BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF,)
)
MARCO CRAFTSMASTERS, INC,) OTA NO. 18043011
)
APPELLANT.)
)
)

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Cerritos, California

Wednesday, August 17, 2022

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

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14	Transcript of Proceedings, taken at
15	12900 Park Plaza Dr., Suite 300, Cerritos,
16	California, 91401, commencing at 11:12 a.m.
17	and concluding at 12:32 p.m. on Wednesday,
18	August 17, 2022, reported by Ernalyn M. Alonzo,
19	Hearing Reporter, in and for the State of
20	California.
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1	APPEARANCES:	
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3	Panel Lead:	ALJ MICHAEL GEARY
4	Panel Members:	ALJ ANDREW KWEE
5		ALJ RICHARD TAY
6	For the Appellant:	NEDEEN NASSER
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8	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION
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1	<u>I N D E X</u>
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3	<u>EXHIBITS</u>
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5	(Appellant's Exhibits 1-14 were received at page 8.)
6	(Department's Exhibits A-O were received at page 9.)
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8	OPENING STATEMENT
9	DA CH
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12	By Mr. Samarawickrema 21
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1	Cerritos, California; Wednesday, August 17, 2022
2	11:12 a.m.
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4	JUDGE GEARY: Ms. Alonzo, let's go on the record.
5	Will the parties please identify themselves by
6	stating their names and who they represent, beginning with
7	the Appellant.
8	Is your microphone on? Try the button. Is the
9	green light lit?
10	MS. NASSER: How about now?
11	JUDGE GEARY: Yes. Start over, please.
12	MS. NASSER: Nedeen Nasser for the Appellant and
13	taxpayer, Marco Craftmasters, Inc.
14	JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.
15	MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Nalan Samarawickrema,
16	Hearing Representative for the Department.
17	MR. PARKER: Jason Parker, Chief of Headquarters
18	Operations Bureau. And we also have Chad Bacchus from our
19	Legal Division in the audience.
20	JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.
21	It's my understanding that there will be no
22	witness testifying today.
23	Is that correct, Appellant?
24	MS. NASSER: Correct.
25	JUDGE GEARY: And is that correct, Respondent?

1 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yes. 2 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 3 We have exhibits that have been marked for identification in this appeal. They consist of 4 5 Appellant's exhibits marked 1 through 14 for 6 identification, and Respondent's exhibits marked A through 7 R for identification. The parties provided copies of the 8 exhibits to each other and to OTA, and OTA staff 9 incorporated all proposed exhibits into an electronic or 10 digital hearing binder, which should be in the possession 11 of all the parties and of the Judges. 12 Has Appellant confirmed that Appellant's exhibits 13 incorporated into the binder are complete and legible --14 as complete and as legible as the ones that you submitted? 15 MS. NASSER: Regarding legibility, yes. 16 JUDGE GEARY: Are the exhibits incomplete? 17 I would say that Exhibit R would be MS. NASSER: 18 incomplete in that it offered a -- an amended return but 19 did not include the original return. 20 JUDGE GEARY: All right. 21 MS. NASSER: And I feel I should have had both of 22 them. 23 JUDGE GEARY: Let me -- are the exhibits that 2.4 were submitted on behalf of your client complete and 25 legible?

1 MS. NASSER: Oh, I'm sorry. 2 JUDGE GEARY: That's all right. 3 MS. NASSER: Yes, they are, Your Honor. JUDGE GEARY: 4 Okav. 5 And, Respondent, have you reviewed the binder? 6 And can you confirm that the exhibits that have been 7 included in the binder are complete and as legible as the ones that you submitted? 8 9 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yeah. We reviewed it, and 10 it's complete and legible. 11 JUDGE GEARY: All right. 12 I did note that the original return is not an exhibit. I intended, perhaps, ask about that. Did you 13 14 want that original return to be an exhibit on behalf of 15 Appellant? 16 If Appellant is going to introduce MS. NASSER: 17 the amended return, I only feel that it's right to also 18 include the original. 19 JUDGE GEARY: You meant to refer to Respondent, I 20 think? I'm sorry. Yes. 21 MS. NASSER: 22 JUDGE GEARY: Well, the parties are free to 23 submit whatever exhibits they want. If you decide that 2.4 you would like to have that original return submitted as 25 an exhibit, I think that we can accommodate you. Do you

1 have a copy of the exhibit with you today? 2 MS. NASSER: I do not. 3 JUDGE GEARY: I think that, if you wanted that to be an exhibit, we can make arrangements to hold the record 4 5 open long enough for you to submit that. And if the 6 Department felt it needed to respond to that submission by 7 submitting an additional document, I would give it that opportunity. So we'll address that at the end of the 8 hearing, okay? MS. NASSER: All right. Thank you. 10 11 JUDGE GEARY: All right. 12 The parties were instructed to state any 13 objections they might have to the proposed evidence in 14 writing, and neither party has done that. 15 Does Respondent have any objection to the 16 admission of Appellant's Exhibits 1 through 14? 17 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: We don't. JUDGE GEARY: Okay. Those exhibits are admitted. 18 19 (Appellant's Exhibits 1-14 were received 20 in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 21 Does Appellant have any objection to the 22 admission of Respondent's Exhibits A through R? 23 MS. NASSER: Other than completing, possibly, 2.4 Exhibit R, Exhibit O was a Board Hearing summary. I 25 believe this is the CDTFA's predecessor who issued that.

1 I'm not quite sure exactly where it came from because it's 2 not authenticated, dated, or signed. And it just appears 3 to be a self-serving document for them. So inasmuch as the OTA was later created, I would believe that this 4 5 document is irrelevant to this case. 6 JUDGE GEARY: So are you stating an objection on 7 the grounds of relevance or lack of authentication, and self-serving? 8 MS. NASSER: All three. 10 JUDGE GEARY: All right. 11 I'm going to overrule all of those objections and 12 allow Exhibit O to be admitted. (Department's Exhibit O was received in 13 evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 14 15 How about the other exhibits with the exception 16 of your belief that the original return should be 17 submitted as an exhibit? Do you have any objection to the 18 others of the exhibits proposed by Respondent? 19 MS. NASSER: No objections. 20 JUDGE GEARY: All right. All of the Respondent's 2.1 Exhibits A through R are admitted. 22 (Department's Exhibits A-R were received in 23 evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 2.4 The issues to be decided in this appeal have been 25 discussed with the parties at a prehearing conference, and

1 they've been identified with the agreement of the parties 2 as follows: The first issue, is Appellant entitled to a 3 reduction of unreported taxable sales; the second issue is, is Appellant entitled to a reduction to the measure of 4 5 disallowed claimed sales for resale; and the third issue 6 is, did Respondent correctly impose the negligence 7 penalty? 8 Does Appellant continue to agree that those are 9 the three issues that Appellant would like to have the 10 panel consider? 11 MS. NASSER: It does. 12 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 13 And does Respondent agree those are the issues to 14 be decided? 15 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: 16 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 17 As discussed at our prehearing conference, 18 Appellant requested and will be allowed 30 minutes for its 19 opening argument. Respondent requested and will be 20 allowed 20 minutes for its only argument, and Appellant 2.1 will have an option of making a closing argument of not 22 more than approximately 5 minutes. 23 Do we have -- are there any question from either 2.4 party before we begin arguments?

MS. NASSER: If I finish my initial argument

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1 early, can I reserve time? 2 JUDGE GEARY: Yes, you can. 3 Any other questions? All right. Hearing none, then, Appellant, you 4 may begin your first argument whenever you're ready. 5 6 MS. NASSER: Okay. 7 JUDGE GEARY: Excuse me. Let me remind you before you start, try to keep the microphone fairly close 8 9 to you. And if you turn your head, for example, to make 10 reference to your notes, just be careful that your voice 11 may fade if you turn away from the microphone. 12 MS. NASSER: Okay. Thank you. 13 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 14 15 PRESENTATION 16 The audit period in this case was MS. NASSER: It was all of 2011 and the first 17 merely six quarters. 18 quarters of 2012. My client and taxpayer is a small 19 business that sold retail and wholesale furniture. Around 20 the quarters chosen for the audit, the furniture industry 21 was deeply depressed and many companies were going out of

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business.

The Audit Manual states that double the amount of quarters that were audited should have been audited to get a fair audit. In this case, only six quarters were

audited. I believe that will form the basis of showing that the CDTFA did not meet its burden in a reasonable assessment of unreported taxable sales and disallowed claimed sales for resale.

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The Appellant was assessed a Notice of
Determination for the amount of \$198,100 with respect to
unreported taxable sales and \$399,405 for disallowed
claimed sales for resale. In addition, they tacked on a
negligence penalty of approximately \$5,500. All these are
at issue at this case. But when a taxpayer challenges the
Notice of Deficiency, the Department has the burden to
explain the basis for the deficiency, and we don't believe
they've met that burden.

Beginning with the first issue, the unreported taxable sales from the original -- the unreported taxable sales, the Department arrived at the number \$198,100 because it solely used the Appellant's original federal income tax return. That tax return was amended. So everything that they got from that was just from a return that should not have even been used. 2012 is not at issue in this case, just 2011 for this portion of the deficiency.

The Appellant had amended the 2011 original federal income tax return, but the Department chose not to use it in their decision. When asked why the taxpayer

amended the return, the taxpayer was able to explain that away. It was not -- the Department did not take that explanation and, instead, decided to reuse the original tax return which had an inflated number of sales because it yielded a higher tax. Please note that the original tax return did not match the P&L, nor the sales and use tax returns, nor did it -- was it corroborated by the sales receipts or even the bank deposit analysis.

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So there was no real basis upon which to use the sales listed in the original federal income tax return. On the contrary, the Department claimed that it was the best evidence but failed to establish why it was the best evidence over even the bank deposit analysis. All other returns and receipts and bank deposits corroborated one another. The outlier was in that original tax return, federal income tax return.

In fact, even the amended tax return correlates with the other documents. Yet, the Department found that the amended tax return was unreliable. Yet, if that was unreliable and the original tax return was unreliable, then what was the basis for using the original tax return. The Department doesn't really say. In fact, in a related case where the -- there were -- the same owner of the Appellant company also owned another company that was audited. In that case, the Department did take the

amended tax return for 2011, in which case it didn't take it in this instance. So I don't know why unreliable in this case but not in the related company that had the same circumstances as in this case.

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Another point that the Department made was that it wouldn't accept sales receipts and invoices because they claimed that they were handwritten and unnumbered. But that should not be a basis for not accepting sales receipts and invoices. Small businesses generally have handwritten receipts, especially, in industries where very few transactions are made per day. It should be noticed that the amended return matches the sales and use tax return, and that should be the best evidence and not the original federal income tax return.

assessing the unreported taxable sales. Moving on to the next issue, disallowed claimed sales for resale, that was almost \$400,000 that they assessed in that case. \$139,000 of it was attributed to Lovell's Gallery, which was also known as Paradise Art or related to Paradise Art. Both were located in the State of Florida. They should have been discounted as interstate sales. The Department does note that this is a real furniture business.

They were able to provide screen shots of that and showed that it was in business in 2012. That being

said, it is plausible that all the receipts given should have been relied upon and discounted and not -- and not disallowed. And the Department should not have disallowed those claimed sales for resale.

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The Department also disallowed trucking receipts showing that sales were made and sent to Florida. The Department had contradicted itself a couple of times because they first claim that they did not accept those sales because they believed that Paradise Art went out of business in 2007 or 2008. But later on in the Department's brief, they did state that it was -- it became inactive in -- at the end of 2012, which was after the audit period.

There was also sales made to a related company also owned by the same owner. Basically, it was transfers of inventory. Those should have been allowed to -- to -- as resale items because they were the same company and just, they were sharing inventory. So if one of the entities transferred some of the goods to the other, that should have been exempt in that -- in that instance.

There was a total of -- let me see if I can get the number for you -- \$94,430 in that case. So those two combined would have drastically reduced the assessed amounts of \$399,000.

The remaining sales claimed for resale were also

rejected because the Department claimed that they went out of business. But I was able to provide in brief some printouts from the State Department showing that they were still active in many instances. And in those instances, the Department should have been allowed those, but it did not.

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Another argument that the Department made was they did not want to accept the resale certificates from the Appellant because they said that the handwriting was too similar to each other. However, what they don't say is that the signatures were similar. I don't know whether or not it matters that the formed portion of a resale certificate must be filled out by the person applying for it. There's nothing in the CDTFA manual that suggest that either. So long as the information is accurate and there's a valid signature, those should have been allowed. And it was wrong for the Department to discount those.

I'll reserve any remaining time. Thank you.

JUDGE GEARY: Let me repeat that. I have just over 11 minutes used for your first closing. Thank you.

Let me ask my fellow judges if they have any questions.

Judge Kwee, any questions at this point?

JUDGE KWEE: I have just -- so that's really
loud. Sorry. I have just one question about the amended

1 2011 federal income tax return. So it looks like there 2 was zero tax reported. Is that the same, like, the 3 amended return didn't claim any refund or any amounts due to for -- any additional amounts that's owed to Appellant 4 5 on the federal side; is that correct? 6 MS. NASSER: I don't believe so, but I haven't 7 taken a closer look to see exactly. I can pull it up. Correct. 8 9 Okay. The IRS did they accept the JUDGE KWEE: 10 amended return or was there -- was it questioned? 11 MS. NASSER: Not that I know of. I haven't -- I 12 haven't heard word from that. JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And the last question was the 13 14 amended return, was that filed before or after the audit 15 with CDTFA? 16 MS. NASSER: Well, I don't exactly remember what 17 days the audit took place. But the audit period was 18 through June of 2012, and the date of this was 19 October 2012. 20 JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Thank you. 2.1 I'll turn it back over to Judge Geary. 22 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 23 Judge Tay, do you have any questions? 2.4 JUDGE TAY: I have no questions. Thank you. 25 JUDGE GEARY: I have -- I have a couple of

questions for Appellant. Is there any -- the copy of the amended return that's in evidence is unsigned. There's nothing to indicate on it that it was filed. Is there anywhere -- can you point anything in the evidence that shows that document was actually filed with the IRS?

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MS. NASSER: Not in the documents contained here other than it was never questioned by the Department that it was filed.

JUDGE GEARY: Okay. The numbers from the original return were transcribed onto a schedule, I believe, in the audit work papers. And my understanding -- my understanding is that Appellant -- Appellant has asserted that it filed the amended return because it intentionally over reported income in order to satisfy concerns that Appellant believes some lenders might have. Is that -- is my understanding correct?

MS. NASSER: That's correct.

JUDGE GEARY: All right. So explain to me, if you can, how the amended return, which reported a net income to the corporation of \$3,937, could have helped Appellant when the original return reported the exact same amount of net income. How did that help a situation with the -- what you're arguing about, how it helped the situation with the lenders?

MS. NASSER: So I think it's the gross sales that

we we're looking at, and I don't know exactly how to calculate debt service -- what's the word here? Bear with me a moment. I don't know exactly how to calculate combined debt service coverage ratio, but I do know that gross receipts are taken into consideration for that. And let's see. And I believe that it was the 2011 original that had inflated gross receipts.

JUDGE GEARY: It did. It had a different gross receipts. The original reported gross receipts of \$610,748 according to the schedule that's in the audit work papers allowed the amended reported gross receipts of \$412,648 exactly \$198,100 difference. But cost of goods sold reported on the original was \$379,959, and on the amended was \$181,859, also exactly \$198,100.

MS. NASSER: Right.

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JUDGE GEARY: And so to answer my question, how did this help?

MS. NASSER: So I believe -- you know, I could go look into debt service coverage ratio some more and see exactly what numbers the bank looked at. But it's my understanding that they look at the gross receipts numbers.

JUDGE GEARY: Where -- this is switching gears slightly. Where in the evidence will I find a clear reference to when Appellant first notified Respondent that

1 there was an amended return? 2 MS. NASSER: I believe it might have been 3 included in the D&R. So that would have been maybe Exhibit N. I can double check. 4 5 JUDGE GEARY: You mean the D&R might indicate 6 when that -- the amended return was first --7 MS. NASSER: Submitted. JUDGE GEARY: All right. I'll look there. 8 9 That's fine. Unless you know of someplace else I might 10 look? 11 MS. NASSER: No. I'm pretty sure that's where I 12 found it. 13 JUDGE GEARY: All right. You mentioned in your 14 first closing -- your first argument, that there were 15 sales or what you refer to as inventory transfers between 16 Appellant and a related company, and you argued that those 17 should have been allowed as sales for resale. Did your 18 client -- did Appellant claim those transfers as sales for 19 resale on any return? 20 MS. NASSER: I don't recall if it was on the 2.1 return, but I remember during the audit it was. It was 22 claimed. 23 JUDGE GEARY: All right. Thank you. Those are 2.4 the only questions that I have. Let me just check and 25 make sure.

1 Judge Kwee, anything else? 2 JUDGE KWEE: Hi. This is Judge Kwee. I don't 3 have any other questions at this time. Thank you. 4 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 5 And, Judge Tay, any questions? 6 JUDGE TAY: None. Thank you. 7 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. Thank you for your help. 8 9 Is Respondent ready to give its closing? 10 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yes, Judge. 11 JUDGE GEARY: You may proceed. 12 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Thank you, Judge. 13 14 PRESENTATION 15 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Appellant is a California 16 corporation that operated a furniture store from 17 January 1st, 2011, through June 30th, 2019, in Pasadena, 18 California. Appellant sold furniture at retail and 19 wholesale. 20 The Department audited Appellant's business for 2.1 the period January 1st, 2011, through June 30th, 2012. 22 During the audit period, Appellant reported around 23 \$911,000 as total sales and claimed around \$632,000 as 2.4 nontaxable sales for resale and around \$217,000 as

nontaxable sales in interstate and foreign commerce

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resulting in reported taxable sales of around \$62,000. And that will be on your Exhibit A, pages 40 and 41.

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During the audit, Appellant failed to provide complete sales records, such as sales invoices, credit card sales receipts, resale certificates, shipping documents, payment information from its customers, sales journals, and sales summaries to support its reported total taxable and nontaxable sales for the audit period. In addition, Appellant failed to provide complete purchase invoices or purchase journals. Appellant was unable to explain how it reported sales on its sales and use tax returns, specifically, what sources it relied upon.

The Department completed four verification methods to evaluate the reasonableness of Appellant's reported total taxable and claimed nontaxable sales.

Ultimately, the Department was unable to verify Appellant's reported amounts. First, the Department compared Appellant's sales, as reported on its 2011 federal income tax return, to reported sales and calculated a difference of around \$198,000. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 54.

It was noted that on Appellant's profit and loss statement \$198,000 was recorded as other income. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 58. The Department also noted a difference of \$80,000 between merchandise

purchases reported on the federal income tax return and those reported in the profit and loss statement. And that will be on your Exhibit A, pages 54 and 58.

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Second, the Department reviewed Appellant's bank statements for the audit period and compared the net bank deposits which reported total sales on the sales and use tax returns and calculated an overall difference of around \$129,000. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 62.

Although Appellant stated net bank deposits were used to report total sales on its sale and use tax returns, it could not explain the difference. Appellant claimed that some cash payments from its customers had been deposited in the personal bank account of his president. However, the amount of cash payments from his customers deposited into the personal bank account was not provided. Therefore, the Department determined Appellant did not report its actual sales on its sales and use tax return for the audit period.

Third, Appellant provided sales invoices for first quarter 2011 for the Department's review and refused to summarize its sales as requested by the Department. The Department reviewed the provided sales invoices and noted that the invoices were not numbered, meaning that the Department would not be able to verify that Appellant provided complete sales invoices for review.

Fourth, the Department reviewed Appellant's sales and use tax return for the audit period and determined that 7 percent of all sales were reported as taxable; and 69 percent were claimed as sales for resale; and 24 percent were claimed as sales in interstate and foreign commerce. However, based on the audited sales, the taxable sales ratio was around 60 percent.

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In response to the audit resales and during the appeal process, Appellant made three different claims regarding the \$198,000 difference in sales. Appellant stated the \$198,000 did not relate to Appellant's sales. It related to sales of discounted merchandise that it attempted to sell on consignment. And, finally, the Appellant artificially inflated its sales figures by that amount to ensure that he did not breech its mortgage loan contract.

Appellant subsequently provided an amended federal income tax return for year 2011 on which it reduced both the total sales and purchases by \$198,000. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 54, and Exhibit R. The Appellant explained that it falsified its federal income tax return. Then it attempted to hide its failure to maintain loan payments to total sales ratio required on a business loan agreement. Appellant argues that the originally filed federal income tax return should

be ignored because total sales were intentionally inflated.

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As support, Appellant provided copies of letters from his bank regarding default of certain terms of a loan agreement. And that will be on your Exhibit A, pages 135 through 139, and Exhibit L. Upon examination of Exhibit L, the Department noted that the loan was entered into on March 24th, 2009, which is prior to Appellant's start date of January 1st, 2011. And Appellant is not named as a borrower. And that will be on your Exhibit A, pages 135 through 139 and Exhibit L.

Therefore, the letters from the bank failed to establish that Appellant was subject to the loan provisions, which as Appellant contends, were the reasons it inflated total sales for year 2011. The Department also notes that the merchandise purchases reported on their amended federal income tax return were reduced by \$198,000. And that will be on your Exhibit R and Exhibit A, page 54.

Appellant has not provided an explanation for the reduction to reported merchandise purchases. And the Department notes that the merchandise purchases recorded in the profit and loss statement for year 2011 exceeded reported merchandise purchases on the amended federal income tax return by \$118,000. According to IRS

instructions for Form 1120-S, the IRS specifically requires to attach a statement that identify the line number of each amended item, the corrected amount or treatment of the item, an explanation of the reason for each change.

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The Department noted that Appellant did not include a statement explaining what changes it made as required by the IRS with the amended return. And that will be on your Exhibit R. Appellant did not provide reliable documentary evidence to support the adjustment made on the amended federal income tax return and has not shown that it actually filed the amended federal income tax return with the IRS or the Franchise Tax Board or that either agency accepted the amended return.

Based on the foregoing, the Department does not accept information included on the amended federal income tax return. The mere act of preparing an amended federal income tax return is not sufficient to prove that the original federal income tax return was incorrect.

Therefore, the Department determined that the available evidence supports the audit finding that Appellant understated its taxable sales by around \$198,000. And Appellant has not provided any reasonable verifiable documentary evidence to support any adjustment.

As for claimed sales for resale, the Department

reviewed the available information and determined that Appellant made sales for resale of around \$232,000 to Lovell's Gallery. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 60. For the remaining claimed sales for resale, the Department determined that the Appellant did not provide any reliable information to support its claimed sales for resale. Also, Appellant failed to provide a valid resale certificate, shipping documents, or payment information for Paradise Art to support its sales for resale.

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The resale certificate that Appellant provided for Paradise Art was not signed or dated. It did not specify what type of property it sold, and it did not specify what type of property it purchased from Appellant. And that will be on your Exhibit G. Upon further review, the Department noted that the Google Street view images of Paradise Art street dates from January 2008 to show the building with the Paradise Art sign on the building. And that will be on your Exhibit I.

However, the same image from April 2011 shows the same building but with no Paradise Art signage on the building. And that will be on your Exhibit J. Images from April 2011 show windows and other signs that read, "Everything must go. Going out of business and entire inventory must go." The Department noted most claimed sales for resale to Paradise Art took place after April

2011, meaning that Paradise Art was likely closed when the claimed sales for resale were allegedly made.

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Paradise Art did not respond to XYZ letters, and the Department could not confirm that Paradise Art resold the items it allegedly purchased from Appellant.

Appellant provided copies of shipping documents of filed deliveries but could not tie them to specific sales invoices. Further, few sales invoices Appellant provided did not include shipping information, contact information, or any other useful information that could be used to verify the nature of the transaction.

Appellant states Paradise Art used cash for payment, so there's no record of payment. Therefore, the payment from Paradise Art could not be verified with Appellant's available bank statements. The Department considered whether Appellant's sales to Paradise Art was an exempt sale in interstate and foreign commerce. However, Appellant has not provided any documentation such as bill of lading to support that the tangible personal property was delivered to an out-of-state location.

Accordingly, there is no basis on which to determine that Appellant made any nontaxable exempt sales to Paradise Art during the audit part. Therefore, the Department then compared the claimed sales for resale of around \$632,000 with audited sales for resale of \$232,000

to calculate the disallowed unsupported sales for resale of around \$400,000 for the audit period. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 60.

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After the appeal conference, Appellant provided additional documents as further support for its claimed sale for resale. Appellant identified seven customers, including Paradise Art and provided a list of sales to those customers, copies of seller's permit, resale certificates, and sales invoices. And that will be on Exhibit A, pages 72 through 133, and Exhibit N, pages 19 through 27.

The Department notes, except for Paradise Art,
Appellant has not previously identified the six other
customers during the Department's test of claimed sales
for resale. And that will be on your Exhibit A, pages 60
and 133. Also, for the six customers held seller's
permit, but each permit had been closed for a year or more
before the alleged sales for resale were made. And that
will be on your Exhibit A, pages 128 through 130.

For two of the businesses, the Department found discrepancies that caused it to question the authenticity of the resale certificates. For example, for one resale certificate, the corporate name of the business was accurate, but the name under which the business operated as shown on the sales invoices was a name that was not

used by the business during the period the sales invoices were purportedly issued. And that will be on your Exhibit A, pages 128 through 130, and Exhibit N, page 22.

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Moreover, the sales invoices Appellant provided to support additional alleged sales for resale are not numbered. And that will be on your Exhibit A, pages 77 through 133. Numbering of sales invoices is a basic internal control for ensuring completeness. Appellant has not provided sales journals or sales summaries to verify whether the additional alleged sales for resale were reported on the sales and use tax returns.

Due to the lack of internal control and audit trials, the Department questions the reliability of all of the sales invoices that is provided by Appellant after the appeals conference in regards to its sales for resale.

And that will be on your Exhibit A, pages 128 to 130.

JUDGE GEARY: About two minutes left.

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Okay.

The Department notes that the additional information provided by Appellant there's unexplained discrepancies in the amount of currently claimed sales for resale compared to the amount Appellant originally claimed in its sale and use tax return.

Finally, the Department questions the authenticity of the documents provided as the handwriting

on these documents appears to be from the same individual. And that will be on your Exhibit A, pages 128 through 130, and Exhibit N, pages 19 through 27. Because the documents are allegedly from various unrelated customers, the Department would not accept the handwriting to be the same. Therefore, the Department determined that Appellant has not provided credible evidence to support further adjustment to disallow claimed sales for the resale.

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The Department determined unreported taxable sales of around \$198,000 and disallowed unsupported claimed sales for resale of \$400,000, which resulted in total unreported taxable sale of around \$598,000 for the audit period. And that will be on your Exhibit D, page 45. Unreported taxable sales were compared with reported taxable sales of around \$62,000 to calculate the error rate of 958.75 percent for the audit period.

Finally, the Department imposed a negligence penalty based upon its determination that Appellant's books and records were incomplete and inaccurate for sales and use tax purposes, and because Appellant failed to accurately report its taxable sales. Specifically, Appellant did not provide detail summary records of sales or purchases. As the sales invoices were not numbered, which was not practical to determine whether invoices were complete.

1 In addition, audit examination disclosed an error 2 rate of around 959 percent. This extremely high error 3 rate is additional evidence of negligence. Appellant has not provided any reasonable documentation or evidence to 4 5 support an audit adjustment to the audit finding. Therefore, for all of these reasons, the Department 6 7 requests the appeal be denied. 8 This concludes our presentation, and we are 9 available to answer any questions the panel may have. 10 Thank you. 11 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 12 Let me ask my judges. 13 Judge Kwee, do you have any questions? 14 This is Judge Kwee. Did CDTFA JUDGE KWEE: 15 verify the I guess the federal income tax return info 16 through an interagency request, or do they -- are they at 17 all disputing that the return was amended? 18 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: In preparing for this 19 hearing, the Department requested the -- all the returns 20 amended and the original return from the Franchise Tax 21 Board, and last week we received a notice saying they 22 don't have any records --23 JUDGE KWEE: No, I --2.4 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: -- for 2011.

JUDGE KWEE:

I'm sorry. No records that the

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amended return was filed or no records from that time 1 2 period because it was purged? 3 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: That one we don't know, but the information we received from Franchise Tax Board it 4 5 says, "No record." 6 JUDGE GEARY: Okay. And you don't know the 7 reason for no records --8 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yeah. 9 JUDGE KWEE: -- just that there's no records. 10 Okay. Thank you. 11 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you Judge Kwee. 12 Judge Tay, do you have any questions? 13 JUDGE TAY: I'd like to ask a couple of 14 questions. Did you make a request of -- I'm just 15 following up on Judge Kwee's questions. Did you make a 16 request or request a transcript from the IRS? 17 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: The -- no. We didn't 18 request from the IRS, but it from -- we did from Franchise 19 Tax Board. 20 JUDGE TAY: Okay. Second question is, in terms 2.1 of the \$198,000, the unreported taxable sales, why is the 22 number used on the federal income tax return better than 23 the result of the bank deposit analysis? 2.4 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: That's a good question, 25 Judge. According to -- during the audit, the taxpayer

specifically indicated that he -- that the Appellant was depositing the cash -- depositing into his president's bank account. So -- but we -- the Department did not have the personal bank account to identify the total cash deposits that the Appellant received from the customers. And because of that, we believe the federal income tax -- the federal income original -- the original federal income tax return numbers were more reliable than the bank deposits that we had. We only had the bank -- the bank information for the business account.

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And also, the Appellant specifically informed that they use the bank deposits to report the total sales and -- but during our -- the field work, we identified that the taxpayer, you know, specific said they deposited the cash deposit in his president's personal bank account.

JUDGE TAY: Okay. Thank you. Sorry. No further questions.

JUDGE GEARY: Thank you, Judge Tay.

I believe Judge Kwee indicates he has a question for the Appellant.

JUDGE KWEE: Yes. Thank you, Judge Geary.

So I just wanted to make sure I understand what happened and what we're asking. So as I understand it, in March 2012 Bank America issued a Notice of Default to Appellant and asked for updated financials. There was a

2011 return filed with the IRS which overstated the gross receipts and the cost of goods sold, and that was provided to Bank of America.

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And then there was an audit by CDTFA in July around July 12th, and then they used the numbers from the federal income tax return for 2011. And then after that, in October 2012, there was an amended federal income tax return with the correct numbers, but CDTFA did not accept those correct numbers and instead continued to use the overstated numbers.

So you're asking that we would use the corrected numbers. And my question is -- well, first if that's a correct understanding. And second, was there documentation provided to support the corrected numbers on the amended return that you're asking us to use?

MS. NASSER: Well, in so far as looking at the bank deposit analysis, for instance, if you look at let's say Exhibit A at 62, you'll see that the bank deposit analysis totals for 2011 only show \$400,368. That is very close to the number claimed for the gross sales in the amended return of \$412,000 and some change. So the difference there was, you know, would have accounted for anything that may have accidentally gone into the personal account of the owner.

So -- so that to me is a closer number, and that

would corroborate the numbers listed there. If, you know, if the CDTFA was able to show that the inflated numbers were more reliable because maybe they found more receipts or something like that to that effect, then, you know, I'd be -- I'd be willing to take a second look.

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But nothing in the evidence indicates that the original 2011 federal income tax return was more reliable than the amended return. And because of that, the whole \$198,000 is in question.

JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Thank you. Okay. I think I understand now. Thank you.

I'll turn it over back to Judge Geary.

JUDGE GEARY: Thank you, Judge Kwee.

I have a question or two for the Department. The first is, Department, do you have a copy of the original return that Appellant filed -- the original federal income tax return?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: No. We basically have a transcript from the original return, so we don't have the actual copy of the federal income tax return. That's why we -- it's not part of our exhibits.

JUDGE GEARY: Okay. And do you have -- can you point to anything in the evidence that has been admitted that we can refer to to determine when Appellant first disclosed the existence of the amended return?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yeah, give me a moment. 1 2 That's December 16, 2014, and --3 JUDGE GEARY: What are you referring to so that I 4 can see? 5 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Oh, yeah. Yeah. It's also 6 included in the decision, but there was an email received 7 from the Appellant's representative listing that they're submitting resale certificates, amended return, and all 8 9 the other information. So it's in our exhibit. 10 think it's between Exhibit 73 and 133. I'm just looking 11 at that. 12 JUDGE GEARY: Of Exhibit A? MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yeah. 13 14 JUDGE GEARY: Okay. MS. NASSER: May I also add, if it helps? 15 16 JUDGE GEARY: Sure. 17 I think Exhibit F also makes mention MS. NASSER: 18 of an amended return, and that was back in 2012. 19 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yeah. 20 JUDGE GEARY: Are you saying that the Exhibit F, 2.1 which I have as an October 10th, 2012, letter makes 22 reference -- rather than reading it now, does it make 23 reference to the amended return that wasn't filed until 2.4 six days later? It was not dated until six days later I 25 should say.

1 MS. NASSER: It does -- it does make reference to 2 it.

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JUDGE GEARY: Tell me where so I can look at it.

MS. NASSER: First page, number 1-C.

JUDGE GEARY: That appears to be a statement to the accountant, your client's accountant at the time. I believe that's a statement of what Respondent wanted to see to support an argument as opposed to being a reference to what in fact was already in existence. But it does indicate to me, at least, that it was on October 10th, 2012 -- and perhaps you would agree -- on October 10th, 2012, at that point, no amended return had been provided to Respondent. Would you --

MS. NASSER: Right. There was -- there was at least knowledge of it of its existence.

JUDGE GEARY: Well, I'm not sure that indicates knowledge of its existence. I think the letter, to me, indicates -- it's an indication by the Respondent regarding what it would like to see support an argument being made by the Appellant. I don't think that that's an indication that it exists. And, I think, according to the document itself, it didn't exist until six days later because that's the date on that document, the amended return.

My question to you would be, would you concede

that as of October 10th, 2012, that the return that is now 1 2 Exhibit R for Respondent had not yet been created? 3 that it's not dated until six days later, I think that would be a safe concession. 4 5 MS. NASSER: Yes. So long as -- my only issue is 6 I don't -- I don't know that Exhibit R is -- I'm not guite 7 sure where they got. It's not considered part of the working papers from the audit. So I don't know if the 8 9 date of that is the correct date. 10 JUDGE GEARY: Okay. All right. 11 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Judge Geary, may I -- that 12 is Exhibit L, page 1. That letter is included as a part of Exhibit L too. 13 14 JUDGE GEARY: The letter being the one that we 15 were making reference to? 16 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: No. It's -- the letter came 17 from the Appellant's previous accountant to the appeal 18 auditor. That is in our binder Exhibit L --19 JUDGE GEARY: I see it. 20 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: -- page 1. 21 JUDGE GEARY: It's on page 183 of the PDF --22 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Correct. 23 JUDGE GEARY: -- in the electronic binder, a 2.4 letter from Roy McGarrell and company indicating that they 25 were attaching the amended return for year 2020 and

1 letters from Bank of America. Thank you. Those were the 2 only questions that I have. Let me just check with my 3 fellow judges. Anything else right now before we allow the 4 5 Appellant to conclude her arguments? 6 JUDGE KWEE: I don't have any questions. 7 you. 8 JUDGE GEARY: Judge Tay? 9 JUDGE TAY: I think I'll wait to see what she has 10 to say in her final. Thank you. 11 JUDGE GEARY: All right. And is Appellant ready for the final closing? 12 13 MS. NASSER: Sure. 14 JUDGE GEARY: You actually only used 15 11-and-a-half minutes from your first argument. 16 technically you have about 16 minutes left. I don't think 17 you'll need 16 minutes, but you may proceed. 18 MS. NASSER: Thank you. 19 20 CLOSING STATEMENT 21 There was question about my client MS. NASSER: 22 being listed as a borrower to the loan, but the bank 23 letters are all listed in Exhibit L. So if you look at Exhibit L at pages 2 through 7, you will see that not only 2.4

was the owner of the Appellant company listed, but also

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were other related companies. And the letters asked for a combined debt servicing ratio, which means it was important that being an S corporation, the Appellant company, the owner's tax returns were also equally important in that case.

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Secondly, I just want to add that filing of the 2011 amended return was never in question. It wasn't in question during the D&R. It was never in question during the response brief that was filed by the Department. And so I don't know that that's an issue that we're trying to take up right now. It seems like they -- they have conceded when they kept referring to the amended return and using it in their analysis. Using it substantively, I should add.

I do not believe that the Department has adequately addressed why it used the original 2011 numbers, the original numbers from the original 2011 tax return. They did kind of hyperbolate in saying that there weren't any documents to substantiate the sales. Those did exist, but the Department did not accept them. And, secondly, the taxpayer did say, "We used a bank deposit analysis. That's what we use, and then we give it to the accountant, and the accountant handles our tax returns."

So that was their method of computing sales. The Department disregarded that. I don't know why, but they

did. They may have claimed that some of the monies went to the personal account. However, what would be a closer number to use? The bank deposit analysis with -- and request the -- I'm sorry -- and request the personal bank accounts for -- to review and have the taxpayer identify which sales went in there incorrectly?

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Either way you can see from the amended tax return that an additional \$12,000 was listed above the bank deposit analysis that would show a greater number from the bank deposit analysis. So that should have addressed that issue. Whether or not \$198,000 should have been added, I don't think that's a fair assessment. And I don't think that's reasonable, and so I think the Department failed in this respect.

So because the Department did not meet its burden, I think that the unreported taxable sales of \$198,100 should not be assessed against the taxpayer.

Further, because of the disallowed claims for resale I believe I have addressed all of that in the brief. I've addressed Department's contentions in my brief and in my reply brief showing that there were truck -- truck receipts that were not used. The Department also notes that Paradise Art was in business in 2012 after claiming that it was not in business in 2012.

I've also shown in -- pardon me -- various

made that many of those businesses were still filing reports and not closed during the periods where maybe they canceled their sales tax or their sales permits, if they did. It's -- it's not uncommon for there to be blanket resale certificates, especially, if there's an ongoing relationship with the companies.

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I believe that if a company did go out of business but still continued to operate or gave up its resale certificate but continued to operate, it would have been an inadvertent error on my client to accept those sales as sales for resale. But nothing in here claims that -- nothing in here shows that they, in fact, did go out of business. In fact, a lot of these show they were still operating.

And the final point was the Milano Fine Furniture being a related company. Those sales should not have been taxed as they should have been for resale. There's no question that Milano Fine Furniture is a related company that it does have a valid resale certificate. And so it was documented that there was sales there in \$94,430. So I'm not quite sure why it wasn't accepted, other than the fact that they were related. I mean, so maybe the Department just didn't believe it, but I don't think that was enough for them to disregard that.

1 And because the Department didn't meet its 2 burden, I'd ask that the negligence penalty be abated as 3 well. And that's all I have. 4 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 5 Judge Tay, you indicated that you might -- you 6 wanted to wait until Appellant finished argument. 7 have any question? 8 JUDGE TAY: Just one clarifying perhaps. So just 9 to understand with regard to the loan documents, you're 10 saying that because the owners of -- the Appellants are 11 named borrowers, then the tax return of Appellant is 12 relevant to the debt service equity? 13 MS. NASSER: Yes. 14 JUDGE TAY: Yes. Okay. 15 It's all related. MS. NASSER: 16 JUDGE TAY: Okay. 17 I'm going to turn to Respondent really fast. 18 After hearing that explanation, do you have any 19 response to that contention by Appellant? 20 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: The loan was -- the loan 2.1 agreement was entered in, like, so many years before the 22 start date of this Appellant. And the -- we received four 23 letters under Exhibit L. Based on those, the letters, you 2.4 know, the Department did not understand the -- I'm sorry.

The Department did not receive the actual loan contract

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for us to analyze. And if the Department had the loan contract, we would have given a better explanation for your questions. But based on the letters we have, the Appellant is not part of that contract.

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And most of the sales from this Appellant goes to its personal bank account. I don't -- the Department didn't know what was the arrangement of the bank or how to interpret that debt ratio. And we requested the contract -- the loan contract to get a better understanding, and up to date we don't have that.

So -- and if you -- we have so many concerns with this audit. If you refer to the Exhibit A, page 52 sorry -- page 52 -- sorry -- page 51, Exhibit A, page 51, under resale section, the first paragraph last sentence specifically says, like, "Taxpayer stated that sales invoices were made up to make up for the difference between bank deposits and taxable sale."

So because of the reliability of the record and the taxpayer, Appellant gave three different explanations during three different times. And because of those reasons, you know -- you know, we need more information to give a specific answer for your question. You know, if you have the loan contract then we can see whether the future companies will incorporate into their loan agreement.

JUDGE TAY: Thank you.

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Appellant, is there anywhere in the record that shows the relevance of Appellant's tax return as to the loan and the debt service ratio?

MS. NASSER: Yes, in the brief I noted that it was an S corporation and that -- the Appellant is an S corporation so it's passed through. That's firstly. Secondly, there is a letter that says -- that demanded personal financial information from all persons listed in the letter, and that would be Mr. and Mrs. -- it's in the letter. I don't know if I should say it on the live stream.

But the record does reflect that it did ask for personal financial information in addition to the business. And because it was a subchapter S corporation, it made sense that the Appellant's company's finances flowed through, and that it would be included.

JUDGE TAY: Thank you. I have no further questions.

JUDGE GEARY: Thank you, Judge Tay.

Let's talk about what we are going to do about the original return. And I think we should also address Appellant's concern that Appellant assumed that the fact of filing of the amended return was not an issue and extrapolating from that. I'm assuming that Appellant

would argue that Appellant has not had an opportunity to address that argument. And I think we can deal with that by holding the record open.

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My proposal, subject to input from the parties, would be to hold the record open for a reasonable period of time to allow Appellant to one, provide a copy of the original return and two, provide whatever evidence Appellant chooses to provide to establish the fact of this signature on and filling of the amended return.

Of course, as to the additional evidence concerning the filing of the original return, I think that we would have to allow Respondent an opportunity also to respond to any such submission. Let me ask Respondent first.

Does Respondent have any objection to proceeding in that fashion?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: No objections.

JUDGE GEARY: Now, let me ask you on behalf of Appellant, what kind of time are we talking about? How long would it take you first to obtain a copy of the original return?

MS. NASSER: That's a great question because I don't -- I know I don't have access to it, and so it would be a matter of reaching out. And I know the Appellant is not currently with the same accountant. So I don't know

how easy that's going to be to get.

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JUDGE GEARY: Let me ask you this. Let's say —
let me propose this. Let me propose that we would hold
the record open for 30 days to allow Appellant to submit
whatever additional evidence Appellant chooses to offer
only on the issue of whether or not the amended return
was, in fact, signed and filed and also to offer the
original tax return.

Appellant has good cause for requesting an extension of the time, then Appellant can make that request through OTA. And we would consider allowing an extension -- a reasonable extension of time to allow Appellant to marshal whatever evidence Appellant chooses to offer on that specific issue and to get the -- a copy of the original return. Is that acceptable?

MS. NASSER: That's acceptable.

JUDGE GEARY: All right.

And my order would probably also be that the Respondent would have 30 days to the extent that Appellant offers evidence on the issue of whether or not the amended return was signed and filed, Appellant would have 30 days to respond to such evidence. I think if all Appellant ultimately does is provide a copy of original return, I don't see any need for Respondent needing to file a

response to that.

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Does Respondent see a need?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: No.

JUDGE GEARY: Okay. All right.

So that's going to be my order, and I will issue a written order sometime after today, but you're all on notice now that that's going to be the order. 30 days from today's date will be the date that the additional evidence is due from Appellant, and 30 days from the date Appellant produces that evidence or provides that evidence to Respondent. Even if it's done in 20 days, then that will be the time that the Department's 30 days will run from, assuming she produces evidence that Department needs to reply to.

All right. The evidence -- the case is not going to be deemed submitted until this additional briefing is completed. We will notify the parties by letter, I believe, when the additional briefing has been completed and when the record is closed. And after that date, the three judges will get together. We'll talk about the evidence and the issues. We will reach our decision, prepare a written decision, and that written decision will be provided to the parties within 100 days of the date the record closes. And that's going to conclude this proceeding for now.

Let me ask our reporter, how long of a break you need so I can announce approximately when the streaming will begin on the afternoon calendar. THE STENOGRAPHER: May we go off the record? JUDGE GEARY: Yes. (There was a pause in the proceedings.) JUDGE GEARY: Thank you everybody for participating. I have already mentioned that in the coming weeks we will decide the case after the record closes. So the hearing in Marco Craftmasters, Inc., is adjourned. (Proceedings adjourned at 12:32 p.m.) 2.4

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 taken before me at the time and place set forth, that the 6 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 6th day 15 of September, 2022. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 20 HEARING REPORTER 21 2.2 23 2.4 25