Georgia Department of Revenue

2595 Century Parkway, NE | Atlanta, Georgia 30345

NOTICE ADMIN-2025-002

RE: Proposal to Amend Rules 560-1-2-.01, 560-1-2-.02, and 560-6-3-.01.

TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS AND PARTIES:

In compliance with O.C.G.A. § 50-13-4, the Georgia Department of Revenue gives notice that it proposes to amend Rules 560-1-2-.01, 560-1-2-.02, and 560-6-3-.01.

Attached to this notice are an exact copy and synopsis of the proposed Rules. The proposed Rules are being amended under the authority of O.C.G.A. §§ 48-2-12.

The Department of Revenue will consider the proposed amendment of the above Rules at a remote regulation hearing held at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, October 23, 2025, which can be accessed through the following link: https://meet.goto.com/263381165 or via telephone at +1 (571) 317-3116 (local) and 1 866 899 4679 (toll-free) with the access code: 263-381-165. At the beginning of the hearing, attendees will be required to announce themselves and notify the Department if they plan to make oral comments during the hearing.

The Department must receive all comments regarding the above-referenced Rule from interested persons and parties no later than 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, October 23, 2025. Electronic comments must be sent to regcomments@dor.ga.gov. Please reference "ADMIN-2025-002" on all comments.

Dated:	09/15/2025	Frank M. Round
		Frank M. O'Connell
		State Revenue Commissioner

SYNOPSIS

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

CHAPTER 560-1-2 COLLECTIONS

560-1-2-.01 Responsible Party Liability for Trust Fund Taxes

560-1-2-.02 Collection Fees

These regulations have been amended for clarity and typographical issues. In addition, the protest procedure described at Rule 560-1-2-.01(8) has been updated for consistency with Rule 560-1-1.12 and current Department practice.

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE COMPLIANCE DIVISION

CHAPTER 560-6-3 COLLECTIONS

560-6-3-.01 Notice to Appear. Form FS-11

This regulation has been updated to identify current notice letters to inform taxpayers of their requirement to appear before the Department.

CHAPTER 560-1 ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

SUBJECT 560-1-2 COLLECTIONS

1		TABLE OF CONTENTS			
2 3 4	560-1-201 Responsible Party Liability for Trust Fund Taxes 560-1-202 Collection Fees				
5	Rule	560-1-201 Responsible Party Liability for Trust Fund Taxes			
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	(1)	Purpose. O.C.G.A. § 48-2-52 permits the collection of an <u>eEntity</u> 's unpaid trust fund taxes from the party(ies) responsible for collecting, paying over, and accounting for such taxes on behalf of an <u>eEntity</u> . The Department of Revenue uses this as a collection mechanism when taxes are not fully collected or collectible from the <u>eEntity</u> itself. This regulation sets forth the Department's policies for determining, assessing, and collecting against a Responsible Party, as well as procedures for protesting a Responsible Party assessment with the Department.			
13	(2)	Definitions.			
14 15		(a) "Entity" as used in this regulation means any limited liability entity incorporated or organized under Title 14 of the O.C.G.A.			
16		(b) "Person" shall have the meaning set forth in O.C.G.A. § 48-1-2(18).			
17 18 19 20	(3)	Trust Fund Taxes. O.C.G.A. § 48-2-52 applies to taxes that are required to be collected and held in trust. In Georgia, tTrust fund taxes include sales, withholding, and prepaid 911 tax, and may include any amounts that are required to be collected and remitted to the Department.			
21 22 23	(4)	Incorporation of IRS Law. O.C.G.A. § 48-2-52 mirrors the federal responsible party statute, I.R.C. § 6672. Responsible Party liability is a two-prong test: 1) the <u>pP</u> erson must be "responsible," and 2) the nonpayment of the tax must be "willful."			
24	(5)	Prong 1: Identifying the Responsible Party.			
25		(a) Definitions. A "Responsible Party" is:			
26 27 28 29		A <u>P</u> person who has control over, or entitlement to, the funds or assets of the <u>E</u> entity, such that the <u>P</u> person has the ability to directly or indirectly control, manage, or direct the disposition of the <u>E</u> entity's funds and/or assets. Providing capital to an <u>e</u> Entity, with no corresponding ability to control, is insufficient.			

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31	(b)	O		Every <u>eEntity</u> that is legally required to collect trust fund taxes must he Department.
33 34 35 36		1.	respon e <u>E</u> ntit	fication. Each registered <u>E</u> entity must identify the <u>pP</u> erson(s) asible for collecting, paying over, or accounting for state taxes. An y may identify multiple <u>P</u> persons, and designate each such <u>pP</u> erson's asibility for a respective tax type.
37 38 39			(i)	Any <u>Ee</u> ntity that has previously registered with the Department but has not provided Responsible Party information must identify the Responsible Party.
40 41 42			(ii)	Any change of Responsible Party information must be reported to the Department. It is the taxpayer's burden to update this information.
43 44 45			(iii)	An <u>eEntity</u> may add, remove, or otherwise edit its Responsible Party information any time by accessing its online Georgia Tax Center account.
46 47 48		2.	creates	mption of Responsibility. Failure to identify the Responsible Party s a rebuttable presumption that those $p\underline{P}$ ersons identified as the y's officers in the registration with the Department are responsible.
49 50 51 52 53 54 55	(c)	partne is inst wheth Respo	r in a ling in the state of the	esponsibility. Merely holding the title of officer in a corporation, mited liability partnership, or member in a limited liability company to conclusively establish responsibility. The key determination is person has the duty and authority to make payments. Thus, Party status is a functional determination, and -liability will be a those actually responsible for failure to collect and/or pay over the
56		1.	Factor	s suggesting responsibility include, but are not limited to:
57 58			(i)	Holding the position of officer, director, partner, member, manager, or principal;
59 60			(ii)	Duties described by corporate by-laws, corporate operating agreement, partnership agreement, or other <u>eEntity</u> records;
61 62			(iii)	Day-to-day involvement in or responsibility for management of the business;

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63		(iv)	Control over financial affairs and payment of debts;
64		(v)	Signing tax returns;
65		(vi)	Ability to hire and fire employees;
66 67		(vii)	Authority to sign checks or otherwise make payments on behalf of the $eEntity$;
68		(viii)	Knowledge of failure to pay the tax; and
69		(ix)	Receipt of substantial income or benefits from the <u>E</u> entity.
70 71		_	Responsibility. Delegating authority to an employee or a third-party we a Responsible Party of liability.
72 73	1		nination of responsibility will be based on case-specific factors, ing, but not limited to:
74 75		(i)	The Responsible Party's knowledge of a pattern of noncompliance by the third-party payer;
76 77		(ii)	The third-party's use of fraud to cover up the non-payment of taxes; and
78 79		(iii)	Receipt of notices of nonpayment by the Responsible Party and actions taken subsequent to such receipt.
80 81 82	İ	Person respo	ponsible Parties. The Department may designate more than one onsible. The existence of one Responsible Party does not negate on's liability as a Responsible Party.
83 84 85	the failu	re to pay the t	ness. A Responsible Party's nonpayment of the tax will be willful if ax is voluntary and knowing, or reckless. Willfulness does not require to defraud the state.
86 87 88	t	O .	Willfulness requires that the Responsible Party has knowledge of the ad ability to pay such liability, but liability but chooses not to pay the
89 90 91 92	i	willfulness. E gnoring an ob	regard. Reckless disregard for the duty to pay the tax can constitute xamples of such reckless disregard include, but are not limited to, vious risk of nonpayment, failing to investigate a risk of nonpayment, equire into the status of taxes when the entity is in financial trouble.

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93	(c)	Examples of indicia of willfulness include, but are not limited to:	
94 95		1. Deliberate choice to pay other creditors of the <u>E</u> entity be paying the tax;	fore
96 97		2. Knowledge of the tax liability but no action to arrange for payment;	or
98 99		3. Failure to investigate or correct mismanagement to addre unpaid tax; and	ess the
100 101		4. Action or inaction that results in failure to satisfy the <u>E</u> el liability.	ntity's tax
102 103	` '	sments. All Responsible Party assessments will conform to the procedure paragraph.	es set forth
104 105 106 107 108 109 110	(a)	Assessment amount. Once a <u>P</u> person is <u>determined_designated_than</u> Responsible Party, the Department may issue an assessment against the for the delinquent trust fund taxes owed by the <u>E</u> entity. Such assessment the taxes owed for the periods for which the <u>P</u> person is responsible assessment against the Responsible Party is issued, interest and a penalties on the assessed tax will begin to accrue consistent with O.C.G 40. ee O.C.G.A. § 48-2-52(b)(providing that assessment and collection responsible party statute is the same as for the underlying <u>eE</u> ntity's tax begin to accrue the constant of the collection responsible party statute is the same as for the underlying <u>eE</u> ntity's tax begin to accrue to the collection of the collection responsible party statute is the same as for the underlying <u>eE</u> ntity's tax begin to accrue to the collection of the collection responsible party statute is the same as for the underlying <u>eE</u> ntity's tax begin to accrue to the collection of the collection responsible party statute is the same as for the underlying <u>eE</u> ntity's tax begin to accrue to the collection of the collection responsible party statute is the same as for the underlying <u>eE</u> ntity's tax begin to accrue to the collection responsible party statute is the same as for the underlying <u>eE</u> ntity's tax begin to accrue to the collection responsible party statute is the same as for the underlying <u>eE</u> ntity's tax begin to accrue the collection responsible party statute is the same as for the underlying <u>eE</u> ntity's tax begin to accrue the collection responsible party statute is the same as for the underlying <u>eE</u> ntity's tax begin to accrue the collection responsible party statute is the same as for the underlying <u>eE</u> ntity's tax begin to accrue the collection responsible party statute is the same as for the underlying <u>eE</u> ntity's tax begin to accrue the collection responsible party statute is the same as for the underlying eEntity's tax begin to accrue the collection responsible party statute is the collection responsible pa	at <u>P</u> person will reflect. Once the appropriate. A. § 48-2-n under the
112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120	(b)	Assessment Process. Upon determination and designation of response Department will first issue a Proposed Assessment to the Responsible Proposed Assessment will state the basis of the liability (O.C.G.A. § 48 Eentity for which the Person is being held responsible, the tax typeriods for which the Person is liable. This Proposed Assessment winformation for how to protest the Proposed Assessment (procedures for discussed in Paragraph 8 in detail). If the Person does not properly Department will issue an Official Assessment and Demand for Pay Official Assessment may be appealed in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 48	Party. The i-2-52), the e, and the vill include which are protest, the ment. The
121	(c)	Statute of Limitations	
122 123 124 125		1. An assessment against a Responsible Party follows the time limforth in O.C.G.A. § 48-2-49. Thus, an assessment against a R Party must be made within three years after the relevant <u>eEntity</u> report is filed. O.C.G.A. § 48-2-49(b). If the <u>eEntity</u> does not file	esponsible 's return or

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126 127				the filed return is fraudulent, the liability may be assessed at any time. O.C.G.A. § 48-2-49(b).
128 129			2.	An <u>E</u> entity's consent or waiver of the statute of limitations in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 48-2-49(d) is also effective against a Responsible Party.
130 131			3.	A Responsible Party's liability survives the dissolution of the underlying eE ntity.
132 133 134 135		(d)	Respo of suc	& Several Liability. Because more than one <u>pP</u> erson may be liable as a nsible Party, the total liability can be collected from any one or a combination hassessed Responsible Parties. The Department will only collect the <u>eE</u> ntity's liability once.
136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143	(8)	Depart The P Denia correst collect and the 46. If	tment very person of the second of the secon	<u>P</u> person may protest a Responsible Party Proposed Assessment to the within <u>4530</u> days of the Issue Date of the Assessment. O.C.G.A. § 48-2-46. must complete and submit the Protest of Proposed Assessment or Refund (TSD-1), available on the Department's website. <i>Only this form and no other ice will constitute a Protest.</i> Once the Department receives this form, all tivities against the <u>pPerson</u> for the Responsible Party liability will be stayed, the of limitations for issuing a final assessment will be tolled. O.C.G.A § 48-2-10 reson desires a conference with the Department for consideration of the protest, must check the appropriate box on the form.
145 146 147 148 149		(a)	from t conve reques days o	he Department will schedule an informal conference at a time and in a manner nient for both the Responsible Party and the representative. If the person at a conference, the Department will generally contact the person within 30 of receipt of the protest to schedule a conference.
150 151 152 153 154			1.	Informal Conference. Informal conferences shall be conducted as provided in Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. R. 560-1-112. The conference is informal; it is not a hearing governed by the Administrative Procedure Act and will not prejudice the rights of any taxpayer or the Department. Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 560-1-112.
155 156 157 158 159			2.	Conferees Representation. If the Responsible Party chooses to be represented by an attorney, accountant, or other third party, as provided in Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. R. 560-1-112(6), The conference will be conducted by a representative from the Department's Legal Affairs & Tax Policy Division. Upon review of the protest and assessment, the representative will

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160 161 162 163			determine whether other Department representatives should be in attendance. The person may bring representation to the conference, but such representatives should submit a Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative Form (FORM RD-1061).
164 165 166 167 168 169			3. Content. The conference is an opportunity for the <u>pP</u> erson to present evidence challenging the bases for the assessment. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to, proof of the <u>pP</u> erson's cessation of control of the <u>eE</u> ntity, proof of the <u>pP</u> erson's ignorance of the tax liability, contracts showing limitation of duties, or other proof of the <u>pP</u> erson's inability to exercise authority over collection and/or payment of the tax.
170 171 172 173			4. Settlement. The <u>conferees</u> <u>Department's representative and the Responsible Party</u> may come to a mutual settlement to resolve the tax liability. Such settlement agreement will be memorialized in writing and signed by the <u>person-Responsible Party</u> and the Department's representative.
174 175 176 177 178 179 180			Decision. Absent a settlement, the Department's representative will issue a written determination letter to the protesting personResponsible Party that who filed the protest. The letter will state the outcome of the conference, including any adjustments made by the Department following the Department's review of the protest and the information submitted. a grant, denial, or partial grant of the protest. The letter will also detail how the Department intends to proceed.
181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191			Protests without a Conference. If a protest is filed, but the conference checkbox is not checked, no conference is requested, a representative from the Department's Legal Affairs & Tax Policy Division will consider any and all information submitted with the protest and the underlying facts to make a determination. The Department is representative will may contact the Responsible Party with additional questions or or person if a to discuss the possibility of settlement, if appropriate is a possibility, or. Absent a settlement, the Department's representative will issue a written determination letter stating the Department's decision on the protest. The letter will state the outcome of the conference, including any adjustments made by the Department following the Department's review of the protest and the information submitteda grant, denial, or partial grant of the protest. The letter will also detail how the Department intends to proceed.
193	(9)	Disclos	ures. The pA Person may request from the Department the information used to

to confidentiality laws. O.C.G.A. § 48-2-15.

conclude that the <u>pP</u>erson is a Responsible Party. Information about third parties is subject

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196 197 198		(a)	Disclosure of third-party information. The Department cannot disclose any information regarding collections activities against other <u>P</u> persons. O.C.G.A. § 48-2-15.				
199 200 201 202		(b)	Entity Information. Because the <u>P</u> person was assessed as a Responsible Party for an <u>E</u> entity's debt, such <u>P</u> person may request the tax return information of that <u>E</u> entity. This includes information on any payments made towards the <u>E</u> entity's total liability owed.				
203 204 205	Autho	ority: O.	.C.G.A. §§ 48-2-12, 48-2-52.				
206	Rule	Rule 560-1-202 Collection Fees					
207 208	(1)	-	Imposition. The collection fees authorized under O.C.G.A. § 48-16-10(a) are hereby imposed.				
209 210 211 212	(2)	fee <u>is</u>	When the Department issues a Notice of State Tax Execution, athe cost of collection calculated at the ratewill be added at the rate of 20% of the assessed tax liability. G.A. § 48-16-10(a). The collection fee shall be in addition to all other penalties, fees, uses, or costs associated with the collection process.				
213 214 215 216 217	(3)	deterrintent 10(a).	er. The Department may waive the cost of collection fee when it is reasonably mined that the deficiency is due to reasonable cause and is not the result of negligence, ional disregard of administrative rules and regulations, or fraud. O.C.G.A. § 48-16-A taxpayer may request a waiver of the collection fee along with, or in the alternative benalty waiver.				
218 219 220	(4)	collec	ction Agencies. The Department may employ the services of a contracted debterion agency or attorney for the collection of any debt once the imposition of the ction fee has been added to the debt, pursuant to paragraph (1). O.C.G.A. § 48-16-11.				
221 222	Autho	ority: O.	.C.G.A. §§ 48-2-12, 48- 2- 16-10, 48-16-11.				

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CHAPTER 560-6 COMPLIANCE DIVISION

SUBJECT 560-6-3 FORMS (FORMS APPLICABLE TO ALL TAXES ADMINISTERED BY STATE REVENUE COMMISSIONER)

1	TABLE OF CONTENTS
2 3	560-6-301 Notice to Appear. Form FS-11
4	Rule 560-6-301 Notice to Appear. Form FS-11
5	Both a Revocation Hearing Letter and a Notice to Submit Records are This is a notices requiring
6	a taxpayer to appear at a given time and place, with records relating to his or her taxation, in
7	order that his or her tax liability may be determined and reported to the Commissioner for
8	appropriate action.
9	
10	Authority: Ga. L. 1937-38, Extra Secs, p. 77 et seq., as amended; Ga. Code Ann., Sec. 92-8405,
11	8406, 8409, 8427 <u>O.C.G.A. §§ 48-2-8, 48-2-12, 48-8-55, 48-8-62</u> .
12	