BEFORE THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

KEITH LONG, ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE

In the Matter of:)		CE	RTIFIED COPY
FERDOUS MOLLAI MEHRJERDI)	•		
Appellant.) Cas	e No	ο.	19024324
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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Sacramento, California

Thursday, August 26, 2021

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Reported by:

Maria Esquivel-Parkinson, CSR No. 10621, RPR

Job No.: 33113 OTA

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3	Exhibit	Description	ID EV	ID
4	1	CDTFA IRIS comment 4/7/2010	prmkd	9
5	2	CDTFA Audit Schedule 12L and Federal income tax return	"	II
6 7	3	BOE 414Z Assignment Activity History	11	II
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10	6	BOE-836A Report of discussion of Audit findings 10/6/2010	11	II
12 13	7	Sample bank statements for Sebastopol Fast Gas Station and Kenwood Gas Station 9/2009	п	п
14 15 16 17	8	Original audit schedule 20-G3 Ad hoc fuel report for 108 for Kenwood Gas Station with auditor notations and Revised Audit Schedule 20-G3	d.	п
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1		CDTFA' EXHIBITS		
2				
3	Exhibit	Description	ID EV	ID
4	A	Appeals Bureau Decision and Recommendation dated 1/26/16	prmkd	9
5 6	В	Appeals Bureau D & R with Exhibit for Case ID 852214 2/26/16	п	п
7	C	NOD dated 2/4/2011	11	II
8	D	NOD dated 10/29/2014	11	II
9	E	Comment from CDTFA's IRIS 4/7/2010	п	"
10 11	F	Comment from Centralized Revenue operating system dated 5/19/2010	п	11
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13	н	Waiver of Limitations forms for 1/1/2007 through 6/30/2007	11	ıı
14 15	I	Waiver of Limitations forms for the Period 10/1/2009 to 6/30/2007	п	II
16	J	Appellant's claim for refund dated 9/2/2015	п	II
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SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 2021 10:15 A.M.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: We are opening the record in the appeal of Ferdous Mollai Mehrjerdi. The OTA case number is 19024324. This matter is being held before the Office of Tax Appeals. Today's date is Thursday, August 26, 2021, and the time is approximately 10:15 a.m. This hearing is being convened at Sacramento, California.

Today's hearing is being heard by a panel of three administrative law judges. My name is Keith Long, and I will be the lead administrative law judge.

Judge Suzanne Brown and Judge Josh Lambert are the other members of this tax appeals panel. All three judges will meet after the hearing and produce a written decision as to both participants. Although the lead judge will conduct the hearing, any judge on this panel may ask questions or otherwise participate to ensure that we have all the information needed to decide this appeal.

For the record, will the parties please state their names and who they represent, starting with the representatives for CDTFA.

MR. BACCHUS: Chad Bacchus.

MR. HUXSOLL: Cary Huxsoll.

MR. BACCHUS: And also Jason Parker who is sitting in the front row.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Thank you. 2 And for the Appellant. 3 Mitchell Stradford representing MR. STRADFORD: 4 Ferdous Mehrjerdi. 5 MR. DUMLER: James Dumler. 6 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Thank you. 7 preliminary matters, my understanding is that Mr. Kazemini who was originally listed to be a witness will not be 8 9 appearing today. 10 Is that correct? 11 MR. STRADFORD: That is correct. 12 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Thank you. 13 the exhibits for this appeal consist of CDTFA's Exhibits 14 No. A through L. The exhibits were emailed to the parties 15 after the prehearing conference. Appellant has not raised any objections to FTB's exhibits. 16 17 Appellant's exhibits are numbered 1 through 8 and 18 were also emailed to the parties. CDTFA previously objected 19 to admission of Appellant's Exhibit 4 following the 20 March 4th, 2020 prehearing conference. CDTFA objections 21 were overruled. CDTFA has no other objections to admitting THE exhibits identified above. 2.2 23 CDTFA, is the summary I just provided accurate? 2.4 MR. STRADFORD: Yes, it is. 25 MR. BACCHUS: Yes.

1	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: And for the
2	Appellant, was the summary I provided accurate?
3	MR. STRADFORD: Yes, it is. I would like to add
4	we prepared an additional exhibit, basically a summary we
5	would like to discuss during our presentation. I have
6	copies here to distribute.
7	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Okay. We will
8	take five minutes for CDTFA to review it. I presume you did
9	not get a chance to review the exhibit beforehand, and if
10	there are any objections after five minutes, we will hear
11	them then. Please go ahead and distribute the exhibit.
12	We'll go off the record during this time.
13	(Off the record.)
14	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: We'll go back on
15	the record now.
16	Does CDTFA have any objections to proposed Exhibit
17	9?
18	MR. BACCHUS: CDTFA does object to the admission
19	of proposed Exhibit 9 based on the fact that it was not
20	provided timely 15 days prior to the date of today.
21	Also, we note that Row 6 on the spreadsheet has to
22	do with the case at hand, issue at hand today, and some of
23	the information is still in dispute.
24	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Thank you. I am
25	going to I am not going to accept Exhibit 9 into

evidence, as it is merely a summary of Exhibit 4. The best evidence is the original documentation contained within Exhibit 4; however, you may feel free to refer to this document in your argument.

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Otherwise, Exhibits A through L, CDTFA's

Exhibits A through L and Appellant's Exhibits 1 through 8

are admitted into evidence.

(CDTFA's Exhibit A through L admitted.)

(Appellant's Exhibits 1 through 8

admitted.)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Next, as confirmed at the August 3rd, 2021 prehearing conference, the parties agree that the assessed deficiency amount is no longer at issue in this appeal.

Is that correct, Mr. Dumler, Mr. Stradford?
MR. STRADFORD: That's correct.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: There is one issue in this appeal. It is whether the notice of determination was issued to the wrong taxpayer and therefore must be canceled. As discussed at the prehearing conference, we'll begin with the appellant's opening statements. They will have approximately 20 minutes, then CDTFA will be given 30 minutes to make its presentation, and then Appellant will be given ten minutes to make a final statement, and CDTFA five for any closing remarks.

As a reminder, the members of this panel may ask questions of anyone at any time. Does anyone have any questions before we move on to begin the presentation?

Excellent. We are ready to proceed with Appellant's opening presentation. Whenever you're ready, you may begin.

OPENING STATEMENT

BY MR. STRADFORD, Attorney for Appellant:

2.4

Thank you. The primary issue in this case is whether CDTFA issued the determination to the correct person. In summary, the underlying liability was created by a partnership which operated a gas station in Sebastopol, California. It is well-established that a partnership is a distinct and separate person under the law. CDTFA does not dispute that legal principle.

There is also no dispute that the liability was created by the partnership and that CDTFA did not issue the liability with the notice of determination to the partnership. Despite CDTFA's clear acknowledgment that the actual taxpayer in this case is a partnership, it claims that it properly issued the determination to Appellant as an individual because the seller's permit was incorrectly taken out in her name. That conclusion is not consistent with the related law for CDTFA's own longstanding policy and interpretation. CDTFA attempts to avoid its own policies

and procedures in this case by inaccurately claiming that the prior cases in which it canceled determinations or portions thereof under the same relevant facts are distinct from the facts in this case.

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Exhibit 4, which we will discuss later, demonstrates why CDTFA's attempts to distinguish this case from others is misplaced. The relevant facts in this case are consistent with the relevant facts in the cases that we referenced in our brief, which are further summarized in Exhibit 9 which we provided earlier. We will show today that CDTFA was notified of the correct ownership well before it issued the NOD to the appellant. We will show that it even changed the seller's permit from Appellant to the partnership for the taxpayer before it issued the NOD to Appellant. And we will show that the law and longstanding CDTFA annotations and interpretations and policy support that the NOD issued to Appellant is improper. Ultimately, CDTFA had everything it needed within its knowledge and possession to issue the NOD to the correct person, but it failed to do so. Despite CDTFA claims, there are no facts which excuse its error.

With that summary in mind, I will now address the facts which demonstrate the CDTFA was notified of the correct ownership well before the NODs were issued. The notices of determination were issued on February 4th, 2011

and on October 29th, 2014. Notice to the CDTFA of the correct ownership is evidenced by the BOE 414Z form, which is labeled "Assignment Activity History," which we provided as Appellant's Exhibit 3, wherein the auditor notes the correct ownership of the business on October 27th, 2009; February 3rd, 2010; March 5th, 2010; and July 29th, 2010. The auditor also included comments within the audit itself on the 223 tax reconciliation and income tax return Schedule 12L. We also provided those in Appellant's exhibits.

Further, the correct ownership of the account is also identified by the principal auditor on April 7th, 2010 in the 414Z comments as well as on BOE 836 discussion of audit findings form, which is dated October 6, 2010.

There are at least six separate instances in CDTFA's own files, which demonstrate several people within CDTFA recognize that the partnership was the taxpayer, not the Appellant. CDTFA correctly identified the correct ownership of the business based on representations made directly to CDTFA by Mr. Ali Kazemini, husband of Appellant and one of the partners, and based on financial documentation provided in connection with the audit activities.

As the 414Z comment states and as Audit Schedule 12L reflects, on the federal income tax return Schedule C, profit or loss from business for 2007, the revenues and

expenses of both Sebastopol Gas Station and Kenwood Gas Station were consolidated on the federal income tax returns. The reason this is relevant is because the Kenwood Gas Station was accurately registered as a married co-ownership with CDTFA.

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As the auditor recognized, because of revenues and expenses are consolidated on a single income tax return, it is clear that the ownership of both gas stations was the same. Also on the Schedule C, one of the names listed for the partnership is Ali Kazemini, further demonstrating that the business was operated by a partnership, not Appellant as a sole proprietorship. We included a copy of the 2007 federal income tax return, which is notably the earliest period at issue here in Audit Schedule 12L, which reflects the same information as the income tax returns in Appellant's Exhibit 2.

Finally, with respect to the income tax returns, we note that there should be no dispute that the income of the two gas stations were consolidated, not only because the form itself states it's for both gas stations, but also because consolidated financial statements were provided to the auditor for both gas stations, which we have provided as Appellant Exhibit 5.

The bank statements of the business were also provided to the auditor. The bank statements list the

partnership, Ferdous Mehrjerdi and Ali Kazemini, as the account holders of the business account of Sebastopol Fast Gas. Appellant's Exhibit 7 is a sample bank statement from September 2009 to demonstrate this fact.

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We've also included a sample bank statement of the Kenwood Gas Station, which was registered with CDTFA as a partnership. As was the case with Sebastopol Fast Gas account, the partnership of Ferdous Mehrjerdi and Ali Kazemini were the account owners for the Kenwood Gas Station as well. Although we provided a single sample statement of each account, the auditor notes that the accounts were jointly held for the entire audit period. At the conclusion of the audit activities and prior to issuing the NOD, CDTFA transferred this business to a separate seller's permit that is held by the partnership. This transfer is a clear and unambiguous action that demonstrates CDTFA knew that the business was owned by the partnership.

The bottom line is that the ownership of the business is a well-settled matter based on representations made by Mr. Kazemini, CDTFA's numerous comments which acknowledged the partnership ownership, financial documents of the business which name the partnership, and CDTFA's transfer of the account under permit held by the partnership that it continues to operate under to this day.

We now turn to the legal authority that makes it

very clear that the liability issue to Appellant must be canceled. Although audits occasionally result in refunds, audits generally result in deficiency determinations.

Revenue and Taxation Code Section 6481, labeled "Deficiency Determination" states in pertinent part: If the Board is not satisfied with the return or returns of the tax or the amount of tax or other amount required to be paid to the State by any person, it may compute and determine the amount required to be paid upon the basis of the facts contained in the return or returns or upon the basis of any information within its possession or that may come into its possession.

Further, Revenue and Taxation Code Section 6486,
Notice of Determination states in pertinent part: The Board shall give to the retailer written notice of its determination.

"Retailer" is defined by Revenue and Taxation Code Section 6015 as follows: Retailer includes every seller who makes any retail sales or sales of tangible personal property and every person engaged in the business of making retail sales at auction of tangible personal property owned by a person or others; every person engaged in the business of making sales for storage, use, or other consumption.

"Seller" is defined by Revenue and Taxation Code Section 6014, which states: Seller includes every person engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property of the kind of gross receipts from the retail sale of which are required to be included in the measure of the sales tax.

Finally, "person" is defined by Revenue and

Taxation Code Section 6005. It states in relevant part:

Person includes any individual -- the appellant in this case is an individual -- firm, partnership who we claim should have been issued the NOD, joint venture, limited liability company, association, social club, fraternal organization, corporation --

(Reporter interrupted.)

MR. STRADFORD: -- organization, corporation, estate trust, business trust, receiver, assignee for the benefit of creditors, trustee, trustee and bankruptcy, syndicate, United States, this state, any county, city and county, municipality, district or other political subdivision of the State or any other group or combination acting as a unit.

In this case, the person is the partnership of Ferdous Mehrjerdi and Ali Kazemini. A partnership is a different person than an individual, which is why it is listed separately in Revenue and Taxation Code Section 6005.

The partnership is the seller and the retailer.

Appellant, who is an individual of the partnership, is not the retailer. The notice of determination was issued to

Ferdous Mehrjerdi, who is an individual and not the retailer. Because the notice of determination was not issued to the retailer, it is not valid. This analysis related to this issue under law is well-known to CDTFA. Ιt is common for the ownership of the business on a seller's permit to be incorrect. The most common example is when an individual incorporates his or her business into a corporation for a limited liability company. In those circumstances, CDTFA requires the entity to register for its own seller's permit because it is a different person. entity permit start date in the context of an audit is backdated to when it began operating the business and returns were transferred from the individual seller's permit to the entity's seller's permit. The reason this is done is so that the reporting can be attributed to the correct person, and if applicable, a notice of determination can be issued to the right person.

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This occurrence is common enough that our firm has represented numerous taxpayers whose ownership information on its seller's permit was incorrect at the time that the audit started. We provided five examples of CDTFA decisions and recommendations for taxpayers our firm has represented as Exhibit 4 in which we summarize on Exhibit 9.

In those cases, the same type of ownership issues were addressed with CDTFA at an appeals conference. In four

of the five examples we presented, the determinations were issued to the correct legal person, but the waiver of limitations were invalid because they were not executed by the correct legal person, and therefore the determinations were not timely for certain periods.

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In the fifth example, the CDTFA representative agreed that the notice of determination was issued to the wrong person and recommended that it be canceled. And it subsequently reissued the determination for the periods that were available under the statute of limitations to the correct person. All five of the cases underscore the necessity of CDTFA to issue the determination to the correct person, as we contend was not done in this case. The occurrence of this within CDTFA audit activities is also so common that the audit manual addresses how an auditor is supposed to complete the field audit report with the correct ownership.

Audit Manual Section 0202.39, which is titled "Owner," states the taxpayer's legal name must be accurate, since determinations issued to the wrong person are invalid.

The audit manual also addresses the change in ownership and transfer -- and the transfer of the returns to a new permit.

Audit Manual Section 0219.10 states in relevant part: A new account number must be obtained for the new

entity and the start date of this account should be the effective date of the ownership change. Notably, it does not state that the start date should be on a perspective basis, as was done in this case.

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CDTFA has even written legal opinions which instructs CDTFA on how to handle the statute of limitations under these scenarios, which resulted in published annotations that we referenced in our briefing. Those annotations are business tax loss annotation 465.1542 and 465.1544. As noted in Yamaha Court versus the State Board of Equalization, longstanding annotations relied upon by CDTFA should be given great weight.

In summary, the annotations state that returns filed by the predecessor are to be treated as returns filed by the successor. In this case, the quote, unquote successor is the partnership, since it was the owner of the business.

Annotation 465.1544 even states, as is relevant here, that the notice of determination issued in the names of the partnership is not notice of liability owed by the corporation. In this case, the notice of determination to Appellant is not notice of liability owed by the partnership. These are CDTFA's own longstanding policy and interpretations. The annotations date back to 1982 and 1996, so this issue is not new by any means. A ownership of

a business being incorrect on a seller's permit is common. What is uncommon is that the CDTFA failed to correctly issue the notice of determination to the correct person. In this case, CDTFA needed to issue the notice of determination to the partnership. They did not do that. Instead, they issued the notice of determination to the wrong person and as a result, the notice of determination that they issued is invalid and must be canceled. Thank you.

2.2

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Thank you. And I have some questions, and my panel may as well, but I'm going to start.

First, with respect to Exhibit 4, do any of the cases in that exhibit discuss a situation in which the Appellant requested a later close-out date?

MR. STRADFORD: They do not.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Okay. And so relatedly, with respect to CDTFA's Exhibits F and G, it appears that the taxpayer chose not to close out the sole proprietorship until June 30th. Is that in dispute?

MR. STRADFORD: The taxpayer did not recall the exact circumstances of the cigarette and tobacco citation and what occurred with that.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Well, is it your position, then, that these conversations which are documented in Exhibits F and G should be -- should have been

disregarded by CDTFA?

MR. STRADFORD: Our position is absolutely, yes, they should have been disregarded. First, I would note that if they issue a citation to the wrong taxpayer, they should reissue the citation to the correct taxpayer and have that taxpayer serve their suspension. For instance, if the account were registered to an unrelated party, certainly the CDTFA could correct that in its record.

Second, it has really no bearing on whether or not CDTFA should have issued the notice of determination to the right person. There's just -- in our opinion, it just doesn't matter at all.

For instance, if the appellant had requested that CDTFA not issue a notice of determination at all, certainly that request would have been completely disregarded. And the issuance of the citation really had nothing to do with the notice of determination being issued to the correct person. They are just unrelated in our opinion.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you. I'll open it up to my panel.

I will start with Judge Brown. Do you have any questions?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE BROWN: I was going to have questions for the witness, and I don't know whether the representative will -- whether you have the knowledge to

1 answer the question, so if --2 MR. STRADFORD: I will to the best of my ability. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE BROWN: 3 Right. I 4 understand. I guess I'm just saying that as a caveat. 5 MR. STRADFORD: Sure. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE BROWN: I wanted to ask 6 the witness about why the -- why the partnership didn't 7 notify CDTFA earlier that the co-ownership was operating the 8 9 business such as, you know, all of the filings under the 10 sole proprietorship name and permit. Is there a reason why the partnership decided to continue to have that occur? 11 12 MR. STRADFORD: I'm sorry. I didn't hear the last 13 part. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE BROWN: 14 Is there a reason 15 why the partnership made that decision or was it just lack of understanding about the process? 16 MR. STRADFORD: I believe at the time there was 17 18 just a lack of understanding regarding the registration for 19 the seller's permit. What I would note is that they did 20 notify CDTFA numerous times prior to the notices of 21 determination being issued. So there was nothing that would 22 have precluded CDTFA from issuing the correct notice of 23 determination. 2.4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE BROWN: For example, 25 Exhibit J, claim for refund.

1	MR. STRADFORD: Bear with me one second.
2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE BROWN: Sure.
3	MR. STRADFORD: Okay. Yeah, that was filed by me.
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE BROWN: So it was filed
5	under the name of the sole proprietor and that seller's
6	permit. If the partnership, the co-ownership was the one
7	operating the business, why would they file a claim for a
8	refund under the name of the sole proprietorship?
9	MR. STRADFORD: Right. The determination was
10	issued to the sole proprietorship under that permit number.
11	That's why I filed it under that account number.
12	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE BROWN: I think those are
13	all my questions for now. Thank you.
14	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Thank you, Judge
15	Brown.
16	Judge Lambert, do you have any questions?
17	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: This is Judge
18	Lambert. Yeah. I guess just to clarify the arguments that
19	the seller's permit, even though it was recorded under the
20	sole proprietorship, that these other facts indicate we
21	should look beyond what was in reported to CDTFA.
22	MR. STRADFORD: I'm sorry. I didn't hear the
23	middle part.
24	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: The fact the
25	sole proprietorship on the seller's permit and held

themselves out as a sole proprietorship, that should not be something that we should look at. We should look at other facts that they were in reality not a sole proprietorship. Is that the argument whether CDTFA should be aware of what is reported to them this is a sole proprietorship?

MR. STRADFORD: In general, I would say, yes. The CDTFA has an obligation to issue notice of deficiency determination to the person that actually made the sales. The person literally mean the legal person that owns the business. In this case, Appellant did not own and operate the business as a proprietorship, the partnership did. And as a result, they should have issued the notice of determination to the partnership.

I would say, also, that like -- in general, like this isn't really like a -- a disputable thing. Like I mentioned, the audit manual and their annotations and such, what generally happens is the proprietor owns a business. They incorporate at some point in time. When they get audited, the auditors, their first job is to verify all the taxpayer information in the system, so not just ownership, but mailing address, telephone number and so forth. If they find out that it's actually owned by a corporation, what they do is they require the taxpayer to register a new permit and transfer the returns over and then they issue a bill to the LLC or the corporation that's operating the

business. This happens like probably like 20 percent of audits. It's that common. In this case it's a little bit tricky in that I think the main reason that the error occurred is because there was a separate permit that was already registered as a partnership. So when they went to do it, they were like, "We don't need to create a new permit because there's a partnership permit that already exists.

We'll just transfer this location over to the partnership."

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It's also a little tricky in that it's very difficult for them to transfer the returns from one account to the other in this case because returns already exist for the partnership account. So you can't have duplicate returns, so what they needed to do was create a separate They can do it either with the taxpayer's permit. compliance where the taxpayer registers for a partnership permit with a start date, in this case, would have been March 22nd, and a closeout date of June 30th, 2010, transfer the return to the partnership account, issue the determination to the partnership. Or if the taxpayer doesn't comply, the CDTFA has the ability to create arbitrary permit number under the partnership on their own accord without any compliance from the taxpayer and make sure they issue the determination to the correct person.

So really our position is that the CDTFA has the obligation to issue the notice of determination to the

correct person. In this case, the taxpayer was also
compliant in that they actively participated in the process.
There wasn't any, like, hiding or anything like that.
Obviously, the record showed that they noted the correct
ownership numerous times.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thank you very much. That's all I have.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Thank you. And CDTFA, we're ready for your presentation. You have 30 minutes.

OPENING STATEMENT

BY MR. BACCHUS, Attorney for CDTFA:

2.4

Initially, I just want to point out that the Department does not recognize a married co-ownership as a partnership. At one point in time it did. Subsequently, based on legal guidance, the Department stopped recognizing the married co-ownerships as partnerships, and that's evidenced in the Department's Compliance Policy and Procedure Manual Section 722028, which is regarding the disclosure of confidential information.

It states that account numbers for individuals -in parentheses -- sole owners, husband/wife co-ownerships,
and domestic partnerships are considered confidential
because an individual's account number, when input into the
resale verification function on CDTFA's website, would

reveal an individual's name and address, which is considered confidential. In the long run, we don't think that necessarily matters one way or the other, but just wanted to point that out for the record.

In this appeal, the only dispute is whether the notices of determination were properly issued to Appellants. On March 22nd, 2007 Appellant opened a seller's permit as a sole proprietorship operating a gasoline station with a mini-mart doing business as Sebastopol Fast Gas. Appellant filed sales and use tax returns as a sole proprietor.

In 2009 the Department conducted an audit of Appellant's business. During the audit, the Department communicated with Appellant's husband, Ali Kazemini, who ran the business operations. On October 27th, 2009, the Department became aware that Appellant and Mr. Kazemini were operating another gas station as a husband and wife co-ownership doing business as Kenwood Food and Gas. Upon further investigation, the Department noted that some of the bank accounts for Sebastopol were jointly held with Kenwood.

On February 2nd, 2010, the Department informed Mr. Kazemini that ownership -- that the ownership of the business should be changed due to the fact that Kenwood was purchasing fuel for both locations under its account, and Appellant and Mr. Kazemini were combining revenues from both locations on Schedule C of Kenwood's federal income tax

returns. Appellant then signed a power of attorney form granting Mr. Kazemini authority to act on behalf of the appellant in matters with the Department.

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On April 7th, 2010 Mr. Kazemini met with the Department and signed a statement that Appellant's seller's permit would be closed effective March 31st, 2010 and that Sebastopol would be added as a sub location on Kenwood's permit. That's in Exhibit E.

Subsequently, Mr. Kazemini decided that Appellant would not close its seller's permit until after Appellant served a 20-day suspension of its cigarette and tobacco product retailer license, which is in Exhibit F. On June 28th, 2010 Mr. Kazemini stated that the permit should be closed effective June 30th, 2010 and that Sebastopol should be added to Kenwood's permit as a sub location effective July 1st, 2010. That is in Exhibit G.

Thereafter the Department made the requested changes. On March 8, 2010, which was during the audit and prior to the closure of the sole proprietorship seller's permit, Appellant signed a waiver of limitations form extending until October 31st, 2010, the time within which the Department could issue a determination for the period of March 22nd, 2007 through June 30th, 2007 -- two thousand -- right -- June 30, 2007. That's in Exhibit H, page one.

On September 23rd, 2010 Mr. Kazemini signed an

extension to the original waiver extending the October 31st, 2010 deadline until April 30, 2011. That's on Exhibit H, page two. The original waiver and extension both list Appellant's seller's permit number. The Department issued a notice of determination to Appellant dated February 4, 2011. And that's in Exhibit C.

For the subsequent audit period, Appellant's representative signed a waiver of limitations form dated June 14, 2013, extending until October 31st, 2013 the time in which the Department would issue a determination for the period October 1st, 2009 to June 30th, 2010. That's Exhibit I, page one.

Appellant or Appellant's representative signed four extensions of the original waiver ultimately extending the October 31st, 2013 deadline to January 31st, 2015.

That's Exhibit I, pages two through four.

The original waiver and extensions all list

Appellant's seller's permit number. The Department issued a

notice of determination to Appellant, dated October 29th,

2014. That's Exhibit D.

Pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code Section 6487, for taxpayers filing returns on other than an annual basis, a notice of deficiency determination must be mailed within three years after the last day of the calendar month following the quarterly period for which the amount is

proposed to be determined or within three years after the return is filed, whichever is later. Per Revenue and Taxation Code Section 6488, a determination is timely if mailed before the expiration of a period for which a written waiver is given. There is no dispute that Appellant filed returns for Sebastopol using her seller's permit. There is also notice that the Department secured waivers of the statute of limitations under Appellant's seller's permit.

Finally, there is no dispute that the Department issued the notices of determination at issue under the same seller's permit. Accordingly, the Department timely issued the notices of determination pursuant to the secured waiver of limitations forms.

Appellant's claim that the Department should have issued the notices of determination to the husband and wife co-ownership ignores the evidence and facts of this appeal. Appellant opened her seller's permit as a sole proprietorship in March 2007. At that time Kenwood had already been operating as a husband and wife co-ownership since January 2006. Appellant could have added Sebastopol to that seller's permit instead of opening her own permit as a sole proprietor, but she did not.

Moreover, aside from the revenues of the two businesses being combined for purposes of filing federal income tax returns, Appellant had not taken any other

affirmative steps signifying that she wanted to change business entities.

2.4

once Mr. Kazemini discussed the potential change with the Department in 2010, it was Appellant and Mr. Kazemini who determined the date the entity should change. The fact that Appellant chose to wait to make the entity change until after it was served the notice of suspension is proof that Appellant did not want the entity to change prior to that date. Appellant's contention that the business entity changed prior to the start of the audit directly contradicts Appellant's own request that the change occurred at the end of June 2010. Appellant cannot affirmatively request one closeout date during the liability period and then wait until the relevant statute of limitations has passed to assert a different closeout date as a means to avoid the tax liability.

Regarding the audit manual sections, Appellant references several audit manual sections in Chapter 2. We note that mostly these deal with where there is a question in ownership, and the Department believes that there was no question. Appellant, again, affirmatively requested to keep the permit open until June, the end of June 2010, which is what happened.

As for the cases, appeals bureau cases cited by Appellant in its Exhibit 4, we note that appeals bureau

decisions have no precedential value, and one decision cannot be used as the basis for the conclusions of a different case.

Moreover, the Department does not agree that the cases cited to all involve -- sorry -- that the cases cited to by Appellant are similar to the appeal at issue.

Most notably, the cases cited involve an official change in business entity, for example, a partnership to an LLC or a LLC to a corporation or sole proprietorship to a corporation, and those changes occurred prior to the start of the audit period. No such official change happened in this appeal.

Also in those cases, the Department -- once the Department became aware of the entity change, the Department backdated the start date of the new entity's seller's permit to the date of the official entity change. So whereas in this case the Department and Appellant worked together to set the date of the entity change to after -- to a later date. In these other cases, generally the change of the entity occurred prior to and the Department and the taxpayer agreed to move the start date of the entity change for the new seller's permit to prior to the audit period. In those cases, despite completing that step of backdating the seller's permit, the Department secured waivers using the predecessor seller's permit number, but issued the NODs to

the new entity's seller's permit number. Again, this did not happen in this case. This appeal does not follow the same set of facts. Based on the foregoing, the Department requests that the appeal be denied. Thank you.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Thank you. I'd like to open it to my co-panelists.

Judge Brown, do you have any questions?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE BROWN: Yes. I may have a question. I don't -- for CDTFA, I don't recall if you addressed how the annotations do or do not apply in this case. Maybe you did and I missed it, but the annotations that the appellant is citing.

MR. BACCHUS: Again, I did not address it in my presentation, but essentially the annotations fall under the same basic -- the same basic purview as the appeals cases, whereas the facts and circumstances presented in those cases are not present in this, in the appeal at issue today, whereas the Department agrees had the Department backdated the seller's permit in this case to March 22nd, 2007 and secured waivers using the sole proprietorship account number but issued the notice of determination to the husband and wife co-ownership, that would be the same set of facts and circumstances and we wouldn't be here today. But the fact that the -- the new -- the change in ownership to a husband and wife co-ownership, because that happened subsequent to,

then the Department believes that the notices of determination were properly issued and the annotations are not on point.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE BROWN: Thank you. I don't have any further questions at this time.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Thank you, Judge Brown.

Judge Lambert, do you have any questions?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: This is Judge

Lambert. Maybe one question just about to clarify

Appellant's arguments that the wrong retailer was issued the NOD. And if -- I think the argument is that the NOD issued was actually, in fact, not the retailer. And just maybe you can comment on that because it seems like we're going on the seller's permit name, whose name is on the seller's permit, does that some -- kind of trump everything, or are we actually looking at who is actually the retailer under those arguments, you know, interact -- or can you comment on their arguments on that matter?

MR. BACCHUS: Sure. So, yes, we agree that the seller or the retailer is the one that the Department should issue the notice of determination to, that it is the retailer that owes tax based on their gross receipts. Our response, the Department's response is that the sole proprietorship was the retailer. There was no affirmative

change prior to June 30th, 2010 that that would have changed it.

2.

The potential issue in this case is that there is no -- there is no legal filings required to change to a husband/wife co-ownership, mainly because it is a fiction of the Department. There isn't something that you can necessarily -- there is no -- for better -- for lack of a better explanation, if you incorporate a business, there are filings that happen, or if you create an LLC, there are filings that -- official legal filings that happen. And so it's easy to determine the date that that happened, that the change happened.

For a sole proprietorship and husband/wife co-ownership, there isn't necessarily any legal filings. And so for the Department, the fact that the sole proprietorship had held a permit and filed returns under that permit and made no indication to the Department prior to the -- prior to 2010 that it was not operating the business, the Department believes that it was the sole proprietorship that was operating the business and making retail sales.

MR. HUXSOLL: Continue to state during the appeal process while -- or during the audit that the sole proprietor was the retailer by requesting that the seller's permit number not be changed until June 30th, 2010.

Mr. Kazemini, who is the husband and wife co-ownership, said to the Department that the business was operating as a sole proprietorship and should continue to do so till June 30th, 2010 by requesting that that permit number stay open until then. So they continued to sign waivers under that seller's permit number. Appellant's representatives continued to sign waivers under that seller's permit number asserting they were operating as a sole proprietorship for those dates.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: I think I got it. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Thank you. I have no questions, so we will turn it over to Appellant who has ten minutes to make a rebuttal. You may begin when you're ready.

REBUTTAL ARGUMENT

BY MR. STRADFORD, Attorney for Appellant:

2.4

Okay. So first we would like to dispute some things that the Department is saying are facts. At no point did Ali Kazemini state that the business was owned by his wife as a proprietor. He merely requested that the cigarettes suspension be carried out. It's not even clear that he made that request or the Department did that unilaterally without them.

Also, the sole proprietor was not the retailer

during the periods that are at issue here. That's clear by the evidence that we presented. The bank statements, the income tax returns clearly show that the business was operated by a partnership. A partnership is a distinct legal person from a sole proprietor. There doesn't need to be a Secretary of State filing for that to be true. That's why they're listed as different persons in Revenue and Taxation Code Section 6005.

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As far as the waivers of limitation that were executed or various communications, first of all, we note that all the waivers are invalid. The Department was put on notice of the actual ownership of the business. If the notices of determination had been issued to the correct legal person, we would be here talking about how certain periods need to be canceled because the statute of limitations wasn't properly extended. The reason that the appeals cases are relevant is that CDTFA actually issued the NOD to the right person in those cases. So only the periods that were expired under the statute of limitations because the waivers were invalidly executed were canceled.

So they did more right in those cases than they did in this one where they couldn't even issue the determination to the right person. And even one of the examples we provided, they did issue it to the wrong person and they subsequently canceled it.

The real issue is just who was the retailer during these periods, who was liable for the tax. CDTFA has to issue a notice of determination to that person. They were notified ad nauseam in this case and the evidence supports who the true retailer was. CDTFA states that they stopped recognizing the different married co-ownership, but it seems like it more has to do with disclosure of residential addresses than an actual distinction in the law between a partnership and an individual.

Further, if there was no difference, it's unclear to me why the auditor would comment four different times that the permit needs to be changed or why they would transfer the permit to the married co-ownership at the conclusion of the audit in the first place if the distinction isn't relevant. Obviously, the distinction is extremely relevant, in our opinion.

So for us, a lot of this, even the cigarette citation or the waivers of limitation or even the similar cases we provided, they're all kind of -- don't matter that much. The basic fact is the retailer is the person who must be issued the NOD. The retailer was the partnership, which is supported by the evidence. The Department was put on notice of the correct ownership of the business and they failed to issue the notice of determination to the right person. Because it was issued to the wrong person, it has

1 to be canceled. Thank you. 2 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Thank you. Thank you. And I would like to ask my co-panelists if they have 3 4 any questions. 5 Judge Brown? 6 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE BROWN: I don't have any 7 questions, further questions. Thank you. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: 8 Judge Lambert, do 9 you have any questions? 10 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: No questions. 11 Thanks. 12 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Thank you. 13 And, CDTFA, you have five minutes to make any 14 closing remarks. 15 CLOSING ARGUMENT 16 BY MR. BACCHUS, Attorney for CDTFA: 17 Thank you. We'll just point out that in Exhibit H 18 that the note there states the taxpayer requested the 19 change, whether that was -- assuming that was Appellant and 20 not Mr. Kazemini who requested that the date of the closeout 21 of the permit be changed to the end of June. 22 And also we wanted to point out that -- that the 23 Department -- the auditor came to the conclusion based on --2.4 based on the evidence that perhaps the entity should change

to be -- to be under the Kenwood permit. It wasn't anything

25

that Appellant or Mr. Kazemini came forward and told the Department to make the change. The Department came to them, to Appellant, Mr. Kazemini, and suggested it. And, again, it was Appellant and/or Mr. Kazemini who determined when that change should happen. Had they requested the change happen in 2007, then that's when it would have changed. That's when the Department would have made the change. It would have backdated it.

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The fact that Appellant did not request that to happen but instead requested the change to happen in June 2010, is the one determining factor on how this case should be decided. And, again, those were affirmative steps and requests by Appellant for the change to happen at that time. So until they request a change, it was Appellant that was making retail sales and it was Appellant that owed the tax. The waivers were secured using that permit number and then the notices of determination were issued to that permit number. So those are valid and they should be sustained. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Thank you.

Judge Brown, do you have any questions?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE BROWN: No, I don't have any further questions. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Judge Lambert, do you have any questions?

1	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: No questions.			
2	Thanks.			
3	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: All right. Thank			
4	you.			
5	Mr. Stradford, Mr. Dumler, we heard your			
6	presentation and argument this morning. Do you have any			
7	final remarks before we conclude our hearing?			
8	FURTHER CLOSING ARGUMENT			
9	BY MR. STRADFORD, Attorney for Appellant:			
10	I do have one final remark. The Department			
11	appears to rely on Appellant's request. Appellant is			
12	requesting that this determination be canceled, so we'd like			
13	them to grant the Appellant's request.			
14	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Okay.			
15	MR. STRADFORD: Thank you.			
16	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Thank you. We're			
17	ready to conclude this hearing. Is the panel ready to close			
18	this appeal?			
19	This case is submitted on Thursday, August 26th,			
20	2021. The record is now closed. Thank you, everyone, for			
21	coming in today. The judges will meet and decide your case			
22	later on and we will send you a written opinion of our			
23	decision within 100 days after the record is closed, within			
24	100 days from today.			
25	Today's hearing, the appeal of Ferdous Mollai			

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1
     Mehrjerdi, is now adjourned. This concludes all of the oral
     hearing matters scheduled for this morning. Thank you.
 2
 3
               MR. STRADFORD:
                                Thank you.
 4
               MR. BACCHUS:
                              Thank you.
             (Conclusion of the proceedings at 11:05 a.m.)
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1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE				
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA)				
3	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO) ss.				
4	I, MARIA ESQUIVEL-PARKINSON, do hereby certify				
5	that I am a Certified Shorthand Reporter, and that at the				
6	times and places shown I recorded verbatim in shorthand				
7	writing all the proceedings in the following described				
8	action completely and correctly to the best of my ability:				
9	LOCATION: California Office of Tax Appeals 400 R Street, Ste. 470, Sacramento, CA				
10	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Keith Long				
11	CASE: In the Matter of Ferdous Mollai Mehrjerdi				
12	DATE: Thursday, August 26, 2021				
13	I further certify that my said shorthand notes				
14	have been transcribed into typewriting, and that the				
15	foregoing 42 pages constitute an accurate and complete				
16	transcript of all my shorthand writing for the dates and				
17	matter specified.				
18	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed this				
19	certificate at Sacramento, California on this 9th day of				
20	September, 2021. Maria Farina Banking				
21	Maria Esquivel-Parkinson CSR No. 10621, RPR				
22	Maria Esquivel-Parkinson				
23	CSR No. 10621, RPR				
24					

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