

State of Georgia

Douglas I. MacGinnitie

## Department of Revenue

Administrative Division – Office of Tax Policy 1800 Century Blvd., Suite 15311 Atlanta, Georgia 30345-3205 (404) 417-6649 Frank M. D'Connell Director

September 29, 2011



Re: An Intangible Recording Tax Protest and Claim for Refund per O.C.G.A. § 48-6-76(c) in the amount of the amount

Dear

I have carefully considered your Protest and Claim for Refund of intangible recording tax penalty and interest per O.C.G.A. § 48-6-76(c) pursuant to the above-captioned matter. Your Protest and Claim for Refund, and all correspondence has been considered in the review. It is my determination that your Claim for Refund in the amount of the amount of the amount may not be refunded.

O.C.G.A. § 48-6-61 provides, in pertinent part, that security instruments must be filed and the intangible recording tax paid no later than ninety days from the date of execution by the parties. In this case, the date of execution of the instrument was November 6, 2009. The tax was not paid within 90 days and thus a bar to any action for collection on the instrument was automatically imposed pursuant to O.C.C.A. § 48-6-77(a).

The bar to collection was removed by the subsequent recording of the instrument, payment of the tax imposed under O.C.G.A. § 48-6-61, and the payment of interest and a penalty imposed under O.C.G.A. § 48-6-77. In this case, the ultimate recording of the instrument occurred on May 6, 2011, eighteen months from the date of execution.

Due diligence by the taxpayer could have prevented the assessment of the penalty. An inadvertent error of this type is not a basis for a refund.

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A copy of this determination is being provided to the Clerk of Superior Court, **Sector** so that the money collected and deposited into an escrow account per O.C.G.A. § 48-6-76(b) may be distributed according to law.

Sincerely,

Frank M. O'Connell

FOC/RJL/me

cc: Clerk of Superior Court,