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UNIFORM LOCAL SALES TAX

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Title 72
UNIFORM LOCAL SALES TAX
Part I. General Provisions

Chapter 1. Administrative Procedures

§105. Voluntary Disclosure Agreements

A. Definitions. For purposes of this Section, the following terms have the meanings ascribed to them.

Applicant—any association, corporation, estate, firm, individual, joint venture, limited liability company, partnership, receiver, syndicate, trust, or any other entity, combination or group that has a local sales tax liability to more than one local sales and use tax authority and submits or arranges through a representative for the submission of an application to request a voluntary disclosure agreement for said undisclosed local sales tax. Applicants may be registered or unregistered with the collectors. If the application is submitted through a representative, anonymity of the applicant can be maintained until the board issues a binding recommendation for waiver of the delinquent penalty by the collectors.

Application—a completed “Application to Request Voluntary Disclosure Agreement” form filed with the board and all supplemental information including, but not limited to, cover letters, schedules, reports, and any other documents that provide evidence the applicant has complied with the requirements for a voluntary disclosure agreement. Supplemental information requested by the board or collectors and timely provided by the applicant shall be considered part of the application.

Application Date—the date a fully completed application requesting a voluntary disclosure agreement is received by the board. Supplemental information requested by the board or collectors and timely provided by the applicant shall not extend or delay the application date.

Binding Recommendation—a recommendation by the board, authorized under R.S. 47:337.102(F), declaring that an applicant has complied with the requirements of the voluntary disclosure program and for the waiver of delinquent penalties by the collectors upon full payment of taxes and interest. This recommendation shall be binding absent fraud, material misrepresentation, or misrepresentation of the facts by the taxpayer.

Board—the Louisiana Uniform Local Sales Tax Board and its duly authorized representatives.

Collector—the single collector for a parish as defined in Article VII, Section 3 of the *Constitution of Louisiana* and the collector’s duly authorized representatives.

Delinquent Penalty—penalties imposed pursuant to R.S. 47:337.70 or R.S. 47:337.73 as a result of the failure of the taxpayer to timely make any required return or payment.

Local Sales Tax—a tax imposed by a local taxing authority under the provisions of Article VI, Section 29 of the *Constitution of Louisiana*.

Local Taxing Authority—a political subdivision of the state authorized to impose sales tax under the provisions of Article VI, Section 29 of the *Constitution of Louisiana*.

Look-Back Period—the period for which the applicant agrees to disclose and pay the tax and interest due.

Signature Date—the date when a collector physically or electronically signs the voluntary disclosure agreement. If the collector fails to physically or electronically sign the voluntary disclosure agreement within 30 days of notification by the board that the agreement is available for signature, the signature date shall be the thirtieth day after such notification.

Undisclosed Liability—a sales or use tax liability that became due during the look-back period and which has not been determined, calculated, researched, identified by or made known to the collector at the time of disclosure.

Voluntary Disclosure Agreement—a contractual agreement between an applicant and a collector wherein the applicant agrees to voluntarily pay the tax and interest due to a local taxing authority on a previously undisclosed liability involving a local sales or use tax and the collector agrees to waive payment of the whole of the delinquent penalty associated with that liability as such is described in R.S. 47:337.71 and to not pursue sales or use tax liabilities prior to the look-back period listed in the agreement.

B. Program Requirements

1. An undisclosed liability will qualify for a voluntary disclosure agreement if it results from the underpayment or non-payment of sales tax due to an error in the mathematical computation of the tax due on the return, interpretation of the law, or process of reporting the tax due on the return. An undisclosed liability also qualifies if it resulted from the merger or acquisition of a company that previously failed to properly report sales and use taxes to a collector.

a. An error in the mathematical computation of the tax due on the return is an error on the part of the taxpayer in mathematical computation on the face of the return or on any of the supporting documents or the unintentional failure to include all amounts necessary for calculating the correct amount of taxes due on the return.

b. An error in the interpretation of the law is a construction of the law on the part of the taxpayer contrary to the collector’s construction of the law that caused the applicant to incorrectly determine that no tax or a smaller amount of tax was due.

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c. An error in the process of reporting the tax due on the return is an error, omission, or a mistake of fact of consequence to the determination of the tax liability on the part of the taxpayer.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this Subsection, an applicant shall fail to comply with the requirements for a voluntary disclosure agreement under the following conditions.

a. The applicant is registered as a dealer that is required to report retail sales or sales at retail, as defined in R.S. 47:301(10), to the collector on the application date and the undisclosed liability results from the applicant's failure to file returns for a local sales tax.

b. The undisclosed liability results from the filing of false, fraudulent, or grossly incorrect returns and the circumstances indicate that the taxpayer had intent to defraud the local taxing authority of the tax due under a local ordinance or the Uniform Local Sales Use Tax Code as provided in R.S. 47:337.1, et seq.

c. The applicant has been contacted by the collector to inquire about a tax matter, including but not limited to nexus, a potential tax liability or an audit of the taxpayer's records provided such contact occurred in writing and prior to the application date of the agreement.

d. The applicant is affiliated, as defined by law, with an entity that has been contacted by the collector for the purpose of performing an audit. An applicant shall be considered in compliance with the requirements of the voluntary disclosure program after the audit of the affiliated entity has been completed, provided the undisclosed liability qualifies under the criteria described in Paragraph 1 of this Subsection and the applicant is not disqualified under the criteria listed in Subparagraphs a, b or c of this Paragraph.

3. Notwithstanding the conditions listed in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this subsection, applicants that applied for a voluntary disclosure agreement with a collector prior to the effective date of this rule and subsequently entered into a voluntary disclosure agreement with the collector shall be deemed to have met the program requirements for that local taxing authority.

C. Application and Evaluation of Offer to Enter into a Voluntary Disclosure Agreement

1. Applications to enter into voluntary disclosure agreements by taxpayers seeking relief from penalties in cases where a liability to more than one local sales and use tax collector is owed shall be filed on forms provided and in the manner prescribed by the board. The applicant or his authorized representative, acting under the authority of a power of attorney, shall sign the application, provide a statement of the facts, and include any other information or declarations required to verify that the applicant has complied with program requirements. Taxpayers may apply anonymously or disclose their identity on the application form.

2. If unregistered, the applicant shall apply to the collectors for sales tax accounts within 30 days of the application date.

3. The board shall review the application and, based upon the information included therein, determine if the applicant complies with the requirements for a voluntary disclosure agreement.

a. If the board determines from the information included in the application that the applicant has complied with program requirements for a voluntary disclosure agreement, notification of the board's finding shall be sent to the applicant. The notification shall include the following statement:

The Louisiana Uniform Local Sales Tax Board has reviewed your application and determined from the information included therein that the requirements to qualify for a voluntary disclosure agreement have been met. Therefore, the Board hereby issues a recommendation for the local sales and use tax collector to enter into a voluntary disclosure agreement and to waive penalties upon full payment of the tax and interest due. As provided in R.S. 47:337.102(F), this recommendation shall be binding on the local sales and use tax collector absent fraud, material misrepresentation, or any such misrepresentation of the facts by the taxpayer.

b. If the board determines from the information included in the application that the applicant has not complied with program requirements for a voluntary disclosure agreement, the board shall send notice of its finding to the applicant with an explanation for the determination. The applicant may present additional information for consideration by the board within 30 days of the date of the notice. The board shall review the additional information and render a final determination regarding the applicant's compliance with program requirements.

i. If the board determines that the applicant has complied with program requirements after considering any additional information provided, a notification of binding recommendation shall be sent to the applicant that includes the statement contained in Subparagraph a of this Paragraph.

ii. If the board determines that the applicant has not complied with program requirements after considering any additional information provided, the applicant may request the application be sent to the collector for consideration. The agreement may be signed, at the option of the collector, without a binding recommendation from the board.

c. Anonymous applicants who have complied with program requirements shall reveal their legal identity to the board and, if applicable, provide a copy of the power of attorney for the person who submitted the application on their behalf within five business days of receiving notification of the binding recommendation. The legal name of the taxpayer shall be used to prepare the voluntary disclosure agreement for signature.

D. Determining the Look-back Period and Treatment of Periods prior to the Look-back Period

1. Except for taxes collected and not remitted, the look-back period for existing entities shall include that portion of the current calendar year prior to and including the application date and the three immediately preceding calendar years.

2. Except for taxes collected and not remitted, the look-back period for a discontinued, acquired, or merged entity shall include the last calendar year in which the discontinued, acquired, or merged entity had nexus in a jurisdiction and the three immediately preceding calendar years.

3. For taxes collected and not remitted, the look-back period shall include all filing periods in which tax was collected and not remitted up to and including the application date. This look-back period shall not affect the look-back period described Paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Subsection for undisclosed liabilities unrelated to tax collected and not remitted.

4. The board or the collectors, in concurrence with the applicant, may adjust the look-back period to accommodate special circumstances.

5. Look-back periods shall be established from the application date, unless the liability results from a merged or acquired entity as described in Paragraph 2 of this Subsection or there is mutual agreement to adjust a look-back period as provided in Paragraph 4 of this Subsection.

6. Periods prior to the look-back period shall be considered part of the voluntary disclosure agreement. However, payment is not required for any taxes due for these periods.

E. Post Approval Procedures and Conditions

1. Once the board determines an applicant has complied with the qualifications for a voluntary disclosure agreement and issues a binding recommendation, the legal name of the taxpayer, which shall appear on the voluntary disclosure agreement, shall be provided to the board. The agreement shall be made available to the collector and the applicant for signature. Each party shall be notified when the agreement has been sent to the other party for signature.

2. The applicant and the collector shall sign the agreement within 30 days of its delivery by the board. The agreement shall become effective upon the signature of both parties. If the collector fails to sign the agreement within 30 days, the thirtieth day after notification by the board shall be the signature date of the agreement for the collector and that date shall be considered the date of the collector's signature. If the applicant fails to sign the agreement within 30 days, the collector may terminate the agreement. However, the collector may grant an extension beyond the 30 days for the applicant to sign the agreement.

3. After the collector and the applicant sign the agreement, the board shall forward a signed copy to each party.

4. Under the agreement, the applicant and the collector agree to suspend prescription for the look-back period as follows:

a. through June 30 of the calendar year subsequent to the signature date when that date occurs on or after January 1 and on or before June 30; and

b. through December 31 of the calendar year subsequent to the signature date when that date occurs on or after July 1 and on or before December 31.

F. Payment of Tax, Interest, and Penalty Due

1. All tax due for the look-back period shall be paid within 60 calendar days of the signature date or within any extension of time granted by the collector beyond 60 calendar days of the signature date. The taxpayer shall include with this payment documentation detailing the local sales tax due by month and year.

2. The collector shall compute the interest and delinquent penalty due for the tax disclosed and prepare a schedule detailing the tax, interest and delinquent penalty. The schedule may be sent by mail, email, or any other appropriate method of delivery to the applicant or his authorized representative. The applicant shall submit payment for the full amount of interest within 30 calendar days from receipt of the schedule or within any extension of time granted by the collector to submit the payment. If payment of the full amount due has not been received at the expiration of such time, the collector may void the agreement. Once full payment of tax and interest has been received, the collector shall waive any delinquent penalty due.

G. Discovery of Fraud, Material Misrepresentation, or any such Misrepresentation

1. If a collector discovers evidence of fraud, material misrepresentation, or any such misrepresentation of the facts by the taxpayer that were relied upon by the board to determine the applicant met the qualifications for a voluntary disclosure agreement, the collector may:

a. void the agreement and take such administrative, judicial or other legal or equitable action available as if the agreement had never existed; or

b. agree to be bound by the terms of the voluntary disclosure agreement notwithstanding the existence of evidence that indicates the applicant engaged in fraud, material misrepresentation, or any such misrepresentation of the facts.

2. If a collector elects to void the agreement and pursue administrative, judicial or other legal or equitable action available as if the agreement had never existed, the taxpayer may, under rights granted to him by statute, dispute additional liabilities resulting from the collector's determination of fraud, material misrepresentation, or any such misrepresentation of the facts.

H. Information furnished to local taxing authorities under a voluntary disclosure agreement shall be considered and

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held confidential and privileged by the political subdivisions to the extent provided by R.S. 47:1508.

I. A collector may conduct an audit of the look-back period to confirm that the correct amount of tax has been paid. Interest and penalty may be assessed on tax found due in excess of the amounts reported under the voluntary disclosure agreement. The collector shall not assess additional interest or penalty for amounts reported and paid under the voluntary disclosure agreement except in cases of fraud, material misrepresentation, or any such misrepresentation of the facts by the taxpayer.

J. The terms of the voluntary disclosure agreement shall be valid, binding, and enforceable by and against all parties, including their transferees, successors, and assignees.

K. The board reserves the right to develop policies and procedures to accumulate and monitor information for evaluating the effectiveness of the voluntary disclosure agreement program.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:337.102(C)(2) and (F).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Uniform Local Sales Tax Board, LR 45:440 (March 2019).

§111. Requirements for the Filing of Claims for Refund or Credit of Local Sales and Use Taxes

A. Definitions. For purposes of this Section, the following terms have the meanings ascribed to them.

Board—the Louisiana Uniform Local Sales Tax Board and its duly authorized representatives.

Claim for Refund or Credit—an application form and all supporting documents required to confirm the validity of a refund or credit that has been submitted by a Taxpayer to the Board or a Collector.

Collector—the single collector for a parish as defined in Article VII, Section 3 of the Constitution of Louisiana and the Collector's duly authorized representatives.

Local Sales Tax—a tax imposed by a Local Taxing Authority under the provisions of Article VI, Section 29 of the Constitution of Louisiana.

Local Taxing Authority—a political subdivision of the state authorized to impose sales tax under the provisions of Article VI, Section 29 of the Constitution of Louisiana.

Taxpayer—any person defined in R.S. 47:301(8) who qualifies as a dealer under R.S. 47:301(4).

B. Taxpayers who file claims for refund or credit of overpayments of tax, penalty or interest as authorized by R.S. 47:337.77 or R.S. 47:337.102(G) shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Claims for refund or credit shall be written in the English language and be:

a. submitted electronically to the board through a website portal established for multi-parish claims as authorized by R.S. 47:337.102(G);

b. submitted to the collector for the parish where the tax was paid in the manner and form established by the collector; or

c. submitted by timely filing an amended return.

2. Claims for refund or credit shall:

a. be signed and dated by the taxpayer or his authorized representative;

b. contain a clear statement detailing the reason for the claim; and

c. include a complete application and supporting schedules itemizing the overpayment of tax amounts by filing period.

C. Claims must be submitted to an official or entity authorized to receive the claim on behalf of the collector.

1. Taxpayers may submit claims for refund or credit that involve two or more Louisiana parishes having transactions similar in fact to either the board or the individual collectors for each parish. Claims for refund or credit submitted to the board must be filed electronically through the board's multi-parish refund system.

2. Taxpayers shall submit claims for refund or credit that involve a single parish or have dissimilar transactions directly to the individual collectors for each parish.

D. Filing Date of Claims

1. Claims for refund or credit in properly addressed envelopes with sufficient postage delivered by the United States Postal Service are deemed filed on the date postmarked by the United States Postal Service. If a postmark is illegible, the taxpayer has the burden of proving the date of postmark. The date of registration is treated as the date of postmark for claims for refund or credit sent by United States registered or certified mail. Postage meter dates are valid postmark dates provided they do not conflict with a legible United States Postal Service postmark date. If the dates conflict, the United States Postal Service date shall override the meter date.

2. Claims for refund or credit delivered by courier are deemed filed on the date delivered to the collector's office. The courier's records shall serve as prima facie evidence of the delivery.

3. Claims for refund or credit delivered by the taxpayer or a representative of the taxpayer are deemed filed on the date received by the collector's office. Upon request of the taxpayer, the collector shall provide a receipt acknowledging the date of receipt.

4. Claims for refund or credit submitted electronically are deemed filed when both the application and supporting schedules are received by the board, collector or the collector's agent and available for review by the collector.

5. Supplemental information requested by a collector and timely provided by the applicant shall not alter the filing date of the claim. This paragraph shall not apply to schedules or documents required to be submitted with claims

for refund or credit under an ordinance or a collector's written public policy.

E. Approval of Claims

1. Claims for refund or credit shall be approved or denied by the appropriate collector or his designee in accordance with the collector's written policies and procedures and applicable provisions of the Uniform Local Sales Tax Code.

2. Claims for refund or credit that have not been approved within one year of the date received or that have been denied may be appealed by the taxpayer to the Louisiana Board of Tax Appeals in accordance with R.S. 47:337.81.

F. This Section shall apply only to claims for refund or credit for overpayments of local sales tax imposed by a local taxing authority.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:337.102(C)(2).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Uniform Local Sales Tax Board, LR 47:1110 (August 2021).

§119. Audit Protocols for Local Sales and Use Taxes

A. Definitions. For purposes of this Section, the following terms have the meanings ascribed to them.

Collector—the single collector for a parish as defined in Article VII, Section 3 of the Constitution of Louisiana and the collector's duly authorized representatives.

Confidential Information—information involving the reporting and payment of taxes maintained pursuant to a statute or tax ordinance, excluding ad valorem property taxes and ad valorem property tax assessment rolls.

Private Auditing Firm—a private agency or auditing firm contracted by a collector for the examination or investigation of the place of business, if any; the tangible personal property; and the books, records, papers, vouchers, accounts, and documents of any taxpayer for the purposes of enforcement and collection of any tax imposed by that taxing authority.

Public Information—sources of information available to the general public including, but not limited to, public records of an Assessor's Office, Secretary of State, Economic Development, US Census Bureau or any other governmental agency; industry publications, press releases, news articles, or directories; researchable data of a commercial or nonprofit entity; common knowledge about a taxpayer or industry; and personal observation or experience.

Taxpayer—any person defined in R.S. 47:301(8) who is subject to audit under R.S. 47:337.35.

B. Audit Selection and Assignment

1. Collectors may identify possible accounts for audit by researching public information, confidential information contained in the collector's records, confidential information received from other collectors under written reciprocal

exchange agreements in accordance with R.S. 47:1508(B)(5) and recommendations from private auditing firms, individuals, businesses or organizations.

2. Private auditing firms that have entered into agreements with a collector under the provisions of R.S. 47:337.26 may identify potential audits on behalf of that collector by researching public information and reviewing prior audits the private auditing firm performed on behalf of that collector.

3. Private audit firms may not identify leads for or request audit assignments from collectors based on confidential information disclosed by the records of a taxpayer under audit or previously audited for a different collector under the provision of R.S. 47:337.26(C)(2)(a). However, nothing herein shall prohibit a collector from providing confidential information disclosed through an audit of the records of a taxpayer with another collector when the collectors have entered into a written reciprocal exchange agreement in accordance with R.S. 47:1508(B)(5).

4. Requests for audits submitted to a collector by private auditing firms should include the following information:

- a. the legal identity of the taxpayer;
- b. evidence of the taxpayer's nexus within the jurisdiction as such is defined in R.S. 47:301(4);
- c. a statement of assurance that the lead was developed in compliance with R.S. 47:1508 and R.S. 47:337.26(C);
- d. a description of the general nature of the business;
- e. the reason the collector might want to audit this taxpayer;
- f. an address where records are expected to be reviewed;
- g. an estimated timeline for the review of the records provided;
- h. any additional notes on known or anticipated special circumstances; and
- i. when available:
 - i. the registered account number of the legal entity being requested;
 - ii. the dates of taxable activity to determine if a waiver of prescription is necessary; and
 - iii. any previous audit findings including the audit period, tax liability and issues discovered.

5. Collectors shall establish procedures to ensure that an audit is assigned to only one private auditing firm or staff auditor for a given audit period.

C. Notice of intent to audit to the taxpayer prior to initiating the examination.

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1. A notice of intent to audit shall be sent by certified mail from the collector's office. If the audit will be performed by a private auditing firm, the firm is prohibited from contacting the taxpayer before mailing of the notice of intent to audit.

2. The notice of intent to audit shall be sent in a timely manner so the taxpayer can make preparations for the audit.

3. The notice of intent to audit shall include the following items:

- a. the nature of the audit;
- b. the name, office, address and contact phone number of the auditor or the private auditing firm that will perform the audit;
- c. a summary of the remedies available to the taxpayer should the taxpayer elect to contest the audit findings; and
- d. any interest, penalties, fees or other costs for which the taxpayer may be liable if taxes are determined to be due.

4. If the audit is to be performed by a private auditing firm, the notice of intent to audit shall include the following statements:

- a. that the taxpayer may receive a copy of the audit agreement between the collector and the private auditing firm; and
- b. how the private auditing firm shall be compensated, whether contingent upon the actual collection of tax or in any other way dependent on the outcome of the audit.

D. Protocols for Performing the Examination

1. Under R.S. 47:337.36, the taxpayer shall exhibit to the collector the place of business, tangible personal property, all books, records, papers, vouchers, accounts, and documents. Because the auditor must determine the scope of the audit and the accounts that will be reviewed, the auditor shall have access to all statewide documentation to verify that transactions are sourced to the proper jurisdictions. Statewide information may be restricted to a specific collector provided the taxpayer can substantiate to the auditor that all appropriate transactions have been presented.

2. R.S. 47:337.38 provides, wherever possible, the taxpayer must provide reports and other documents in electronic (i.e., machine-sensible) format to expedite the auditor's selection and review process. The taxpayer must provide the means to access the electronic records when standard programming or hardware to access the records is unavailable. Access may be secured by conversion of the data into a form useable by the auditor, allowing access through the taxpayer's equipment or any other reasonable method of access.

3. Sampling agreements between the collector and the taxpayer

a. Audit sampling methods must be approved by the collector (either on a case-by-case or blanket approval basis) before they are presented to the taxpayer for consideration.

b. The auditor or private auditing firm, under the authority of the collector, and taxpayer may then agree to sampling procedures that comply with the provisions of R.S. 47:337.35.

c. The auditor or private auditing firm, under the authority of the collector, shall send written notice to the taxpayer of the sampling procedure to be used, including how the tax will be computed, the population to be sampled, and the type of tax for which the tax liability will be established.

d. Claims by the taxpayer or auditor regarding non-representative transactions shall be addressed prior to submission of the work papers to the collector. If the auditor and taxpayer disagree regarding transactions disputed as non-representative of the sample, they shall be so noted in the work papers.

4. Unless otherwise agreed, the auditor's schedules shall include credits for overpayment of taxes. However, the auditor and taxpayer may agree in writing prior to the start of the field work that the taxpayer shall identify credit transactions subject to review and inclusion in the preliminary audit findings.

5. In accordance with R.S. 47:337.78, a collector may authorize the tax balance method to prepare audit schedules whenever it is determined that overpayments exist within an audit period that may be offset by a liability. The taxpayer must be notified whenever this method is used.

6. If a taxpayer fails or refuses to provide some or all of the documents requested for an audit, the following actions will be taken.

a. The collector shall determine which documentation a taxpayer is refusing or failing to provide and determine if the failure or refusal is reasonable.

b. If appropriate, the collector may contact the taxpayer to discuss the taxpayer's refusal or failure before making the determination.

c. The collector may take measures allowed by statute in order to compel the taxpayer to provide the records, including:

i. advise the taxpayer of the requirements to maintain records in accordance with R.S. 47:337.29, the collector's authority to determine the tax in R.S. 47:337.28 and the collector's obligation to perform an audit under R.S. 47:337.35;

ii. subpoena the records and request the appropriate court to compel the taxpayer to provide the records in accordance with R.S. 47:337.41, 42, and 43; or

iii. estimate the assessment in accordance with R.S. 47:337.28.

E. Additional Protocols for Private Auditing Firms

1. The audit staff of private auditing firms and their superiors shall comply with the provisions of Title 42, Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, Code of Governmental Ethics.

2. All employees, agents, and contractors of private auditing firms are subject to the provisions of R.S. 47:1508, et seq.

3. In accordance with R.S. 47:337.26(C)(4), a lead auditor of a private auditing firm performing an examination or audit function shall possess or have attained any of the following:

- a. an active certified public accountant license;
- b. a Bachelor's degree with a minimum of eighteen hours of accounting;
- b. an active tax examiner certification issued by the Louisiana Association of Tax Administrators; or
- c. a minimum of six years of experience in the field of state or local sales and use tax.

4. An auditor for a private auditing firm who does not possess or has not attained any of the requirements in Subsection E, Paragraph 3 may perform audits under the supervision of a lead auditor, supervisor, manager or director who possesses or has attained any of those criteria.

5. The retention or return of taxpayer records shall occur in accordance with R.S. 47:337.26(D)(3).

a. Upon completion of the audit or examination, all original information obtained by the private auditing firm from the taxpayer in connection with the audit or examination, whether written or in electronic form, shall be returned to the taxpayer, and the private auditing firm shall not retain any copies of such information. All taxpayer related information derived, compiled, or generated by the private auditing firm in any form whatsoever, including audit schedules, working papers, and copies of information received from the taxpayer, shall be delivered to the collector, except to the extent such information may be retained by certified public accountants in accordance with the Louisiana Accountancy Act.

b. No provision of this Section shall prohibit a private auditing firm from retaining the books and records of a taxpayer until the termination of any legal proceedings related to the audit or examination.

c. The collector and the private auditing firm may enter into a written agreement in accordance with this Subparagraph, authorizing such private auditing firm to act as agent for the storage and safekeeping of documents otherwise required to be maintained by the collector. Such documents shall be maintained in accordance with R.S. 47:1508 et seq.

6. In accordance with R.S. 47:337.26(C)(2)(a), if the audit is performed by a private auditing firm, additional collectors cannot be solicited to participate in the audit after confidential information has been disclosed by the taxpayer. Only the taxpayer may initiate an expansion of the audit to

another collector. The auditor shall avoid any appearance of soliciting audit assignments from additional collectors.

7. When requested, the private auditing firm is required to provide the taxpayer with either:

- a. access to the original contract, which may be reviewed and copied by the taxpayer; or
- b. a copy of the audit contract specifying the terms under which the firm was engaged.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:337.102(C)(2).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Uniform Local Sales Tax Board, LR 47:898 (July 2021).

Chapter 3. Local Sales Tax Reporting Date

§301. General Provisions

A. In accordance with R.S. 47:337.18(A), the taxes levied by the local ordinance shall be due and shall be payable on the first day of the month and returns shall be prepared and transmitted to the collector by all dealers on or before the twentieth day of each month for the preceding reporting period. Every dealer, at the time of making the return required hereunder, shall compute and remit to the collector the required tax due for the preceding reporting period, and failure to so remit such tax shall cause said tax to become delinquent.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:337.2, R.S. 47:337.18(A), and R.S. 47:337.91 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Association of Tax Administrators, LR 33:509 (March 2007).

§303. Definitions

A. Definitions. For the purposes of these rules, the following terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this Section.

Courier—a messenger other than the United States Postal Service that delivers parcel, packages and the like containing returns, reports, other documents or payments.

Legal Holiday—any legal holiday observed by the Local Collector, Louisiana Department of Revenue or the United States Post Office.

Local Collector—the individual or entity designated as collector of the appropriate single sales and use tax collection office, and his duly authorized assistants, of any political subdivision authorized under the constitution and laws of the state of Louisiana to levy and collect a sales and use tax, except a statewide political subdivision, when used in reference to a sales and use tax levied by such political subdivision.

Local Collector's Designated Agent for Electronic Filing—

- a. the Louisiana Department of Revenue solely for electronically transmitted returns and remittances as defined in R.S. 47:337.23; or

b. agents that have contractual agreements with the local collectors to accept electronic return and remittances.

Postage—the amount of money paid for the delivery of a piece of mail by the United States Postal Service.

Postage Meter—the postage printing die and postage registering mechanism of a mailing machine which must meet postal service test specifications and is subject to inspection by the United States Postal Service.

Postmark—an official mark made by the United States postal service on a piece of mail to cancel the stamp and to indicate the place and date of sending.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:337.2, R.S. 47:337.18(A), and R.S. 47:337.91 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Association of Tax Administrators, LR 33:509 (March 2007).

§305. File Date of a Return, Report and Other Documents

A. Delivery by the United States Postal Service. A return, report or other document in a properly addressed envelope with sufficient postage delivered by the United States Postal Service is deemed filed on the date postmarked by the United States Postal Service. The postmark must bear a date on or before the last date prescribed for filing the return, report or other document in order to be considered timely filed. If the postmark on the envelope is not legible, the taxpayer has the burden of proving the date that the postmark was made. If the return, report or other document is sent by United States registered or certified mail, the date of registration is treated as the date of postmark. A postage meter date is considered a valid postmark date provided it does not conflict with a legible United States Postal Service postmark date. If the dates conflict, the United States Postal Service date shall override the meter date.

B. Delivery by Courier. A return, report or other document delivered by courier is deemed filed on the date it is delivered to the local collector's office.

C. Delivery by the Taxpayer. A return, report or other document delivered by the taxpayer or a representative of the taxpayer is deemed filed on the date it is delivered to the local collector's office.

D. Electronically Filed Report and Remittance. The return and remittance are deemed to be filed when both the return and remittance are transmitted and available to be received by the local collector or the local collector's designated agent for electronic filing.

E. Timely Filing When the Twentieth Calendar Day Falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Legal Holiday. Unless otherwise specifically provided, when the twentieth calendar day following the due date for of any report or return prescribed under the laws administered by the local collector, falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, the report or return shall be considered timely if it is filed on the next business day.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:337.2, R.S. 47:337.18(A), and R.S. 47:337.91 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Association of Tax Administrators, LR 33:509 (March 2007).

Chapter 5. Tax on the Storage of Property

NOTE: See LAC 61:I.4404.I for rules on Interstate Commerce and Export

§501. Purpose

A. For the purpose of use tax levied by local political subdivisions, *storage* means the keeping or retention of tangible personal property for use or consumption within the local taxing jurisdiction. An analysis of whether or not a taxable storage event has occurred within a local taxing jurisdiction requires an evaluation of the original sales transaction as well as the subsequent possession and use of the tangible personal property by the purchaser.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:337.12, and R.S. 47:337.91 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Association of Tax Administrators, LR 33:510 (March 2007).

§503. Transactions

A. Transactions involving specific pieces of property imported by the purchaser into the taxing jurisdiction, which have written documentation, i.e., invoices, purchase orders, etc., clearly labeled (earmarked for exclusive use outside the taxing jurisdiction) for transshipment outside the taxing jurisdiction at the time of importation into the taxing jurisdiction, are excluded from use tax. Property may be stored in the taxing jurisdiction for an indefinite period of time, however any disposition of the property for a purpose contrary to that originally labeled (earmarked) would immediately subject the transaction to the use tax in the jurisdiction where stored.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:337.12, and R.S. 47:337.91 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Association of Tax Administrators, LR 33:510 (March 2007).

§505. Property that Comes to Rest in the Taxing Jurisdiction

A. Property that comes to rest in the taxing jurisdiction which has been documented for exclusive use outside the taxing jurisdiction may also be excluded from use tax if the purchaser obtains a Temporary Storage Tax Exemption Certificate from the collector prior to or at the time the tangible personal property is imported into the taxing jurisdiction. This certificate would allow the taxpayer/purchaser to store the tangible personal property without the payment of the use tax, however, the purchaser must identify where the tangible personal property will be used on the certificate. If the parish of use is the same as the parish of storage, the tax must be paid at the time of delivery.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:337.12, and R.S. 47:337.91 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Association of Tax Administrators, LR 33:510 (March 2007).

§507. Transaction in which Title and Possessions Are Transferred

A. Transactions in which title and possession of tangible personal property are transferred within a local taxing jurisdiction are clearly sales at retail and these transactions are not eligible for the temporary storage exclusion. Sales tax is due regardless of whether a Temporary Storage Tax Exemption Certificate has been issued or the property is labeled (earmarked) for use in another jurisdiction. The key factor in the transaction is the delivery in purchaser's taxing jurisdiction via the seller's vehicle or by the seller's agent. In

such event, the seller is physically giving possession to the purchaser in the purchaser's taxing jurisdiction and a sales tax would be due. Likewise, when the purchaser picks up the property in its own vehicle at the seller's place of business, title and possession have been transferred, and a sales tax would be due in the seller's taxing jurisdiction.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:337.12, and R.S. 47:337.91 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Association of Tax Administrators, LR 33:510 (March 2007).