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BUREAU OF LAW Determinations A-Z
MEMORANDUM Determinations A-Z
Wasserberger Herman,
TCo.

TO:

State Tax Commission

FROM:

Evelyn King, Hearing Officer

SUBJECT: HERMAN WASSERBERGER & CO.

Petition for a redetermination of a deficiency or for a refund of unincorporated business taxes under Article 23 of the Tax Law for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963.

A hearing on the above matter was held before me at 80 Centre Street, New York, N. Y. on August 9, 1967. The taxpayer did not appear. His accountant, who testified he was familiar with the facts, testified.

The issue involved is whether the activities of the taxpayer partnership acting as agent or solicitor of an insurer doing a bail bond business constituted the practice of a recognized profession exempt from unincorporated business taxes.

The taxpayer, with three partners, filed a partnership return for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, describing its business as that of "Bail Bondsmen." The taxpayer maintained an office at Kew Garden Hills, Queens, N. Y.

Neither the partnership, nor any of its members, was licensed by the Department of Education.

No testimony was given as to the educational background of any of the three partners except the statement that each partner had passed the prescribed examination appropriate to the doing of a bail bond business; that Mr. Wasserberger, one of the partners, had been in the business well over thirty years.

The taxpayers did not write bail bond insurance on their own behalf. It was written on the policy of the Continental Casualty Company. The taxpayers did not execute as surety any bail bond. All collateral received by the taxpayers was put into a special escrow account together with the premium for the bond. One hundred percent of this account belonged to the insurance company and was turned over to the insurance company after deduction of commissions earned by taxpayers. The insurance company, in this case, the Continental Casualty Company, was responsible to the Court and wrote the bond.

The taxpayers were not doing a bail bond business under Section 331(1) of the Insurance Law, but were licensed as agents or solicitors of an insurer doing a bail bond business under Section 331(3) of the Insurance Law. See photostat of license issued to individual partners under Section 331 of the Insurance Law.

The taxpayers were not professional bondsmen under Section 554(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Said section in effect provides that "any person, firm or corporation in any court having criminal jurisdiction or in any criminal action or proceeding who shall for another deposit money or property as bail or execute as surety any bail bond who within a period of one month prior thereto shall have made such deposit or given such bail in more than two cases not arising out of the same transaction shall be deemed to be doing a bail bond business and doing an insurance business as defined in Article IV of the Insurance Law. "Said section further sets forth the other requirements imposed upon those engaged in the business of giving bail.

Although this section is captioned "Professional Bondsmen," there is nothing in the entire section or in Section 331 of the Insurance Law which would indicate that a "Bail Bondsman" is required to have a knowledge of an advanced type in a given field of science or learning gained by a prolonged course of specialized instruction or study. The licensee is required to take a written examination prepared by the Superintendent of Insurance which "may inquire into the applicant's knowledge of the pertinent provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the pertinent rules and practices of the courts and district attorneys' offices within the area of the applicant's proposed operations."

It is to be noted that in the case of <u>People ex.rel. Tower</u>
<u>v. State Tax Commission</u> (1940) 282 N.Y. 407 licensed custom house brokers were also required to possess a knowledge of custom law and procedure, and fitness to render valuable service to exporters and importers, satisfactory to the Treasury Department.

I am of the opinion that the activities of the taxpayer partnership, Herman Wasserberger & Co., during the fiscal year in issue did not constitute the practice of a recognized profession within the intent and meaning of Section 703(c) of the Tax Law; that said activities constitute the carrying on of an unincorporated business, the income of which is subject to unincorporated business tax pursuant to Section 703 of the Tax Law. People ex rel. Tower v. State Tax Commission (1940) 282 N.Y. 407. See also Recht v. Graves (1939) 257 App. Div. 889 wherein it was held that life

insurance agents were engaged in the conduct of a business and not in the practice of a profession.

For the reasons stated above, I recommend that the determination of the Tax Commission in the above matter be substantially in the form submitted herewith.

January 26, 1968

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Hearing Officer

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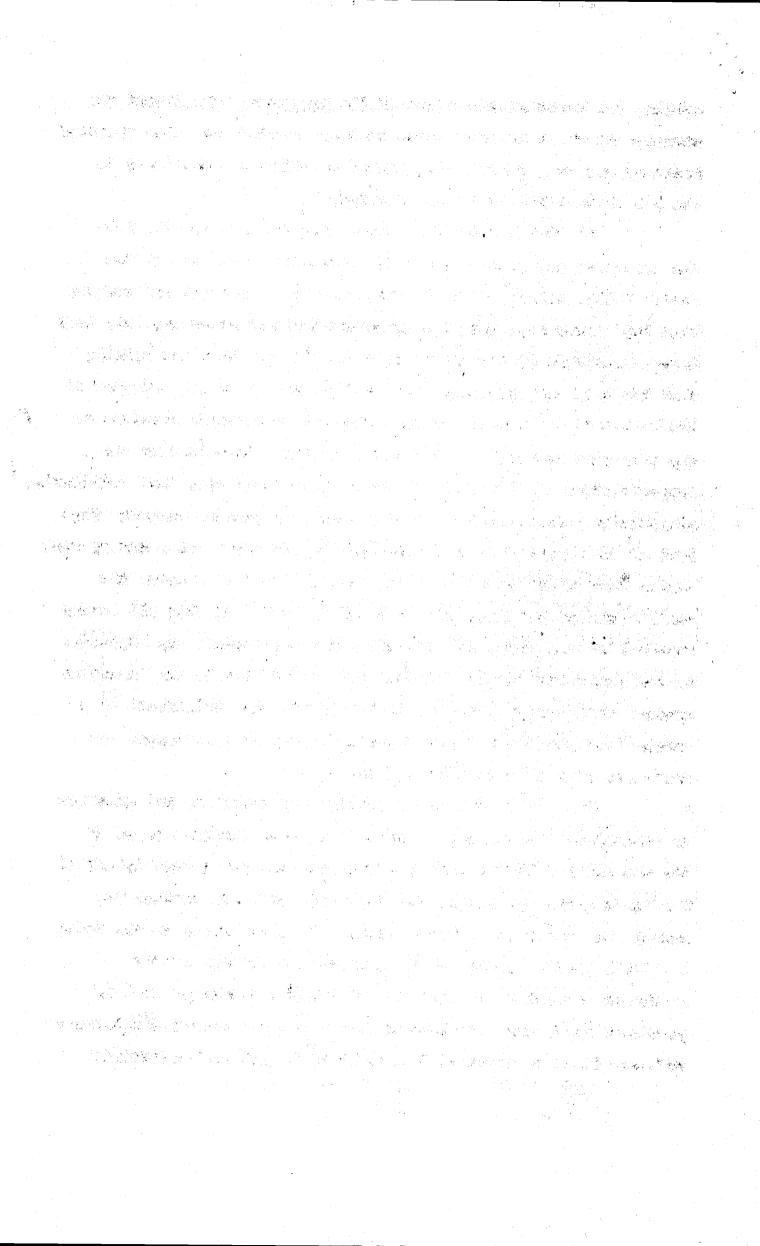
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/s/ JOSEPH H. MURPHY

/s/ A. BRUCE MANLEY

/s/ SAMUEL E. LEPLER