

## IMPROVE THE FILING PROCESS

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### Legislative Recommendation #3

## Treat Electronically Submitted Tax Payments and Documents as Timely If Submitted Before the Applicable Deadline

### PRESENT LAW

IRC § 7502(a)(1) provides that if certain requirements are satisfied, a mailed document or payment is deemed filed or paid on the date of the postmark stamped on the envelope. Therefore, if the postmark shows a document or payment was mailed by the due date, it will be considered timely, even if it is received after the due date.

IRC § 7502(b) and (c) provide that this timely mailed/timely filed rule (commonly known as the “mailbox rule”) applies to documents and payments sent by U.S. postal mail, designated private delivery services, and electronic filing through an electronic return transmitter. However, the statutory mailbox rule does not apply to all filings and payments. With respect to electronic filing, the Secretary is authorized to promulgate regulations describing the extent to which the mailbox rule shall apply.<sup>1</sup> To date, the only regulations the Secretary has promulgated relating to electronic filing cover documents filed through an electronic return transmitter (*i.e.*, documents that are e-filed).<sup>2</sup>

### REASONS FOR CHANGE

The statutory mailbox rule in IRC § 7502 does not apply to the electronic transmission of payments to the IRS. In addition, the mailbox rule does not apply to the electronic filing of time-sensitive documents (except documents filed electronically through an electronic return transmitter), including those transmitted by fax, email, the digital communication portal, or upload to an online account.<sup>3</sup> If the IRS does not receive an electronically submitted document or payment until after the due date, the document or payment is considered late, even if the taxpayer can produce a confirmation that he or she transmitted the payment or document before the due date. This comparatively unfavorable treatment of electronically submitted documents and payments undermines the IRS’s efforts to encourage greater use of digital services and imposes additional cost and burden on taxpayers and the IRS.

Along similar lines, the IRS encourages U.S. taxpayers to make payments electronically using the Treasury Department’s Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS). However, the EFTPS website displays the following warning: “Payments using this Web site or our voice response system must be scheduled by **8 p.m. ET the day before the due date** to be received timely by the IRS” (emphasis in original).<sup>4</sup> This limitation applies to all payments.

*Example:* If a taxpayer owes a balance due on April 15 and mails the payment to the IRS before midnight on April 15, the payment will be considered timely, even though it may take a week or longer for the IRS to receive, open, and process the check. If the same taxpayer submits the payment using EFTPS, the payment will be considered late if submitted after 8 p.m. on April 14 (28 hours

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<sup>1</sup> IRC § 7502(c)(2).

<sup>2</sup> Treas. Reg. § 301.7502-1(d).

<sup>3</sup> See Treas. Reg. § 301.7502-1(d)(3)(i) (containing a definition of an electronic return transmitter). See also Rev. Proc. 2007-40, 2007-1 C.B. 1488 (providing a list of documents that can be filed electronically with an electronic return transmitter).

<sup>4</sup> See Electronic Federal Tax Payment System, <https://www.eftps.gov/eftps> (last visited Nov. 9, 2021).

earlier), even though the payment generally would be debited from the taxpayer's account on April 16 – often a week sooner than if submitted by mail.

This disparity in the treatment of mailed and electronically submitted payments makes little sense. As compared with a mailed check, an electronic payment is received more quickly, is cheaper to process, and eliminates the risk that a mailed check will be lost or misplaced. Yet rather than encouraging taxpayers to use EFTPS, the earlier deadline serves as a deterrent.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

- Amend IRC § 7502 to direct the Secretary to issue regulations that apply the statutory mailbox rule to all time-sensitive documents and payments electronically submitted to the IRS in a manner comparable to similar documents and payments submitted through the United States Postal Service or a designated delivery service.