

STATE OF NEW YORK

DIVISION OF TAX APPEALS

In the Matter of the Petition :
of :
FIDELA LOPEZ RIQUELME : DETERMINATION
for Redetermination of a Deficiency or for : DTA NO. 830893
Refund of Personal Income Tax under Article :
22 of the Tax Law and New York City :
Administrative Code for the Year 2018. :
:

Petitioner, Fidela Lopez Riquelme, filed a petition for refund of personal income tax under article 22 of the Tax Law and New York City administrative code for the year 2018.

On September 15, 2022, the Division of Tax Appeals issued to petitioner a notice of intent to dismiss petition pursuant to 20 NYCRR 3000.9 (a) (4). The parties were given, upon extension, until December 1, 2022 to respond to said notice. The Division of Taxation, appearing by Amanda Hiller, Esq. (Amanda Alteri, Esq., of counsel), submitted documents in support of dismissal. Petitioner, appearing pro se, did not submit a response by December 1, 2022, which triggered the 90-day deadline for the issuance of this determination. After due consideration of the documents submitted, Herbert M. Friedman, Jr., Supervising Administrative Law Judge, renders the following determination.

ISSUE

Whether petitioner timely filed her petition with the Division of Tax Appeals following the issuance of a conciliation default order.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Division of Taxation's (Division's) Bureau of Conciliation and Mediation Services (BCMS) issued a conciliation default order, CMS number 315210, to petitioner, Fidela Lopez Riquelme, sustaining the refund denial dated October 7, 2019, for the tax year 2018. The conciliation default order was dated August 28, 2020.

2. Petitioner filed a petition that was received by the Division of Tax Appeals on March 28, 2022, challenging the August 28, 2020 conciliation default order. The envelope containing the petition bears a United States Postal Service (USPS) postmark indicating the petition was mailed on March 24, 2022.

3. On September 15, 2022, Supervising Administrative Law Judge Herbert M. Friedman, Jr., issued to petitioner a notice of intent to dismiss petition with respect to the aforementioned petition. The notice of intent to dismiss petition provided that the petition was filed more than 90 days after the issuance of the conciliation default order and, therefore, was not timely filed.

4. In response to the issuance of the notice of intent to dismiss, to show proof of proper mailing of the conciliation default order dated August 28, 2020, the Division submitted, among other documents: (i) an affidavit, dated November 8, 2022, of Amanda Alteri, an attorney employed in the Office of Counsel of the Division; (ii) an affidavit, dated October 18, 2022, of Joseph DiGaudio, Assistant Supervisor of Tax Conferences of BCMS; (iii) a "Certified Record for Presort Mail - BCMS Cert Letter" (CMR) postmarked August 28, 2020; (iv) a copy of the request for conciliation conference filed October 15, 2019; (v) a copy of the conciliation default order, cover letter and cover sheet, dated August 28, 2020, as well as a copy of the three-windowed mailing envelope used to mail the default order; and (vi) an affidavit of Susan

Ramundo, Manager of the Mail Room of the Department of Taxation and Finance, dated October 3, 2022.

5. The affidavit of Joseph DiGaudio sets forth the Division's general practice and procedure for preparing and mailing conciliation orders. The procedure culminates in the mailing of the conciliation orders by USPS, via certified mail, and confirmation of such mailing through receipt by BCMS of a postmarked copy of the CMR.

6. The BCMS Data Management Services Unit prepares and forwards the conciliation orders and the accompanying cover letters, predated with the intended date of mailing, to the conciliation conferee for signature. The conciliation conferee, in turn, signs and forwards the orders and cover letters to a BCMS clerk assigned to process the conciliation orders.

7. The name, mailing address, order date and BCMS number for each conciliation order to be issued are electronically sent to the Division's Advanced Function Printing Unit (AFP Unit). For each mailing, the AFP Unit assigns a certified control number and produces a cover sheet that indicates the BCMS return address, date of mailing, taxpayers name, mailing address, BCMS number, certified control number, and certified control number bar code.

8. The AFP Unit also produces a computer-generated CMR entitled "Certified Record for Presort Mail - BCMS Cert Letter." The CMR is a listing of taxpayers to whom conciliation orders are sent by certified mail on a particular day. The certified control numbers are recorded on the CMR under the heading "Certified No." The BCMS numbers are recorded on the CMR under the heading "Reference No." and are preceded by three zeros (000). The AFP Unit prints the CMR and cover sheets using a printer located in BCMS, and these documents are delivered to the BCMS clerk assigned to process conciliation orders.

9. The clerk's regular duties including associating each cover sheet, cover letter, and conciliation order. The clerk verifies the names and addresses of taxpayers with the information listed on the CMR and on the cover sheet. The clerk then folds and places the cover sheet, cover letter, and conciliation order into a three-windowed envelope through which the BCMS return address, certified control number, bar code, and name and address of the taxpayer appear.

10. The "Total Pieces and Amounts" is indicated on the last page of the CMR. It is the general office practice that the BCMS clerk stamps "MAIL ROOM: RETURN LISTING TO: BCMS BLDG 9 RM 180 ATT: CONFERENCE UNIT" on the bottom left corner of the CMR.

11. The BCMS clerk also writes the date of mailing of the conciliation orders listed on the CMR at the top of the pages of the CMR. In this case, "8-28-20" was written in the upper right corner of each page of the CMR.

12. The CMR, along with the envelopes containing the cover sheets, cover letters, and conciliation orders are picked up from BCMS by an employee of the Division's Mail Processing Center.

13. Mr. DiGaudio attests to the truth and accuracy of the copy of the five-page CMR, which contains a list of the conciliation orders issued by the Division on August 28, 2020. Each such certified control number is assigned to an item of mail listed on the five pages of the CMR. Specifically, corresponding to each listed certified control number is a reference or CMS number, and the name and address of the addressee, and postage and fee amounts.

14. Information regarding the conciliation default order issued to petitioner is contained on page two of the CMR. Specifically, corresponding to certified control number 7104 1002 9735 0082 5710 for CMS number 000315210, along with the name and last known address of

petitioner. Specifically, the New York, New York, address listed on the CMR is the same address listed on the request for conciliation conference.

15. The affidavit of Susan Ramundo, a manager in the Division's mail room since 2017 and currently an associate administrative analyst whose duties include the management of the mail processing center staff, attested to the regular procedures followed by her staff in the ordinary course of business of delivering outgoing mail to branch offices of the USPS. She stated that after a conciliation order is placed in the "Outgoing Certified Mail" basket in the Mail Processing Center, a member of the staff weighs and seals each envelope and affixes postage and fee amounts. A clerk then counts the envelopes and verifies the names and certified control numbers against the information contained on the CMR. Thereafter, a member of the staff delivers the stamped envelopes to a branch of the USPS in Albany, New York. A postal employee affixes a postmark and his or her initials or signature to the CMR indicating receipt by the post office.

16. In this particular instance, the postal employee affixed a postmark dated August 28, 2020, to each page of the five-page CMR. The postal employee wrote the number "51" and initialed page five to indicate the total pieces of mail received at the post office. The postal employee also circled the typed number "51" corresponding to the heading "Total Pieces and Amounts" to indicate the number received.

17. Ms. Ramundo stated that the CMR is the Division's record of receipt, by the USPS, for pieces of certified mail. In the ordinary course of business and pursuant to the practices and procedures of the Division's Mail Processing Center, the CMR is picked up at the post office by a member of Ms. Ramundo staff on the following day after its initial delivery and is then

delivered to the originating office, in this case BCMS. The CMR is maintained by BCMS in the regular course of business.

18. Based upon her review of the affidavit of Joseph DiGaudio, the exhibits attached thereto and the CMR, Ms. Ramundo avers that on August 28, 2020, an employee of the Mail Processing Center delivered two items of certified mail addressed to petitioner at her New York, New York, address to a branch of the USPS in Albany, New York, in sealed postpaid envelope for delivery by certified mail. She states that she can also determine that a member of her staff obtained a copy of the CMR delivered to and accepted by the post office on August 28, 2020, for the records of BCMS. Ms. Ramundo asserts that the procedures described in her affidavit are the regular procedures followed by the Mail Processing Center in the ordinary course of business when handling items to be sent by certified mail, and that these procedures were followed in mailing the pieces of certified mail to petitioner on August 28, 2020.

19. Petitioner did not submit a response to the notice of intent to dismiss petition.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

A. In *Matter of Victory Bagel Time, Inc.* (Tax Appeals Tribunal, September 13, 2012), the Tax Appeals Tribunal held that the standard to employ for reviewing a notice of intent to dismiss petition is the same as that used for reviewing a motion for summary determination.

B. A motion for summary determination may be granted:

“if, upon all the papers and proof submitted, the administrative law judge finds that it has been established sufficiently that no material and triable issue of fact is presented and that the administrative law judge can, therefore, as a matter of law, issue a determination in favor of any party” (20 NYCRR 3000.9 [b] [1]).

C. Tax Law § 170 (3-a) (e) provides, in pertinent part, that a conciliation order shall be binding upon the taxpayer unless the taxpayer petitions for a hearing within 90 days after the

conciliation order is issued. A conciliation order is “issued” within the meaning of Tax Law § 170 (3-a) (e) at the time of its mailing to the taxpayer (*see Matter of Wilson*, Tax Appeals Tribunal, July 13, 1989). The Division of Tax Appeals lacks jurisdiction to consider the merits of any petition filed beyond the 90-day time limit (*see Matter of Victory Bagel Time, Inc.*).

D. BCMS is responsible for providing conciliation conferences and issuing conciliation orders (Tax Law § 170 [3-a]). Where the timeliness of a taxpayer’s petition following the issuance of a conciliation order is in question, the initial inquiry focuses on whether the conciliation order was properly issued (*see Matter of Cato*, Tax Appeals Tribunal, October 27, 2005; *Matter of DeWeese*, Tax Appeals Tribunal, June 20, 2002). As noted above, a conciliation order is issued within the meaning of Tax Law § 170 (3-a) (e) at the time of its proper mailing to the taxpayer (*see Matter of Dean*, Tax Appeals Tribunal, July 24, 2014; *Matter of Cato*; *Matter of DeWeese*; *Matter of Wilson*). An order is properly mailed when it is delivered into the custody of the USPS, properly addressed and with the requisite amount of postage affixed (*see Matter of Air Flex Custom Furniture*, Tax Appeals Tribunal, November 25, 1992). In turn, when an order is found to have been properly mailed by the Division to the taxpayer’s last known address by certified or registered mail, a petitioner bears the burden of proving that a timely protest was filed (*see Matter of Malpica*, Tax Appeals Tribunal, July 19, 1990).

E. The evidence required of the Division in order to establish proper mailing is twofold: first, there must be proof of a standard procedure used by the Division for the issuance of orders by one with knowledge of the relevant procedures; and second, there must be proof that the standard procedure was followed in the particular instance in question (*see Matter of Katz*, Tax Appeals Tribunal, November 14, 1991; *Matter of Novar TV & Air Conditioner Sales & Serv.*,

Tax Appeals Tribunal, May 23, 1991). The Division may meet its burden of establishing proper mailing by providing evidence of its standard mailing procedures, corroborated by direct testimony or documentary evidence of mailing (*see Matter of Accardo*, Tax Appeals Tribunal, August 12, 1993).

F. In this case, the Division has met its burden of establishing proper mailing of the conciliation default order, with the accompanying cover sheet and cover letter. Specifically, BCMS was required to mail the conciliation default order to petitioner's last known address. As indicated by the CMR, and by the affidavits of Joseph DiGaudio and Susan Ramundo, Division employees involved in and possessing knowledge of the process of generating, reviewing and issuing conciliation orders, the Division has offered adequate proof to establish the fact that the default order at issue, along with the cover sheet, and cover letter was actually mailed to petitioner by certified mail on August 28, 2020, the date appearing on the CMR. The affidavits described the various stages of producing and mailing orders and attested to the authenticity and accuracy of the copy of the order and the CMR submitted as evidence of actual mailing. These documents established that the general mailing procedures described in the DiGaudio and Ramundo affidavits were followed with respect to the conciliation default order issued to petitioner. Petitioner's name and address, as well as the numerical information on the face of the default order, appear on the CMR, which bears a USPS date stamp of August 28, 2020. There are 51 certified mail control numbers listed on the CMR, and the USPS employee who initialed the CMR indicated, by circling the number "51," that the post office received 51 items for mailing. In short, the Division established that it mailed the order by certified mail on August 28, 2020 (*see Matter of Auto Parts Center*, Tax Appeals Tribunal, February 9, 1995).

G. In this case, the conciliation default order was properly mailed when it was delivered into the custody of the USPS on August 28, 2020, properly addressed to petitioner at her last known address, and with the requisite amount of postage affixed, and it is this date that commenced the 90-day period within which protests had to have been filed. The cover letter that accompanied the conciliation default order here apprised petitioner of the 90-day time frame for filing a petition following issuance of the conciliation default order. Where a conciliation order has been properly mailed, Tax Law § 170 (3-a) (e) does not require actual receipt of the order by the taxpayer. Specifically, that section provides that a conciliation order affirming a written notice described in section 170 (3-a) is binding unless a petition is filed within ninety days after the conciliation order is issued. As noted previously, issuance in this context means mailing (*see Matter of Air Flex Custom Furniture*). Hence, the 90-day limitations period for the filing of a petition in this matter, with regard to the conciliation default order, commenced as of the date of mailing, i.e., on August 28, 2020.

H. In sum, the Division has established that the conciliation default order, with the accompanying cover sheet and cover letter, was properly mailed as addressed to petitioner at her last known address on August 28, 2020. Having established that the conciliation default order, with the accompanying cover sheet and cover letter was properly mailed to petitioner, it was incumbent upon her to file a petition with the Division of Tax Appeals within 90 days thereafter. However, the petition was not filed until March 24, 2022, a date that falls beyond 90 days after the issuance of the conciliation default order. Accordingly, the petition is untimely, and the Division of Tax Appeals lacks jurisdiction to address it (*see Matter of Lukacs*, Tax Appeals Tribunal, November 8, 2007).

I. The petition of Fidela Lopez Riquelme is dismissed.

DATED: Albany, New York
February 23, 2023

/s/ Herbert M. Friedman, Jr.
SUPERVISING ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE