

**REDACTED DECISION -- 06-756 MFE -- BY GEORGE V. PIPER, ALJ --
SUBMITTED for DECISION on MARCH 2, 2007 -- ISSUED on MARCH 2, 2007**

SYNOPSIS

**MOTOR FUEL EXCISE TAX -- BURDEN OF PROOF NOT MET FOR
VACATING CIVIL PENALTY** -- Because the provisions of W.V. Code § 11-14C-34(a) – (f) make crystal clear that the predicate act of transporting fuel without the proper shipping documentation and without meeting the exception set forth in W.Va. Code § 11-14C-34(d)(3) mandates that the civil penalty shall be payable by the person in whose name the shipping document was issued, this limited-jurisdiction, executive-branch tribunal does not have the statutory authority to waive or abate the penalty.

FINAL DECISION

On November 13, 2006, the Respondent State Tax Commissioner issued a motor fuel excise tax assessment against the Petitioner. The assessment was issued pursuant to the authorization of the State Tax Commissioner, under the provisions of Chapter 11, Articles 10 and 14C of the West Virginia Code, for a civil penalty in the amount of \$. Written notice of the assessment was served on the Petitioner as required by law.

Thereafter, by mail postmarked December 14, 2006, the Petitioner, timely filed with this tribunal, the West Virginia Office of Tax Appeals, a petition for reassessment. *See* W. Va. Code § 11-10A-8(1) [2002] and 11-10A-9(a)-(b)[2005].

In due course the presiding administrative law judge determined that the matter should be decided on documents only, in lieu of the parties appearing at an administrative hearing in person, because their appearances in person were not necessary for this independent tribunal to render a decision on the merits (no disputed facts; well-settled question of law).

Although no specific documentation on the merits was submitted by the required due date, this tribunal has issued numerous decisions on the point involved, and we will rule in this case in accordance with prior decisions.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. In December, 2004, and April, 2005, all motor fuel licensees, including the Petitioner, were sent a memo entitled, “West Virginia Motor Fuel Registration System – Important Notice – Effective June 1, 2005,” advising all concerned that every person transporting fuel by barge, water craft, railroad tank car, or transport truck was required to deliver the motor fuel in the destination state printed on the shipping document unless the person to whom the shipping document was issued:

(A) Notifies the Tax Commissioner, **BEFORE** transporting the motor fuel into a state other than the destination state printed on the shipping document, that he or she has received instructions, after the shipping document was issued, to deliver the fuel to a different destination state;

(B) Receives from the Tax Commissioner a confirmation number authorizing the diversion;

(C) Writes on the shipping document the change in destination state and the confirmation number for the diversion; and

(D) Gives a copy of the revised shipping document to the person to whom the motor fuel is delivered. This document does not need to show the gallons delivered to each location. This document is used to verify proper licensing of the importer, transporter, distributor and supplier, and the destination state, etc.

See W.Va. Code § 11-14C-34(d) (A) – (D).

2. Petitioner admits that it transported fuel without the proper shipping documentation.

3. In its petition for reassessment Petitioner states that its failure to have the proper shipping documentation resulted from the driver erroneously giving a particular out-of-state destination for the fuel, instead of the correct West Virginia destination.

DISCUSSION

The only issue to be decided is whether Petitioner has met its burden of proof by showing that the civil penalty imposed pursuant to W.Va. Code §11-14C-34 is not applicable.

W.Va. Code §11-14C-34 (d) explicitly states that a person to whom a shipping document was issued shall . . . (3) Deliver motor fuel to the destination state printed on the shipping document unless the person meets the exception in § 34(d)(3), which is not applicable to them.

W.Va. Code §11-14C-34(f) then provides that any person who transports motor fuel to a destination state other than the destination state shown on the shipping document is subject to a \$ civil penalty for a first offense and \$ for each subsequent violation.

Notwithstanding the plain language of the statute, Petitioner argues that the penalties should be waived because of extenuating circumstances, namely, that its driver mistakenly believed that the load was destined for a particular out-of-state town (actually, no such named out-of-state town exists), instead of an identically named West Virginia town.

This tribunal has scoured Article 14C of the West Virginia Code to find any statutory avenue of relief for the Petitioner. However, the four corners of the statute make crystal clear that, if fuel is transported without the proper shipping documentation and

without the exception being applicable, the civil penalty shall be payable by the person in whose name(s) the means of conveyance is registered. See W.Va. Code §11-14C-34(f)(1).

Because there is no provision in the statute to waive or abate the civil penalty for any such extenuating circumstances, this tribunal has no option but to affirm the civil penalty as issued against the Petitioner.

It should be noted that because this limited-jurisdiction, executive-branch tribunal does not have the statutory authority to sit essentially as a court of “equity,” we must apply the law as written and may not deviate from that obligation under any circumstances.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon all of the above it is **HELD** that:

1. In a hearing before the West Virginia Office of Tax Appeals on a petition for reassessment, the burden of proof is upon a petitioner-taxpayer, to show that the assessment is incorrect and contrary to law, in whole or in part. *See* W. Va. Code § 11-10A-10(e) [2002] and W. Va. Code St. R. § 121-1-63.1 (Apr. 20, 2003).

2. The Petitioner-taxpayer in this matter has failed to carry the burden of proof with respect to its contention that, based upon the evidence, its company did not violate the motor fuel excise tax diversion statute. *See* W. Va. Code St. R. § 121-1-69.2 (Apr. 20, 2003).

DISPOSITION

WHEREFORE, it is the **FINAL DECISION** of the **WEST VIRGINIA OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS** that the motor fuel excise tax assessment issued against the Petitioner, for a civil penalty of \$, must be and is hereby **AFFIRMED**.