

## #36 COMPENSATE TAXPAYERS FOR “NO CHANGE” NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAM (NRP) AUDITS AND WAIVE ASSESSMENT OF TAX, INTEREST, AND PENALTIES RESULTING FROM NRP AUDITS

### Present Law

There is no provision under Present Law that allows compensation of taxpayers who are audited under the IRS’s National Research Program (NRP) or provides relief from the assessment of tax, interest, and penalties that may result from an NRP audit.

### Reasons for Change

Through the NRP, the IRS conducts audits of randomly selected taxpayers. The NRP benefits tax administration by gathering strategic information about taxpayer compliance behavior, assisting the IRS in developing and updating its workload selection formulas, collecting data about the causes of reporting errors, and providing estimates of the tax gap, which measures the magnitude of taxpayer noncompliance with the tax laws. In addition, NRP studies benefit Congress by providing taxpayer compliance information that is useful in formulating tax policy, and they help the IRS focus its audits on returns with a relatively high likelihood of errors, thereby building trust in the fairness of the tax system.

For the tens of thousands of individual taxpayers (or businesses) that are subject to NRP audits, however, they impose significant burden. In essence, these taxpayers, even if fully compliant, serve as “guinea pigs” to help the IRS improve the way it does its job. They must contend with random and intensive audits that consume their time, drain resources (including representation costs), and may impose an emotional and reputational toll.

In 1995, the House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Oversight, held a hearing on the NRP’s predecessor, the Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program (TCMP).<sup>130</sup> Testimony provided during the hearing and subsequent witness responses to questions-for-the-record highlighted the burden TCMP audits imposed on taxpayers, as well as a strong sentiment that audited taxpayers were bearing the burden of a research project intended to benefit the tax system as a whole. Proposals raised at the hearing included compensating taxpayers selected for TCMP audits as well as possibly waiving tax, interest, and penalties assessed during the audits.

Subsequent to the hearing, the House Budget Committee included a proposal in its 1995 budget reconciliation bill to compensate individual taxpayers by providing a tax credit of up to \$3,000 for TCMP-related expenses.<sup>131</sup> Ultimately, this proposal was not adopted, as the IRS was pressured to stop conducting TCMP audits. The inability to perform regular TCMP audits was bad for tax administration because it prevented the IRS from updating its audit formulas. It was also bad for compliant taxpayers, because when the IRS is not able to accurately identify returns with a high likelihood of noncompliance, taxpayers who filed compliant returns are more likely to face audits.

For the same reasons that led to the taxpayer-compensation proposal for TCMP audits, the National Taxpayer Advocate believes it is appropriate to recognize that taxpayers audited under the NRP are bearing a heavy burden to help the IRS improve the effectiveness of its compliance activities. A tax credit or authorized payment would alleviate the monetary component of the burden. Further relief could be provided by waiving

<sup>130</sup> *Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program: Hearing Before the H. Subcomm. on Oversight of the H. Comm. on Ways and Means, 104th Cong. (1995).*

<sup>131</sup> See H.R. REP. NO. 104-280, vol. 2, at 28 (1995).

any assessment of tax, interest, and penalties resulting from an NRP audit. Such a waiver might also improve the accuracy of the NRP audits, since taxpayers would be more likely to be forthcoming with an auditor if they were assured they would not face additional assessments. However, this waiver should not apply where tax fraud or an intent to evade is uncovered in an NRP audit.

### **Recommendation**

Amend the IRC to compensate taxpayers for “no change” NRP audits through a tax credit or other means (such as IRS user fees), and waive assessment of tax, interest, and penalties resulting from an NRP audit absent fraud or an intent to evade federal taxes.