BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF,)		
)		
PACIFIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,)	OTA NO.	21119089
)		
APPELLANT.)		
)		
)		

TRANSCRIPT OF ELECTRONIC PROCEEDINGS

State of California

Wednesday, November 15, 2023

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

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14	Transcript of Electronic Proceedings,		
15	taken in this state of California, commencing		
16	at 1:11 p.m. and concluding at 2:44 p.m. on		
17	Wednesday, November 15, 2023, reported by		
18	Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter, in and		
19	for this state of California.		
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1	APPEARANCES:	
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3	Panel Lead:	ALJ NATASHA RALSTON
4	Panel Members:	ALJ JOSHUA LAMBERT
5	ranei members:	ALJ KEITH LONG
6	For the Appellant:	ROGER WANG
7	The the Decreedant	
8	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION
9		COURTNEY DANIELS
10		CHAD BACCHUS JASON PARKER
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1	<u>I N D E X</u>				
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3	<u>EXHIBITS</u>				
4					
5	(Appellant's Exhibit	ts 1-44 were received at page 6.)			
6	(Department's Exhib	its A-M were received at page 7.)			
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Wednesday, November 15, 2023 1:11 p.m.

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JUDGE RALSTON: We are opening the record for the Appeal of Pacific life Insurance Company, Office of Tax Appeals Case No. 211190089. Today's date is November 15th, 2023, and the time is approximately 1:11 p.m. My name is Natasha Ralston, and I am the lead Administrative Law Judge, ALJ, who will be conducting the hearing for this case. We also have Judge Lambert and Judge Long on this panel.

The Office of Tax Appeals is not a court but is an independent appeals body, which is staffed by tax experts and is independent of any tax agency. Excuse me. Okay. Just a moment please.

Also present is our Stenographer Ms. Alonzo, who is reporting this hearing verbatim. To ensure that we have an accurate record, we ask that everyone speaks one at a time and does not speak over each other. Also, please speak clearly and loudly. And when you're not speaking, please mute. When needed, Ms. Alonzo will stop the hearing process and ask for clarification. After the hearing, Ms. Alonzo will produce the official hearing transcript, which will be able available on the Office of Tax Appeals website.

1 This hearing is being live streamed to the public 2 and is being recorded. The transcript and video recording 3 are part of the public record and will be posted on the Office of Tax Appeals website. So keeping that in mind, 4 5 please make sure you don't show any sensitive or private 6 information on the screen. 7 The prehearing conference in this matter was held on October 9th, 2023. And at that conference, Appellant 8 9 initially submitted exhibits labeled 1 through 40. 10 Respondent did not submit any objections to Appellant's 11 Exhibits 1 through 40. Subsequently, Appellant submitted 12 Exhibits 41 through 44. 13 Has Respondent received those additional exhibits 14 and had a chance to review them? 15 MS. DANIELS: Yes, we have. 16 JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you. Did you have 17 any objection to those documents? 18 MS. DANIELS: We do not. 19 JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you. 20 Therefore, Appellant's Exhibits 1 through 44 are 2.1 admitted without objection. 22 (Appellant's Exhibits 1-44 were received 23 in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 2.4 JUDGE RALSTON: Respondent has submitted Exhibits

A through M, and Appellant did not raise any objections to

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1 Respondent's exhibits. So Respondent's Exhibits A through 2 M are admitted without objection. 3 (Department's Exhibits A-M were received in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 4 5 JUDGE RALSTON: Neither party will call any 6 witnesses in this case. 7 Is that still correct Mr. Wang. MR. WANG: Yes, it is. 8 JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. And Ms. Daniels? 10 MS. DANIELS: Yes, that's correct. Thank you. 11 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. 12 Okay. So the Appellant will have 30 minutes to present their case. Respondent will also have 30 minutes 13 14 to present their case. Appellant will then have 10 15 minutes for rebuttal, and the Panel may have questions for 16 either party at either time. 17 Does anyone have any questions before we move on 18 to the opening presentations? 19 Okay. Seeing no questions, Mr. Wang, please 20 begin when you're ready. You have 30 minutes. 21 22 PRESENTATION 23 MR. WANG: Yes. Good afternoon to everyone. 2.4 Yes, my name is Roger Wang. I'm representing Pacific Life 25 Insurance Company, which is the Appellant in this case.

And first of all, the Appellant asked me to thank everyone for the opportunity to present his case of use tax, which they -- the tax that should apply to the transaction it entered with RRD Insurance Services, Xerox Corporation, and Share Technology, also known as Arrow S3.

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And again, the -- throughout the refund claim to this juncture of this -- this now it's before the OTA.

The Appellant believes, you know, the applicable tax in this case should be use tax, not sales tax, and should apply to its transaction, and the transaction at issue can be discussed -- will be discussing more detail later in this hearing.

on the law and the facts. First, with respect to the law, is to when the sales tax or the use tax apply to the transaction is very clear in this regard. This Regulation 1620 lower case(a) and (1), and that's subdivision, saying that the use tax applies when the sales occur, or the title transfer to the buyer, and the location outside of California, outside of this state. And the use tax applies into that without regard of any participation to any extent by the retailer's in-state's office.

Now, in the event the sales or title passes inside this state, use tax -- use tax still applies. And pursuant to Regulation 1620, also lower case (a)(2) and

capital (A) for the sales tax to apply, there must be two conditions. First, the sales or title must take place or occur inside California, in this state. Second -- and second requirement is that there must be participation in the sale by the retailer's local office. So that is very clear. I mean, two, what extent participation of sale, what constitute the participation in the sale. The regulation is very clear on that.

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The first sentence of that subdivision, the regulation says that define participation as when the order sent to the retailer's office -- a local office or the delivery of the sole property is made by the same local office. If it is this fact is true, then there would be participation in the sale by the local office. And that is very clear in the regulation. So based on that, this language in the regulation, the Appellant has presented this transaction. And I believe, he continues to believe that use tax should apply these transactions. At the beginning of the refund claim, the Department auditors present this Regulation 1620 should not apply to these transactions because for the fact the sales occurred inside this state.

In the situation when the sales occur in this state or title pass inside this state, this when, you know, the generally mostly result from the fact that the

property is located inside this state before the sale.

And in which -- yeah, which should be the case with this transaction with these three vendors. And that's why, you know, the -- the refund, the dispute keeps going on until today.

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And in rebut -- rebuttal, the Appellant presented that even though the sales that the property even located inside this state before the sale, or even, if in the event that the retailer has a place of business. It's argued by the Department use tax -- I mean, this participation, still define by regulation which either the auditors, when the order is sent to this state, I mean, they are inside the local office inside this state or if, you know, deliver -- property is delivered by local office. And until -- and also Appellant to support its position has cited the decision by the Department. This is the decision by the Department in various -- in numerous appeals by between the taxpayer and the Department.

First, the first case which I can find, the first appeal or the first case when the -- first case when the -- where the Department or the CDTFA in the past still define -- I mean, still decide wrote that use tax still apply even if the property is located inside this state before the sale. That case is a Long Beach Container

Terminal, which Exhibit 4, which can be found on the page 74, it's a define of the hearing binder.

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In this case, basically, the property was transferred by the seller in Italy -- from Italy into California for sale. And even though -- I mean, then even -- pursuant to -- the fact is this. The seller is in Italy and the petitioner, in this case Long Beach Terminal Container -- Container Terminal, Inc., is a contract whereby the property -- the seller is required to install and erect the container cranes at the -- by the terminal in Long Beach. And for that purpose, the seller is required also pursuant to contract -- pursuant to the contract, also required to establish the temporary construction site within the terminal to complete during the installation -- to complete the installation of the cranes.

And the more important in this case that the seller even hired local inside this state, a local subcontractor to some portion of the installation. Even all -- I mean, despite of all these facts, the Department or the CDTFA decided back in 1994 that use tax apply because there were the fact that the installation work by the local subcontractor, which is the seller agent, was not -- this activity was not enough. It was not sufficient to establish the participation in the sale.

And this even clear because this -- that -- that decision is very important as to -- because important in the sense that when -- first, the Department, beginning of the refund claim back in 2014, 2015, the Department would -- did not regular position which was not whatever the decision or interpretation of the Regulation 1628 cap (A), is Appellant transaction because, again, the fact -- I mean, even the fact based on the -- because the fact pattern are different because arbitrarily. The Department arbitrarily contested that this one of the ruling or the interpretation of a regulation by the Department does not apply to Appellant, this transaction.

And, again, there is no back and forth between the -- how the participation in the sale be interpreted between the two part -- I mean, back and forth, like, in between the Appellant and the Department. And in addition to this case Long Beach case, Appellant also presents this in the two different cases following the Long Beach, which you can find is page 76. Case number -- the one case is Lands' End issue paper. Very lengthy and so many pages is between like -- the total page is, like, between 76 all the way to 144 pages, but you can find, you know, later.

But, in any event, the reason the Appellant cited these case, the Long Beach case, the Lands' End, is that -- and also the Buena Park case is Exhibit 5 and 6.

I apologize Lands' End issue paper is Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 6 contain the content of the Buena Park case. In any event, these cases cited by the Appellant to show the Department that the regulation also interpreted -- and also according to the Department interpretation of the regulation with respect to the participation in the sale, is that the only two activities very clearly is that it constitutes to participation by the local office is, again, very simple, very clear.

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What if the order of negotiation of the contract of the sale is to take place with this state, with the retailer's local office or delivery of the property to the purchaser if made by the retailer local office. And they say very clearly in this. And if you can see on page 87 of the Lands' End issue paper on the page -- I show you. If you browse to page 87 of the hearing binder, you see very clear that this code, this issue paper by -- I mean, by the Department code. The Board which is now is the Department. The Board has consistently viewed participation in sales negotiated with customers by taking orders or shipping or delivering property by the retailer employees in California.

That is -- and when -- and later on another taxpayer brought the question on participation in the City of Buena Park case, which is page -- you can see on

page 152 of the hearing binder. Okay. Again, in another case the City of Buena Park, this case indicate the Board has the way is its view, a longstanding view of participation as it negotiating with customer by taking order and by delivering probably -- delivering property by the retail employee inside California -- I mean, the local office. So it's very clear.

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Now, so that is the cite what the law -- and what the law and regulations promulgates when and whether sales or use -- I mean, use tax applies is just like in those two transactions. Now, in --

Does Panel have any questions on the discussion of the law so far?

JUDGE RALSTON: We will check for questions after your presentation.

MR. WANG: Okay. Yeah.

Now, that on respect to the facts from the beginning very clear. And both parties Appellant and the Department agreed that with exception of intangible soft -- property like software or services, tangible personal property was delivered to Appellant via common carrier, not by the retailer's local office or employees inside this state. And also based on the evidence and -- I mean, supporting the facts submitted by the Appellant, and so far negotiation of the contract of the sale term or

sale with respect to these, the transaction at issue with these three vendors, all took place outside of California.

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In the case of -- first, let's go in order by transaction, the transaction invoice with the vendor, go by the vendor in terms of numerical order of the pages of the hearing binder. First, R. R. Donnelley -- I'm sorry. RRD Insurance office -- services invoice -- invoices, which you can find in pages 24 and 25 of the hearing binder. And that's the invoice is detail invoice. And let me go here. I apologize for so many length. It takes so many -- so much information, so many pages in here. Okay. So until 84, so that is sample of invoices of the invoice with this transaction. With this vendor, there are ten invoices under this field currently.

And the evidence of so far and from the beginning back in 2014, 2015, from the beginning of the refund claim, evidence supported Appellant for audit review showing that the orders were placed with the office in New Jersey. And that -- the evidence provided is Exhibit 34, and this content of this evidence, again, Exhibit 34 and cover the pages from 289 through 298. And this, again, this evidence contends a string of emails exchanged between Appellant and this vendor. And as it shows very clearly that on page 1 of this -- this is, again, this vendor we iterated that order in which the place with this

office in New Jersey.

And on page 6 of this string of emails and the vendor also confirmed that the sole property, the annual statement, the printed annual statement were delivered to Pacific Life via a third-party hand-mail courier. They call it via hand messenger service. So based on this evidence, I mean, with regard to the RRD Insurance Services invoices, it shows very clear that there's no participation of sales by this vendor, I mean, in local's office. Number one, again, it's confirmed orders were sent. So placed with the -- its office in New Jersey, and the delivery by, like, third-party mail courier.

I will go now to the next vendor, Xerox invoices. So there are three invoices in this -- with this vendor. And the content, detail of these invoices can be found on pages 299 through 312 of the hearing binder. And also, with these pages -- in the pages very clearly show that, again, this is a string -- let me step back about why, you know, the evidence, the type of evidence on -- which was shown here is the -- I mean, in the type of emails between -- I mean, the communication between Appellant, Appellant and the these vendors.

For this refund period for the -- for this refund period, the information -- majority of the information was lost during the Appellant's transition from an old

accounts payable system to a new one back in sometime between 2012 and 2013. As such, lot of records were lost and the -- for the -- for instance, with -- in the case of the insurance services invoices, the Appellant had to reach out to this vendor to help us -- help to retrieve all the carbon -- the duplicate copies of the invoices. And it's the same with Xerox here, in the sense that the -- some records here have to -- was retrieved with the help from this vendor.

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But, in any event, the evidence shown by for -in regard to the Xerox invoices, again, it's a string of
email exchange between these vendors and the Appellant for
the fact that -- for the record. The orders for this -again, these invoices charge for the -- purpose of this
transaction is paper supplies purchased from this vendor
Xerox. So, but anyway, the orders for this -- all the
paper supplies here, show on this email in this email here
was ordered -- was placed with Xerox in Dallas, Texas.

And in addition to the --

JUDGE RALSTON: Mr. Wang, you cut out for a second. So if you could repeat last comment.

MR. WANG: So, I mean, yeah. I was -- the last comment was that these orders of these paper supplies purchased from this -- from Xerox, were placed with this office in Dallas, Texas. So -- and then the person that

made -- the accounts representative in this case here, that is on the Pacific Life -- I mean, the Appellant's account is name Nita Shofner. And when the notice information -- this evidence was presented to the Department, the auditor questioned her, Ms. Shofner, what about. And that's why in addition to the string of emails, Appellant also provides -- I mean, excerpt from Linkedin, which is Exhibit 44. Which you can find them on page 324 of the hearing binder, which show that in this, Ms. Shofner was located -- was based in off -- I mean, in Texas back in during the time, you know, this transaction took place.

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And moreover, the Appellant -- now Appellant pointed Ms. Shofner that -- I mean, in addition to -- I mean, Appellant also submitted affidavit signed by an official -- by officer to the effect that orders for the paper supplies were placed -- were then placed with Xerox office in Texas. And finally, we also show the Department that if you took -- if you look at the contact information -- Ms. Shofner contact information in the email -- let me show you. On page 300, Ms. Shofner contact information, her phone number is toll free 800 number is 800-822-2200. Her number is -- her number is on the invoice for ordering purposes. On page 310 on top of invoice the highlighted -- the on top of the invoice the

portion highlighted it show to -- the contact information for the information with -- the vendor contact information for order supplies. The same information.

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And we -- I mean, still until today and all -with all this evidence presented to the Department, still
today the Department's claim that it's insufficient or no
evidence have been presented with respect to Xerox
office -- I mean, invoices and the other two with -- also
with the other vendors. One last thing I really want to
point out to the Panel is that originally -- initially,
there's more than three invoices claimed under this
vendor. If you look at these three vendors -- these three
invoices, there's another invoice for the same pattern -I mean, same purchase of same pattern, same property,
which is paper supplies.

And for some reason for that invoice, the vendor retrieves a copy -- a duplicate copy of bill of lading.

And on that, on the bill of lading showing that the paper supplies was dropped ship to -- by in-state a

California -- an in-state supplier located in La Mirada.

And this -- and the paper -- and this -- and the supply, the paper supply, which are from this vendor -- this supplier inventory in La Mirada and shipped to Cal -- I mean, Appellant via common carrier. And for some reason, based on this information, even the Department concurs

with Appellant that this transaction was not subject to sales tax. So, therefore, it's a refund to Appellant on this invoice. The invoices, for some, reason the Department arbitrarily denied for some reason and, again, send this. So that, I just want to bring that to the Panel's attention.

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And last and not least now is the invoice the Arrow Shared Technologies or Arrow S3 invoices. And the details of the invoices can found on pages 268 to 277 of the hearing binding -- I'm sorry -- hearing binder. Let me show you. Like the other two purchases with the other two vendors, this invoice involves charges for maintenance service of Appellant's form in voicemail servers and related software, all this thing. Yeah. There's no -- it's just a -- there's no sales of tangible personal property with these three invoices.

The evidence for this to support these three invoices was presented by the Appellant can be found in Exhibit 22, which the MTS stand maintenance and tech support agreement enter between the vendor and Appellant. And this, the detail of this can be found on pages 271 through 277 of the binder. On page 4 of the agreement, which it correspond to the page 274 of the binder, clearly show that the signer of the -- representing ST stand for tech share -- Share Technology. For representing ST is

Ms. Betsy Baker.

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So to show that -- to show that this agreement was negotiated initially with ST office in Texas. We did provide it. We did provide a Linkedin profile of Ms. Baker, which it can be found in Exhibit 43, corresponding to page 3 -- hold on a minute.

Corresponding to page 323 of the binder showing clearly that Ms. Baker was based -- yeah -- is based in Texas. In addition to that evidence, Appellant also provided evidence showing that negotiation of all purchases from ST, in fact, took place with this vendors' office outside of California. Details of such evidence can be found on Exhibit 41 through 43, corresponding to pages 313 through 322 of the hearing binder.

It shows on all these pages here, and all contact information for these vendors that's from representative outside of California, either Texas or Wisconsin. No -- none of the contact information inside California. And finally -- and to finally to show with respect to these ST invoices, Appellant also presented an evidence showing that in the past the Department has -- over the years, the Department has consistently issue refund of use tax on same maintenance agreement services to other taxpayers.

In Exhibit 31, corresponding to page 87 of the binder, show very clearly that the Department issue refund

to a health-care company based on the same fact that the software maintenance agreement was negotiated with the software vendors location -- I mean, located outside California. So what's here and we're trying to point to the Panel that there's an inconsistency with regard to the Department's position on whether use or sales tax applies or, you know, like whether, you know, these vendors or this transaction is deserves a refund versus the others, and no -- not.

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So even though on the same fact pattern, same kinds of services or property transacted between taxpayer and the vendor. So in any event, the -- based on the facts and also based on the law being discussed so far, again, the Appellant believes that these -- I mean, these transactions should be subject to use tax, not sales tax for California sales and use tax purposes. And such, you know, it's entitled to refund because as insurance company it pays for premium tax in lieu of use tax exempt from California -- from use tax based on the provision inside this state Constitution and also based on the regulation.

But, again, before I conclude on behalf of the Appellant, just want to -- to either way that, first of all, the -- based on the law and the facts, these transactions are subject to use tax, not sales tax. And evidence -- number two, evidence have been provided to the

Department for review over the years since the beginning of the refund claim dated back in 2014. Appellant believes that it's abundant and just -- but, unfortunately, for some reason, the Department either disregard certain evidence or cherry picked some evidence and reached -- I mean, verified -- it verifies some information is related to what constitute participation in the sale as pursuant to regulation.

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So number three is also, yeah, is -- and the last one I want to make here is that the Department have been inconsistent in terms of interpreting the law regulation, or apply the same law regulation to certain transaction in saying that okay, this transaction this will be subject -- I mean, refund this. Not. So that one, yeah. All this have led to -- led to what going on today.

So I -- I hope, you know, this I have made, you know, on behalf of Appellant, you know, this. I have this -- presented all facts, the law, and evidence before the Panel and welcome any question the Panel may have for the end of this presentation.

JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Wang. I'm going to check in with my Panel to see if my Panel members have any questions.

Judge Lambert, did you have any questions for the Appellant?

1 JUDGE LAMBERT: This is Judge Lambert. I don't 2 have any questions. Thanks. 3 JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. And, Judge Long, did you have questions for the Appellant? 4 5 This is Judge Long. I don't have JUDGE LONG: 6 any questions. Thank you. 7 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. Okay. We're going to move into the Respondent's 8 9 presentation. 10 Ms. Daniels, you have approximately 30 minutes or 11 Please begin when you're ready. 12 MS. DANIELS: Thank you. 13 14 PRESENTATION 15 MS. DANIELS: So my name is Courtney Daniels. 16 I'm here on behalf of the Department with my colleagues 17 Mr. Bacchus and Mr. Parker. 18 So the issue to be decided today is whether 19 Appellant is entitled to a refund of tax paid, which is 20 sales entered into with three vendors, RRD Insurance 2.1 Services, Shared Technologies, and Xerox Corporation. 22 Appellant alleges that the tax paid to these vendors was 23 incorrectly assessed as sales tax, and that the sales 2.4 transactions were, in fact, use tax transactions that are

exempt under Tax Code section 6352 and Regulation

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section 1567 subsection (b). For the following reasons, the Department was correct in determining that sales tax applies to the transactions at issue.

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Use tax is imposed on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property.

That's Tax Code section 6201. Every person storing, using, or otherwise consuming in this state tangible personal property purchased from a retailer is liable for the tax. Tax Code section 6202. Insurance companies are subject to the gross premiums tax pursuant to Article 13 section 28 subdivision (f) of the California Constitution and, thus, are not subject to use tax on their storage, use, or other consumption of tangible personal property in the state. You can see Tax Code section 6352 and also Regulation 1567 subdivision(b).

Because use tax is imposed on the purchaser, if an insurer makes a purchase of tangible personal property that is otherwise subject to use tax, i.e., the sale occurs outside of California, the insurer is exempt from the use tax under Tax Code section 6202, 6352, and Regulation 1567 subdivision(b). However, California imposes a sales tax on a retailer's retail sale of tangible personal property in this state measured by the retailer's gross receipts, unless the sale is specifically exempt or excluded from taxation by statute. That's Tax

Code section 6051.

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Thus, sales of tangible personal property in this state to an insurance company by a retailer are subject to sales tax, and that retailer can collect sales tax reimbursement from its customer, the insurance company; Regulation 1700 subdivision(a). So pursuant to section 6051 and Regulation 1620 subdivision (a), a retail sale is subject to sales tax if two conditions are satisfied. First, the sale occurs in California and second, there's participation in the sale by a California place of business of the retailer. If title to the property sold passes to the purchaser at a point outside this state, sales tax does not apply regardless of the extent of the retailer's participation in California in relation to the transaction.

Title to property generally passes no later than the time when the seller completes its responsibilities with respect to the physical delivery of the property.

And that's California Commercial Code section 2401 subdivision(2). Participation in a transaction necessarily means that the local place of business of the retailer must have some meaningful effect on the sales process. That is the participation must serve some real purpose in the actual sales process and involves some genuine physical interaction with the sale from that

location, such as taking orders from the customer and delivering goods to the customer.

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Tax Code section 6203 subdivision (c)(1), which addresses whether a retailer is required to collect use tax in California is instructed in this case. It provides that a retailer is engaged in business in this state and, thus, required to collect use tax from its California purchasers if that retailer maintains in California permanently or temporarily an office, place of distribution, sales, or sample room or place, warehouse or storage place, or other place of business.

So with this in mind, we'll discuss each of the vendors separately. There are ten purchases from RRD Insurance in dispute, which were made between March 15th, 2011, and March 19th, 2013. A list of which was provided by Appellant as Exhibit 27. Now, Appellant does not dispute that each of the listed purchases were printed and shipped from one of RRD's California locations within Temecula or Santa Fe Springs. Instead, Appellant contends that the printing and delivery does not constitute participation in the sale because the in-state offices were not involved in the initial negotiation of the sale.

Appellant simply argues that because it originally ordered these reports from RRD's employees in the West Caldwell, New Jersey, that the sale occurred

there and use tax would apply to these purchases, but this interpretation is not supported by the language of Regulation 1620. Regulation 1620 simply states, quote, "Sales tax applies when the order for the property is sent to the purchaser to, or delivery of the property is made by any local place of business of the retailer in this state," end quote.

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Participation in a sale has consistently been interpreted to include shipping or delivery of property by the retailer's employees to the customers. In fact, Annotation No. 570.0350 explains that property sold by an out-of-state vendor but shipped to the customer in California from and in-state warehouse of the seller is subject to sales tax and not use tax. Further, Annotation No. 700.0180 explains that sales tax applies if merchandise is delivered to a California consumer from the seller's California warehouse, even when the order is placed with an out-of-state office of the seller.

Moreover, Appellant's own exhibits are consistent with this interpretation. For example, Appellant's

Exhibit 5, the Formal Issue Paper Number 04-003 at page 12 provides, quote, "The Board has consistently viewed participation in sales as negotiating with customers by taking orders or by shipping or delivering property by the retailer's employees to customers in California," end

quote.

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Annotation Number 175.00125 states, quote, "The type of participation looked for is local participation in the sale or delivery of the goods," end quote. And Appellant's Exhibit 13, the back-up letter to Annotation Number 325.0057, at page 2, states, quote, "Sales tax applies if the order for or the delivery of the part is made by any local place of business of the vendor inside this state or by any agent or representative of that vendor operating out of or having any connection with such local place of business." And it's citing to Regulation 1620 subdivision (a) (2) (A).

These interpretations of Regulation 1620 are also consistent with Tax Code section 6203 subdivision (c)(1), which finds that a retailer has a distribution center within California is engaged in business within California. So in the instant matter, the reports that Appellant purchased from RRD were printed in California by RRD Insurance's California employees. Appellant does not dispute that title passed in California. The reports were then also delivered to Appellant by RRD's in-state facilities and employees. This clearly shows participation within this state and thus, satisfies the language of Regulation 1620. And thus, sales tax and not

use tax applies to these transactions.

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Similar to our situation with Xerox, Appellant has provided three invoices from Xerox, Exhibits 38, 39, and 40 and a number of emails showing that the sales representative that they regularly order paper from was located at Xerox' Dallas, Texas office. The Department does not dispute that Appellant likely communicated with sales representatives that were outside of California and placed orders for products with those individuals. However, in its prehearing conference statement, Appellant conceded that title to the items at issue transferred within this state.

Moreover, Appellant has not provided evidence to show that there was no participation in the transaction by one of Xerox' California warehouses. In fact, when the Department contacted Xerox by telephone, its representative stated that there was no way to confirm that the supplies ordered by Appellant originated from an in-state or out-of-state warehouse. Here, Appellant is seeking a refund. It has the burden of showing that it is entitled to this refund, and that's Paine v State Board of Equalization, a 1982-case which is available at 137 CalAp 3D 438 at 442.

Any taxpayer seeking exemption from tax must establish that right by the evidence specified by the

relevant regulation. A mere allegation that sales are exempt is not sufficient. Again, Paine at page 442. As such, it's Appellant's burden of proving its right to a tax exemption. Appellant has failed to provide evidence establishing that the sales from Xerox were made without in-state participation. And thus, Appellant has not met its burden.

2.4

Lastly, the transactions for Shared Technologies involve three different invoices, which include charges for maintenance, technical support, and software upgrades. And they are dated May 15th, 2011, which is Exhibit 21, page 1, May 15th, 2012, Exhibit 21, page 2, and May 15th, 2012, Exhibit 21, page 3. Shared Technologies operated a facility in Santa Fe Springs, California, and also employed in-state technicians and delivered tangible personal property to customers within California.

The audit work papers state that the Department contacted Shared Technologies by telephone on March 12th, 2015, and spoke with a representative of the vendor named Ms. Amelia. And she confirmed that the software upgrades provided to Appellant in associates — association — sorry — with the invoices at issue were installed via a CD by an instate technician at Appellant's California facility. The representative also stated that the technician delivered the CD to Appellant.

As is noted in the decision, the sale of prewritten software program involving the transfer of tangible personal property is subject to tax. That's Regulation Section 1502 subdivision (f)1)(D). And since the CD was delivered in this state by Shared Technologies' in-state employees, California's sales tax is imposed on the retailer. So that's Tax Code section 6051. Thus, the applicable tax as applied to the software upgrade is sales tax.

2.4

Now, the invoices provided by Appellant also contain sales tax charges that appear to pertain to maintenance and technical support. Specifically on page 1 of Exhibit 21, the supplemental decision correctly identified that this invoice appears to be solely for maintenance services, and there's no indication of tangible personal property having been transferred. And thus, these sales of services were not subject to the tax and the supplemental decision that provides this information is Exhibit B at page 34.

So while the Department agrees that Shared
Technologies erroneously charged this tax, Appellant's
recourse is with Shared Technologies, not the Department.
Amount paid by the purchaser to the retailer to reimburse
the retailer for sales tax is a matter of contract between
that retailer and the purchaser. And that's California

Civil Code section 1656.1, that is an amount paid to the retailer by the purchaser itemized as sales tax is not, in fact, sales tax imposed by the state on the purchaser but instead on the retailer.

2.4

So the purchaser has no standing to file a claim for refund with the Department for such amounts, since the purchaser made no payments of sales tax to the Department. This is supported by Annotation Number 460.0171, which cites to the California Supreme Court's decision in McClain v. Sav-On Drugs, which is a 2019 case available at 6th cal 5th 951. So instead, the retailer is the only person who may file a claim for refund of sales tax, which the retailer believes it overpaid.

To the extent that Appellant argues that Tax Code section 6901 allows it to recover an overpayment of tax directly from CDTFA, Appellant's understanding of this section is misguided. As I just stated, only the person who paid the tax to the Department, in this case Shared Technologies, can request a refund of the tax it believes it overpaid. And you can see also State Board of Equalization v. Superior Court, a 1980 case available at 111 Cal.App.3d 568 at 570. And it upheld the general rule that purchasers cannot obtain from CDTFA direct refunds of sales tax reimbursement paid to retailers.

So for the foregoing reasons, Appellant is not

1 owed for taxes paid in association with its purchases from 2 RRD Insurance, Xerox, and Softchoice. And as such, we 3 would ask that you deny this appeal. Thank you for your time. 4 5 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. 6 Judge Lambert, did you have any questions for the 7 Appellant or Respondent? 8 JUDGE LAMBERT: This is Judge Lambert. I don't 9 have any questions. Thanks. 10 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. 11 Judge Long, did you have any questions for either 12 party? 13 JUDGE LONG: This is Judge Long. I don't have 14 any questions. Thank you. 15 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. Okay. 16 Mr. Wang, you have 10 minutes for your rebuttal. 17 Thanks again, Judge Ralston and MR. WANG: Yes. 18 the Panel. 19 20 CLOSING STATEMENT 2.1 MR. WANG: First of all in rebuttal, the which 22 regard to the RRD Insurance invoices at the -- one thing 23 to know the Department was wrong on with its argument is 2.4 that the printed matters of this case, the annual

statements, were delivered to Appellant by the printer, by

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the RRD location, this RR Donnelley -- RR Donnelley location in Temecula. That's not the case.

2.4

If you look at the audit working paper and also the evidence presented by the Appellant in 2014, 2015, sometime ago like that, showing the -- the statement were delivered by a Southern California mail courier named -- no -- it's a mail dispatch. That's a third-party, kind of like common mail courier, yeah, contacted by Appellant to like provide a service. Pick up this statement from the printer and deliver to the Appellant in Newport Beach, California. So that's the facts is. So again, that hand messenger service or mail courier has no relationship at all with the printer, the third-party vendor that provide -- that produce the printed material on behalf of RRD Insurance Services. So that for the record.

And secondly on Xerox invoices and, again, is the Department was wrong in saying that the Appellant has not met its burden of evidence. If you look at exhibit -- existed -- I'm sorry -- Exhibit 14, about the section 5523.6, talking about the rules of evidence. That is on -- so according to this section subdivision (a), this section of the Rules of Evidence, the -- for California sale and use tax purposes, the evidence, which is any evidence is admissible for any -- I mean, for California sales and use tax purposes as long, you know,

the evidence is relevant and verifiable to the transaction.

2.4

In this subdivision also very clearly say, quote, "Any relevant evidence, including affidavits, declarations under penalty of personal and hearsay, and hearsay evidence may be presented at the Board hearing. Its party will be permitted to comment on/or respond to any affidavit, declaration, or other evidence," unquote. So it's again, at beginning it's very clear -- made it clear to the Department that a lot of this -- a lot of records, accounts payable records, yeah, was lost during the transition of new -- between the old and to the new system.

And with respect to Xerox invoices, the Appellant did provide the proof of how is the order placed with this vendor. And in addition, the Appellant also provide information -- contact information for -- to the audit team to verify how this -- the paper supplies were delivered to the Appellant's location. In fact, you know, again, beginning I said -- mentioned at the beginning of this refund claim or also the appeal, the Appellant, yeah, considered that for -- with regard to these three transactions with these three vendors, the sales did occur.

Consistent with the fact that the sales did occur

inside California because for the fact that if you look at back to the Excel file, part of exhibit provided by the Appellant for the prior refund periods and known label is a cycle, Period 1 and Period 2. Period 1, with respect is paper supply — this is also a big corporation. They have, you know, like also locations are inside, outside of California across U.S. And also, yeah, for someone — in some instances, Xerox also contract with other supplier to drop ship paper supply to Pacific Life in this instance.

2.4

So that's why that you saw that's the case of transaction the invoice refunded by the Department where is the bill of lading showing that the supplies was, yeah, I mean, drop shipped from another supplier and with from its location in La Mirada. So that the case. But any way the contact information for this vendor were provided to the auditors at the beginning of the refund claim.

Again, if you look at the audit working paper for the current period for the refund claim at issue, very clear that the auditors -- the audit team did not even verify the information provided by the Appellant on the premise that -- well, they say that the -- pretty much that any property withdrawn or shipped from in-state inventory automatically subject to sales tax regardless -- whether, you know, there's a part -- they say basically the Department back then was just that participation

itself is a non-issue.

2.4

It's relevant for the fact the property was shipped from in -- withdraw -- shipped from a location inside of California. Period. So they didn't even bother to verify that. So for the Department now they are saying that the Appellant has not met its burden of evidence is -- it's misleading. It's not true, so in the final fact. So, again, you know, the Panel can go back to the details of the audit working paper from the -- for the three period so far involved this -- I mean, the Appellant, Period 1 and Period 2 and this current period. So that's what happened.

Now, I mean, basically since I mention about the audit working papers, so Periods 1 and 2, if you go back there you look at historically -- I mean, historically and traditionally, the way it work out between the Appellant and Department, all way back, dated back in early 2000, 2005, 2006 is that in the prior to refund periods, the Department and Appellant, I mean, sat down at the beginning of the refund claim and worked, I mean, like they go -- I mean, talk out who would in terms of burden of evidence, who would -- which party would go and do whatever, and like would agree.

And basically one trying to say which agreement to -- between the two sides. That in the prior periods,

Appellant agreed to let the Department initiate and reach out to the vendors to do. I mean, like, you look at the comment -- auditor comments in those periods. You can see that all -- I mean, what happened that Appellant provided contact information for the vendors and the auditors for those periods that took that information and go from there and then just to find out and find -- do finding. And then, you know, at the end of the day sat down with the Appellant to go verify -- to validate new evidence or the findings by the Department, so how it works. But any way just to know just for a background of what's going on between the two parties over the years.

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Lastly, in terms of the ST Sale Technology invoices, again, it's -- the Department brought -- keeps bringing up the fact that there's a CD brought by the vendor technician and then come to -- and then on-site at the office in California and work on that. That's not irrelevant because, again, if you look at the invoices -- I mean, for this current appeal the invoices, there's about -- another set, four invoices. In total seven invoices for transaction between Appellant and the vendor.

The other four invoices for -- and get refund back, refunded from -- get refunded by refunds issued by the Department. A fact that those are the -- I mean, for the purchase of phone equipment to upgrade -- to upgrade

the phone system at the Appellant's two offices; one in Newport Beach and the other one at Aliso Viejo location. So but in any event, those -- the CDTFA, I mean, mentioned by, I mean, like documented by the Department, those are the CD, not the CD involved in -- brought by the ST technician go on-site for the related to the other four invoices for the purchase of phone equipment.

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And because those four invoices paid by Appellant for a job of the project -- special project to upgrade its phone system, including installation and freight. That -- Appellant already explained to the Department that the CD was brought on-site. It's for configuration at the end -- it's part of the installation of the new upgrade phone system to use. I mean, to configure that phone to work with the upgrade -- the server the existing server to work with the new phone. Now, these three, if you look at the dates of invoices between those four invoices and the three invoices and the MTS agreement, you look at the account.

The MTS agreement is for the periods of May -June 1st, 2010, for the three-year period. From June 1st,
2010 to May 31st, 2013, and that's when. Yeah. And this
invoice is for the equipment that involved the CD. This
invoice, the transaction came later dated 11/2012. So
this, again, you know, if you look at the details of all

the invoices here, they're not related one -- I mean, two groups of invoices. One group of four invoices they charge it for upgraded equipment. These three invoices under dispute here is for the services which, you know, it's dated way before or prior to the job of install -- I mean, phone upgrade the phone system.

2.4

Again, that's -- and then it's -- it's -- so I explain to the Department. It's kind of explaining the music to the deaf ear. Period. And so that I just want to -- again, you know, you look at the dates of invoices, very clear to show the Department. I said it's not related, the two groups of invoices. So again, that CD have nothing to do with this.

So and one last thing I want to communicate and share with the Panel is that the -- for a long time since early 2000, Pacific Life policy in terms of software -- use of software, no -- it's always downloaded. I mean, in the format that electronically downloaded software. They don't use -- they don't -- no transfer. They have -- their policy excludes any -- does not accept any transfer with tangible media like CD or DVD. That is for sure. So that's a fact.

JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you. Very much.

I did have a question for Ms. Daniels.

The Appellant stated that with regard to the

documents that were delivered, I believe by RRD, that they were delivered by a third-party courier. Would that change Respondent's assessment, or did you have any comments?

2.4

MS. DANIELS: No. It would not because there was still local participation. It was all these reports were printed and created, actually within California. So even if after they were created they then used a third-party courier to send them over, they're still local participation here in this state.

MR. BACCHUS: Let me just clarify that these items were printed, prepared for shipping by RRD's local place of business. This wasn't a third-party place of business. This was RRD's local place of business. And just because a common carrier or a third-party carrier actually delivers it, it doesn't change the fact that RRD's local place of business participated by printing and then preparing the items for shipment.

MS. DANIELS: Judge Ralston, you're muted.

JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.

So, Mr. Wang, I think in your last statement you were stating that the CD that Respondent asserts was used to upload the software related to a different set of invoices. And the way that we would be able to tell that is just by looking at the dates. I mean, do any of the

invoices mention the CD or how it was delivered?

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MR. WANG: No. That information you don't find on the invoice. And that CD that information, for some reason, you know, like first discovered by the Department auditor by calling the -- by reaching out to the vendor. The difference is this, Judge Ralston, is that the person who spoke with the auditor is just, you know, a customer service office is my understanding. But that because said by that, and then we took that information. We verify with the vendors, the people -- the group who involved in the project. And we were told that, yeah, if that's the case -- because, you know, this again the vendors, this kind of like big project. And that's how that -- and then also the fact that the vendors are based out in Texas.

So they said that there might be a chance that possibility that they involve in the -- a third-party service, a local service. And they formulate like -- but in any event, the CD there is just for configuration of the new equipment to work with the upgrade server system or the existing system already exist there. It's just an upgrade. This project is for the upgrading phones, and it's just -- if you look at the invoices found among the exhibits provided by the Department, you can see that very clear these invoices.

The group of the four is for the upgraded phone

system. They upgraded phone system. It's nothing to do with these three invoices. This agreement is all -- dated prior to these invoices. So we try to connect the link, the dots. And again, just to know how I play the music in the deaf -- I mean, in the ear. So, they don't care about this thing. Again, you know, if you -- I mean, the Department -- also back then I asked the Department to verify with the Appellant, Pacific Life, with respect to their policy, I mean, in terms of the license software.

And starting in early 2000, they start -- the policy -- the active policy is no more transfer of license software via tangible media. Period. No. That is the fact. I can guarantee you that is the fact because I've been involved with the company in early 2000 until today. I know. So based on the -- again, you know, just want to share with the Panel is that after following at the end of the period -- of the refund claim for Period 1, the company change the policy to no longer accepting any transfer of software via tangible media because they want to take the full advantage of the law, the exemption of, yeah, policy. They entitle to that.

JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.

MR. WANG: Yeah. So that's a fact. Now for -- can I chime in. I have a comment about the -- just to, you know, the recent comment by the Department on the

printed statement. Can I have a last comment with that?

JUDGE RALSTON: Sure. Go ahead.

2.4

MR. WANG: Yeah. So I'm totally disagreeing with Mr. Bacchus about, you know, that for the sales tax to apply, the regulation says very clear there's two factor. There must be a sale and legal participation inside the California. Now, a lot of time the property would drop ship or, you know, like printed on behalf of the true retailer. So in this case the true retailer is RRD Insurance Services based in New Jersey. And RR Donnelley also -- I mean like RR Donnelley and RRD for short, you know, RRDIS, they are related entities in the -- under the common parent entity. So they're related.

So for the RRDIS specialize in printed statutory -- I mean, annual statement for statutory purposes for insuring companies. Just in case, you know, you're not -- I just want to share with you. For insurance company, they have two sets of books. They have statutory reporting with the state of the Department of Insurance with multi -- for 50 states for a premium payment purposes. The other book is a gap, a book of financial statements. So that is it they have. All the insurance, regardless type of life insurance, the property, the casual, they two set of books.

So RRDIS specializes in the printing the content

of annual statement for statutory public list. So there's not -- this -- that's why sensitive and confidential. So that's why the specialize in that. But in any event, to -- for some reason, maybe for cost purposes, they have -- they -- since, you know, RR Donnelley already have a printing plant in Temecula, so they engage. Now, it's beyond control -- beyond Appellant's control say no. So RRDIS engages RRD in Temecula to print -- to produce the printed materials on his behalf.

2.4

Now, the title of a property, they're not -okay. The printing -- the print, the products, and when
the piece of materials are finished, that is -- and then,
you know, when they know the printer it's just like, you
know, the comment Ms. Daniel said earlier, the comment
said about the sale how, what in, and when and where the
sales occur. The sale occurs is when the retailer -- or,
you know, the retailer supplier or third-party -- and is
in this case RD -- completes performance of delivery of
the product to the common carrier, in this case the mail
dispatch.

So that -- so the fact that they produce the material and deliver to -- I mean, like handed to mail dispatch, a third-party carrier for final delivery to Pacific Life, that at point that is the sales. That's when the sales occur when the title passes from -- title

to the material or the statement passes from RR Donnelley IS slash RRD in Temecula to Pacific Life. That is the process of completing the sale factor, the first requirement. That have nothing to do with the participation. I just want to make clear to the Panel.

2.4

So, again, back to the Mr. Bacchus' comment, that we disagreed with him about. I mean, that whatever the activity occur -- take -- I mean, going on at that plan from the production to the time it hand-delivered to mail dispatch for the final delivery. That is just part of the process that sales occur or title passes. It's only the first factor, first requirement. So for sales tax to apply, first, requirement requires the sales or title must take place inside California, and it did.

So we agree the sale took place inside

California. But the second requirement was not met. It's missing because the RR Donnelley Temecula employees did not deliver that property, and that the statement to Pacific Life. Indeed the third party carrier delivers that.

JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you.

MR. WANG: So based on that. So therefore, so I wanted to make clarify that the two requirements. So no middleman. That's why, you know, the Department position, you know, has been very untrue and misleading so far.

1	Because
2	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay.
3	MR. WANG: Yeah.
4	JUDGE RALSTON: Mr. Wang, I think like now you're
5	going into more argument, and I think
6	MR. WANG: Sure.
7	JUDGE RALSTON: Yeah. So I think we have your
8	response.
9	I'm going to check with my panel members again
10	just to see if there are any questions.
11	Judge Lambert, any questions?
12	JUDGE LAMBERT: This is Judge Lambert. No
13	questions.
14	JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.
15	And Judge Long, any questions?
16	JUDGE LONG: This is Judge Long. No questions.
17	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you.
18	So at this point, we are ready to conclude the
19	hearing. The panel will meet, and we will issue a
20	decision in 30 days.
21	Thank you everyone.
22	I mean, sorry, not 30 days. I'm sorry.
23	100 days. The Panel will meet and issue a decision within
24	100 days. Thank you.
25	And we are ready to conclude this hearing. Thank

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you everyone for attending.
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                 (Proceedings adjourned at 2:44 p.m.)
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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 14th day 15 of December, 2023. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 20 HEARING REPORTER 21 2.2 23 2.4 25