BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF,)
)
N S PATEL DENTAL CORPORATION,) OTA NO. 220710811
)
APPELLANT.)
)
)

TRANSCRIPT OF ELECTRONIC PROCEEDINGS

State of California

Thursday, June 15, 2023

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

1	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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5	IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF,)
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8	APPELLANT.))
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14	Transcript of Electronic Proceedings,
15	taken in the State of California, commencing
16	at 1:53 p.m. and concluding at 2:46 p.m. on
17	Thursday, June 15, 2023, reported by Ernalyn M.
18	Alonzo, Hearing Reporter, in and for the State
19	of California.
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1	APPEARANCES:	
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3	Panel Lead:	ALJ MICHAEL GEARY
4	Panel Members:	ALJ SUZANNE BROWN
5	raner Members.	ALJ SHERIENE RIDENOUR
6	For the Appellant:	N. PATEL
7		OFFICE OF CALLFORNIA
8	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION
9		KEVIN SMITH
10		JARRETT NOBLE JASON PARKER
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1	California; Thursday, June 15, 2023
2	1:53 p.m.
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4	JUDGE GEARY: Let's go on the record.
5	We'll begin by asking the representatives to
6	identify themselves. Let's start with the Appellant,
7	please.
8	MR. PATEL: Yes. I'm Neilesh Patel, president of
9	N S Patel Dental Corporation.
10	JUDGE GEARY: Thank you, Dr. Patel.
11	And for CDTFA or Respondent.
12	MR. SMITH: I'm Kevin Smith from the CDTFA Legal
13	Division.
14	MR. NOBLE: I'm Jarrett Noble also with the
15	CDTFA.
16	MR. PARKER: And I'm Jason Parker, Chief of
17	Headquarters Operations Bureau at CDTFA with CDTFA.
18	JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.
19	The exhibits marked for identification in this
20	appeal consist of Appellant's exhibits that OTA has marked
21	1 through 10 for identification, and Respondent's exhibits
22	that OTA has marked A through E for identification. OTA
23	has incorporated those exhibits into a digital hearing
24	binder, which OTA made available to the parties for
25	download. Let me first ask Dr. Patel if he has had an

1 opportunity to review the hearing binder and confirm that 2 all of his proposed exhibits have been included in the 3 binder. Dr. Patel? 4 5 DR. PATEL: Yes. I have reviewed them, and they 6 are all in the binder. Thank you. 7 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 8 And now turning to Respondent. Can you, 9 Mr. Smith, confirm that you have the electronic binder 10 available, that you have reviewed the evidence and 11 confirmed that all of Respondent's proposed evidence has been included in the binder? 12 13 MR. SMITH: Yes. I reviewed the binder and 14 everything -- all of our exhibits are contained in there. 15 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you, Mr. Smith. Now, will 16 Respondent indicate whether it has any objections to 17 Exhibits 1 through 10 proposed by Appellant? 18 MR. SMITH: We have no objection. 19 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 20 And Dr. Patel, did you have any objection to the 2.1 Exhibits A through E proposed by Respondent? 22 DR. PATEL: No, I do not have any objections. 23 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you, Dr. Patel. 2.4 All of those exhibits are now admitted. /// 25

1	(Appellant's Exhibits 1-10 were received
2	in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
3	(Department's Exhibits A-E were received in
4	evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
5	JUDGE GEARY: The parties agree that the issue to
6	be decided in this appeal is whether Appellant is entitled
7	to additional adjustments to the measure of unreported
8	purchases subject to use tax.
9	Dr. Patel, do you agree that is the issue?
10	DR. PATEL: Yes, that's the central issue.
11	JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.
12	And Mr. Smith, does Respondent agree that that is
13	the issue?
14	MR. SMITH: Yes, we agree.
15	JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.
16	During our prehearing conference, we discussed
17	time estimates. And at the conference, Appellant
18	indicated that it would require approximately 20 minutes
19	to present argument and testimony.
20	Dr. Patel, is that still your estimate?
21	DR. PATEL: Yes, it is.
22	JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.
23	Respondent indicated at the conference that it
24	would also need approximately 20 minutes for its argument.
25	Is that still Respondent's estimate, Mr. Smith?

1 MR. SMITH: Yes. That's correct, though it probably will be a little bit shorter. 2 3 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. In addition, when the Respondent has completed 4 5 its argument, Appellant will be allowed approximately five minutes for its final comments or rebuttal argument should 6 7 it choose to give that. It's my understanding that Dr. Patel will be testifying today. 8 Is that correct, Dr. Patel? 10 DR. PATEL: I personally don't have any reason to 11 testify. I'd just be sharing evidence. 12 JUDGE GEARY: All right. So you have -- and you have no other witnesses; correct? 13 14 DR. PATEL: Correct. 15 JUDGE GEARY: All right. So you will giving only 16 argument? 17 DR. PATEL: Correct. Only argument. 18 JUDGE GEARY: All right. 19 And Respondent, do you have any witnesses to 20 present today? 21 MR. SMITH: No, we do not. 22 JUDGE GEARY: Okay. So the way this will work is 23 we'll begin with -- in a moment, we'll begin with Mr. Patel's -- Dr. Patel's argument followed by Mr. Smith 2.4 25 giving the argument on behalf of Respondent. And then

Dr. Patel will have approximately five minutes to make final comments, closing comments before we include the hearing.

Are there any questions before we begin?

Dr. Patel, any questions?

DR. PATEL: No. I do not have any.

JUDGE GEARY: Mr. Smith, any questions?

MR. SMITH: No questions.

begin whenever you're ready. Remember that the judges all have the electronic hearing binder. If you would like to refer us to any particular exhibits in the course of your argument, same for Respondent. It's most helpful to refer to the PDF page number, but all of our exhibits are book marked, so we should be able to get to any exhibit that you refer to if you would like us to look at while you're giving your argument. You may proceed.

DR. PATEL: Thank you.

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PRESENTATION

DR. PATEL: So the reason for my appeal on behalf of N S Patel Dental Corporation is in regards to out-of-state purchases for dental laboratory items that were purchased from a corporation based out of Savannah, Georgia. The relationship started in early 2017. And as

for -- as for the law that passed, you know, in the judgment of South Dakota versus Wayfair, certain companies out of state were getting an unfair advantage against California companies.

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We were approached by a sales representative of Pan-Am Dental Corporation. And that person, our sales representative, was based out of the San Francisco area and therefor, created a California nexus with -- with Pan-Am Dental Corporation to California. We chose to switch our current vendor for dental products, specifically, dental laboratory products because we were promised that -- what our current fees were, plus the sales tax, would be matched, but instead it would pay the current fee X, which would include the sales tax in a lump sum.

So that was why we switched. There was a pricing -- there was a pricing, you know, advantage for us as a company to switch. So the lump sum was now included in the tax. In early 2017, as you can see, you know, the invoices were off, and we addressed those issues very early on with the company. Which because they had a California nexus and the sales rep lived in San Francisco or thereabouts, we understood that this company had a seller's permit, a sales permit to collect taxes on behalf of CDTFA.

So if we look at the exhibits, there was an attempt very early on in January of 2017 to rectify the invoices that were being sent. If you go to Exhibit 2, you also see that from the get go, the prices included the tax. If you look at Exhibit 3, there was an attempt further into the relationship to make sure that the pricing was still accurate and as seen in the attachment, including taxes. As I mentioned this was all done as part of a lump sum.

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Going back to just the third month in 2017 after the relationship started, there was an email sent by myself specifically to Jules Victor who was the sales rep based out of California that our price, including tax, shouldn't be \$79 for the non-precious PFM. Can you please update it? So it was known by both the CFI, Carolyn Snyder, and myself, and Jules Victor who was the sales rep based out of California that the taxes were included.

Now, if we continue on, the taxes were included as a lump sum. That's what was promised us by Jules Victor, and that was why we believed that there was a seller permit because of the fact that Jules Victor was a California, you know, sales representative and, therefore, there should have been a seller, you know, permit for Pan-Am Dental Corporation.

Now, after we had a conference call, James Hitch

who sent an email on May 5th, 2021, saying, "We'll be working on the documents." He would be sending me the revised invoices. I believe CDTFA wanted invoices that delineated the taxes separately from the invoice -- from the product purchases. Our understanding was that it was included in the lump sum. And, you know, because it was offered as a lump sum and to make the accounting easier is what we were told originally that we would be, you know, that they -- they would be handling the taxes on the back end with their seller's permit.

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He got back to us after the conference call, and I had a conversation with him that he would be working on the documents and getting the revised invoices. He also agreed that he would be responsible for the tax liabilities during the audit period. And this is based out of -- and this is from James Hitch, as you can see in Exhibit Number 4. Now, after asking several times after May 20, 2021, the retailer then somehow had an internal change -- and we don't know where that's from -- but failed to give the receipts that the CDTFA requested delineating the separate tax amounts.

At that point, the business relationship was suspended. And we pulled out some information here on Exhibit 6. What you can see is the example of an invoice where the credited amount for \$65 was -- matches with the

original exhibit. I believe it's Exhibit Number 2 where it shows the porcelain went to non-precious for \$65, which would therefore include the tax. So the invoices were correct. The pricing were recreated and, you know, they were now operating off of the pricing that we had agreed to on those spreadsheets.

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Continuing along to Exhibit 6-A, as I mentioned we got invoices corrected right from the get go. Pricing had been adjusted so that we would not -- this is now Exhibit 6-A -- so that we would not run into this issue moving forward. Exhibit 7 is simply a message interaction that I had with Jules Victor who basically, you know -- I mean, you can -- you can infer what you want from that by, you know, he -- basically, that he was a sales rep for the company in the past and no longer there. And, of course, his email is also on some of the earlier exhibits.

Exhibit A, so the central issue or the central argument here is simple. So in essence I walk into a store and I purchase X, Y, Z subject to sales tax. The advertised price is \$100, including tax. However, the receipt when I receive it does not show the sales tax delineating separately as a line item. The price in the item is \$100 now. I ask for the receipt to be corrected, but the vendor refuses. I ask for the vendor to issue me a new receipt, and the vendor refuses.

They've collected my sales tax. Basically, the vendor attempts to obtain an extra profit bump and, you know, the CDTFA sales and use tax rules is that the customer is not responsible for the vendor's tax payment refusal when the customer paid the taxes in good faith expecting the vendor would remit the sales tax to CDTFA. And this was the central argument from, you know, the original contact, which I believe was Mohini Naidu, which was we delivered the money in good faith to this company who had a nexus to California and, therefore, should have registered first for a seller's permit.

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Now, as I mentioned as the synopsis of the central hearing from earlier says -- it says that the central standard terms for Pan-Am Dental Corporation, if you look now at Exhibit 9, shows towards the bottom that there's a taxes and duties. Prices quoted reflect the price of a given product do not include taxes or duties of any kind. This was the central argument also as a rebuttal to what I suggested. However, using the Wayback Machine, which has an archive of all -- archive.org, has an archive of all the different terms and conditions.

You'll see that taxes were never an issue, never mentioned in any of the years in which we created the business relationship or had a business relationship until the audit came about. And then you'll see that the --

that the tax policy has changed where it -- where it no longer includes duties or taxes. So if you look on the one from the second page of exhibit -- of exhibit -- or third page of Exhibit Number 9, you'll see that -- or second page of Exhibit Number 9 will show you that there's no mentions of any taxes.

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There was something about the warranty and such but nothing about taxes. If you look, that was from a 2017 archive. If you continue along, you can go through any of the ones you'd like. But basically what you'll see is in 2016, even prior to the relationship, there was nothing about taxes. So neither before or after the relationship started was there anything related to taxes. And as you go further on, you'll see that the captures further on show that even in late 2017 there was nothing related to taxes, that the taxes were not included.

Again, this was part of the sales pitch from the company. The company was trying to compete with California-based laboratory companies. And one of their sales pitches from Jules Victor was that the taxes would be included. If you go to Exhibit 10, you'll see that was when -- by the way this is after the audit had already started. That was when the taxes and duties were updated, in late 2020s. We know the audit was sometime in late 2019 or early 2020 timeframe.

So the central issues are the company purported to be a collector of taxes on behalf of CDTFA. They had a nexus to California, and California had a duty -- the State of California has a duty to collect taxes from companies that do business there and that have a nexus to that state. The invoices were stated in a lump sum as was explained and -- and agreed to early on when they gave us very round numbers for pricing that included the taxes.

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Now there was also a good faith attempt by myself personally on behalf of the company to make right the invoices and to -- as you can see in one of the emails that had an agreement that we had taxes included. Now, the central issue is, you know, CDTFA has the fiduciary duty to prevent fraud of its sales and tax use permit system from out-of-state vendors. And that was the very essence of South Dakota versus Wayfair central case.

The idea was to give in-state vendors an equal competitive stance. Whereas, namely, in this particular case it actually gave an out-of-state vendor a profit bump equal to the tax amount on top of the reduced operating cost of doing business in a lower priced or lower cost state, such as Savannah, Georgia. This concept actually undermines and negates the very ruling of South Dakota versus Wayfair. Okay.

There should have been no -- there should be no

possibility of double taxation as well. Okay. The taxes were paid, and it was understood, and it was collected on behalf of California. CDTFA has a duty to -- two-fold, number one, collect the taxes from its sellers who collect on behalf of them, especially, if they have a nexus to California. And number two, allow -- allow businesses and individuals even, that are conducting business, with out-of-state vendors the ability to check the seller permit status of -- of vendors.

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And therefore, per Jason Parker -- and I'm sure he'll probably respond in his arguments -- that still does not exist as of our pretrial conference, that there is no public database by which myself or any other business in the State of California can check on a seller's permit in realtime. Understand that in a digital economy, the speed of business transactions are extremely rapid. I should be able to go to the attorney bar's website and look at what law school he went to, as easily as I should be able to find out if a seller's permit exists for an outside company.

And it shouldn't be -- you shouldn't be lost in a black hole email, you know, that probably won't ever get responded to. It should be in realtime. It should be accessible. So I think there was a knowledge and understanding that the taxes were included. I think it's

quite clear in this situation. I think there's an attempt, I believe, to show that possibility the terms and conditions exonerated him from collecting tax, even though they actually did collect tax on behalf of the State of California CDTFA.

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And personally -- and I'll just say this. You know, personally I object to paying taxes doubly. But I especially object to paying taxes on behalf of Pan-Am Dental. You know, James Hitch is seventh generation Savannah, Georgian, you know. He comes from a family of plantations, and I'm pretty sure you can understand where all that -- what that also leads to when you talk about the early 1800s. I personally have a moral objection also to paying taxes on behalf of somebody who already collected the taxes.

I can't -- I can't understand, you know, how we ended up here, frankly, because the State of California as far as I understand and the CDTFA has done nothing. Has done nothing to A, check whether their assertion that they had revenues of less than \$500,000, therefore, are not required to sign for a seller's permit; B, whether they had a nexus to the State of California, even though they had a paid sales representative in California and specifically in the San Francisco area; and C, allow me the opportunity, on behalf of the company, to conduct my

own due diligence on the status of a purported seller -- you know, sales tax collector.

And for those reasons, you know, I have -- I have also a moral issue with the fact that this amount, although seemingly small sales, of I believe \$71,858.42 with the disputed tax minus penalties and interest of \$8,221.63, I think it's quite fair to say, given the amount of people that are in this room, that that amount probably would have been easier paid by a corporation in terms of the amount of lost income, revenue, et cetera, et cetera, taxpayer money. But on a moral basis, I think it's quite clear that the company attempted to create a competitive edge on the sales call by including the tax and apparently now keeping the tax as well.

And there's been no ramifications for that on the behalf of CDTFA. At least I'm not aware of it, and I think that's also a second part of the objection here are these appeal requests.

JUDGE GEARY: Does that conclude your initial argument, Dr. Patel?

DR. PATEL: Yes, that's everything. Thank you. Thank you, Your Honor.

JUDGE GEARY: Thank you very much. I'm going to ask my colleagues if they have any legal questions for you before I ask the Department to begin their presentation.

1 Judge Brown, did you want to ask any questions of 2 Dr. Patel? 3 JUDGE BROWN: I will reserve my questions until after CDTFA has made its presentation. Thank you. 4 5 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. Dr. Ridenour, would you like to -- excuse me. 6 7 Judge Ridenour, would you like to ask any questions of the doctor. 8 9 JUDGE RIDENOUR: This is Judge Ridenour. No 10 questions at this time. Thank you. 11 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 12 All right. Mr. Smith, are you ready to give 13 CDTFA's argument? 14 MR. SMITH: Yes, I am. 15 JUDGE GEARY: You may begin. 16 MR. SMITH: Thank you. 17 18 PRESENTATION 19 MR. SMITH: Good afternoon. 20 At issue today is whether adjustments are 2.1 warranted to unreported purchases of dental products 22 subject to use tax. Appellant, a California corporation, 23 operates a dental office in San Pablo, California. 2.4 January 1st, 2016, through December 31st, 2019, Appellant 25 purchased dental products from an out-of-state supplier,

Pan-Am Dental, Inc., located in Savannah, Georgia.

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Appellant did not file consumer use tax returns or pay use tax during the liability period. After the Department received a lead, they requested that Appellant provide purchase invoices from Pan-Am Dental. Appellant provided some purchase invoices and a pricing guide for 2018. The Department then obtained complete sales records for Appellant from Pan-Am. After obtaining the complete records from Pan-Am, the Department determined that the invoices did not include any charge for tax or tax reimbursement, Exhibit A.

The Department searched agency records and found that Pan-Am has never held a California seller's permit or a certificate of registration for use tax and, therefore, is not authorized to collect California use tax. Based on this, the Department determined that Appellant owes use tax on his ex-tax purchases of dental products from Pan-Am since the products were shipped to Appellant in California and Appellant stored, used, or otherwise consumed the products in California.

On June 25th, 2020, Appellant registered for a use tax account and filed use tax returns for 2016 to 2019 reporting minimal purchases subject to use tax. After comparing Pan-Am's sales records to amounts reported by Appellant on its return for the liability periods, the

Department calculated on an actual basis unreported purchases of dental products totaling \$71,857 for the liability period. That's Exhibit D.

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Use tax is imposed on the storage, use, or other consumption in the state of tangible personal property purchased from any retailer measured by the sales price of the property. It is presumed that tangible personal property shipped or brought into the state was purchased from a retailer for storage use or other consumption in the state until the contrary is established.

Every person storing, using, or otherwise consuming in the state tangible personal property purchased from a retailer is liable for the use tax, unless they produce a receipt from a retailer engaged in business on the state or from retailer authorized by the Department to collect use tax showing that the tax had been paid. Purchaser should pay the tax only to a person who holds either a seller's permit or certificate of registration for use tax. Payment of tax to an out-of-state vendor who is not registered to collect tax does not relieve the purchaser from its obligation of the tax.

Further, while Regulation 1700 subdivision (c) contains provisions allowing a retailer to include sales tax reimbursement in the selling price of property, there

are no such provisions allowing the inclusion of use tax and the selling price of property. This is further discussed in annotation 460.0256. Here, Appellant purchased dental products from Pan-Am, an unregistered out-of-state seller for storage use or other consumption in California, and Pan-Am delivered that merchandise to Appellant in California where Appellant used the merchandise.

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Therefore, Appellant owes use tax on its storage, use, or other consumption of the dental products purchased from Pan-Am. Unless Appellant can establish it paid taxes to the State or provide a receipt from a retailer engaged in business in the state or from a retailer otherwise authorized to collect the tax showing that Appellant paid the tax. While Appellant argues it paid the tax to Pan-Am, Pan-Am did not hold a seller's permit or a use tax registration certificate.

And therefore, even if Appellant paid the tax to Pan-Am, this would not extinguish Appellant's liability for the use tax because Pan-Am was not authorized to collect the tax. Although the foregoing is dispositive, we also know that Pan-Am sales invoices issued to Appellant do not show that use tax was paid to Pan-Am as required by Section 6202.

Regarding Appellant's argument of Pan-Am's

selling prices were tax included, as stated previously, unlike sales tax use tax cannot be included in the price of tangible personal property. And thus, the fact that the Pan-Am's 2018 pricing guide stated that taxes were included does not relieve Appellant of its use tax liability.

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Finally, contends that Pan-Am agreed to pay the tax due on Appellant's behalf during a conference call and, therefore, Pan-Am should be held liable for the tax.

Revenue & Taxation Code Section 6202 subdivision (a) places liability for the use tax squarely on the purchaser who stores, uses, or otherwise consumes the tangible personal property in this state.

In this case, Appellant was the purchaser not Pan-Am. Any promise by Pan-Am to pay the tax for Appellant is a private matter between Pan-Am and Appellant. It does not shift Appellant's legal liability for the tax. We also note that Pan-Am later informed Appellant that it would not voluntarily register with the Department or pay Appellant's use tax liability.

In summary, use tax is imposed on the purchaser. And the only way that Appellant would not be liable for use tax on the property it consumed in this state, is if it was issued a receipt showing that use tax was paid to the retailer, was engaged in business in California, or

1 otherwise authorized to collect use tax. There's no 2 evidence that Pan-Am was authorized to collect the use 3 tax, and it did not issue a receipt showing that use tax 4 was collected from Appellant. Therefore, Appellant is 5 liable for the tax. 6 This concludes my presentation. Thank you. 7 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you, Mr. Smith. I'm going to ask my colleagues if they have any 8 9 questions. 10 Judge Brown, do you have anything? 11 JUDGE BROWN: I think I might have a question. 12 Let me ask CDTFA first about Exhibit D. I just wanted to ask Mr. Smith about the enclosures showing the invoice 13 14 numbers and the amounts. Did CDTFA get these pages from 15 Pan-Am directly, or is this a summary of invoices that 16 CDTFA put together? 17 MR. SMITH: Are you talking about exhibit -- what 18 was it? Sorry. 19 JUDGE BROWN: I'm sorry. This is Exhibit D. 20 MR. SMITH: D. Okay. 21 JUDGE BROWN: I'm looking at the enclosures to 22 the Notice of Proposed Liability. I believe they begin on 23 page 87 of the PDF. 2.4 MR. SMITH: Right. So those would have been 25 records that we received from Pan-Am.

JUDGE BROWN: So when Appellant argues that it doesn't have the invoices that CDTFA received -- or is it CDTFA's position that this is what you received from Pan-Am, not the actual invoices themselves, just the summary?

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MR. SMITH: Okay. I believe we just received the summary.

JUDGE BROWN: Okay. And then I guess I want to ask Appellant about its argument as well because on -Dr. Patel, in your request for appeal, you wrote that you dispute the amount because -- the \$71,857 amount because the invoices haven't been provided. Are you saying that the actual -- that the pages that we are looking at in Exhibit D that list the invoices, that these aren't accurate to the best of your knowledge?

DR. PATEL: I -- I -- I can't confirm that they're accurate, right. James Hitch, who was the CEO wrote in that email and in one of the exhibits that he would be getting the documents together and providing them to us. This was something that he apparently sent to CDTFA. I haven't received the invoices, you know. He never got them -- he never got them back to me.

I don't know what happened behind the scenes between him and CDTFA after we had the oral conference to try and settle or come to an agreement. There was

obviously something that happened after that, I guess, made him change his mind to no longer accept the tax liabilities and, you know, provide the invoices that were supposed to be updated with the taxes. So yes, I cannot confirm that these are the correct ones, you know, that all these are my invoices.

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JUDGE BROWN: I guess my question then is, are you arguing this -- there's something inaccurate about the summary of the invoices?

DR. PATEL: I mean, yeah. If -- if somebody who has already shown that they were not authorized to collect tax according to the CDTFA and yet, purported to collect tax on behalf of CDTFA, I don't know that -- I can't feel confident that these are all accurate, especially, when the invoices were never provided to me, the updated ones that he said he would send to me.

The ones that I have -- the ones that are there that are attached are the ones I had in an email when there was an early pricing dispute and to correlate basically, where I said my price should be X, including taxes, in the email to correlate it with one of the invoices that I had in the email. But in terms of the whole list of invoices, yeah, I don't -- I mean, I dispute it. I don't have that, you know. And CDTFA hasn't provided them either. They just have this printout.

I think that's all of my questions 1 JUDGE BROWN: 2 for right now. Thank you. 3 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you, Judge Brown. Judge Ridenour, do you have any questions? 4 5 JUDGE RIDENOUR: No questions. Thank you very much. 6 7 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. I have a question for CDTFA, and I'm not sure 8 9 which of the gentleman might best respond. Dr. Patel has 10 indicated that he was unable to verify a valid seller's 11 permit or certificate to collect use tax. He didn't refer 12 to that specifically, probably was not aware of what it 13 But was there a system in effect when these 14 transactions were taking place that would have allowed a 15 California purchaser to confirm the status of a seller's 16 permit of a seller with whom that purchaser was detailing? 17 MR. SMITH: This is Kevin Smith. I can --18 This is Jason Parker. MR. PARKER: 19 MR. SMITH: Yeah, Jason. If you want to talk --20 MR. PARKER: I'm sorry. 21 MR. SMITH: No. Go ahead. 22 MR. PARKER: We have had a seller's permit verification on our website for probably well over ten 23 2.4 years. So it was something that could have been done at

the time. Generally, the person wanting to verify it

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1 needs the seller's permit number. Usually locations in California, they are on the wall of the business. For the 2 3 out-of-state companies, they are supposed to put them on the invoice. If they don't, you can always ask the 4 5 company for their seller's permit number and then verify 6 that it is a valid seller's permit or certificate of 7 registration use tax. So the electronic verification has been on the website for quite a long time. 8 9 JUDGE GEARY: This is Judge Geary again. 10 there a way for a California purchaser or potential 11

purchaser to check the status without a seller's permit number, or was there during the time in question?

MR. PARKER: There isn't a mechanism to search by The seller's permit number should be given by a company when they are asked for it. It's also available -- people can call our 800 number and ask to see if a certain company has a valid permit. We won't give out the permit number, but we will at least indicate that they do have a valid permit.

JUDGE GEARY: So a telephone call you can ask based only on the name of the company?

MR. PARKER: Correct.

JUDGE GEARY: Okay.

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MR. PARKER: Or an address.

JUDGE GEARY: Okay. Dr. Patel, can you tell me

what you actually did or tried to do to verify the seller's permit? You indicated in your argument that you could not have done, but I'm not sure you indicated that you actually tried to do so. Did you?

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DR. PATEL: Well, my understanding as a layperson and, you know, citizen of the state is if you go the Department of Consumer Affairs, whether it's the attorney, Barber and Cosmetology, or the Dental Board, every single company or division of the Department of Consumers allows you to search for somebody's status or a company status by name. That's the way the databases work with the State of California when we're searching public.

For instance, the California Secretary of State, if I wanted to see if a corporation is a corporation in California, we can search by state. That's pretty standard across all the -- as far as I'm aware, all of the governmental state agencies in California. I should be able to go CDTFA website, which I have. It's not there. The point I'm trying to make is whether or not I knew how to do it, if the ability for me to check in realtime a seller's permit -- because I understand there can be alleged fraud on companies.

If the ability for me to not be able to check in realtime is not there, again, stating the fact that we live in a digital economy that moves very quickly with

transactions, then I shouldn't be responsible if a company allegedly or possibility commits fraud and collects taxes on behalf of the State of California or CDTFA in this matter, because that's the way every other state agency in California has trained us, right.

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If I go to the Secretary of State, I can -- I can do a business search very easily. If you go to the bar website, I can find out what -- what law school you went to. If I go to the dental board website, I can search and see, you know, my own license. I mean, those are things that anybody who has done a search can find easily. But the CDTFA doesn't have that mechanism, and that's my point is that even somebody who tries to do a due diligence process enacting with a business from out-of-state, which at the time was a little bit of a murky situation because there was the South Dakota Wayfair law that was settled but not -- not a lot of items had not been enacted at that time as you're aware.

You're right. I did not know about all of these sales and use tax issues at that time. But when I go to the CDTFA website, I should have -- I should have been able to see that I was able to easily, without having to log in, confirm that this company has or does not have a seller's permit. And as Jason Parker has suggested, you need to have the seller's permit number. That -- that

doesn't work in realtime, and none of the other agencies operate that way.

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So that's my point is that if a company is -- I guess whatever you want to call it, you can call fraud or whatever -- collecting taxes on behalf of CDTFA and a layperson doesn't know, they shouldn't be responsible.

The purchaser should not be responsible in a case where there is possible fraud, right. Somebody as Mr. Smith said, the State did not authorize -- according to him -- the ability for them to collect sales tax on their behalf.

And in terms of the use tax, you know, I think we're discussing certain things because a use tax is defined as a tax on the storage, use, and consumption of taxable items on which no sales tax has been paid, but the sales tax had been paid. So, therefore, the argument of the use tax is -- is not valid. Use tax is a complimentary or compensating tax to the sales tax, but does not apply if the sales tax was not charged.

So in my eyes, you know, I couldn't -- I didn't have the opportunity to even verify that this company was not authorized especially, since they had a nexus, right. If they didn't have a sales rep, you know, lived 20 minutes away and walking in and out of dental offices and making sales pitches that, hey, we'll pay the taxes; we'll include the tax in a lump sum, we probably would not

be here, you know. I would have paid it, and we would have moved on.

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As you know -- and you may not know, there were other vendors in this audit that had not collected sales tax, and they didn't purport to collect sales tax. And as a result of that audit, you know, we were made aware and we paid those taxes for those vendors. So, you know, Mr. Smith is right. During the audit period, there was nothing.

During the annual period, nothing was paid.

During the audit period, the vendors where we had state taxes due, we did pay those and including interest balances. This is the one vendor that in my eyes isn't a valid tax request.

JUDGE GEARY: Thank you, Doctor.

I believe Judge Ridenour might have a question.

Is that right, Judge Ridenour?

JUDGE RIDENOUR: Yes. Thank you very much.

This question is for CDTFA. Mr. Smith, if I remember correctly, you mentioned that use tax could not be included in an invoice that says tax included. It must be separately stated. Did I understand that correct?

MR. SMITH: Yes. Yes, that's correct.

JUDGE RIDENOUR: Can you please provide me or the Panel with authority for that?

1	MR. NOBLE: Hold on. This is Jarrett Noble. I
2	just happen to have it in front of me. Sorry, Kevin.
3	MR. SMITH: That's all right.
4	MR. NOBLE: It's 6206.
5	JUDGE RIDENOUR: Thank you very much. No further
6	questions.
7	JUDGE GEARY: Thank you, Judge Ridenour.
8	Judge Brown, did you have anything at else?
9	JUDGE BROWN: I do not have anything at this
10	time. Thank you.
11	JUDGE GEARY: All right. Dr. Patel, this is an
12	opportunity for you to take approximately five minutes, if
13	you would like, to give some closing remarks or rebuttal
14	to what the Department argued. Would you like to make
15	some closing remarks?
16	DR. PATEL: Yes, I would. Thank you, Your Honor.
17	JUDGE GEARY: Okay. Go ahead.
18	DR. PATEL: Thank you.
19	
20	CLOSING STATEMENT
21	DR. PATEL: So as was discussed in this hearing,
22	Pan-Am Dental had a clear nexus to the State of California
23	as early as 2017 and late 2016. It purported to be
24	registered in California when they made a statement that

they would be including the taxes in any of their sales

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and paying for the taxes. As a customer or a purchaser in the State of California, we had no ability to verify that at that time based off of a name of the company.

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CDTFA has a fiduciary duty to prevent fraud in sales and use tax permit system from out-of-state vendors, as was established in the very essence of the South Dakota versus Wayfair case. The idea of the South Dakota versus Wayfair case was to centrally provide in-state companies an equal playing field with out-of-state vendors who may have cheaper and less expensive business environments and abilities to provide services at a lower cost. And also perhaps also to be -- and to also have to pay taxes from out of state.

In this particular case, the in-state vendor should have an equal competitive stance. Whereas, namely in this case, the taxes that were collected on behalf of CDTFA would actually give an out-of-state vendor a profit on equal to the tax amount on top of reducing the operating cost since the company operated in a lower-cost business environment in Savannah, Georgia.

If this amount of tax is held valid in this case, it actually undermines and negates the ruling of South Dakota versus Wayfair case. Because in this situation, taxes would have been collected by the out-of-state vendor and not turned over to CDTFA after the company purported

and represented itself as an agent of CDTFA, able to collect taxes.

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As a result that would make the whole South Dakota and Wayfair case negated. And my understanding is that we should create a level playing field for in-state and out-of-state companies. And the only way to do that is to create A, more transparent system for out-of-state vendors to be checked on their seller's permit; and B, there should be repercussions for companies that operate from out of state or allegedly or purposely representing or purporting to be an agent of CDTFA able and authorized to collect sales tax. Without those two concepts, the whole system is frankly, subject to fraud, as in this case.

Lastly, nobody who makes a good faith payment for taxes, okay, should be liable for taxes if there was fraud that could and should be stopped and terminated by the CDTFA and the State of California. That's the fiduciary to ensure that out-of-state vendors do not take advantage of in-state customers and fail to deliver the sales, you know, the sales tax they collect over to CDTFA.

And my understanding is, as of today Pan-Am

Dental still has the ability to A, not register in the

State of California and B, possibly collect taxes without
any sort of repercussions. To me that doesn't sound like

1 a system that works for everyone, especially if we're trying to create a deeper playing field. 2 3 Nothing further to say. Thank you. JUDGE GEARY: Thank you, Doctor. 4 5 Bear with me for a second. Okay. Do the parties submit the matter for decision? 6 7 Mr. Smith? 8 MR. SMITH: Yes, we do. 9 JUDGE GEARY: Dr. Patel, submitted? DR. PATEL: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 10 11 JUDGE GEARY: All right. This case is submitted 12 on June 15th, 2023, at 2:46 p.m. The record in this hearing is now closed, and this hearing is concluded. 13 14 I want to thank everyone for participating. Ιn the coming weeks the Panel will meet to consider the 15 16 matter, and OTA will issue a written decision and send 17 that decision to the parties within 100 days of today. This concludes OTA's afternoon calendar for 18 19 today. We will adjourn. However, OTA will reconvene in 20 the morning -- tomorrow morning at 9:30 a.m. for 21 additional hearings. 22 Thank you, everybody. I hope you all have a 23 great day. 2.4 (Proceedings adjourned at 2:46 p.m.) 25

1 HEARING REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 2 I, Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter in and for 3 the State of California, do hereby certify: 4 5 That the foregoing transcript of proceedings was 6 taken before me at the time and place set forth, that the 7 testimony and proceedings were reported stenographically 8 by me and later transcribed by computer-aided 9 transcription under my direction and supervision, that the 10 foregoing is a true record of the testimony and 11 proceedings taken at that time. 12 I further certify that I am in no way interested 13 in the outcome of said action. 14 I have hereunto subscribed my name this 18th day 15 of July, 2023. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 20 HEARING REPORTER 21 2.2 23 2.4

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