalty. A penalty may be assessed for failure to file a return if a taxpayer is subject to a return filing requirement. This penalty may be assessed on any person required to file a return for any tax type administered by the department. This penalty shall be assessed 90 days after the department has issued a demand letter if a return has not been filed. This penalty will be equal to \$1,000 for each failure to file. This penalty is in addition to any other penalty provided by law.

10.9(1) Demand letter.

a. The department may send a demand letter to a taxpayer at any time after the taxpayer has failed to file a return, as defined in Iowa Code section 421.6, by the due date. Once this letter has been issued, the taxpayer has 90 days from the date on the letter to file all returns referenced in the letter or show proof that all returns referenced in the letter have already been filed before a penalty will be assessed.

b. The letter shall contain the following title and heading:

FAILURE TO FILE DEMAND LETTER

The Iowa Department of Revenue has determined you have not filed one or more required returns. Under Iowa Code section 421.27(8), failure to file your return(s) as described in this letter within 90 days of the date of this letter will result in a \$1,000 penalty for each return that is not filed. Penalties under Iowa Code section 421.27(8) are in addition to other penalties under Iowa law.

c. The letter shall also contain the following:

- (1) Date of demand letter.
- (2) Tax period(s) involved.
- (3) Return(s) to be filed.
- (4) Date by which the return(s) must be filed to avoid incurring a penalty under Iowa Code section 421.27(8).
- (5) Total penalty under Iowa Code section 421.27(8) that will be assessed if the return(s) are not filed within 90 days.

10.9(2) Waiver of penalty.

a. *Documentation.* Unless otherwise indicated, written documentation from the taxpayer is required to support the waiver of this penalty.

b. *Good reason.* This penalty can be waived if the taxpayer proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the taxpayer did not file a return within 90 days of the date of the demand letter due to a “good reason” as defined in this rule. “Good reason” can only be shown by proving one of the following circumstances:

(1) Destruction of records by fire, flood, or act of God when the destruction interferes with the filing of a return within 90 days of the date of demand letter. “Act of God” means the same as defined in subrule 10.7(1).

(2) The onset of serious, long-term illness or hospitalization of the taxpayer, a member of the taxpayer’s immediate family, or the person directly responsible for filing the return when such illness or hospitalization interferes with the filing of a return within 90 days of the date of the demand letter.

(3) The return is filed but erroneously mailed with adequate postage to the Internal Revenue Service, another state agency, or a local government agency and the taxpayer provides proof of timely mailing with adequate postage. The taxpayer must provide competent evidence of the mailing as stated in Iowa Code section 622.105.

(4) A timely appeal of a department action, other than the demand letter, contesting the filing requirement of the return(s) stated in the demand letter was filed before the date stated in the letter pursuant to subparagraph 10.9(1) “c”(4).

(5) Other good reason within the discretion of the department, if the taxpayer has mutually agreed, in writing, with the department to file the required return(s) within a reasonable period of time beyond the date stated in the letter pursuant to subparagraph 10.9(1) “c”(4).

c. *Subsequent issuance.* The department may issue a new demand letter for the same filing obligation if the taxpayer continues to fail to file after the waiver is granted.

EXAMPLE 1: X fails to file a return. The department sends X a failure to file demand letter pursuant to subrule 10.9(1). X fails to file the return within 90 days of the date of the demand letter. X is assessed a \$1,000 penalty. X is still required to file the return.

EXAMPLE 2: Y fails to file a return. The department sends Y a failure to file demand letter under subrule 10.9(1). Y fails to file the return within 90 days of the date of the demand letter. Y is assessed a \$1,000 penalty. Y demonstrates to the department that Y was in the hospital and that the hospitalization interfered with Y’s filing of the return within 90 days of the demand letter. The department waives the \$1,000 penalty. Y is still required to file the return.

EXAMPLE 3: Same facts as Example 2. After receiving the good reason waiver, Y does not file the return. The department issues a new failure to file demand letter under subrule 10.9(1) for the same return that the department sought to be filed in Example 2. Y fails to file the return within 90 days of the date of the second demand letter. Y is assessed a \$1,000 penalty. Y is no longer hospitalized and has no other good reason pursuant to paragraph 10.9(2) “b.” The \$1,000 penalty is not waived. A good reason

waiver for the first demand letter does not permanently relieve Y from filing the return. Granting the waiver for a good reason for the first demand letter does not prevent the department from issuing a new demand letter for the same filing obligation.

10.9(3) Rescission. The department may rescind the demand letter in writing any time before the penalty is assessed under Iowa Code section 421.27(8) if the taxpayer demonstrates to the department's satisfaction that the taxpayer has no Iowa return filing requirement or that the filing requirement has been met. The taxpayer shall have the burden to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that no filing obligation exists. The department may also rescind the demand letter if the taxpayer proves a good reason exists as described in paragraph 10.9(2) "b" that prevents the taxpayer from filing the return and the taxpayer has mutually agreed, in writing, with the department to file the required return within a reasonable period of time. The department may issue a new demand letter for the same filing obligation if the taxpayer continues to fail to file after the reasonable period of time mutually agreed to by the taxpayer and the department due to proof of a good reason has expired or if, after the department previously determined the taxpayer had no filing requirement, the department obtains additional information that shows the taxpayer does have a filing requirement.

EXAMPLE 4: Z fails to file a return and receives a demand letter. Z presents proof to the department that Z has no filing requirement. In response to this information, the department rescinds the demand letter. Z does not need to file the return within 90 days, and the department does not impose a \$1,000 penalty on Z.

EXAMPLE 5: Same facts as Example 4. After the department rescinds the demand letter, the department receives new information showing Z is required to file a return. The department can send Z a new demand letter for the same return.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 421.27 as amended by 2021 Iowa Acts, Senate File 608, section 2.

[ARC 6566C, IAB 10/5/22, effective 11/9/22]

701—10.10 to 10.19 Reserved.

RETAIL SALES

[Prior to 1/23/91, see 701—12.10(422,423) and 12.11(422, 423)]

701—10.20 to 10.29 Reserved.

USE

[Prior to 1/23/91, see 701—30.10(423)]

701—10.30 to 10.39 Reserved.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME

[Prior to 1/23/91, see 44.1(422), 44.3(422), 44.7(422) and 44.8(422)]

701—10.40 to 10.49 Reserved.

WITHHOLDING

[Prior to 1/23/91, see 701—46.5(422)]

701—10.50 to 10.55 Reserved.

CORPORATE

[Prior to 1/23/91, see subrule 701—52.5(3) and rule 701—52.10(422)]

701—10.56 to 10.65 Reserved.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

[Prior to 1/23/91, see 701—58.6(422)]

701—10.66 to 10.70 Reserved.

MOTOR FUEL

[Prior to 1/23/91, see 701—63.8(324) and 63.10(324)]

701—10.71(452A) Penalty and enforcement provisions.

10.71(1) *Illegal use of dyed fuel.*

a. The illegal use of dyed fuel in the supply tank of a motor vehicle shall result in a civil penalty assessed against the owner or operator of the motor vehicle as follows:

- (1) A \$500 penalty for the first violation.
- (2) A \$1,000 penalty for a second violation within three years of the first violation.
- (3) A \$2,000 penalty for third and subsequent violations within three years of the first violation.

b. For the purposes of this subrule, if multiple vehicles are discovered to be in violation of this subrule during one inspection, each vehicle is considered a separate first violation. For example, if three vehicles are discovered to be in violation during one inspection, the result is three \$500 penalties or \$1,500. On the other hand, if three vehicles owned by the same taxpayer are discovered to be in violation during three separate inspections, the first inspection would result in a \$500 penalty, the second inspection would result in a \$1,000 penalty, and the third inspection would result in a \$2,000 penalty. If one vehicle is discovered to be in violation during the first inspection, resulting in a \$500 penalty, but two vehicles are discovered to be in violation in a second inspection, the result of the second inspection would be two \$1,000 penalties, or \$2,000 total.

10.71(2) *Illegal importation of untaxed fuel.* A person who illegally imports motor fuel or undyed special fuel without a valid importer's license or supplier's license shall be assessed a civil penalty as stated below. However, the owner or operator of the importing vehicle shall not be guilty of violating the illegal import provision if it is shown by the owner or operator that the owner or operator reasonably did not know or reasonably should not have known of the illegal importation.

a. For a first violation, the importing vehicle shall be detained and a penalty of \$4,000 shall be paid before the vehicle will be released. The owner or operator of the importing vehicle or the owner of the fuel may be held liable for payment of the penalty.

b. For a second violation, the importing vehicle shall be detained and a penalty of \$10,000 shall be paid before the vehicle will be released. The owner or operator of the importing vehicle or the owner of the fuel may be held liable to pay the penalty.

c. For third and subsequent violations, the importing vehicle and the fuel shall be seized and a penalty of \$20,000 shall be paid before the vehicle will be released. The owner or operator of the importing vehicle or the owner of the fuel may be held liable to pay the penalty.

d. If the owner or operator of the importing vehicle or the owner of the fuel fails to pay the tax and penalty for a first or second offense, the importing vehicle and the fuel may be seized. The Iowa department of revenue, the Iowa department of transportation, or any peace officer, at the request of either department, may seize the vehicle and the fuel.

e. If the operator or owner of the importing vehicle or the owner of the fuel moves the vehicle or the fuel after the vehicle has been detained and a sticker has been placed on the vehicle stating that "this vehicle cannot be moved until the tax, penalty, and interest have been paid to the department of revenue," an additional penalty of \$10,000 shall be assessed against the operator or owner of the importing vehicle or the owner of the fuel.

10.71(3) *Improper receipt of fuel credit or refund.* If a person files an incorrect refund claim, in addition to the amount of the excess claim, a penalty of 10 percent shall be added to the amount by which the amount claimed and refunded exceeds the amount actually due and shall be paid to the department. If a person knowingly files a fraudulent refund claim with the intent to evade the tax, the penalty shall be 75 percent in lieu of the 10 percent. The person shall also pay interest on the excess refunded at the rate per month specified in Iowa Code section 421.7, counting each fraction of a month as an entire month, computed from the date the refund was issued to the date the excess refund is repaid to the state.

10.71(4) *Illegal heating of fuel.* The deliberate heating of taxable motor fuel or special fuel by dealers prior to consumer sale is a simple misdemeanor.

10.71(5) *Prevention of inspection.* The Iowa department of revenue or the Iowa department of transportation may conduct inspections for coloration, markers, and shipping papers at any place where taxable fuel is or may be loaded into transport vehicles, produced, or stored. Any attempts by a person to prevent, stop, or delay an inspection of fuel or shipping papers by authorized personnel shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$2,000 per occurrence. Any law enforcement officer requested by the Iowa department of revenue or Iowa department of transportation may physically inspect, examine, or otherwise search any tank, fuel supply tank of a vehicle, reservoir, or other container that can or may be used for the production, storage, or transportation of any type of fuel.

10.71(6) *Failure to conspicuously label a fuel pump.* A retailer who does not conspicuously label a pump or other delivery facility as required by the Internal Revenue Service, that dispenses dyed diesel fuel so as to notify customers that it contains dyed fuel, shall pay to the department of revenue a penalty of \$100 per occurrence.

10.71(7) *False or fraudulent return.* Any person, including an officer of a corporation or a manager of a limited liability company, who is required to make, render, sign, or verify any report or return required by this chapter and who makes a false or fraudulent report, or who fails to file a report or return with the intent to evade the tax, shall be guilty of a fraudulent practice. Any person who aids, abets, or assists another person in making any false or fraudulent return or false statement in any return with the intent to evade payment of tax shall be guilty of a fraudulent practice.

10.71(8) *Violation of a distributor's and dealer's right to blend conventional blendstock for oxygenate blending, gasoline, or diesel fuel and biofuel.* A refiner, supplier, terminal operator, or terminal owner, as defined in Iowa Code section 452A.2, who violates a distributor's or dealer's right to blend conventional blendstock for oxygenate blending, gasoline, or diesel fuel and biofuel, as described in Iowa Code section 452A.6A, is subject to a civil penalty.

a. Suspected violations should be reported to the motor fuel examination section of the department. Supporting documentation should be provided.

b. The department will investigate to determine whether a violation has occurred.

c. If the department determines that a violation has occurred, a civil penalty of \$10,000 per violation will be assessed against the violator. Each day that a violation continues is a separate violation.

For more information on the blending rights of distributors and dealers, see 701—260.19(452A).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 452A.2, 452A.6A and 452A.74A.

[ARC 8225B, IAB 10/7/09, effective 11/11/09; ARC 1442C, IAB 4/30/14, effective 6/4/14; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 10/18/23]

701—10.72(452A) Interest. Interest, based on the tax due, shall be assessed against the taxpayer for each month such tax remains unpaid. The interest shall accrue from the date the return was required to be filed. Each fraction of a month shall be considered a full month for the computation of interest. See rule 701—10.2(421) for the statutory interest rate commencing on or after January 1, 1982.

Refunds on reports or returns filed on or after July 1, 1997, will accrue interest beginning on the first day of the second calendar month following the date of payment or the date the return was filed or due to be filed, whichever is later, at the rate in effect under Iowa Code section 421.7, counting each fraction of a month as an entire month. Claims for refund filed under Iowa Code sections 452A.17 and 452A.21 will accrue interest beginning with the first day of the second calendar month following the date the refund claim is received by the department. See rule 701—10.3(422,450,452A).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 452A.65.

[ARC 1303C, IAB 2/5/14, effective 3/12/14]

701—10.73 to 10.75 Reserved.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO

[Prior to 1/23/91, see 701—81.8(98), 81.9(98), and 81.15(98)]

701—10.76(453A) Penalties.

10.76(1) Cigarettes. The following is a list of offenses which subject the violator to a penalty:

- a. The failure of a permit holder to maintain proper records;
- b. The sale of taxable cigarettes without a permit;
- c. The filing of a late, false or incomplete report with the intent to evade tax by a cigarette distributor, distributing agent or wholesaler;
- d. Acting as a distributing agent without a valid permit; and
- e. A violation of any provision of Iowa Code chapter 453A or these rules.

Penalties for these offenses are as follows:

- (1) A \$200 penalty for the first violation.
- (2) A \$500 penalty for a second violation within three years of the first violation.
- (3) A \$1,000 penalty for a third or subsequent violation within three years of the first violation.

Penalties for possession of unstamped cigarettes are as follows:

(4) A \$200 penalty for the first violation if a person is in possession of more than 40 but not more than 400 unstamped cigarettes.

(5) A \$500 penalty for the first violation if a person is in possession of more than 400 but not more than 2,000 unstamped cigarettes.

(6) A \$1,000 penalty for the first violation if a person is in possession of more than 2,000 unstamped cigarettes for violations occurring prior to July 1, 2004. A \$25 per pack penalty for the first violation if a person is in possession of more than 2,000 unstamped cigarettes for violations occurring on or after July 1, 2004.

(7) For a second violation within three years of the first violation, the penalty is \$400 if a person is in possession of more than 40 but not more than 400 unstamped cigarettes; \$1,000 if a person is in possession of more than 400 but not more than 2,000 unstamped cigarettes; and \$2,000 if a person is in possession of more than 2,000 unstamped cigarettes for violations occurring prior to July 1, 2004. A \$35 per pack penalty applies if a person is in possession of more than 2,000 unstamped cigarettes for violations occurring on or after July 1, 2004.

(8) For a third or subsequent violation within three years of the first violation, the penalty is \$600 if a person is in possession of more than 40 but not more than 400 unstamped cigarettes; \$1,500 if a person is in possession of more than 400 but not more than 2,000 unstamped cigarettes; and \$3,000 if a person is in possession of more than 2,000 unstamped cigarettes for violations occurring prior to July 1, 2004. A \$45 per pack penalty applies if a person is in possession of more than 2,000 unstamped cigarettes for violations occurring on or after July 1, 2004.

See rule 701—10.6(421) for penalties related to failure to timely file a return, failure to timely pay the tax due, audit deficiency, and willful failure to file a return with the intent to evade the tax. If, upon audit, it is determined that any person has failed to pay at least 90 percent of the tax imposed by Iowa Code chapter 453A, division I, which failure was not the result of a violation enumerated above, a penalty of 5 percent of the tax deficiency shall be imposed. This penalty is not subject to waiver for reasonable cause.

See rule 701—10.7(421) for statutory exceptions to penalty.

10.76(2) Tobacco.

See rule 701—10.6(421) for penalties related to failure to timely file a return, failure to timely pay the tax due, audit deficiency, and willful failure to file a return with the intent to evade the tax.

See rule 701—10.7(421) for statutory exceptions to penalty.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 453A.28, 453A.31 and 453A.46.

[ARC 5916C, IAB 9/22/21, effective 10/27/21]

701—10.77(453A) Interest.

10.77(1) Cigarettes. There shall be assessed interest at the rate established by rule 701—10.2(421) from the due date of the tax to the date of payment counting each fraction of a month as an entire month. For the purpose of computing the due date of any unpaid tax, a FIFO inventory method shall be used for cigarettes and stamps. See rule 701—10.6(421) for examples of penalty and interest.

10.77(2) Tobacco. The interest rate on delinquent tobacco tax is the rate established by rule 701—10.2(421) counting each fraction of a month as an entire month. If an assessment for taxes due is not allocated to any given month, the interest shall accrue from the date of assessment. See rule 701—10.6(421) for examples of penalty and interest.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 453A.28 and 453A.46.

701—10.78 Reserved.

701—10.79(453A) Request for statutory exception to penalty. Any taxpayer who believes there is a good reason to object to any penalty imposed by the department for failure to timely file returns or pay the tax may submit a request for exception seeking that the penalty be waived. The request must be in the form of a letter or affidavit and must contain all facts alleged by the taxpayer and a reason for why the taxpayer qualifies for the exceptions. See rule 701—10.7(421).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 453A.31 and 453A.46.
[ARC 5916C, IAB 9/22/21, effective 10/27/21]

701—10.80 to 10.84 Reserved.

INHERITANCE

[Prior to 1/23/91, see 701—subrules 86.2(14) to 86.2(20)]

701—10.85 to 10.89 Reserved.

IOWA ESTATE

[Prior to 1/23/91, see 701—subrules 87.3(9) to 87.3(12)]

701—10.90 to 10.95 Reserved.

GENERATION SKIPPING

[Prior to 1/23/91, see 701—subrules 88.3(14) and 88.3(15)]

701—10.96 to 10.100 Reserved.

FIDUCIARY INCOME

[Prior to 1/23/91, see 701—89.6(422) and 89.7(422)]

701—10.101 to 10.109 Reserved.

HOTEL AND MOTEL

[Prior to 1/23/91, see 701—104.8(422A) and 104.9(422A)]

701—10.110 to 10.114 Reserved.

ALL TAXES

701—10.115(421) Application of payments to penalty, interest, and then tax due for payments made on or after January 1, 1995, unless otherwise designated by the taxpayer. The department will not reapply prior payments made by the taxpayer to penalty or interest determined to be due after the date of those prior payments. However, the department will apply payments to penalty and interest which were due at the time the payment was made.

Example (a) — Delinquent Return

- a. Tax due is \$1,000.
- b. Return filed two months late.
- c. \$1,000 paid with the return.

d. The department bills the additional tax in the third month after the due date. The taxpayer pays the assessment in the third month.

The computation of additional tax is shown below:

Tax	\$1,000.00	
Penalty	100.00	(10% failure to file penalty)
Interest	14.00	(2 months interest)
Total	<u>\$1,114.00</u>	
Less payment	<u>1,000.00</u>	
Additional tax due	\$ 114.00	
Interest	.80	(1 month interest)
Total due	<u>\$ 114.80</u>	

Two years after the due date, the Internal Revenue Service conducts an audit and increases the taxpayer's taxable income. The department redetermines the taxpayer's liability 26 months after the due date as follows:

Tax as redetermined by the department	\$1,100.00	
Less paid with return	<u>1,000.00</u>	
Additional tax	\$ 100.00	
Penalty	10.00	(10% failure to file penalty)
Interest	18.20	(26 months interest)
Total due	<u>\$ 128.20</u>	

Example (b) — Timely Filed No Remit

a. Tax due is \$1,000.

b. Return timely filed.

c. \$0 paid.

The calculation for the total amount due five months after the due date is shown below:

Tax	\$1,000.00	
Penalty	50.00	(5% failure to pay penalty)
Interest	<u>35.00</u>	(5 months interest)
Total due	\$1,085.00	

The department bills the additional tax in the fifth month after the due date and the taxpayer pays the additional amount in the eighth month after the due date. The payment is applied as follows:

Tax	\$1,000.00	
Penalty	50.00	(5% failure to pay penalty)
Interest	<u>56.00</u>	(8 months interest)
Total due	\$1,106.00	
Amount paid	\$1,085.00	

Balance tax due \$21.00 subject to interest until paid.

The balance due was not paid.

Three years after the due date the taxpayer forwards a copy of an Internal Revenue Service audit which increases the taxpayer's income to the department. The department recomputes the taxpayer's liability as follows:

Tax as redetermined by the department	\$1,200.00	
Less paid per prior audit	979.00	
Balance due	\$ 221.00	(includes the balance due of \$21)
Penalty	10.00	(5% failure to pay penalty on \$200, the \$21.00 already bears penalty)
Interest	54.52	(36 months interest on \$200 and 28 months interest on \$21)
Total due	\$ 285.52	

10.115(1) Refunds. In those instances where an audit reduced the amount of tax, penalty, and interest due over the amount paid, the department will reapply payments so that amount refunded is tax on which interest will accrue as set forth in the Iowa Code.

10.115(2) Partial payments made after notices of assessments are issued. Where partial payments are made after a notice of assessment is issued, the department will reapply payments to penalty, interest, and then to tax due until the entire assessed amount is paid. See *Ashland Oil Inc. v. Iowa Department of Revenue and Finance*, 452 N.W.2d 162 (Iowa 1990). If penalty, interest, and tax are due and owing for more than one tax period, any payment must be applied first to the penalty, then the interest, then the tax for the oldest tax period, then to the penalty, interest, and tax to the next oldest tax period, and so on until the payment is exhausted.

Where there are both agreed- and unagreed-to items as a result of an examination, the taxpayer and the department may agree to apply payments to the penalty, interest, and then to tax due on the agreed-to items of the examination when all of the penalty, interest, and tax on the agreed-to items are paid. In these instances, subsequent payments will not be applied to penalty and interest accrued on the agreed-to items of the examination.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.25(4).
[ARC 7761B, IAB 5/6/09, effective 6/10/09]

JEOPARDY ASSESSMENTS

701—10.116(422,453B) Jeopardy assessments. A jeopardy assessment may be made where a return has been filed and the director believes for any reason that assessment or collection of the tax will be jeopardized by delay, or where a taxpayer fails to file a return, whether or not formally called upon to file a return. In addition, all assessments made pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 453B are jeopardy assessments. The department is authorized to estimate the applicable tax base and the tax upon the basis of available information, add penalty and interest, and demand immediate payment.

A jeopardy assessment is due and payable when the notice of the assessment is served upon the taxpayer. Proceedings to enforce the payment of the assessment by seizure or sale of any property of the taxpayer may be instituted immediately.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.30 and 453B.9.

701—10.117(422,453B) Procedure for posting bond. In the event a taxpayer seeks to post a bond in lieu of summary collection of a jeopardy assessment, pending final determination of the amount of tax legally due, an original and four copies of a separate written bond application conspicuously titled “Jeopardy Assessment Bond Request” must be filed with the clerk of the hearings section for the department. Thereafter, if the taxpayer and the department agree on an appropriate bond, the clerk of the hearings section for the department shall be notified and the bond shall be approved by the clerk of the hearings section for the department.

If the clerk of the hearings section for the department has not been notified that an agreement on the bond has been reached within ten days after the date upon which the bond request was filed, the clerk of the hearings section for the department shall transfer the file to the director who shall promptly schedule

a hearing on the bond request with written notice to be given the taxpayer and the department at least ten days prior to the hearing.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 17A as amended by 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, and sections 422.30 and 453B.9.

701—10.118(422,453B) Time limits. Bond requests may be made anytime after a timely protest to the jeopardy assessment has been filed with the clerk of the hearings section for the department, except that any bond request whereby the taxpayer seeks to postpone a scheduled sale of assets seized by or on behalf of the department must be filed with the clerk of the hearings section for the department no later than ten days from the date on which notice of the sale was mailed to, or otherwise served upon, the taxpayer. Portions of an assessment which are undisputed must be paid in full at the time a bond request is filed.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 17A as amended by 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, and sections 422.30 and 453B.9.

701—10.119(422,453B) Amount of bond. In the event no agreement on the bond is reached, bonds must be posted in an amount to be determined by the director consistent with the following:

10.119(1) If property has been seized or a lien has been filed and the taxpayer seeks only to postpone the sale of property, pending final determination of the amount of tax legally due, the bond shall be in an amount equal to the expected depreciation loss, storage cost, insurance costs and any and all other costs associated with the distraint and storage of the property pending such final determination.

10.119(2) If property has been seized or a lien has been filed and the taxpayer seeks to prevent the sale of property and to have the property returned for the taxpayer's own use, pending final determination of the amount of tax legally due, the bond shall be in an amount equal to the sale price the department can reasonably expect to realize on any property seized plus all costs related to the distraint and storage of the property.

10.119(3) If a taxpayer seeks to prevent the department from seizing property or placing a lien upon property, pending final determination of the amount of tax legally due, the bond shall be in an amount equal to the total amount of the department's assessment including interest to the date of the bond.

Bonds may not be required in excess of double the amount of the department's jeopardy assessment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 17A as amended by 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, and sections 422.30 and 453B.9.

701—10.120(422,453B) Posting of bond. If the taxpayer fails to post the bond as agreed upon within 15 days from the date the bond is approved by the clerk of the hearings section for the department, no bond will be allowed and the director shall dismiss the bond request. If no agreement was reached and a bond order is issued by the director, the taxpayer has ten days to post the bond. If the bond is not posted within the ten-day period, the director shall dismiss the bond request.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 17A as amended by 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, and sections 422.30 and 453B.9.

701—10.121(422,453B) Order. The director's order shall be in writing and shall include findings of fact based solely on the evidence in the record and on matters officially noticed in the record and shall include conclusions of law. The findings of fact and conclusions of law shall be separately stated. Findings of fact shall be prefaced by a concise and explicit statement of underlying facts supporting the findings. Each conclusion of law shall be supported by cited authority or by a reasoned opinion.

Orders will be issued within a reasonable time after termination of the hearing. Parties shall be promptly notified of each order by delivery to them of a copy of the order by personal service or by ordinary mail.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 17A as amended by 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, and sections 422.30 and 453B.9.

701—10.122(422,453B) Director’s order. The director’s order constitutes the final order of the department for purposes of judicial review. Parties shall be promptly notified of the director’s order by delivery to them of a copy of the order by personal service or by ordinary mail.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 17A as amended by 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, and sections 422.30 and 453B.9.

701—10.123(422,453B) Type of bond. The bond shall be payable to the department for the use of the state of Iowa and shall be conditioned upon the full payment of the tax, penalty, interest, or fees that are found to be due which remain unpaid upon the resolution of the contested case proceedings up to the amount of the bond. Upon application of the taxpayer or the department, the director may, upon hearing, fix a greater or lesser amount to reflect changed circumstances, but only after ten days’ prior notice is given to the department or the taxpayer as the case may be.

A personal bond, without a surety, is only permitted if the taxpayer posts with the clerk of the hearings section for the department, cash, a cashier’s check, a certificate of deposit, or other marketable securities which are approved by the director with a readily ascertainable value which is equal in value to the total amount of the bond required. If a surety bond is posted, the surety on the bond may be either personal or corporate. The provisions of Iowa Code chapter 636 relating to personal and corporate sureties shall govern to the extent not inconsistent with the provisions of this subrule.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 17A as amended by 1998 Iowa Acts, chapter 1202, and sections 422.30 and 453B.9.

701—10.124(422,453B) Form of surety bond. The surety bond posted shall be in substantially the following form:

BEFORE THE IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
HOOVER STATE OFFICE BUILDING
DES MOINES, IOWA

<u>IN THE MATTER OF</u>	*	
	*	
(Taxpayer’s Name, Address and	*	<u>SURETY BOND</u>
designate proceeding, e.g.,	*	
income, sales, etc.)	*	DOCKET NO.
	*	

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we _____ (taxpayer) as principal, and _____ (surety), as surety, of the county of _____, and State of Iowa, are held and firmly bound unto the Iowa Department of Revenue for the use of the State of Iowa, in the sum of \$ _____ dollars, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which sum we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, devisees, successors and assigns firmly by these presents. The condition of the foregoing obligations are, that, whereas the above-named principal has protested an assessment of tax, penalty, interest, or fees or any combination of them, made by the Iowa Department of Revenue, now if the principal _____ shall promptly pay the amount of the assessed tax, penalty, interest or fees found to be due upon the resolution of the contested case proceedings, then this bond shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Dated this _____ day of _____, _____.

Principal

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◇ Two or more ARCs

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