BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN	THE	MATTER	OF	THE	APPEAL	OF:)		
)		
J.	WILI	LERFORD	,)	OTA NO	. 18053157
)		19014253
				AI	PPELLANT	Γ.)		
)		

CERTIFIED COPY

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Sacramento, California

Wednesday, July 20, 2022

Reported by:

SARAH M. TUMAN, RPR Hearing Reporter

Job No.: 371230TA(C)

1	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
3	
4	
5	IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF:)
6	J. WILLERFORD,) OTA NO. 18053157,
7) 19014253 APPELLANT.)
8	,
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, taken at
16	400 R Street, Sacramento, California,
17	commencing at 1:08 p.m. and concluding
18	at 2:58 p.m. on Wednesday, July 20, 2022,
19	reported by Sarah M. Tuman, RPR, Hearing
20	Reporter in and for the State of California.
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	APPEARANCES:	
3	Panel Lead:	ALJ NATASHA RALSTON
4		
5	Panel Members:	ALJ JOSHUA ALDRICH ALJ ANDREW KWEE
6		
7	For the Appellant:	MITCHELL STRADFORD
8		JOHN WILLERFORD
9		
10	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TAX AND FEE
11		ADMINISTRATION
12		STEPHEN SMITH JASON PARKER
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1		
1	INDEX	
2		
3	EXHIBITS	
4	(Appellant's Exhibits 1-3 were received at page	6)
5	(Department's Exhibits A-Y were received at page	7)
6		
7		
8		
9		
10	PRESENTATION	
11		PAGE
12	By Mr. Stradford	8
13	(Further) By Mr. Stradford	15
14	By Mr. Samarawickrema	48
15		
16	APPELLANT'S Witness: Direct Cross Redirect	Recross
17	withess. Direct Closs Redirect	RECIOSS
18	JOHN WILLERFORD 10	
19		
20		
21	CLOSING ARGUMENT	
22		PAGE
23	By Mr. Stradford	68
24		
25		

1	Sacramento, California; Wednesday, July 20, 2022
2	1:08 p.m.
3	
4	JUDGE RALSTON: We are now on the record in the
5	Appeal of J. Willerford. I'm sorry. Yes, J. Willerford.
6	These matters are being heard before the Office
7	of Tax Appeals. The OTA Case Numbers are 18053157 and
8	19014253. Today's date is Wednesday, July 20th, 2022, and
9	the time is approximately 1:08 p.m.
10	Today's hearing is being heard by a panel of
11	three Administrative Law Judges. I am Judge Ralston, and
12	I will be the lead judge. Judge Aldrich and Judge Kwee
13	are the other members of this appeals panel. All three
14	judges will meet after the hearing and produce a written
15	decision as equal participants.
16	Although the lead judge will conduct the hearing,
17	any judge on this panel may ask questions or otherwise
18	participate to ensure that we have all the information
19	needed and to decide this appeal.
20	I'm going to start with Appellant. Please state
21	your name and who you represent for the record.
22	MR. STRADFORD: My name is Mitchell Stradford.
23	I'm representing John Willerford, the Appellant.
24	JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. And Mr. Willerford,

if you could state your full name for the record.

25

1	MR. WILLERFORD: John Willerford.
2	JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.
3	And for Respondent, CDTFA, please?
4	MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Nalan Samarawickrema
5	representing for the Department.
6	MR. PARKER: Jason Parker, chief of Headquarters
7	Operations Bureau with the Department, and in the
8	audience, we have Stephen Smith with our legal division.
9	JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.
10	So the issues in this case are whether respondent
11	has established with clear and convincing evidence that
12	the understatements were due to fraud or an attempt to
13	evade the payment of tax and whether adjustments are
14	warranted to the audited measure unreported taxable sales.
15	There will be one witness today. Appellant
16	intends to call Mr. Willerford, and he will testify under
17	oath. And respondent does not intend to call any
18	witnesses.
19	Appellant has submitted Exhibits 1 through 3 and
20	Respondent has not raised any objections to Appellant's
21	exhibits. Appellant's Exhibits 1 through 3 are admitted
22	without objection.
23	(Appellant's Exhibit Nos. 1-3 were received in
24	evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
25	JUDGE RALSTON: Respondent has submitted Exhibits

A through Y, and Appellant has not raised any objections.
Respondent's Exhibits A through Y are admitted without
objection.

(Department's Exhibit Nos. A-Y were received in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)

JUDGE RALSTON: This hearing is expected to last approximately 90 minutes. Appellant will have 30 minutes for their opening presentation and approximately 5 minutes for witness testimony.

I wanted to ask, are you going to give your presentation and then have Mr. Willerford testify?

MR. STRADFORD: I was going to make a brief introduction and then have Mr. Willerford testify and then finish off my presentation. And then, you know, if you have any questions for him, obviously, he'll be able to answer those.

JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. That's fine. You have about 35 minutes; so you can use that how you choose. I will swear him in before your presentation. And Respondent will have the opportunity to cross-examine the witness if they so choose. The panel members may also have questions.

Respondent will have 40 minutes for their presentation, and then Appellant will have approximately 5 minutes for rebuttal. As noted, the panel may ask

1	questions at any time.
2	Does anyone have questions before we move on to
3	the opening presentations?
4	Okay. Not seeing any questions, Mr. Willerford,
5	I'm going to swear you in, now, since you'll be testifying
6	under oath. If you would please raise your right-hand;
7	and
8	
9	JOHN WILLERFORD,
10	called as a witness on behalf of the Appellant, having
11	first been duly sworn by the Administrative Law Judge, was
12	examined and testified as follows:
13	
14	MR. WILLERFORD: I do.
15	JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. We are ready to
16	proceed with Appellant's opening presentation.
17	Mr. Stradford, please begin when you're ready.
18	MR. STRADFORD: All right. Thank you, Judge
19	Ralston.
20	
21	PRESENTATION
22	
23	MR. STRADFORD: The main issue in dispute on
24	these two cases is whether or not the 25 percent penalty
25	imposed for evasion, as defined by Revenue and Taxation

Code Section 6485, should be abated. Mr. Willerford did not intentionally evade the payment of taxes that were due, and CDTFA has failed to meet its evidentiary burden that he did so.

2.4

It is well settled that CDTFA is required to provide evidence of a clear and convincing nature that establishes both that Mr. Willerford knew what his tax obligation was and that he intentionally evaded that payment of taxes that were due. They have not met that burden.

Mr. Willerford either claimed a bad debt deduction on the sales tax returns or estimated one that was netted from the gross sales that were reported on the sales tax returns that were filed. The two audits at issue here do not account for any bad debts. The reason that the bad debts are not accounted for in the audit is that Mr. Willerford failed to maintain the proper documentation to support the claimed or netted deductions.

In our presentation, we will describe the evidence that supports that the bad debts were substantial and, when accounted for, will demonstrate that the liability asserted from the audits are substantially overstated because the liability overstates

Mr. Willerford's actual obligation -- Mr. Willerford's actual obligation. It is impossible for CDTFA to prove

convincingly that he knew what taxes were due and that he evaded the payment of them.

Before I continue with the rest of my presentation, I would like to give Mr. Willerford an opportunity to discuss his background with the business, the predecessor account that the CDTFA references in its fraud memorandum, and the general overview of the business he operated as well as the types of customers and people he sees.

So, John, go ahead.

DIRECT TESTIMONY

2.4

MR. WILLERFORD: Kind of give you a just a little bit of a background of me. I -- before I ever got into the car business, I was a teacher -- just for PE and Health. That's it. And then I ended up getting into the car business because I was living in -- teaching in Oregon at the time.

And one of the colleges I was working for -- they fired their entire staff, leaving me without a job. I was just an assistant coach, but I -- that was teaching health at that time for the -- for the college, which brings me back down to Hemet, where my parents lived.

And I was without a job. And I applied for the

local teaching job, which I was -- was hired for the following fall. That would be in 1983 or -- is when I was let go up in Oregon. And then in 1984, I was hired to be a PE and health teacher. And then -- so that would start in the fall.

In the meantime, I was without a job. So I applied for several jobs, and I got hired as a -- just a salesman at a Toyota store in my town of Hemet. And that's how I ended up in the car business.

And what happened was, when they hired me, they asked me -- they called me and asked me to be a head coach. So I had agreed at that time to be the head coach, and I was still working at the Toyota dealership as a car salesman.

And at that point, the owner of the -- of the Toyota dealership asked me if I would reconsider, stay, and he wanted me as his manager. So nine months as a teacher salary wasn't as much as what they had offered me at the Toyota dealership for -- for nine months. The difference was money.

So I ended up not teaching, taking the job as a -- as a -- as a sales manager for a Toyota store at the time. And that's how I ended up in the car business.

Then -- I'm looking at, just, some outlines I made -- it was brought to my attention through my attorney that the

State says, well, I was a -- I had an audit through a company called Norman Motors Incorporated.

2.4

So how I -- how I got to Norman Motors is just -- I had a job at Toyota. Then I got hired to a -- a couple of years later, I got hired to be a sales manager for a Buick and Pontiac store. And across the street from that store was a used car dealership called Norman Automotive.

And then, a couple of years later, Lee Norman -- asked me to go to lunch. And then he asked me to -- if I would be his kind of, like, a general manager in that store at that time. And he offered me more -- more money to run his store; so I ended up at Norman Motors.

So from Norman Motors, everything was going good, and that -- until he passed away in 1999. And his wife wanted me to shut the store down, which, yeah. Okay. I will. And it took a while to try to shut it down.

But meanwhile, she was negotiating with a company called the Gosch Auto Group, and they ended up buying out Norman Motors, keeping me employed. Except, the other employees that worked there -- most of them were collectors -- were all let go because Gosch Auto Group was running their collections through a company called Credit Acceptance. So that's how I ended up finding out about Credit Acceptance.

And that went on for about eight years. At no

time when I was running their -- I -- I did have a partnership because they made me the president -- they made me the president on that little corporation of Norman Motors Automotive, even though the lion's share of that company was owned by the Gosch Auto Group.

2.4

So with that being said, I was pulled into an audit. It ended up going to a hearing -- not like this, but a local hearing in the county that I reside in, which is Riverside County.

So at that hearing, of course, the Gosch Auto

Group -- they brought in all their people that do all

their paperwork. And they had accountants. They have

office ladies that were accountants. I mean -- so I had

to go because I was president.

So I -- I -- when I went to that hearing, I was just there to say, yes, I'm John Willerford, president of Norman Motors Incorporated. And I took a seat, very much like what we're in here, in the background. If they had any questions, they would ask me.

At that point, the hearing went -- went on without me saying a word because all the accountants did it. My whole point of this story is, at no time did I ever do the paperwork for any of the stores that I work for. They all had their own people they hired.

So -- so -- as far as doing the office work and

the paperwork, when I became Willerford Auto Sales
Incorporated, that was my first time by myself in a car
business. I had me -- I had two part-time helpers. And I
kind of did everything thinking, okay. Well, I could do
it. And that's what happened. And I think I did it
for -- I don't know -- eight years?

2.4

So at that point, I -- at -- my thought was the paper -- the -- what do they call that? -- the -- the amount of the sales tax each month? -- I had to prepare.

And I called several times to the local branch in Riverside at that time and -- trying to figure out how to do it because I was paperless.

And the biggest problem on that system was I couldn't figure it out most of the time. Because if you didn't have the proper numbers in there, it wouldn't go through. It would not ever go through. And I kept calling -- I don't know how many calls I made through a -- to Riverside trying to figure out how to get this thing done.

What I didn't want to do is go without ever paying. I had to get it in because there was a big penalty on it. So anyway -- but I -- I would file every month -- or every quarter because they switched it later on. And -- but -- I had charge-offs. I had people skipping out with cars. I had people giving me their down

payment and not -- and not being good.

So -- that leads me to the situation I'm in today. I do appreciate that -- the opportunity. So I'm here to testify on my own behalf. I'd be happy to answer any questions, and that's about it.

FURTHER PRESENTATION

MR. STRADFORD: With that in mind, I'd like to kind of go through the evidence that the CDTFA has provided in support -- excuse me -- in support of its finding of fraud. CDTFA's fraud memorandum, which is dated February 1st, 2016 -- they cite the following as evidence to support the evasion penalty:

The first one is, the taxpayer's involved in the day-to-day business operations as he is the sole owner of the business. We dispute that -- the fact that the business was owned as a sole proprietorship is evidence of a knowledge of tax and intent to evade the payment.

Practically speaking, that would be for any business that operates as a sole proprietorship. So the fact that the ownership of the business was a sole proprietorship, basically, has, really, no bearing, in our opinion, on whether or not there was an intent to evade the payment of tax.

If anything, it's actually the opposite. Because it was a sole proprietorship, and he had several responsibilities for the business -- you know, buying, selling the cars, everything that goes into that -- that it's more likely to lead to a finding of negligence, if anything, because there were other responsibilities that he had to fulfill.

2.4

The second thing that is listed as evidence in the CDTFA's memorandum is that John served as president of Norman Automotive Incorporated, which was audited twice prior to these audits. As John mentioned, he -- he wasn't responsible for preparing or filing the sales tax returns for that business.

The majority of the ownership was Gosch Auto Group, which I don't know if any of you are familiar with the down-south area, but they probably own somewhere between 15 and 20 new car dealerships. They have a large accounting staff, probably dozens of people, that are involved with the paperwork of the business. They -- they were responsible for filing the returns during those audit periods.

So I -- I don't believe that those audits or his participation in an exit conference is evidence of his knowledge of the sales tax reporting requirements of his business.

Third, they mention that the prior audit percentage for the first case at issue here was only 167 percent, whereas the current audit, or the -- the more recent one, was 922 percent. And they -- they reference that the prior audit -- the percentage was very much lower than those.

2.4

As I just mentioned, he wasn't involved with the accounting and reporting practices of Norman Automotive. So the fact that those audits have little or no liability, whereas these ones have some liability, again, it's not evidence of his knowledge or intent to evade the payment of tax.

The fourth item it lists, it says, "Per review of prior audit, it is shown the taxpayer had access to sales journals which were not presented for review. There was also evidence revealing taxpayer collects sales taxes as shown on sales contracts submitted for review during the prior audit."

First, we would note that for the second audit, Mr. Willerford wasn't really given an opportunity to provide his records. If you look at the 414Z notes on the account, you'll see that the auditor made, maybe, two points of contact and then moved forward with processing the audit based on the DMV data. Through the quasi-exit conference process, Mr. -- John indicated that he was

going to provide additional documents. The notes indicate he missed that meeting, and they just decided to move ahead with the billing.

2.4

So I don't think that -- especially if you look at the first audit, where there's a reconstructed sales journal based on numerous contracts that John provided -- there was good faith effort to provide records in connection with the audit.

The second audit was just processed kind of, really, without his consent but also without giving him a fair opportunity to verify records.

Notably, CDTFA does have procedures for requesting records from taxpayers. In Regulation 1698.5, it requires that they issue an information document request with a 30-day deadline, a second information document request with a 15-day deadline, and a third, final demand prior to issuing a bill unless there's a -- a statute issue.

The auditor just disregarded those procedures for the second audit and just moved ahead with the billing. So the fact that although the second audit is based on third-party information, we don't believe that that supports a finding of him withholding records intentionally in some sort of effort to evade an actual audit.

The fifth item that's listed in the memorandum — that says, "Per conversation with Mr. Willerford, he stated that he files quarterly sales and use tax returns. This indicates that taxpayer was aware of the taxable measure amounts reported to the Board, which led to unreported measure of taxable sales."

Similarly with, like, operating the business as a sole proprietorship, the fact that he filed the returns is not evidence that they -- he knew they were wrong or that he intentionally evaded the payment of tax. It's just -- it's really not evidence of that at all.

The -- the next one that's listed in the memorandum is taxable sales amounts reported to DMV based on the DMV data download are substantially higher than those reported to BOE throughout the audit period. So there's no dispute that the -- the sales that the DMV has based of the registration amounts are higher than what was reported.

First, we'd like to note that the DMV records themselves are -- are not evidence of John's knowledge of what the sales were. They're -- they're more third party record.

Secondly, there's no evidence to support that he had access to DMV reports like the CDTFA does as a government agency. So it's not as though he can pull

those reports himself and use them to file his returns.

2.4

And third, and most importantly, is that the DMV reports just list the total sales. They don't account for bad debts at all. So the true amount of taxes owed is the net of the DMV sales with the valid bad debts that were incurred.

So, the DMV reports themselves don't even reflect -- and I would -- as I'm going to discuss here in a minute, the audit doesn't reflect what he actually owes. So how that could be evidence that he knew what the liability is when the state doesn't even know what his liability is, is a little perplexing.

Regarding the bad debts in particular, the first thing that we'd like to note is that in the second audit in the DMV data, Credit Acceptance Corporation is listed as a lien holder for 242 of the 245 vehicle sales.

For the first audit, we -- we don't have that same information. But the auditor did include 40 transactions that they obtained from DMV. They call it "CUTS," Consumer Use Tax Section. They made a request for additional information. There's 40 vehicles in that sample where the audit does contain the backup DMV forms. 34 of those 40 vehicles were registered with Credit Acceptance Corporation.

The point being is that pretty much every vehicle

John sold was financed by Credit Acceptance Corporation. Credit Acceptance Corporation is a recourse financing company, which means that if the customer defaults on the loan, ultimately, they can go back to John and request payment for the balance on the account. They're kind of -- it's not a full recourse -- they're kind of like a hybrid.

So when he sells a car -- I think in my brief I said, like, a \$10,000 car. Let's just say they -- they'll advance him a portion of that, like, \$5,000 -- right? -- and the other \$5,000 will be put into a pool for the customers to make payments on. The first \$5,000 is nonrecourse; so John gets to keep that no matter what. The second \$5,000 is subject to recourse eventually.

So the -- the reason this is important is because, with recourse financing, the reason it exists is because they finance people with terrible credit that are unlikely -- or they're not qualified to get a traditional loan at all; so all the interest rates are 25.99 percent. Typically, the cars are sold above market value. And the reason they're sold above market value is because the customer doesn't have another means of acquiring the car through kind of more traditional means.

And the reason that they don't -- the reason they aren't capable of acquiring the vehicle through

traditional means is because they're not creditworthy. So they're very likely to default on their loans, which is, you know, accounted for in the high interest rates in and of itself. So the -- the high interest rate and, like, the portion of the loan being subject to recourse is how they qualify for the cars.

As far as sales tax is concerned, the reason that's all very important is because it leads to a lot of defaults. So when there's a default on the loan, the taxpayer who originally accrued the sales tax on the retail sale is entitled to a bad debt. With a variety of computational adjustments; right?

So there's a loan. Then you have to compute what portion of the loan is subject to tax versus what's not. So for example, sales tax reimbursement is not part of the measure of the bad debt. Then you have to apply the payments. The payments have to be applied, first, to earned interest; then to a principal balance; and then, if the car's repossessed, then you would subtract the wholesale value from that remaining balance.

But the wholesale value can be adjusted based on any additional reconditioning costs that you apply to the car to increase its value. And then you subtract that from the loan balance, apply the taxable percentage, and then you come up with the taxable bad debt.

So it's a little bit complicated. It's not as simple as -- as the CDTFA's making it out to be. John registered for a permit. We gave him a publication called "Auto Dealers"; ergo, he knows how to compute bad debts. He knows, you know, exactly how to do that.

2.4

It -- it's just not that simple. Even for large dealerships with large accounting staffs, in my experience, the bad debts are often the focus of the audit, and there's often mistakes. It's just -- it's hard to do correctly without a significant amount of experience and knowledge.

And in this particular case, there's significant evidence that there was a lot of bad debts, which is why the audit reflects such a large liability. They're -- the audit in total -- both audits, I believe -- the total measure -- unreported measure is approximately \$2.8 million.

In terms of bad debts, we have some -- some evidence that a significant portion of that is attributable to bad debts.

So one of the things that we submitted is Exhibit No. 3, which is a statement from Credit Acceptance Corporation. The statement's dated after John went out of business. That's pretty obvious because there's no new accounts being financed on the statement.

The first figure that's pretty significant, with respect to the bad debts, is on line 24.

2.4

I don't know if you guys have it in front of you by chance. No? You do? Okay.

So line 24 is under a subheading called "Gross Collection Detail." So it's basically what it sounds like. It's what Credit Acceptance Corporation collected in total. Line 24 is labeled "Repo," which is short for repossession. And it listed total amount for repossession value that says applied to the accounts receivables is \$512,000 -- \$512,085.96.

So basically, that's people that defaulted on their loans and the bank repossessed their cars. The bank, in this case, being Credit Acceptance Corporation. Then they sold the cars at auction to the tune of \$512,000 and applied that towards the loan balance.

In this particular case, what's -- what's relevant about that figure is that the value of the repossession is significantly less than the value of the outstanding loan balance on the car for a few reasons; right?

One, as I mentioned, the cars are sold above market value due to the customer's creditworthiness. Two, when they make payments, they're paying at 26 or 25.99 percent; so a large portion of their payment is

going towards interest not principal. And -- and three, when a vehicle is repossessed, let's just say it's not, like, quote/unquote, "front-line ready" -- ready to be sold.

2.4

You know, a lot of times people are -- are pretty hard on their cars when they know they're about to be towed away. So with that in mind, the, you know, \$512,000 represents somewhere between \$1.5 million to \$2 million in bad debts.

In fact, the next thing we're going to point to is that it's roughly \$1.5 million in bad debts prior to -- to the whole cost of the sale being applied. At the bottom of the statement, you'll see there's a summary of the accounts receivable balance.

The first column is "R" in quotation marks and then "C" in quotation marks and then a total. If you look at the Credit Acceptance Corporation dealer agreement that we submitted as Exhibit 2, it describes what those stand for.

It says a receivable would be designated as an "R lot receivable" or a "C lot receivable" on the books and records of Credit Acceptance and will also be noted on the monthly dealer statement provided in accordance with Section 3.06 of this agreement.

All receivables are originally designated R lot

receivables. In the event the obligor fails to make payment in the preceding 90-days, or if an auction sale check is posted to obligor's account, the receivable becomes a C lot receivable. Once a receivable is designated a C lot receivable, it will remain a C lot receivable.

2.4

So when you look at the totals at the bottom, the C lot receivables are all basically bad debts, but their net of the wholesale value that was applied to them; right? So if you were to take that into account relative to the audit findings, the audit findings find that taxable sales are unreported by \$2.8 million, rounding.

There's a valid bad debt sitting right on the statement of a million dollars. So the amount of the understatement is significantly overstated in CDTFA's audits. It's pretty clear. In my opinion, it's beyond a reasonable doubt.

There's obviously -- the lender is a recourse lender. All the vehicles are sold through the recourse lender. The recourse lender statements shows numerous bad debts including the fact that they actually repossess cars and applied those to the receivable balance. So without a doubt, there are significant bad debts that the audit does not take into account at all. There is no allowance for bad debt in the audit.

On top of that, the audit says that he knew what he underreported and did it intentionally. But the audit itself is obviously wrong. How can you suggest that he intentionally underreported on his returns to this amount, applied the penalty to that amount, when we know that that amount is wrong? No one knows what the actual liability is because we don't have the right records to support the true bad debt deduction.

2.4

The appropriate penalty in this case is a negligence penalty -- a negligence for failing to maintain proper records with respect to the bad debt deduction that he incurred. There is no basis to suggest that he intentionally underreported his tax.

The only true evidence CDTFA presented, really, is that there is a large liability. There just simply isn't -- excuse me for a second.

On top of that, the CDTFA has the burden of proof here. We don't have to support that he didn't commit fraud; they have to prove that he did. And they are required to present evidence.

So not only have they failed to provide evidence that's clear and convincing -- that's what's required -- but on top of that, we've provided evidence that directly refutes it. So I don't know. I don't see how you can conclude that there would be a finding that there's

1 evidence to support that John knew what the liability was, 2 and he intentionally underreported it based on what's in 3 the record. 4 Thank you. 5 JUDGE RALSTON: So does CDTFA have any questions for Mr. Willerford? 6 7 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: No, we don't. 8 JUDGE RALSTON: I'm going to turn to my panel. 9 Judge Aldrich, did you have any questions? 10 JUDGE ALDRICH: Yes. I have a couple of 11 questions, and Appellant or Appellant's counsel can decide 12 who answers. But during your -- Appellant's testimony, 13 you mentioned that you -- he ran a paperless system; is that correct? 14 15 MR. WILLERFORD: Yes -- sorry. 16 So when I went into business, I thought I 17 was going to have to fill out the forms. So when I went 18 into business, they had changed that, and they put in, I 19 quess, a new system. So when I signed up, I was strictly 20 paperless. They wouldn't do it any other way in Riverside 21 County. 22 MR. STRADFORD: So you --23 MR. WILLERFORD: "Paperless" meaning, I could only go onto a computer to do the taxes so it would get 24

25

right to the Equalization.

1 John, can I --MR. STRADFORD: 2 MR. WILLERFORD: Oh. I'm -- I'm sorry. 3 MR. STRADFORD: Yeah. He's -- he's referring to 4 how he filed returns with the BOE system at that time. 5 JUDGE ALDRICH: The BOE system? 6 MR. STRADFORD: Yeah. The BOE system is 7 paperless -- is what he's referring to. 8 JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. 9 MR. STRADFORD: So, you know, sometime around 10 2010, or thereabouts, you know, BOE stopped using paper returns and made everyone file online. 11 So you can confirm if I'm speaking correctly, 12 13 John, but that's my understanding. 14 MR. WILLERFORD: That's it, yes. That's correct. 15 JUDGE ALDRICH: So the dealer jacket system --16 was that paperless? Or --MR. WILLERFORD: No. I have dealer -- I have all 17 18 the -- I had everything -- I still have them. I have 19 everything they ever asked me. That's why I was a little 20 bit baffled about, like, I didn't give them all they 21 wanted. I thought I did. 22 I mean, I didn't drive over. I hired someone to 23 take all these contracts over and dropped them off at 2.4 Riverside at the time. And I can't remember the auditor's 25 name, but she called me, and she was missing -- she said

she was missing contracts. And I go, well, I have -- I gave them all to you.

2.4

So what happened is -- and I don't know if I'm doing this right -- she -- she was counting contracts -- I don't even know if my attorney knows this -- she was counting every contract I gave her. But then, she said she was missing some based on a form that -- when we take the car and get it registered, there's a form called "262" -- and based on that, she says, "Well, you registered these cars."

And I said, "Well, can you give me a couple?

Just, for instance, and I'll go back and look at them?"

And these -- the ones that she was counting in there -- they were unwinds. I even -- I knew how to do an unwind with DMV. I just don't know how to do it, an unwind, with Board of Equalization. So in her account, she was counting ones that I got the car back, and I gave them back their money.

So I -- I've been baffled about this whole -- this whole situation because I -- I don't believe the audit was completely right, in my opinion.

JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. And you had mentioned that there was some sort of frustration about inputting numbers into that system.

MR. WILLERFORD: Yes.

JUDGE ALDRICH: I assume it's the BOE system you're referring to.

MR. WILLERFORD: Yes.

So every time I would go into -- to -- to prepare -- because I didn't have anybody to prepare -- I had to do it myself because I didn't have -- I don't have money that the big dealers have. So I thought I could do it myself. I mean, I always thought it was simple arithmetic, but it's not.

But in there is -- you -- there's a -- the first box you come to is -- is your -- your total liability on your -- on -- for that month on the cars that you sold.

Okay? So I put that in there. And then, if we did get down payment -- because the -- the checks would bounce and stuff like that. So I really didn't know how to -- how to -- how to do it.

I mean -- it's not that I did not try to do it.

I tried to do it every single month. Now, if I'm

negligent and not doing it right, okay. I accept that.

But there is no way I tried to fraud the State of

California out of their bag of money. I did not do that.

I didn't walk out of there with any money.

JUDGE ALDRICH: So in reference to the, I guess, second audit, there was some discussion regarding the DMV sales. Are there any specific sales in -- in the DMV data

that are disputed?

MR. STRADFORD: I would say, not to my -- not to my knowledge. I mean, typically speaking, the DMV data is a reliable source of information.

Basically, when they -- when a dealer registers a car, there's a table on how much the registration fees are based off the selling price of the car. So the dealer looks at it, puts in what the registration fees should be for audit purposes, they reverse -- they do it the opposite way, you know, they take the registration fee and convert it into selling price.

MR. WILLERFORD: Well --

MR. STRADFORD: I didn't check the -- I'm sorry, John. I'll let you in a second -- I would say I didn't check the data for, like, duplicate VINs and stuff like that. It's possible that they're in there.

I know in the first audit, they mentioned duplicate VINs, and some transactions were removed because they're bought back and resold. But in the second audit, I didn't see that. So I would say, for the most part, I don't have -- there's no material issues with it.

JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. Thank you.

No further questions.

JUDGE RALSTON: Oh. I think Mr. Willerford wanted to respond to that question.

1	JUDGE ALDRICH: Oh. Did you want to respond?
2	MR. WILLERFORD: No.
3	JUDGE RALSTON: Judge Kwee, did you have any
4	questions?
5	JUDGE KWEE: Hi. This is Judge Kwee.
6	I was curious. I think, at the beginning of the
7	presentation, it was mentioned that you didn't charge-off
8	any bad debts on the income tax returns. I guess that
9	would be '9, '10 and '11? Is is is that accurate?
10	That none of these amounts have ever been, even after the
11	audit were charged off for income tax purposes?
12	MR. STRADFORD: I'll a let John answer first, and
13	then I'll give my two cents.
14	MR. WILLERFORD: I don't understand the question.
15	MR. STRADFORD: He's asking if you claimed bad
16	debts on your income tax returns when you operated the
17	business.
18	MR. WILLERFORD: No.
19	MR. STRADFORD: Based on my review, they they
20	appeared to be handled in large part, is my recollection
21	of my review, when I was
22	JUDGE RALSTON: Could you repeat that? I didn't
23	hear the first part.
24	MR. STRADFORD: My my wow. That's a lot
25	louder.

My recollection, when I reviewed them, which has been some time ago, is that they -- they appeared to be netted at least in some form.

2.4

JUDGE KWEE: And a quick clarification -- when you say it was netted, are you referring to the income tax returns was netted? Or the sales and use taxes were netted? Or both.

MR. STRADFORD: Both. So my recollection is that on the income tax returns, there's no specific deduction that's claimed for bad debts. But that the total sales amount is net of some bad debts.

And on the sales tax returns, I remember specifically that it's inconsistent. Some periods there is a claimed bad debt amount, and others there's not. So the presumption would then be it was netted on those returns.

JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. And I wanted to go back -you were referring to your Exhibit 3, which was the line
24 for repossessions on page -- I guess there's only one
page -- on Exhibit 3.

And then I also saw a line 20, "Loss, Repo, and Legal Fees." And I guess I'm just not understanding the -- what is your position on, then, for the amount of bad debts that you're claiming? Are you claiming the line 24 amounts? Because I guess this doesn't --

MR. STRADFORD: My -- my position in terms of, like, the specific bad debt amount that should be allowed based off this statement would be the \$1,053,864.58, which is at the bottom. That's the outstanding AR balance.

JUDGE KWEE: I'm sorry. What line is that, again?

MR. STRADFORD: This is going to get complicated here for a second.

What I actually think this deduction should be, based off this statement, would be line C or -- excuse me -- at the very bottom under column C, it would be \$1,053,864.58. You would have to adjust that. I think you would adjust that downward to the tune of \$257,642, which is the repo and legal fees on line 20.

\$796,000 in measure. So with repossessions, in general, when you compute a bad debt -- say you repossess a car for a thousand dollars, and you pay the tow truck company \$200 to -- to repossess it. In this statement, what it's reflecting is that, like, the thousand dollars that the car is worth is the \$512,000. And the \$200 fee you would pay to a tow truck driver is the repo and legal fees portion, which would be the \$257,642 figure on line 20.

So when they compute -- when they apply the repossession value in their records, they apply the net --

they take their fee for repossessing the car first, and then they apply the remaining balance to the receivable they have. So when you do a sales tax bad debt computation, you're not allowed to reduce the wholesale value by the cost of repossession.

So under -- under my example -- right? -- if you pay someone \$200 to repossess a car worth \$1,000, you don't get to say that car was worth \$800. You have to say that car was still worth \$1,000. And that's a consideration that you get that should be applied towards the loan balance.

But on this statement, Credit Acceptance

Corporation is, like, not particularly concerned with

computing the taxable bad debt for sales tax purposes.

So -- they -- they net their fee for repossessing the cars

first. Then whatever's left over, they apply towards the

account balance.

So under my example, the \$200 is line 20. The \$1,000 that the car is worth is line 24. So if you were to compute what the bad debts should be after this statement, you would take the total receivable balance -- well, the total uncollectible receivable balance -- you would reduce it by the \$257,642 that they never reduced it by because it never got applied to the account. And then after that, you would need, like, a sample -- you would

sample the transactions and apply a taxable percentage to the remaining balance.

For Mr. Willerford's business, he practically never sold optional warranties or gap contracts as a practical matter. So the taxable percentage would be right around, like, 90 percent. The contract balance includes tax. So you back out the tax, which is, like, 8 and a half percent, and then, on average, probably like 2 percent of his sales were nontaxable.

So if you want to compute a ballpark of the true bad debts, it would be \$1,053,864 minus the \$257,642 on line 20 times roughly 90 percent. And you'd compute a bad debt allowance in measure of approximately \$720,000.

That's assuming that none of the remaining AR balance, the \$179,352, didn't become uncollectible at some point -- that could have been a bad debt after the statement was produced.

JUDGE KWEE: Okay.

MR. STRADFORD: But, yeah. Pretty simple to file these returns.

JUDGE KWEE: So -- and just to make sure I'm understanding -- so you're saying that the line 24, for example -- those are amounts that were collected from Appellant because it was a recourse loan. So then this is being tallied as amounts that are debited to his account?

1 Yes. Because it's part of the MR. STRADFORD: 2 gross collection detail; so it's part of the total 3 collected on the accounts. So the 520- -- or the \$512,000 4 figure -- I -- it -- it's the value of the repossessed vehicles that were sold at auction. 5 JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And I guess it's still 6 7 showing a balance, though? Is that because he was -- he never paid it to the lender? He has an outstanding --8 9 MR. STRADFORD: The -- what this represents --10 it's, like -- it's 732 loans that were issued by Credit 11 Acceptance Corporation. 12 JUDGE KWEE: Okay. So --13 MR. STRADFORD: So the balance is, like, the amounts that his customers still owe on their cars. 14 15 JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Okay. So --This isn't his accounting. 16 MR. STRADFORD: 17 is a statement from the bank that did all the financing 18 for him. 19 JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And then the other aspect is 20 that this is dated from 2017. So I understand that, you 21 know, the loans would be paid off over terms. But I'm not 22 seeing how to translate, you know, what's listed here 23 specifically to the period at issue. 2.4 You know, like, does this cover only that period?

Does it cover before and after? Like, how would I -- how

25

would we know?

2.4

MR. STRADFORD: It's -- it's a -- the totals on the right say, "inception of the date." So the business started in 2009. I think the first audit is actually from the start date of the business. So it's -- it's -- all the numbers on the right that I'm referencing are for the total operation of the business.

This statement is produced after the business closed. So, like, if you look on line 15 and it says, "New Accounts," and it says, "zero, zero, zero, zero," because he didn't sell any new cars -- right? -- like, there's nothing more being added.

JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And so --

MR. STRADFORD: You see what I'm saying? On line 16? -- excuse me. I misspoke -- on line 16 it says number -- it's in the subcategory, "Number of Accounts."

JUDGE KWEE: Right. There's no new --

MR. STRADFORD: Line 16, no new accounts.

There's none. And then some of them are getting paid off or written off -- right? -- so it says paid off or cancelled accounts.

So there's a couple every month. And then, you know, that reduces the total number of active accounts, which at the time that this statement was produced in October of 2017, there's only 49 active accounts.

1	If you look at the at the bottom, column "R,"
2	there's only 49 accounts with a total receivable balance
3	of \$179,352.
4	JUDGE KWEE: And the business end date that
5	was in 2011 then?
6	MR. STRADFORD: No. The business end date was
7	in, like, 2007 do you know, John, when you closed?
8	2017-ish?
9	MR. WILLERFORD: Yeah. It closed I don't know
10	the exact month, but it was in the beginning of 2016.
11	MR. STRADFORD: Okay. So 2016.
12	JUDGE KWEE: I guess so what I was trying to
13	get at is, I think the audit period was '9, '10, '11?
14	MR. STRADFORD: The first one.
15	JUDGE KWEE: Oh, okay.
16	MR. STRADFORD: The second one is '12 a chunk
17	of '12, '13, '14, '15.
18	JUDGE KWEE: Oh, okay. I get it.
19	MR. STRADFORD: So this statement covers both
20	audit periods. I think that there's a year that no
21	determination was issued, or maybe three quarters in
22	between the two audits.
23	And then they didn't audit to close out. So
24	maybe like a quarter or two after the audit period that
25	would this statement includes both audits, the

1 three-quarter gap in the middle, and a couple quarters 2 after the second audit. 3 JUDGE KWEE: Got it. Thank you. 4 JUDGE RALSTON: I have a question for Mr. 5 Willerford or for you, Mr. Stradford. So I'm -- I know, Mr. Willerford, you stated 6 7 during your testimony that you -- that you were unable to submit the bad debt records to CDTFA during the audit 8 9 period. Do you still have those records? Like, could you 10 submit them now? 11 MR. WILLERFORD: I'm not sure if we're on the 12 same page. I'm not sure if the bad debts that you're 13 talking about -- are you talking about on the accounts that I carried? Is that what she said? 14 15 MR. STRADFORD: She's talking about any loan that 16 was held by a Credit Acceptance Corporation or by you. MR. WILLERFORD: During -- during the audit? 17 Ι 18 mean --19 JUDGE RALSTON: Right. The --20 MR. WILLERFORD: I'm not -- I'm not understanding 21 the question from you. 22 JUDGE RALSTON: Well, I quess my question is, do 23 you -- we were talking about how it's your position that 2.4 the audit likely is overstated because it doesn't account 25 for bad debts and it's my understanding that that

documentation was not submitted during the audit.

So my question is, do you have those records? Or are there records that you would want to submit to CDTFA that could help your case? Do you still have those records? If we gave you time to provide them, could you provide them?

MR. WILLERFORD: Yeah. I have -- I have all the records. I'm not sure if we're talking about two -- we might be talking about two different things. I was talking about people and their down payment that wasn't good. Maybe -- maybe I misunderstood what you were --

JUDGE KWEE: Hi. This is Judge Kwee.

If I may --

2.4

MR. STRADFORD: Real quick -- oh, I'm sorry, Judge Kwee. Go ahead, Judge Kwee.

JUDGE KWEE: I think she's asking -- because you have Exhibit 3, page 1 -- but then I think what she was asking for is if there's more clarification which would specifically tie the, you know, amounts reported as taxable to CDTFA to this statement that you provided to, you know, fully support a bad debt deduction.

MR. STRADFORD: So let me -- I guess I'll ask John.

But in order to support a bad debt, typically, the documentation that CDTFA would want to review would

1	include the contract of the sale; a complete payment
2	history; and then, you know, an account balance showing
3	how the payments were applied to interest and principal;
4	and then any supporting documentation related to a
5	repossession of the vehicle.
6	John, do you have documents of that nature to
7	support the vehicles that were written off?
8	MR. WILLERFORD: Like, by me? Or
9	MR. STRADFORD: By Credit Acceptance Corporation.
10	MR. WILLERFORD: I have all the contracts, yes.
11	MR. STRADFORD: So I guess he has all of the
12	contracts.
13	MR. WILLERFORD: But Credit Acceptance
14	MR. STRADFORD: You don't have any Credit
15	Acceptance?
16	MR. WILLERFORD: I have copies because Credit
17	Acceptance gets the original. Is that what you mean?
18	MR. STRADFORD: The contracts, yes. But, like,
19	additionally, they're going to want to verify the bad
20	debts. They're going to want a history of the payments
21	that those customers made towards their loans and how
22	those payments were applied.
23	MR. WILLERFORD: No. I don't have that. That
24	only comes from Credit Acceptance. They do all the
25	collecting.

1	JUDGE RALSTON: I just want to clarify, then,
2	with CDTFA.
3	What what documentation would you need to show
4	bad debt deductions?
5	MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: The wholesale value at at
6	the time of the repossession and payment history.
7	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay.
8	MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: And the the sales
9	contract and whatever whatever the information that is
10	required to compute the bad debt adjustment.
11	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. And that's the information
12	that that you wouldn't have? Like, the wholesale value
13	of the vehicles, the payment history, and the sales
14	contract?
15	MR. WILLERFORD: I don't have any of that. All I
16	get I can't even get it, now, because I'm out of
17	business with Credit Acceptance. So I'm I can't even
18	log in to get these reports that you have in front of you.
19	No. So once the contract goes to them, they take
20	care of it. They collect and do whatever you're looking
21	at right there.
22	JUDGE RALSTON: And just to clarify, you were in
23	business with contract sorry. I'm forgetting the name.
24	What is the
25	MR. STRADFORD: Credit Acceptance.

1	JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.
2	You were in business with Credit Acceptance
3	Corporation during just the second audit period? Or both?
4	MR. WILLERFORD: Both.
5	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you.
6	MR. WILLERFORD: Yeah.
7	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. I think that's all of my
8	questions.
9	Check with my panel members. Did Judge Kwee or
10	Judge Aldrich did either of you have any further
11	questions?
12	Okay. Judge Aldrich, please.
13	JUDGE ALDRICH: Hi. This is for Appellant.
14	I guess I'm wondering you had mentioned that,
15	you know, you knew how to do an unwind for the DMV, but
16	you didn't know how to do an unwind for the Board of
17	Equalization and that you had had these frustrating
18	experiences entering these numbers to into the BOE's
19	system.
20	I guess, did at any point, did you reach out
21	to a CPA or bookkeeper or somebody to help you out?
22	MR. WILLERFORD: On the unwinds?
23	JUDGE ALDRICH: On filing.
24	MR. WILLERFORD: Yes. I reached out to the Gosch
25	Auto Group, and they sent over a they sent over a an

accountant, one of their accountants that does their work.

But see -- and the accountant -- it was a little bit

different because they sell their contracts to a bank

instantly. I'm not sure how that works, but they get all

their money, everything, up front.

On my -- my part is -- through DMV right now.

If -- if a person comes in, back then -- I don't know if they changed the law -- but if a person comes in and then they want to hop out of the contract or what not -- it might be a week or two weeks or whatever it is -- we would always go in and register the cars right away.

So we would pay for the registration and then -- and then afterwards, we kept -- I kept all the contracts, my copies. And when the auditor asked for them, we -- we gave her everything we had. But included in that was some of the unwinds.

So my thought always has been, the contracts that I unwound -- I think you made a mention of maybe there was some in there with dual VIN numbers -- and so if they were being counted twice -- and that would really make my life a -- I always had -- I always had a -- if the client wanted out of the contract, I would let them out, you know, in the first 30 days.

JUDGE ALDRICH: So the Gosch Auto Group CPA or bookkeeper --

1	MR. WILLERFORD: No. He he
2	JUDGE ALDRICH: Was that because
3	MR. WILLERFORD: He didn't really know how to do
4	that because, for this simple fact, their policy is they
5	don't unwind nothing. If that person comes in and wants
6	to get out of a contract they drove the car, went
7	around the block and came back they're not going to let
8	you out of your contract.
9	JUDGE ALDRICH: So my question is, I guess, was
10	that during the first audit period? The second audit
11	period? That you asked for help?
12	MR. WILLERFORD: Actually that was, actually,
13	in the beginning.
14	JUDGE ALDRICH: In the beginning?
15	MR. WILLERFORD: Mm-hmm.
16	JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay.
17	MR. WILLERFORD: I think I'm on the same page.
18	Yeah. That's what, I think and
19	JUDGE ALDRICH: And then so we have the CAC
20	lender, were you working with other lenders as well? Or
21	is that the prominent
22	MR. WILLERFORD: That was the only one that took
23	our contracts.
24	JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. No further questions.
25	MR. STRADFORD: I would just add in the second

1 audit, CAC is the lien holder in the DMV data on 242 of 2 the 245 cars -- so 99 percent. 3 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. 4 Judge Kwee, do you have any further questions? 5 JUDGE KWEE: Not at this time. Thank you. 6 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. 7 Okay. Mr. Samarawickrema, you have 40 minutes 8 for your presentation. Please begin with when you are 9 ready. 10 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Thank you, Judge. 11 12 PRESENTATION 13 14 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Appellant operated a used 15 car dealership from February 1, 2009, to June 30, 2016, in Hemet, California. Appellant sold vehicle at retail and 16 17 wholesale. 18 Two audit periods are subject to this appeal. 19 For easy reference, the Department is going to refer 20 "first audit" for the audit period April 1st, 2009, to 21 June 30, 2011, and refer "second audit" for the audit 22 period April 1, 2012, through March 31, 2015. 23 During the first audit period, Appellant reported 2.4 a little over \$900,000 as total sales and claimed little

less than \$30,000 as nontaxable sales for resale and

25

claimed little less than \$30,000 as bad debts, resulting in reported taxable sale of around \$850,000. That will be on Exhibit A, pages 22 and 23.

During the second audit period, Appellant reported approximately \$375,000 as total sales and claimed little over \$220,000 as bad debts, resulting in reported taxable sale of around \$155,000. And that will be on Exhibit H, pages 17 and 18.

During our presentation, we will explain why the Department rejected Appellant's reported taxable sales, why the Department choose an indirect audit approach for the second audit period, how the Department estimated Appellant's unreported sales tax for both audit periods, and why the Department recommended a fraud penalty for both audit periods for this Appellant.

During both audits, Appellant failed to provide sufficient sales records. He did not provide complete Department of Motor Vehicle report of sales. Appellant did not provide complete copies of sales contracts, financing contracts, repossession documents, sales journals, sales summaries to support his reported total taxable and untaxable sales for both audit periods.

In addition, he failed to provide complete purchase information or purchase journals for both audit periods. Appellant was unable to explain how he reported

his sales on sales and use tax returns. Appellant was also unable to explain what sources he relied upon to find his sales and use tax returns.

The Department did not accept Appellant's reported taxable sales due to lack of reliable records and negative book markers. It was also determined that Appellant's report was such that sales could not be verified by a direct audit approach. Therefore, the Department determined sales used in DMV information, auction house purchase information, and available sales journals for the first audit period.

Appellant did not provide any books and records for the second audit period; and therefore, the Department determined sales using DMV information. For the second audit, the Department completed three verification methods to verify the reasonableness of Appellant's reported total and taxable sales:

First, Appellant did not provide all of his federal income tax return. Appellant only provided federal income tax returns for years 2009 and 2010. Therefore, the Department requested federal income tax return for the other years from the Franchise Tax Board and received Appellant's federal income tax return for the years 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015. And that would be on Exhibit X.

The Department reviewed Appellant's available federal income tax returns and compared the federal income tax return sales with Appellant's reported total sale of around \$775,000 and calculated an overall difference of around \$2.2 million. And that would be on your Exhibit X, page 1.

The Department also compared reported total sale of around \$775,000 to the purchases of around \$1.6 million, reflected on Appellant's available federal income tax returns, and calculated an overall negative reported book markup of 53 percent. And that would be on your Exhibit X, page 3.

The total purchases of \$1.6 million is also more than two times larger than the reported total sale of \$775,000. In other words, this means that according to Appellant's reported sales, Appellant was losing money every time it made a sale. However, based on the analysis of available DMV and auction house purchase information, Appellant's overall retail markup was a little over 88 percent. And that will be on your Exhibit P.

Second, Appellant provided sales journals for the first audit period. The Department noted that the sales tax for the first audit period of around \$189,000 recorded on sales journals did not match with the reported with the reported sales tax of \$75,000. Appellant's recorded sales

taxes is 153 percent higher than the amount reported for the first audit period. And that would be on your Exhibit A, pages 84 through 86.

2.4

Third, Appellant did not provide complete sales record for the first audit period. Also, Appellant did not provide any books and records for the second audit period. Therefore, the Department obtained Appellant's DMV information and that will be on your Exhibit B, Exhibit J, and Exhibit T.

The Department compared Appellant's reported taxable sale of \$1 million for both audit periods with estimated sale of \$3.5 million based on the DMV information and calculated an overall difference of \$2.5 million. And that will be on your Exhibit X, page 4.

The Department also compared Appellant's estimated sales based on DMV information with sales reflected on Appellant's available federal income tax returns. Appellant sold more than \$775,000 sales on his federal income tax return. And that would be on your Exhibit X, page 2.

Appellant was unable to explain the differences found in his federal income tax returns, sales journals, DMV information differences, and negative reported book markers. Therefore, the Department conducted further investigation by analyzing Appellant's sales journals, DMV

information, and auction house purchase information for the first audit period.

2.4

Appellant did not provide any books and records for the second audit period. Therefore, the Department conducted further investigation by analyzing the Appellant's DMV and auction house purchase information for the second audit period. The Department was able to obtain DMV information for both audit periods which included report of sales data and sorted this data by the dealer's license number.

This DMV information is based on the retail report of sale that Appellant submitted to DMV. The finding of the report of sale is presumptive evidence that the dealer who filed the report of sale is the person who actually made the sale. When the DMV received the report of sale, the actual selling price is converted to a two-digit alpha code, also known as "beta license fee code." And that would be Exhibit D, column 25.

Vehicle License Fee Codes are established in \$200 increments. The Department converted this vehicle license fee code to dollar values and used lowest value in the vehicle license fee codes range to estimate the sales price. And that will be on Exhibit D and Exhibit U.

The Department analyzed DMV information and removed sale of the same makers appearing in the DMV

information more than once as duplicates and unwinds. For the first audit, due to incomplete records, the Department had to reconstruct Appellant's sales journals using DMV and auction house purchase information.

Specifically, the Department examined Appellant's sales journals and related reported -- report of sales slips and determined that Appellant recorded 293 retail sales during the audit period, totaling around \$2 million, with an average taxable sale price of around \$7,000. And that would be on your Exhibit A, pages 61 to 77.

The Department -- the Department compared the DMV data and auction house purchase information to Appellant's sales journals and report of sales slips, which disclosed 34 unrecorded sales by Appellant. And that will be on your Exhibit A, pages 52 through 16.

The Department also obtained the vehicle history report for 34 vehicles, which disclosed selling price for the 33 of the 34 vehicles in the amount of around \$270,000. Based on the review of the 33 vehicle history reports, the Department noted that Appellant had transferred title of 33 vehicles to other individuals, which is evidence that Appellant sold those vehicles at return. And that will be on your Exhibit C.

With regard to the remaining vehicle for which the vehicle history report did not have a selling price, the Department applied the average selling price of around \$7,000, as reflected in Appellant's sales journals. The Department then added the total selling price of the vehicle record in the sales journals of around \$2 million.

The total selling price for the vehicle disclosed in vehicle history report of around \$270,000, and the estimated selling price for the single remaining vehicle of around \$7,000, which resulted in total audited taxable sales around \$2.3 million for the first audit period. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 49.

Audited taxable sales were compared with reported taxable sales of around \$850,000 to compute unreported taxable sales based on sales journals, vehicle history reports, DMV, and auction house information determined unreported taxable sale of around \$1.4 million for the first audit period. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 49.

The Department then compared the unreported taxable sales with the reported taxable sale of around \$850,000 to compute the error rate of 167.8 percent for the first audit period. For the second audit period, Appellant did not provide any books and records.

Therefore, the Department analyzed DMV information and removed sale of the same vehicle appearing in the DMV information more than once as duplicates and unwinds.

The Department then determined audited taxable sale of around \$1.6 million per DMV information. Audited taxable sales were compared with reported taxable sale of \$155,000 to determine unreported taxable sales based on DMV information of around \$1.4 million for the second audit period. And that will be on your Exhibit H, page 43.

2.4

The Department then compared the unreported taxable sales with the reported taxable sale of \$155,000. To compute an error rate of a 922.2 percent for the second audit period. And that will be on your Exhibit H, page 52.

Subsequently, the Department found that sale of around \$455,000 for 69 vehicles were missing from the DMV information for the second audit period. And that will be on your Exhibit H, page 68, and Exhibit O.

The Department concluded that including \$455,000 would increase the unreported taxable sales by \$455,000 from \$1.4 million to \$1.9 million for the second audit period. The Department did not include this 69 vehicles when determining sales for the second audit period. The audit calculation of unreported taxable sales based on Appellant's DMV information was reasonable and was in Appellant's favor.

In total, the Department determined unreported

taxable sale of around \$2.8 million for both audit periods. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 44, and Exhibit H, page 43.

2.4

Appellant claimed that he's entitled to additional adjustments including unwinds, cancelled sales, and bad debts related to repossessions. As support, Appellant provided a monthly summary statement from Credit Acceptance for April 2017 to September 2017. And that would be on your Exhibit 3. This information is not within the audit periods.

The Department reviewed and analyzed this information and ultimately rejected it. Upon examination of Appellant's Exhibit 3, the Department ordered -- Appellant did not provide any sales documents or data download with full folders to corroborate the figures listed in the monthly statements. Moreover, during the audit period, Appellant financed only 13 transactions. And that will be on Exhibit Q.

Appellant has not specified the amount of bad debt adjustments with reasonable supporting documents it seeks. For audit, the Department obtained Appellant's available income tax returns, and Appellant did not claim any bad debts on these returns. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 79, and Exhibit X.

To date, Appellant has not provided any

verifiable evidence that it incurred bad debts on repossessed vehicles. As mentioned earlier, Appellant did not provide any repossession documents and the information that are necessary to compute bad debts for both audit periods.

2.4

The Department also adjusted for known unwinds and canceled sales. And Appellant did not provide any additional evidence for any additional adjustments.

The Department imposed a 25 percent fraud penalty for both audit periods. The Department also issued two separate memorandums recommending the imposition of fraud penalty for both audit periods. And that will be on your Exhibit D and Exhibit I.

Appellant claims that the Department has not shown specific acts, such as falsified records, demonstrating he intends to evade the tax. Appellant also argues the Department has not presented documentation and verifiable evidence of fraud.

The Department notes that circumstantial evidence may be relied upon in establishing fraud. Here, Appellant willfully and intentionally participated in an attempt to evade payment of tax due to the State. Appellant handled his business affairs in such a manner as to avoid recordkeeping of transactions and acts or statements, which could mislead or conceal, by not recording large

amount of actual sales. The Department found six indicators to support the evidence of fraud or the intent to evade taxes:

First, as mentioned earlier, the Department obtained DMV information for both audit periods. The Department noted that the estimated sale of around \$3.5 million for DMV information for both audit periods exceeded the reported taxable sales reported on the sales and use tax return of around \$1 million by \$2.5 million. And that will be on your Exhibit X, page 4.

This difference represented an error rate of 249.26 percent. Thus Appellant reported on the sales and use tax returns were less than one-third of his DMV sales information for these two audit periods. Failure to report such a significant portion of Appellant's sales cannot be explained negligence or lack of business knowledge. The Department found a failure to report over \$555,000 in sales each year is evidence of fraud or the intent to evade taxes.

Second, the Department noted that there were large unexplained differences between Appellant's federal income tax return and sales and use tax returns, which represent an understatement of 278.26 percent, meaning Appellant reported less than 26 percent of his sales for these years. And that will be on your Exhibit X, page 1.

Appellant has not explained why sales information reported on his federal income tax return exceed total sales reported on the sales and use tax returns.

2.4

Third, the Department noted that the sales tax for the first audit period of around \$189,000 recorded on sales journals did not match with a reported sales tax of \$75,000. Appellant recorded sales tax was 153 percent higher than the amount reported for the first audit period. And that will be on your Exhibit A, pages 84 through 86.

Appellant has not explained why recorded sales tax exceeded sales taxes reported on the sales and use tax use returns.

Fourth, the total understatement of \$1.4 million for the first audit period is a large, substantial deficiency representing an error rate of 167.8 percent when compared to reported tax sale of around \$850,000. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 44.

Similarly, the total understatement of what \$1.4 million for the second audit period is a large, substantial deficiency representing an error rate of 922.2 percent when compared to reported taxable sales of around \$155,000. And that will be on Exhibit H, page 43.

The quarterly percentage of errors exceed

1,500 percent in nine different quarters of these audit

periods. And that would be on your Exhibit H, page 52. This shows that the errors are consistent throughout the audit periods. Further, Department finds that the percentages of errors are excessive and is compelling evidence of fraud or intent to evade taxes.

Specifically, Appellant reported little more than \$600 for second quarter, 2014, and \$2000 for fourth quarter, 2013. However, Appellant sold more than \$105,000 in second quarter, 2014, and \$145,000 in fourth quarter, 2013, in taxable sales for DMV sales records. And that will be on your Exhibit H, page 43.

Further, Appellant's reported taxable sales for the second audit period declined dramatically starting in the third quarter, 2013, while Appellant's percentage of error in reporting his taxable sales remain over 1,500 percent for the subsequent quarters.

As the determination for the first audit period was made prior to third quarter, 2013, on April 3, 2013, the Department would have been aware -- I'm sorry -- the Appellant would have been aware of the issues in reporting his taxable sales before these returns were filed.

However, Appellant continued to underreport his taxable sales throughout the remainder of the audit period. This is indicated in the average taxable sales Appellant reported. And that would be on your Exhibit H, page 43.

In the period April 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013, Appellant reported taxable sale of around \$131,000, which average around \$26,000 per quarter. For the period July 1, 2013, to March 31, 2015, Appellant reported taxable sale of around \$23,000, which average around \$3,300 per quarter.

While Appellant's reported taxable sales in all quarterly periods in these audits are far lower than the taxable sales it reported to DMV, the Department finds that the drop in reportable taxable sales, starting third quarter, 2013, to be dramatic considering the Appellant had just received notification of the first audit findings.

Finally, Appellant had hired a tax consultant in April 2014 but continued to underreport his taxable sales after this date with percentage of errors of around 17,000 percent in the second quarter, 2014; 2,900 percent in the third quarter, 2014; 2,300 percent in the fourth quarter, 2014; and 1,700 percent in the first quarter, 2015.

The Department would have expected Appellant's reporting to improve once notified of his reporting errors in the first audit and after hiring tax consultants.

However, Appellant's reported taxable sales continued to decrease during this time with no improvement in reporting

accuracy. The Department finds this is further evidence of fraud or intent to evade taxes.

Fifth, Appellant has not provided any records for the second audit period. Appellant acknowledged that he used motor vehicle dealership software to prepare sales contracts and that the dealership's software he used would correctly compute the sales tax amount and include that amount as sales tax reimbursement on the contract of sales. Appellant stated that he had these records earlier. The Department finds that Appellant's failure to provide any of his record for the second audit period is further evidence of fraud or intent to evade taxes.

In addition, Appellant has started -- I'm sorry -- Appellant has stated that he has record establishing that he incurred bad debts during the audit periods and that because of bad debt, a significant portion of tax reimbursement he was owed was never collected. However, Appellant has not provided the records.

Appellant's failure to provide documentation he states are in his possession gives rise to an inference that such documentation if submitted would negate Appellant's assertion in the second audit Appeal. Thus the Department finds that Appellant's failure to provide the records that he asserts are in his position further

support for the imposition of the fraud penalty.

2.4

Sixth, Appellant had knowledge regarding his responsibility to report his sales. Appellant was a sole owner and operator of the business throughout both the audit periods and was responsible for recording and reporting his sales and sales tax to the Department. And that will be on the Exhibit V.

Also, the evidence shows that, in general, Appellant collected sales tax reimbursement on his sales of tangible personal property and that he claimed various deductions including deductions for sales for resale and bad debts. Appellant was also -- Appellant was also the president of the used car dealership business, which previously operated at the same business location and was audited on two occasions, and which disclosed unreported taxable sales.

According to the audit report for the period ending December 31, 2005, the audit staff discussed the audit findings with Appellant. All of this evidence indicated that Appellant understood the difference between taxable and nontaxable sales, was aware that his retail sales were subject to tax, and knew of his obligation to accurately report his taxable sales.

When Appellant applied for seller's permit on February 11, 2009, and according to the Department notes

on February 18, 2009, the Department provided Appellant with forms and publications including Publication 51, the resource guide to tax products and services for small businesses, which explained that seller's permit holders are required to report their sales of tangible personal property. And that will be on your Exhibit Y.

2.4

Appellant also had knowledge regarding responsibility to maintain complete and accurate books and records and to ensure reported amounts of taxable sales were correct. Those same forms and publications informed Appellant of sales and use tax reporting requirements and instructed Appellant on how to accurately report sales and use tax liabilities.

Here, Appellant's total understatement of around \$2.8 million is a substantial deficiency representing an overall error rate of 283- -- 283.29 percent when compared to reported taxable sales of around \$1 million for both audit periods. The failure to record such a significant portion of Appellant's sales cannot be explained by negligence or lack of business knowledge.

For the previous account with a period ending December 31, 2005, Appellant reported taxable sales averaging around \$250,000 per quarter. And that will be on your Exhibit D, page 69.

The Department also notes that, for the period

January 2006 through December 2008, the business reported taxable sales averaging around \$310,000 per quarter. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 83, and Exhibit D, page 70.

2.4

Based on a reconstruction of Appellant's records, the Department finds that Appellant's recorded taxable sales for the first audit average around \$225,000 per quarter in an amount similar to the average quarterly sales reported by the previous account. However, Appellant reported average quarterly sales -- \$95,000 for the first audit period and \$13,000 for the second audit period -- are significantly lower than the average quarterly sales reported during previous six years.

Failure to report such a significant portion of Appellant's sales cannot be explained by negligence or lack of business knowledge. The Department find the failure to report over \$550,000 in sales each year is evidence of fraud or the intent evade taxes.

Appellant had a continuous pattern of material understatements throughout these audit periods, but it could not provide a credible explanation for those large discrepancies. The Department believes that large recurring errors that happen without any explanation consistent with unlawful purpose constitutes strong evidence of fraud. Therefore, the Department concluded

that Appellant willfully disregarded his own actual taxable sale amounts and that his actions can only be described as fraudulent and as an act to intentionally evade the payment of tax for these audit periods.

The Department finds that there is clear and convincing evidence of fraud or intent to evade taxes for both audit periods and that the 25 percent fraud penalty was properly imposed for both audit periods. Thus the Department rejects Appellant's arguments.

Appellant has not provided any documentation to show that any of the unreported taxable sales determined in this audit did not occur. Appellant has not identified any errors in the Department's computation or provided any documentary evidence to establish more accurate determinations.

Therefore, for all of these reasons, the Department requests the appeals be denied.

This concludes our presentation, and we are available to answer any questions the panel may have.

Thank you.

2.4

JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.

Going to check with my panel.

Judge Aldrich, did you have any questions for Respondent?

JUDGE ALDRICH: No questions for CDTFA.

1	JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.
2	Judge Kwee, did you have any questions for
3	Respondent?
4	JUDGE KWEE: I don't have sorry I don't
5	have any questions. Thank you.
6	JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.
7	Okay. We're moving on to Appellant's rebuttal.
8	You have approximately five minutes.
9	MR. STRADFORD: I'll see if I can squeak it in.
10	
11	CLOSING ARGUMENT
12	
13	MR. STRADFORD: So a lot of discussion there
14	about, primarily, the liability.
15	What the courts have said in regards to this is
16	that the burden proving fraud is not sustained merely by
17	establishing a deficiency. The failure to file a correct
18	return does not constitute fraud. The mere omission from
19	a tax return of items which should have been included does
20	not show fraudulent intent.
21	If returns are filed, a deficiency necessarily
22	arises from the understatement in the returns. An
23	understatement may have resulted from ignorance, bad
24	advice, an honest mistake, negligence, or

misinterpretation of the law. None of which, in and of

25

itself, would constitute fraud.

2.4

In this case, basically, the Department's just relying upon the liability. If they had actual evidence of knowledge of underreporting, they wouldn't be throwing out that the -- John got publications when he registered for a permit. There's such a lack of evidence that they're grasping for straws. Like, literally every permit holder in the state, of which there are there 2 million, gets these publications when they register for a permit. In no way, shape, or form is it evidence of knowledge to attempt to defraud the State.

The -- the -- the Department has the burden of proof, and it's not just establishing a liability. With car dealerships in general, what they don't mention is that there's a unit within the CDTFA called "Return Analysis," and they issue, until the last couple of years -- they've issued 500 to a thousand bills a year to car dealers based on DMV data.

Literally millions of bills go out every month with no fraud penalties on them, based solely on DMV data. That's a fact. I helped set up the program when I was an auditor to the State. I know it exists. So to use the DMV data as evidence of fraud is, quite frankly, ridiculous.

It's literally -- John is the one who's getting

unfair treatment here, when there's deficiencies all the time with car dealerships. The deficiencies are so rampant that what they did is they have used car dealerships -- now, they pay the tax directly to DMV because there were issues with collection across the state for all sorts of dealerships.

2.4

So the fact that there's a liability here, and it ranges from quarter to quarter for high percentage of error, low percentage of error -- it's consistent.

First, you know, the liability itself is inaccurate. There for sure are bad debts. The statement shows, like, \$500,000 worth of repossessed cars. The audits don't account for any bad debts at all, zero. But we know they -- right? -- because this statement shows that there were vehicles that were repossessed.

So not only has the Department failed to meet its burden of proof with respect to a fraud penalty, but there's evidence that supports that the liability itself is overstated.

One of the conditions of fraud, generally, is that the person who commits it gets to keep the money they defrauded the State for. In this case, you're applying the penalty to tax amounts that were never even collected from customers because they were a bad debt. He never got all the money.

1	With those two things in mind, it's clear, in my
2	opinion, that the fraud penalty should be abated.
3	And thank you for your time.
4	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you.
5	Judge Aldrich, did you have a question for the
6	Appellant?
7	JUDGE ALDRICH: Yes, just a quick question.
8	So there's a copy of the seller's permit
9	application. I think it's Exhibit Y. It's 1,099 of the
10	hearing binder if you're interested.
11	But on there, it says, "projected monthly gross
12	sales of \$20,000" and then "projected monthly taxable
13	sales of \$2,000." And so, I guess, I was wondering how
14	did you make that determination between the gross gross
15	sales and taxable sales when filling out that application?
16	MR. WILLERFORD: How did I okay. So you have
17	the what'd you say? 20 and then the
18	JUDGE ALDRICH: 20 and then 2.
19	MR. WILLERFORD: 20 and 2. But the 2 was what?
20	JUDGE ALDRICH: Taxable sales, monthly.
21	MR. WILLERFORD: How did I determine that?
22	JUDGE ALDRICH: Right.
23	MR. WILLERFORD: So what I did is, I was taking
24	the
25	MR. STRADFORD: This is this is when you

1	applied for a seller's permit.
2	MR. WILLERFORD: Oh.
3	MR. STRADFORD: When you opened the business, on
4	the seller's permit application, they will ask you, "What
5	are your estimated monthly sales?" and "What monthly sales
6	do you think are taxable?" when you apply for a seller's
7	permit.
8	MR. WILLERFORD: Oh. So I put 20 and 2?
9	JUDGE RALSTON: Excuse excuse me. Can you
10	make sure your microphone is on so we can hear you?
11	MR. WILLERFORD: Oh, I'm sorry. Okay.
12	JUDGE RALSTON: No problem.
13	MR. WILLERFORD: So it was the first time I
14	applied for a permit, ever. And so I was just kind of
15	based on what we had done prior with the other companies I
16	had worked for at that location. That's all.
17	JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. Thank you.
18	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay.
19	Judge Kwee, did you have any questions for either
20	party?
21	JUDGE KWEE: I don't have any further questions.
22	Thank you.
23	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. We are ready to conclude
24	this hearing.
25	Today's hearing in the Appeal of Willerford is

now adjourned, and the record is closed. The judges will meet and decide your case later on, and we will send you a written opinion of our decision within a hundred days. Thank you, everyone, for attending. (Proceedings concluded at 2:58 p.m.)

1 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION 2 I, the undersigned, a Registered 3 4 Professional Reporter of the State of California, do 5 hereby certify: That the foregoing proceedings were taken before 6 7 me at the time and place herein set forth; that any witnesses in the foregoing proceedings, prior to 8 testifying, were duly sworn; that a record of the 9 10 proceedings was made by me using machine shorthand, which 11 was thereafter transcribed under my direction; that the foregoing transcript is a true record of the testimony 12 13 given. 14 Further, that if the foregoing pertains to the 15 original transcript of a deposition in a federal case, before completion of the proceedings, review of the 16 transcript [] was [x] was not requested. 17 18 I further certify I am neither financially 19 interested in the action nor a relative or employee of any 20 attorney or party to this action. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have this date subscribed 21

24

22

23

my name.

Dated: August 17, 2022

25

Sarah Tuman

\$	¢250.000 .05:00	1	2 200 00:40
	\$250,000 65:23		2,300 62:18
\$1 52:11 59:9	\$257,642 35:13, 23 36:23 37:11	1 6:19,21 42:17	2,900 62:17
65:17 \$1,000 36:7,9,19	\$26,000 62:3	48:15,22 51:6 59:25 62:1,4	20 2:18 5:1 16:17 34:21 35:14,23
\$1,053,864 37:11	\$270,000 54:19	1,099 71:9	36:18 37:12 71:17,18,19 72:8
\$1,053,864.58	55:6	1,500 60:25 61:15	
35:3,12	\$3,300 62:6	1,700 62:19	2005 64:18 65:22
\$1.4 55:15 56:5,19	\$3.5 52:12 59:7	1-3 4:4 6:23	2006 66:1
60:14,20	\$30,000 48:25	10 4:18 33:9 40:13	2007 40:7
\$1.5 25:8,11	49:1	11 33:9 40:13	2008 66:1
\$1.6 51:9,13 56:2	\$310,000 66:2	64:25	2009 39:4 48:15,
\$1.9 56:19	\$375,000 49:5	12 40:16,17	20 50:20 64:25 65:1
\$10,000 21:9	\$455,000 56:14,	13 40:17 57:17	2010 29:10 50:20
\$105,000 61:8	17,18	14 40:17	2011 40:5 48:21
\$13,000 66:11	\$5,000 21:10,11, 12,14	15 4:13 16:17 39:9	2012 48:22 50:24
\$131,000 62:2	\$500,000 70:12	40:17	62:1
\$145,000 61:9	\$512,000 24:11,	15-day 18:16	2013 50:24 61:8,
\$155,000 49:7	15 25:7 35:21	153 52:1 60:7	10,14,18 62:2,4, 11
56:4,9 60:23	38:3	16 39:15,18 54:15	
\$179,352 37:15	\$512,085.96	167 17:3	2014 50:24 61:7,9 62:15,17,18,19
40:3	24:11	167.8 55:20 60:16	2015 48:22 50:24
\$189,000 51:23 60:5	\$550,000 66:17	1698.5 18:13	62:4,20
	\$555,000 59:18	17 49:8	2016 15:13 40:10,
\$2 25:8 54:8 55:4	\$600 61:7	17,000 62:17	11 48:15
\$2,000 71:13	\$7,000 54:9 55:2,8	18 49:8 65:1	2017 38:20 39:25 57:8
\$2.2 51:5	\$720,000 37:13	18053157 2:6 5:7	2017-ish 40:8
\$2.3 55:9	\$75,000 51:25	19014253 2:6 5:8	2022 2:18 5:1,8
\$2.5 52:14 59:9	60:7	1983 11:2	·
\$2.8 23:17 26:12 57:1 65:15	\$775,000 51:4,8, 15 52:18	1984 11:3	20th 5:8
\$20,000 71:12	\$796,000 35:16		22 49:3
•	\$800 36:8	1999 12:14	23 49:3
\$200 35:18,21 36:7,18 53:19	\$850,000 49:2	1:08 2:17 5:2,9	24 24:2,5,8 34:19, 25 36:19 37:22
\$2000 61:7	55:12,20 60:17	1st 15:13 48:20	242 20:16 48:1
\$220,000 49:6	\$900,000 48:24	2	
\$225,000 66:7	\$95,000 66:10		245 20:16 48:2
\$223,000 00.7	, oco	2 25:18 37:8 52:20 69:8 71:18,19	249.26 59:12

Index: 25..advance

25 8:24 53:18 58:9 67:7	55:10,17	90 7:7 37:6,12	accuracy 63:1
	5	90-days 26:2	accurate 33:9
25.99 21:19 24:25		922 17:4	65:8 67:14
26 24:24 59:24	5 7:8,24	922.2 56:10 60:22	accurately 64:23 65:12
262 30:9	500 69:17	99 48:2	acknowledged
278.26 59:23	51 65:2		63:4
283- 65:16 283.29 65:16	52 54:15 56:12	A	acquiring 21:22, 25
	61:1	A-Y 4:5 7:4	
293 54:7	520- 38:3	abated 9:1 71:2	act 67:3
2:58 2:18 73:5	53 51:11	accept 31:19 50:4	actions 67:2
3	6	Acceptance	active 39:23,25
		12:23,24 20:15,24	acts 58:15,24
3 6:19,21 23:22 34:18,20 42:17	6 4:4	21:1,2 23:22 24:7, 14 25:17,22 36:12	actual 9:24,25 18:24 27:6 53:16
51:12 57:9,13	61 54:10	38:11 41:16 43:9,	59:1 67:1 69:3
61:18	6485 9:1	13,15,17,24 44:17,25 45:2	add 47:25
3.06 25:24	68 4:23 56:16	57:8	added 39:12 55:3
30 7:7 46:23 48:15,21 62:1	69 56:14,20 65:24	access 17:14 19:24	addition 49:23 63:13
30-day 18:15	7	accordance 25:23	additional 18:1
31 48:22 62:4 64:18 65:22	7 4:5	account 9:15	20:21 22:22 57:5 58:8
		10:6 17:22 20:3	additionally
33 54:18,19,21	70 66:4	21:5 26:3,10,24	43:19
34 20:23 54:14,17,	732 38:10	30:16 36:17,24 37:25 41:24 43:2	adjourned 73:1
35 7:18	77 54:10	65:21 66:9 70:13	adjust 35:12,13
	79 57:24	accountant 46:1,	adjusted 22:21
4	8	2	58:6
4 52:14 59:10		accountants 13:12,13,21 46:1	adjustment 44:10
40 7:23 20:18,21,	8 4:12 37:7 83 66:3	accounted 9:16,	adjustments
23 48:7	84 52:3 60:9	21 22:3	6:13 22:12 57:5,
400 2:16		accounting 16:18 17:8 23:7	20 58:8
414Z 17:21	86 52:3 60:10	38:16	ADMINISTRATIO N 3:11
43 56:7 57:3 60:23 61:11,25	88 51:20	accounts 23:25 24:10 25:14 38:3	Administrative
44 57:2 60:18	9	39:10,16,18,21,	5:11 6:24 7:5 8:11
48 4:14	9 33:9 40:13	23,25 40:2 41:13	admitted 6:21 7:2
49 39:25 40:2	÷ 55.5 10.15	accrued 22:10	advance 21:10

Index: advice..averaging

advice 68:24 13 67:17 35:24,25 36:2,16 audit 9:16 12:1 37:1 72:6 13:7 16:20 17:1,3, affairs 58:23 **APPEARANCES** 5,14,18,19,24 3:1 applying 70:22 **agency** 19:25 18:5,8,9,20,21,25 appeared 33:20 approach 49:11 19:15 20:9,14,17, agreed 11:12 34:2 50:8 22 23:9,14,15 26:11,23,25 27:1, agreement 25:17, appearing 53:25 approximately 2 30:21 31:24 24 55:24 5:9 7:7,8,24 23:16 32:9,17,19 33:11 35:15 37:13 49:5 ahead 10:10 18:3, 39:4 40:13,20,23, Appellant 2:7 3:7 20 42:15 68:8 24 41:2,8,17,24 5:20,23 6:15,19 7:1,7,24 8:10 **April** 48:20,22 42:1 45:3 47:10 **Aldrich** 3:5 5:12 48:1,18,20,21,23 28:11 37:24 45:13 57:8 61:18 62:1, 28:9,10 29:5,8,15 49:4,11,12,13,15, 30:22 31:1,23 48:14,16,23 49:4, 15 32:22 33:1 45:10, 15,16,18,25 50:1, 22,24 50:8,11,13, **AR** 35:4 37:14 15 51:22,23 52:2, 12,13,23 46:24 12,18,19 51:16,21 5,6,11 53:2,4,7,8 47:2,9,14,16,19, 52:4,5,18,21 53:3, area 16:16 54:2,8 55:9,16,21 24 67:23,25 71:5, 12 54:7,14,20,22 **argues** 58:17 56:6,11,15,19,21, 7,18,20,22 72:17 55:22 57:4,7,14, 22 57:1,10,17,21 17,19,22,25 58:2, **ARGUMENT** 4:21 **ALJ** 3:3,5 7,14,16,20,22 58:4,10,12 59:5,7, 68:11 59:12,24 60:1,7, 14 60:5,8,15,20, allowance 26:24 arguments 67:9 25 61:3,13,17,23 11 61:6,8,20,22, 37:13 62:12,23 63:4,11, 24 62:2.4.11.14 arises 68:22 allowed 35:2 36:4 15,23 64:5,17,18, 63:3,4,9,13,14,18 arithmetic 31:9 19 65:18 66:7,11, alpha 53:17 64:2,3,9,12,19,20, 20 67:4,7,8,12 24 65:1,7,11,12, aspect 38:19 amount 14:9 20:4 22 66:10,19 67:1, audited 6:14 23:10 24:9 26:14 asserted 9:22 10,12 71:6 16:10 55:8,11 27:4,5,6 34:11,14, assertion 63:23 56:1,2 64:15 appellant's 4:4, 23 35:2 52:1 54:18 57:19 59:1 16 6:20,21,23 asserts 63:25 auditor 17:22 8:16 28:11,12 60:8 63:7,8 66:8 18:19 20:18 46:14 assistant 10:22 49:10,13 50:4,7, 69:22 **amounts** 19:5,13, 16,23 51:1,3,9,16, **assume** 31:1 17 33:10 34:25 auditor's 29:24 19,25 52:7,10,15, 37:23,25 38:14 assuming 37:14 17,25 53:6 54:3,5, **audits** 9:14,22 42:19 65:9 67:2 12 55:2 56:23,24 attempt 6:12 16:11,22 17:9 70:23 57:13,21 59:15,21 58:21 69:11 23:15 26:16 61:12,14 62:7,21, analysis 51:17 40:22,25 49:16 attending 73:4 24 63:10,20,23,24 69:16 62:8 70:13 65:14,19 66:5,6, attention 11:25 analyzed 53:24 15 67:9 68:7 **Auto** 12:18,21 55:23 57:11 attorney 11:25 13:5,10 14:1 application 71:9, 30:5 16:14 23:4 45:25 analyzing 52:25 15 72:4 46:24 53:5 attributable applied 10:25 23:20 **Automotive** 12:7 ANDREW 3:5 11:7 22:17 24:10, 13:4 16:10 17:8 auction 24:15 16 25:12 26:9,22 answers 28:12 26:2 38:5 50:10 27:5 36:10,24 average 37:8 54:9 appeal 2:5 5:5,19 51:18 53:1,6 54:4, 43:3,22 55:1 55:1 61:24 62:3,5 48:18 63:23 72:25 12 55:14 64:24 72:1,14 66:7,8,10,12 appeals 2:1 5:7, audience 6:8 averaging 65:23 apply 22:16,22,24

checks 31:14

66:2 53:11 54:19 55:13 **box** 31:11 57:5 56:4,22 66:5 avoid 58:23 **branch** 14:10 capable 21:25 69:18,20 72:15 aware 19:4 61:19. **brings** 10:23 car 10:16,18 11:9, basically 15:23 20 64:21 13,23 12:7 14:2 24:6,12 26:8 32:5 brought 11:25 16:17 21:8,9,22 69:2 13:11 22:23 24:20 30:8, В **basis** 27:12 **Buick** 12:6 17 32:6,7 35:17, 21 36:1,7,8,9,19 bearing 15:23 **burden** 9:3,10 back 10:24 21:4 47:6 48:15 64:13 27:17 68:16 69:12 30:12,17,18 32:19 69:14,18 70:2,3 begin 8:17 48:8 70:17 34:17 37:7 46:7 beginning 33:6 car's 22:19 47:7 Bureau 6:7 40:10 47:13,14 care 44:20 background **business** 10:5.7. behalf 8:10 15:4 10:5,15 13:18 carried 41:14 16,18 11:9,23 believes 66:22 14:3 15:16,17,18, **backup** 20:22 cars 14:25 16:4 21,22 16:3,13,19, beta 53:17 21:20 22:6 24:13, **bad** 9:11,15,16,20 25 19:7 23:24 15,22 25:6 26:21 20:4,5,13 22:11, big 14:21 31:7 28:16,18 33:17 30:10 31:12 36:15 16,25 23:4,8,13, 37:3 39:3,5,7,8 38:14 39:11 46:11 biggest 14:13 18,20 24:2 25:9, 40:4,6 44:17,23 48:2 70:12 11 26:8,13,20,23, **bill** 18:17 45:2 58:23 59:16 25 27:8,11 33:8, 64:4,13,14 65:20 case 5:7 6:10 17:2 billing 18:3,20 15 34:10,11,14,24 66:1,16 72:3 23:12 24:14,17 35:2,17 36:3,14, **bills** 69:17,19 27:9 42:4 69:2 businesses 65:4 20 37:11,12,16 70:22 73:2 **binder** 71:10 41:8,12,25 42:21, buying 12:18 16:3 **cases** 8:24 24 43:19 44:4,10 bit 10:15 23:1 49:1,6 57:6,19,23 **CDTFA** 6:3 9:3,5, 29:20 46:2 C 58:1,4 63:15,16 25 10:6 15:10 block 47:7 64:12 68:23 18:12 19:24 70:11,13,24 CAC 47:19 48:1 27:14,17 28:5 **Board** 19:5 30:16 41:8 42:3,20,25 baffled 29:20 45:16 50:22 calculated 51:4, 44:2 67:25 69:15 30:19 10 52:13 **BOE** 19:15 29:4,5, **CDTFA's** 15:12 bag 31:21 6,10 31:1 calculation 56:22 16:9 23:2 26:15 balance 21:5 **BOE's** 45:18 California 2:2,16, **cents** 33:13 22:18,20,24 20 3:10 5:1 31:21 book 50:6 51:11 24:16,20 25:14 48:16 chance 24:4 52:23 26:22 35:4 36:2. **call** 6:16,17 14:8 changed 28:18 11,17,21,22 37:2, bookkeeper 20:19 46:8 6,15 38:7,13 40:2 45:21 46:25 43:2 called 8:10 11:11 charge-off 33:7 books 25:21 12:2,7,18,22 ballpark 37:10 50:12 52:6 53:3 charge-offs 14:10 23:3 24:5 55:22 65:8 14:24 **bank** 24:13,14 29:25 30:8 69:15 38:17 46:3 **bottom** 25:13 charged 33:11 calling 14:17 26:7 35:4,11 40:1 based 17:24 18:6, check 26:3 32:13, calls 14:17 21 19:13,17 22:21 **bought** 32:19 15 45:9 67:22 28:2 30:7,9 32:7 canceled 58:7 **bounce** 31:14

cancelled 39:21

33:19 35:3,10

51:17 52:12,16

chief 6:6 collects 17:16 concluded 56:17 19:2 66:25 73:5 college 10:23 **choose** 7:18,21 convert 32:11 concludes 67:18 49:11 colleges 10:20 converted 53:16. **chunk** 40:16 concluding 2:17 20 **column** 25:15 circumstantial 35:11 40:1 53:18 conditions 70:20 convincing 6:11 58:19 9:6 27:22 67:6 conduct 5:16 commencing cite 15:13 convincingly 2:17 conducted 52:24 10:1 claim 57:22 **commit** 27:18 53:5 **copies** 43:16 claimed 9:11.18 commits 70:21 conference 46:14 49:19 33:15 34:10,14 16:23 17:25 companies 72:15 48:24 49:1,5 57:4 copy 71:8 confirm 29:12 64:10 company 12:2, corporation 13:3 17,22 13:5 21:3 connection 18:8 claiming 34:24 20:15,24 21:1,2 35:18 **consent** 18:10 23:23 24:7,14 **claims** 58:14 25:17 36:13 38:11 compared 51:2,7 consideration clarification 34:4 41:16 43:9 45:3 52:10,15 54:11 36:10 42:18 55:11,18 56:3,8 correct 28:14 60:17,22 65:16 consistent 61:2 **clarify** 44:1,22 29:14 65:10 68:17 66:24 70:9 compelling 61:4 clear 6:11 9:6 correctly 23:10 constitute 68:18 26:16 27:22 67:5 complete 43:1 29:12 63:7 69:1 71:1 49:17,19,23 52:4 corroborate 65:8 constitutes **client** 46:21 57:15 66:24 completed 50:15 close 40:23 cost 25:12 36:5 consultant 62:14 completely 30:21 closed 39:9 40:7. costs 22:22 consultants complicated 9 73:1 **counsel** 28:11 62:23 23:1 35:7 CLOSING 4:21 Consumer 20:20 counted 46:20 68:11 computation 36:4 67:13 contact 17:23 counting 30:4,6, coach 10:22 13,17 11:12 computational continue 10:3 **county** 13:8,9 22:12 **code** 9:1 53:17, continued 61:22 28:21 18,21 compute 22:13 62:15,24 **couple** 12:4,8 23:4 35:17,24 codes 53:19,22 continuous 36:20 37:10,12 28:10 30:11 39:22 66:19 collect 44:20 44:10 55:12.20 41:1 69:16 56:10 58:4 63:7 contract 30:6 collected 24:7 **courts** 68:15 37:6 43:1 44:9,14, 37:23 38:3 63:18 computer 28:24 19,23 46:9,22 cover 38:24,25 64:9 70:23 computing 36:14 47:6,8 63:8 **covers** 40:19 collecting 43:25 conceal 58:25 contracts 17:17 CPA 45:21 46:24 collection 24:6 18:6 29:23 30:1,4 concerned 22:7 37:4 43:10,12,18 credible 66:21 38:2 70:5 36:13 46:3,13,17 47:23 collections 12:22 credit 12:22,24 conclude 27:25 49:19,20 63:6 20:15,23 21:1,2, collectors 12:21 72:23 conversation 17 23:22 24:7,14

25:17,22 36:12 38:10 41:16 43:9, 13,14,16,24 44:17,25 45:2 57:7

creditworthiness 24:23

creditworthy 22:1

Cross 4:16

cross-examine 7:20

curious 33:6

current 17:3

customer 21:3,22

customer's 24:23

customers 10:8 21:12 38:14 43:21 70:24

CUTS 20:20

D

data 17:24 19:14 20:15 31:25 32:3, 15 48:1 53:9 54:12 57:14 69:18,20,23

date 5:8 39:3,5 40:4,6 57:25 62:16

dated 15:13 23:23 38:20

day-to-day 15:16

days 46:23 73:3

deadline 18:15,16

dealer 25:17,23 29:15,17 32:5,7 53:14

dealer's 53:10

dealers 23:4 31:7

69:18

dealership 11:13, 16,19 12:7 48:15 63:5 64:13

dealership's 63:6

dealerships 16:17 23:7 69:14 70:2,4,6

debited 37:25

debt 9:11 22:11, 16,25 26:13,25 27:8,11 34:14 35:2,17 36:3,14 37:13,16 41:8 42:21,24 44:4,10 57:20 63:16 70:24

debts 9:15,16,20 20:4,5,13 23:4,8, 13,18,20 24:2 25:9,11 26:8,21, 23 33:8,16 34:10, 11,24 36:20 37:11 41:12,25 43:20 49:1,6 57:6,23 58:1,4 63:15 64:12 70:11,13

December 64:18 65:22 66:1

decide 5:19 28:11 73:2

decided 18:2

decision 5:15 73:3

declined 61:13

decrease 62:25

deduction 9:12 27:8,11 34:9 35:9 42:21

deductions 9:18 44:4 64:11

default 22:2,9

defaulted 24:12

defaults 21:3 22:9

deficiencies

70:1,2

deficiency 60:16, 21 65:15 68:17,21

defined 8:25

defraud 69:11

defrauded 70:22

demand 18:17

demonstrate 9:21

demonstrating

58:16

denied 67:17

Department 3:10 6:5,7 48:19 49:10, 11,12,14,18 50:4, 9,13,15,21 51:1,7, 22 52:7,10,15,24 53:4,7,20,24 54:2, 5,11,16,20 55:1,3, 18,23 56:1,8,13, 17,20,25 57:11, 13,21 58:6,9,10, 14,17,19 59:1,4,6, 17,20 60:4 61:3, 19 62:9,21 63:1, 10,24 64:6,25 65:1,25 66:6,16, 22,25 67:5,9,17

department's 4:5 7:4 67:13 69:2

describe 9:19

69:12 70:16

describes 25:18

designated 25:20,25 26:5

detail 24:6 38:2

determination 40:21 61:17 71:14

determinations

67:15 **determine** 56:4

71:21

determined 50:6, 9,14 54:7 55:14 56:1,25 67:11

determining 56:21

difference 11:20 51:4 52:13 59:11 64:20

differences 52:21,23 59:21

direct 4:16 10:12 50:8

directly 27:23 70:4

disclosed 54:13, 17 55:5 64:15

discrepancies 66:22

discuss 10:5 20:8

discussed 64:18

discussion 31:24 68:13

dispute 8:23 15:17 19:16

disputed 32:1

disregarded 18:19 67:1

division 6:8

DMV 17:24 19:13, 14,16,19,24 20:2, 5,7,15,19,22 30:15 31:24,25 32:3 45:15 46:6 48:1 50:9,14 51:18 52:8,12,16, 23,25 53:6,8,11, 12,15,24,25 54:3, 11 55:14,23,24 56:2,5,14,23 59:5, 7,13 61:10 62:9 69:18,20,23 70:4

document 18:14, 16

documentary

67:14 earned 22:18 12 66:18 67:4,6 exhibits 4:4,5 6:19,21,25 7:2 documentation easy 48:19 evaded 9:8 10:2 **exists** 21:16 9:18 42:1.25 43:4 19:10 effort 18:7,24 44:3 58:17 63:20. 69:22 evasion 8:25 22 67:10 employed 12:19 15:14 exit 16:23 documents 18:1 employees 12:20 **event** 26:1 expected 7:6 43:6 49:20 57:14, **end** 40:4,6 62:21 20 58:3 eventually 21:14 experience 23:8, ended 10:17 11:9. dollar 53:21 evidence 6:11,24 21,23 12:12,18,23 10 7:5 9:6,20 15:10, dollars 26:14 13:7 14,18 16:8,23 experiences 35:18.20 45:18 **ending** 64:18 17:11,16 19:9,11, doubt 26:17,23 65:21 20,23 20:10 explain 49:9,25 23:13,19 27:14, down-south ensure 5:18 65:9 50:2 52:21 20,21,23 28:1 16:16 53:13 54:22 58:1, entering 45:18 explained 59:16 download 19:14 8,18,19 59:2,18 60:1,11 65:4,19 **entire** 10:21 61:5 63:1,12 64:8, 57:15 66:15 19 66:18,25 67:6, entitled 22:11 downward 35:13 explanation 14 69:3,6,10,23 57:4 66:21,23 dozens 16:18 70:18 **equal** 5:15 evidentiary 9:3 dramatic 62:11 F **Equalization** dramatically 28:25 30:16 45:17 **exact** 40:10 61:13 **fact** 15:17,22 17:9 examination ergo 23:4 18:21 19:8 25:10 drive 29:22 57:12 error 55:20 56:10 26:21 47:4 69:21 examined 8:12 driver 35:22 59:11 60:16.21 70:7 54:5 61:15 65:16 70:9 drop 62:10 **failed** 9:3,17 exceed 60:2,24 errors 60:24 61:2, 27:21 49:16,23 dropped 29:23 4 62:16,22 66:23 70:16 exceeded 59:8 drove 47:6 67:13 60:12 failing 27:10 dual 46:19 establish 67:14 excessive 61:4 fails 26:1 due 6:12 9:3,9 established 6:11 **excuse** 15:11 **failure** 59:14,17 10:1 24:23 50:5 53:19 27:16 35:10 39:15 63:10,20,24 65:18 54:2 58:22 72:9 establishes 9:7 66:14,17 68:17 **duly** 8:11 **Exhibit** 6:23 7:4 establishing fair 18:11 23:21 25:18 duplicate 32:15, 58:20 63:15 68:17 **faith** 18:7 34:18,20 42:17 18 69:13 49:3,8 50:25 51:5, fall 11:2,5 duplicates 54:1 estimate 53:22 12,20 52:2,8,9,14, 55:25 falsified 58:15 20 53:18,23 estimated 9:12 54:10,15,23 49:12 52:12,16 familiar 16:15 55:10,16 56:6,11, Ε 55:7 59:6 72:5 favor 56:24 16 57:2,3,9,13,18, evade 6:13 9:2 24 58:13 59:10,25 earlier 58:2 59:4 February 15:13 15:19,24 17:11 60:9,18,23 61:1, 63:10 48:15 64:25 65:1 18:24 58:16,22 11,25 64:7 65:6, 59:3,19 61:5 63:2, 24 66:3 71:9

Index: federal..identified

federal 50:19,20, fired 10:21 general 10:7 **head** 11:11,12 21,23 51:2,9 12:10 35:16 64:8 focus 23:8 **Headquarters** 52:17,19,22 59:21 69:14 6:6 60:2 **folders** 57:15 generally 70:20 health 10:17,22 fee 3:10 32:10 forgetting 44:23 get all 46:4 11:4 35:21 36:1,15 **form** 30:7,8 34:3 53:17,19,21,22 give 7:10 10:4,14 hear 33:23 72:10 69:10 29:20 30:11 33:13 fees 32:6,8 34:22 heard 5:6,10 forms 20:22 28:17 35:14,22 **giving** 14:25 65:2,10 hearing 2:19 18:10 figure 14:11,14,18 5:10,14,16 7:6 forward 17:23 24:1.18 35:23 good 12:13 15:1 13:7,8,10,15,20 38:4 18:7 42:11 found 52:22 56:13 71:10 72:24,25 59:1.17 **figures** 57:15 Gosch 12:18,21 held 41:16 fourth 17:13 13:5,10 16:14 file 14:22 20:1 **helped** 69:21 60:14 61:7,9 45:24 46:24 29:11 37:19 68:17 62:18 helpers 14:3 government **filed** 9:14 19:8 Franchise 50:22 19:25 Hemet 10:24 11:8 29:4 53:14 61:21 48:16 68:21 **frankly** 69:23 grasping 69:7 high 22:3,4 70:8 **files** 19:3 fraud 6:12 10:7 gross 9:13 24:5 15:12 27:19 31:20 38:2 71:11,14 **higher** 19:14,17 **filing** 16:12,20 49:14 58:9,11,18, 52:1 60:8 45:23 Group 12:18,21 20 59:2,18 61:5 13:5,11 16:15 hired 11:1,3,7,10 fill 28:17 63:2,12 64:1 45:25 46:24 12:4,5 13:24 66:18,25 67:6,7 **filling** 71:15 29:22 62:14 68:16,18 69:1,20, guess 28:19 final 18:17 23 70:17,20 71:2 31:23 33:8 34:19, **hiring** 62:23 22,25 38:6 40:12 **Finally** 62:14 fraudulent 67:3 **history** 43:2,20 41:22 42:22 43:11 68:20 44:6,13 54:16,19, 45:14,20 47:9 finance 21:17 25 55:6.13 front 24:3 44:18 71:13 financed 21:1 46:5 holder 20:16 48:1 **guide** 65:3 23:25 57:17 69:8 front-line 25:3 financing 21:2,16 guys 24:3 holders 65:4 38:17 49:20 frustrating 45:17 honest 68:24 Н find 26:11 50:2 frustration 30:23 66:16 hop 46:9 fulfill 16:7 **half** 37:8 **finding** 12:23 **house** 50:10 full 5:25 21:6 15:12 16:5 18:23 handled 33:20 51:18 53:1,6 54:4, 57:15 27:25 53:13 12 55:14 58:22 fully 42:21 findings 26:11 hundred 73:3 **happen** 66:23 62:13 64:19 hybrid 21:7 happened 11:10 G finds 61:3 62:9 14:5 30:3 63:1,10,24 66:6 ı gap 37:4 41:1 **happy** 15:4 67:5 gave 23:3 30:2,6, hard 23:9 25:6 fine 7:17 identified 67:12 17 42:5 46:15 he'll 7:15 finish 7:14

Index: ignorance..large

ignorance 68:23 indirect 49:11 **issued** 38:10 5,7,9,10,12,13,23 40:21 58:10 69:17 46:24 47:2,9,14, important 21:15 individuals 54:21 16,19,24 48:3,4,5, 22:8 issues 6:10 32:21 inference 63:21 6,10 67:21,23,25 61:20 70:5 importantly 20:2 68:1,2,4,6 71:4,5, information 5:18 **issuing** 18:17 7,18,20,22 72:9, imposed 8:25 18:14,15,22 12,17,18,19,21,23 58:9 67:8 20:18,21 32:4 item 17:13 19:1 judges 5:11,14 44:9,11 49:24 imposition 58:11 items 68:19 50:9,10,14 51:18 73:1 64:1 52:8,13,16,23 July 2:18 5:1,8 impossible 9:25 53:1,6,8,11,24 J 62:4 54:1,4,12 55:14, improve 62:22 **June** 48:15,21 23,25 56:2,5,15, **jacket** 29:15 improvement 23 57:9,12 58:3 62:1 January 66:1 59:5,7,14 60:1 62:25 **Jason** 3:12 6:6 Κ informed 65:10 inaccurate 70:11 **job** 10:21,25 11:1, inputting 30:23 inception 39:3 **keeping** 12:19 6,21 12:4 instance 30:12 include 20:18 **kind** 10:14 12:10 jobs 11:7 43:1 56:20 63:7 instantly 46:4 14:4 15:10 18:9 John 3:8 4:18 included 46:15 21:5,6,23 72:14 instructed 65:12 5:23 6:1 8:9 10:10 53:9 68:19 **knew** 9:7 10:1 13:16 16:9,11 intend 6:17 includes 37:7 19:9 20:10 27:1 17:25 18:6 21:1,4, intends 6:16 40:25 28:1 30:14 45:15 13 23:2,23 28:1 58:16 64:22 29:1,13 32:14 including 26:21 33:12 40:7 42:23 intent 15:19.24 56:17 57:5 64:11 knowledge 15:19 43:6 69:5,25 17:11 59:2,19 65:2 16:24 17:11 19:20 61:5 63:2,12 23:11 32:3 59:17 John's 19:20 income 33:8,11, 66:18 67:6 68:20 64:2 65:7,20 16 34:5,9 50:19, JOSHUA 3:5 66:16 69:4,10 intentionally 9:2, 20.21.23 51:2.10 journal 18:6 52:17,19,22 57:22 8 18:24 19:10 **Kwee** 3:5 5:12 27:2,4,13 28:2 59:22 60:2 33:3.5 34:4 35:5 **journals** 17:15 58:21 67:3 37:18,21 38:6,12, 49:21,24 50:11 incomplete 54:2 15,19 39:13,17 51:21,24 52:22,25 interest 21:19 inconsistent 40:4,12,15,18 54:3,6,13 55:2,4, 22:3,4,18 25:1 34:13 41:3 42:12,15,16 13 60:6 43:3 45:9 48:4,5 68:2,4 Incorporated judge 5:4,11,12, interested 71:10 72:19,21 12:2 13:17 14:2 16,17,24 6:2,9,24, introduction 16:10 25 7:5,6,17 8:11, 7:13 L 15,18 28:5,8,9,10 increase 22:23 29:5,8,15 30:22 56:18 investigation 31:1,23 32:22,24 labeled 24:8 52:25 53:5 increments 33:1,3,5,22 34:4, lack 50:5 59:16 involved 15:15 53:20 17 35:5 37:18,21 65:20 66:16 69:6 16:19 17:7 38:6,12,15,19 incurred 20:6 39:13,17 40:4,12, **ladies** 13:13 27:12 58:1 63:15 issue 8:23 9:15 15,18 41:3,4,19, 17:2 18:14,18 large 16:17 23:6, indicators 59:2 22 42:12,15,16 38:23 69:16 7,14 24:25 27:15 44:1,7,11,22 45:1,

middle 41:1 33:20 58:25 59:21 41:15 markers 50:6 60:15,20 66:21,22 52:24 million 23:17 loans 22:2 24:13 **larger** 51:14 38:10,21 43:21 market 21:20,21 25:8,11 26:12,14 24:23 51:5,9,13 52:11, law 5:11 6:24 7:5 local 11:1 13:8 12,14 54:8 55:4,9, 8:11 46:8 68:25 14:10 marks 25:15,16 15 56:2,5,19 57:1 lead 3:3 5:12,16 location 64:14 markup 51:11,19 59:7,9 60:14,20 65:15,17 69:8 72:16 16:5 match 51:24 60:6 millions 69:19 leads 15:2 22:8 log 44:18 material 32:21 leaving 10:21 **losing** 51:16 66:19 mind 15:9 25:7 71:1 Loss 34:21 **led** 19:5 matter 2:5 21:13 **minus** 37:11 37:5 Lee 12:8 lot 22:8 23:13 25:5,21,25 26:4,5, minute 20:9 matters 5:6 left 36:16 8 33:24 68:13 meaning 28:23 minutes 7:7,8,18, legal 6:8 34:22 23.25 48:7 68:8 louder 33:25 59:23 35:14,22 low 70:9 means 21:3,22,23 misinterpretatio lender 26:18.19. 22:1 51:15 **n** 68:25 lower 17:5 62:8 20 38:8 47:20 66:12 meantime 11:6 mislead 58:25 lenders 47:20 lowest 53:21 measure 6:14 **missed** 18:2 liabilities 65:13 19:5,6 22:16 lunch 12:9 missing 29:25 liability 9:22,23 23:16 35:16 37:13 30:1,7 56:14 17:9,10 20:11,12 meet 5:14 9:3 М 23:14 27:6,15 misspoke 39:15 70:16 73:2 28:1 31:11 68:14 mistake 68:24 69:3,13 70:7,10, meeting 18:2 made 11:24 13:2, 18 mistakes 23:9 3 14:17 17:22 members 3:5 20:20 29:11 43:21 license 53:10,17, 5:13 7:21 45:9 misunderstood 46:18 51:17 53:15 19.20.22 42:11 memorandum 61:18 lien 20:16 48:1 10:7 15:12 16:9 Mitchell 3:7 5:22 **main** 8:23 19:1,13 life 46:20 **Mm-hmm** 47:15 maintain 9:17 memorandums lion's 13:4 money 11:20 27:10 65:8 58:11 12:11 30:18 31:7, list 20:3 majority 16:14 mention 17:1 21,22 46:5 51:16 46:18 69:14 listed 16:8 19:1, 70:21,25 make 7:12 21:12 12 20:15 24:9 24:24 26:1 37:21 mentioned 16:11 month 14:9,23 38:22 57:16 46:20 71:14 72:10 17:7 24:22 28:13 31:12,18 39:22 **lists** 17:13 30:22 32:17 33:7 40:10 69:19 **makers** 53:25 45:14 58:2 59:4 literally 69:7,19, monthly 25:23 making 23:2 25 mere 68:18 57:7,16 71:11,12, manager 11:17, 20 72:5 met 9:9 lived 10:24 22 12:5,10 **months** 11:17,19 methods 50:15 living 10:18 manner 58:23 motor 49:18 63:5 loan 21:4,19 22:5, microphone March 48:22 62:4 9,13,14,24 24:16, 72:10 **Motors** 12:2,3,12, 20 36:11 37:24 13,19 13:4,17

Index: move..paying

move 8:2 18:2 **notes** 17:21 18:1 opening 7:8 8:3, ownership 15:22 58:19 64:25 65:25 16:14 moved 17:23 notification 18:20 operated 10:8 Ρ 33:16 48:14 64:14 62:12 moving 68:7 notified 62:22 operates 15:21 **p.m.** 2:17,18 5:2,9 Ν number 39:16,23 operating 19:7 73:5 53:10 operation 39:7 pages 49:3,8 52:3 Nalan 6:4 numbers 5:7 54:10,15 60:9 operations 6:7 14:15 30:23 39:6 NATASHA 3:3 15:16 paid 38:8,21 45:18 46:19 39:19,20 nature 9:6 43:6 operator 64:4 numerous 18:6 panel 3:3,5 5:10, necessarily 26:20 opinion 15:24 13,17 7:21,25 68:21 26:16 30:21 71:2 28:8 45:9 67:19, 73:3 needed 5:19 0 22 opportunity 7:20 negate 63:22 paper 14:8 29:10 10:5 15:3 17:20 oath 6:17 8:6 negative 50:6 18:11 paperless 14:12 51:10 52:23 objection 6:22 28:13,20,23 29:7, opposite 16:1 7:3 negligence 16:5 16 32:10 27:10 59:16 65:20 objections 6:20 paperwork 13:12, optional 37:4 66:15 68:24 23 14:1 16:19 order 42:24 obligation 9:8,24, negligent 31:19 parents 10:24 25 64:22 ordered 57:13 negotiating **Parker** 3:12 6:6 obligor 26:1 12:17 **Oregon** 10:18 part 22:15 32:20 11:3 net 20:5 26:9 obligor's 26:3 33:20,23 38:1,2 34:11 35:15.25 original 43:17 obtain 53:8 46:6 36:15 originally 22:10 obtained 20:19 part-time 14:3 netted 9:13,18 25:25 52:7 54:16 57:21 participants 5:15 34:3,5,6,7,15 59:5 OTA 2:6 5:7 nonrecourse participate 5:18 **obvious** 23:24 outlines 11:24 21:13 participated occasions 64:15 outstanding 58:21 nontaxable 37:9 24:20 35:4 38:8 48:25 64:21 occur 67:12 participation overstated 9:23 Norman 12:2,3,7, **October** 39:25 16:23 26:15 41:24 70:19 8,12,13,19 13:3, partnership 13:2 offered 11:18 17 16:10 17:8 overstates 9:23 12:11 party 19:21 72:20 Nos 6:23 7:4 overview 10:7 office 2:1 5:6 **passed** 12:14 Notably 18:12 13:13.25 owe 38:14 pattern 66:19 omission 68:18 **note** 17:19 19:19 owed 20:4 63:17 pay 35:18,22 36:7 20:14 one-third 59:13 owes 20:9 46:12 70:4 noted 7:25 25:22 online 29:11 owned 13:5 15:18 51:22 54:20 59:6, paying 14:21 20 60:4 opened 72:3 24:24 owner 11:15 15:16 64:4

payment 6:13 9:2,9 10:2 15:1, 19,25 17:11 19:10 21:5 24:25 26:2 31:14 42:10 43:1 44:6,13 58:22 67:4

payments 21:12 22:17 24:24 43:3, 20,22

PE 10:16 11:4

penalties 69:20

penalty 8:24 14:22 15:14 27:5, 9,10 49:14 58:9, 12 64:1 67:7 70:17,23 71:2

people 10:8 13:11,24 14:24,25 16:18 21:17 24:12 25:5 42:10

percent 8:24 17:3,4 21:19 24:25 37:6,8,9,12 48:2 51:11,20 52:1 55:20 56:10 58:9 59:12,23,24 60:7,16,22,25 61:16 62:17,18,19 65:16 67:7

percentage 17:2, 5 22:24 37:1,5 60:24 61:14 62:16 70:8,9

percentages 61:4

period 19:15
38:23,24 40:13,24
41:9 45:3 47:10,
11 48:20,22,23
49:4,12 50:11,13
51:22,23 52:2,5,7
53:2,4,7 54:8
55:9,16,21 56:6,
11,15,20,21 57:17
60:5,9,15,20
61:13,17,23 62:1,
3 63:4,11 64:17

65:21,25 66:11,12

periods 16:21 34:13 40:20 48:18 49:13,15,22,25 52:11 53:8 57:2, 10 58:5,10,12 59:5,7,14 61:1,3 62:8 63:16 64:5 65:18 66:20 67:4, 7,8

permit 23:3 64:24 65:4 69:6,7,9 71:8 72:1,4,7,14

perplexing 20:12

person 46:7,8 47:5 53:14 70:21

personal 64:10 65:5

point 11:15 13:20, 22 14:7 20:25 25:10 37:16 45:20

points 17:23

policy 47:4

Pontiac 12:6

pool 21:11

portion 21:10 22:5,14 23:19 24:25 35:23 59:15 63:17 65:19 66:14

position 34:23 35:1 41:23 63:25

possession 63:21

posted 26:3

practical 37:5

practically 15:20 37:3

practices 17:8

preceding 26:2

predecessor

10:6

prepare 14:9 31:5 63:5

preparing 16:12

present 27:20

presentation

4:10 7:8,11,14,19, 24 8:16,21 9:19 10:4 15:7 33:7 48:8,12 49:9 67:18

presentations 8:3

presented 17:15 27:14 58:17

president 13:2,3, 14,16 16:9 64:13

presumption 34:15

presumptive 53:13

pretty 20:25 23:24 24:1 25:5 26:16 37:19

previous 65:21 66:9,13

previously 64:14

price 32:7,11 53:16,23 54:9,17, 25 55:1,3,5,7

primarily 68:14

principal 22:18 25:1 43:3

prior 16:11 17:1,5, 14,18 18:17 25:11 61:18 72:15

problem 14:13 72:12

procedures 18:12,19

proceed 8:16

proceedings 2:15 73:5

process 17:25

processed 18:9

processing 17:23

produce 5:14

produced 37:17 39:8,24

products 65:3

program 69:21

projected 71:11,

prominent 47:21

proof 27:17 69:13 70:17

proper 9:17 14:15 27:11

properly 67:8

property 64:10 65:6

proprietorship 15:18,21,23 16:2 19:8

prove 9:25 27:19

provide 9:6 17:21 18:1,7 27:21 42:5, 6 49:16,17,19,23 50:12,18 52:4,6 53:3 55:22 57:14 58:3,7 63:11,20, 24 66:21

provided 15:11 18:6 25:23 27:23 42:20 50:19 51:21 57:7,25 63:3,18 65:1 67:10,13

proving 68:16

publication 23:3 65:2

publications 65:2,10 69:5,9

pull 19:25

pulled 13:6

purchase 49:24 50:10 51:18 53:1, 6 54:4,12

purchases 51:8, raised 6:20 7:1 recent 17:4 reduces 39:23 13 recollection refer 48:19,21 **Raiston** 3:3 5:4, purpose 66:24 11,24 6:2,9,25 33:20 34:1.8 reference 17:4 7:6,17 8:15,19 purposes 32:9 recommended 31:23 48:19 28:5,8 32:24 33:3, 33:11 36:14 49:14 22 34:17 41:4,19, references 10:6 put 21:11 28:18 22 44:1,7,11,22 recommending referencing 39:6 45:1,5,7 48:3,6 31:13 72:8 58:11 67:21 68:1,6 71:4 referring 29:3,7 puts 32:8 reconditioning 72:9,12,18,23 31:2 34:5,18 22:22 rampant 70:3 reflect 20:8.9 Q reconsider 11:16 ran 28:13 reflected 51:9 reconstruct 54:3 52:17 55:2 qualified 21:18 range 53:22 reconstructed reflecting 35:20 qualify 22:6 ranges 70:8 18:5 reflects 23:14 quarter 14:23 rate 22:4 55:20 reconstruction 40:24 61:7,8,9,14, 56:10 59:11 66:5 refutes 27:24 18 62:3,6,11,17, 60:16,21 65:16 record 5:4,21,25 regard 54:24 18,19 65:23 66:2, rates 21:19 22:3 19:22 28:3 52:5 8 70:8 register 46:11 55:4 63:11.14 reach 45:20 69:9 quarterly 19:3 65:18 73:1 60:24 62:8 66:8, reached 45:24 registered 20:23 recorded 51:23, 10,13 23:3 30:8,10 69:5 ready 8:15,17 25 54:7 60:5,7,11 quarters 40:21 25:3 48:9 72:23 66:6 registers 32:5 41:1 60:25 61:16 **Real** 42:14 recording 58:25 registration quasi-exit 17:24 64:5 19:17 32:6.8.10 reason 9:15 46:12 question 32:25 21:15,16,21,24 recordkeeping 33:14 41:4,21,22 22:7 58:24 Regulation 18:13 42:2 47:9 71:5,7 reasonable 26:17 records 17:21 reimbursement questions 5:17 56:23 57:20 18:7,11,13,23 22:15 63:8,17 7:15,22 8:1,2,4 19:19 25:22 27:7, 64:9 reasonableness 13:19 15:5 28:5,9, 11 35:25 41:8,9 50:16 rejected 49:10 11 32:23 33:4 42:2,3,5,8 49:17 57:12 45:8,11 47:24 reasons 24:20 50:5,12 52:6 53:3 48:4 67:19,23,25 67:16 54:2 55:22 58:15 rejects 67:9 68:2,5 72:19,21 61:10 63:3,9,19, rebuttal 7:25 68:7 related 43:4 54:6 25 65:9 66:5 quick 34:4 42:14 57:6 receivable 25:14, 71:7 recourse 21:2,6, 20,21 26:3,4,5,6, relative 26:10 14,16 22:5 26:18, quotation 25:15, 22 36:2,21,22 19,20 37:24 relevant 24:18 16 40:2 Recross 4:16 reliable 32:4 50:5 quote/unquote receivables 25:3 recurring 66:23 24:10 25:25 26:1, relied 50:2 58:20 Redirect 4:16 relying 69:3 R received 4:4,5 reduce 36:4,23 remain 26:5 61:15 6:23 7:4 50:23 raise 8:6 reduced 36:23 53:15 62:12 remainder 61:23

Index: remaining..sales

remaining 22:20 repossession 16:3,6 **RPR** 2:19 36:2 37:2,14 24:9,19 35:25 responsibility run 12:12 54:24 55:7 36:5 43:5 44:6 64:3 65:8 49:20 58:3 running 12:22 remember 29:24 responsible 13:1 34:12 repossessions 16:12,20 64:5 34:19 35:16 57:6 removed 32:18 rest 10:3 S 53:25 55:24 represent 5:21 59:23 resulted 55:8 repeat 33:22 Sacramento 2:16 68:23 represented 5:1 repo 24:8 34:21 59:11 resulting 49:1,6 35:14,22 **salary** 11:18 representing retail 22:11 48:16 report 49:18 50:7 **sale** 22:11 25:12 51:19 53:11 54:7 5:23 6:5 60:16,21 53:9,12,13,14,15 26:2 43:1 49:2,7 65:15 64:21 54:6,13,17,25 51:3,7,14,17 represents 25:8 55:6 59:15,17 return 50:19,22, 52:11,12 53:12, 64:3,17,23 65:5, 38:9 23 51:3 52:19 13,14,15,16,25 12 66:14,17 54:23 59:9,22 54:9 55:15,19,24 request 18:15,16 60:2 68:18,19 56:2,3,9,13 57:1 reportable 62:10 20:20 21:4 69:15 59:6 60:17 62:2,5 requested 50:21 reported 2:19 67:2 **returns** 9:12,14 9:13 19:5,13,15, requesting 18:13 16:12.20 19:3.8 sales 6:14 9:12, 18 42:19 48:23 20:1 27:4 29:4,11 13,14 11:22 12:5 49:2,5,6,10,21,25 requests 67:17 33:8,16 34:6,9,12, 14:1,9 16:12,24 50:5,16 51:3,7,11, required 9:5 16 37:20 50:1,3, 17:14,16,17 18:5 14,16,24,25 52:1, 20 51:2,10 52:18, 27:20,22 44:10 19:3,6,13,16,21 10,23 54:6 55:11, 65:5 22 57:22,23 20:3,5,16 22:7,10, 19 56:3,9 59:8,12, 59:13,22 60:3,13 15 26:12 31:25 24 60:2,3,6,8,12, requirements 61:21 68:21,22 34:6,10,12 36:3, 17,22 61:6,12,25 16:24 65:11 14 37:9 44:8,13 62:2,4,7,9,24 revealing 17:16 requires 18:14 48:24,25 49:5,10, 65:9,17,22 66:1,9, Revenue 8:25 13,17,18,19,20, 10,13 resale 48:25 21,22 50:1,3,5,7, reverse 32:9 64:11 Reporter 2:20 9,10,14,17 51:3, reside 13:8 review 17:13,15, 16,21,22,24,25 reporting 16:24 17 33:19,21 42:25 52:4,16,18,22,25 17:8 61:15.20 resold 32:19 54:19 53:9,22 54:3,6,8, 62:22,25 64:6 resource 65:3 13,14 55:2,4,9,11, 65:11 reviewed 34:1 12,13,19 56:3,4,9, 51:1 57:11 respect 24:2 reports 19:24 18,21,22 57:5,14 27:11 70:17 20:1,3,7 44:18 ridiculous 69:24 58:7 59:1,8,12,13, 54:20 55:14 respond 32:25 15,18,22,24 60:1, right-hand 8:6 33:1 3,4,6,7,11,12,22 repossess 26:21 rise 63:21 61:10,12,15,21, 35:17,19 36:7 respondent 3:10 23,24 62:7,9,10, Riverside 13:9 6:3,10,17,20,25 repossessed 15,24 63:5,7,8,9 14:11,18 28:20 7:20,23 67:24 22:19 24:13 25:2 64:3,6,9,11,16,21, 68:3 29:24 38:4 58:2 70:12, 22,23 65:5,9,11, 15 Respondent's roughly 25:11 12,17,19,22 66:2, 37:12 7,9,10,13,15,17 7:2 repossessing 67:11 71:12,13, 36:1,15 responsibilities rounding 26:12 15.20 72:5

Index: salesman..summaries

salesman 11:8,14 **signed** 28:19 specific 31:25 **story** 13:22 34:9 35:2 58:15 Samarawickrem significant 23:10, Stradford 3:7 **a** 4:14 6:4 28:7 12.19 24:1 26:23 specifically 4:12,13,23 5:22 34:13 38:23 42:19 59:15 63:16 65:18 7:12 8:17,18,23 44:5,8 48:7,10,14 66:14 54:5 61:6 15:9 28:22 29:1,3, **sample** 20:22 6,9 32:2,13 33:12, 36:25 37:1 significantly squeak 68:9 15,19,24 34:8 24:19 26:15 66:12 staff 10:21 16:18 35:1,7 37:19 38:1, **Sarah** 2:19 similar 66:8 64:18 9,13,16 39:2,14, seat 13:17 18 40:6,11,14,16, Similarly 19:7 staffs 23:7 Section 9:1 20:20 19 41:5,15 42:14, 60:19 stand 25:18 22 43:9,11,14,18 25:24 44:25 47:25 68:9, **simple** 23:2,6 seeks 57:21 start 5:20 11:4 13 71:25 72:3 31:8 37:19 47:4 39:5 sees 10:9 **straws** 69:7 **simply** 27:15 started 39:4 sell 39:11 46:3 street 2:16 12:6 single 31:18 55:7 63:13 **seller's** 64:24 strictly 28:19 **sitting** 26:13 starting 61:13 65:4 71:8 72:1,4,6 62:10 strong 66:24 situation 15:2 selling 16:4 32:7, 30:20 **state** 2:2,20 3:10 stuff 31:15 32:15 11 53:16 54:17,25 5:20.25 12:1 **Sixth** 64:2 55:1,3,5,7 20:11 31:20 58:22 subcategory skipping 14:25 69:8,11,22 70:5, 39:16 **sells** 21:8 22 subheading 24:5 send 73:2 **slips** 54:7,13 **stated** 19:3 41:6 subject 21:14 **small** 65:3 separate 58:11 63:9,14 22:5,14 48:18 **Smith** 3:12 6:8 September 57:8 64:22 statement 23:22, 25 25:13,23 26:14 software 63:5,6 served 16:9 submit 41:8,10 35:3,10,19 36:12, 42:3 services 65:3 **sold** 21:1,20,21 21 37:17 38:17 24:15,22 25:4 39:8,24 40:19,25 submitted 6:19, set 69:21 26:19 31:12 37:4 42:20 57:7 70:11, 25 17:17 23:21 38:5 48:16 52:18 settled 9:5 14 25:18 42:1 53:12 54:22 61:8 63:22 **shape** 69:10 statement's **sole** 15:16,18,21, 23:23 subsequent **share** 13:4 22 16:2 19:8 64:3 61:16 statements 26:20 **short** 24:8 **solely** 69:20 57:16 58:24 Subsequently show 44:3 67:11 56:13 sort 18:24 30:23 **states** 63:21 68:20 substantial 9:20 sorted 53:9 **statute** 18:18 showing 38:7 60:15,21 65:15 **sorts** 70:6 43:2 **stay** 11:16 substantially sounds 24:6 **shown** 17:14,17 Stephen 3:12 6:8 9:22 19:14 58:15 source 32:4 subtract 22:19,23 stopped 29:10 **shows** 26:20 61:2 sources 50:2 **store** 11:8,22 sufficient 49:17 64:8 70:12.14 12:6,7,11,12,15 speaking 15:20 **suggest** 27:3,12 **shut** 12:15,16 29:12 32:3 **stores** 13:23 summaries 49:21

summary 25:13 57:7 support 9:18 15:11,14 19:23 27:7,18 28:1 42:21,24 43:7 49:21 57:6 59:2 64:1 supporting 43:4 57:20 supports 9:20 18:23 70:18 sustained 68:16 swear 7:19 8:5 switched 14:23 **sworn** 8:11 **system** 14:13 28:13,19 29:4,5,6, 15 30:24 31:1 45:19 Т table 32:6 **taking** 11:21 71:23 talking 41:13,15, 23 42:8,9,10 tallied 37:25

tangible 64:10 65:5 tax 2:1 3:10 5:7 6:13 9:7,12,14 14:9 15:19,25 16:12,24 17:12 19:3,10 20:20 22:7,10,14,15 27:13 33:8,11,16 34:5,9,12 36:3,14 37:7 49:13 50:1,3, 19,20,21,22,23 51:2,3,10,23,25 52:17,19,22 57:22 58:16,22 59:9,13, 22 60:2,3,4,6,7, 12,17 62:14,23

63:7,8,17 64:6,9, 22 65:3,11,13 67:4 68:19 70:4, 23 **taxable** 6:14 19:4, 6,13 22:24,25 26:12 36:14 37:1, 5 42:20 49:2,7,10,

6,13 22:24,25
26:12 36:14 37:1,
5 42:20 49:2,7,10,
22 50:5,17 52:11
54:9 55:8,11,12,
13,15,19 56:1,3,4,
9,18,22 57:1 59:8
60:22 61:10,12,
15,21,22,24 62:2,
5,7,9,10,15,24
64:16,21,23 65:9,
17,22 66:2,6 67:2,
11 71:12,15,20
72:6

Taxation 8:25 **taxes** 9:2,9 10:1 17:16 20:4 28:24 34:6 52:1 59:3,19 60:12 61:5 63:2, 12 66:18 67:6

taxpayer 17:14, 16 19:4 22:10 taxpayer's 15:15 taxpayers 18:13

teacher 10:16 11:4,18

teaching 10:18, 22 11:1,21

terms 23:18 35:1 38:21

terrible 21:17

testified 8:12

testify 6:16 7:11, 13 15:4

testifying 8:5

testimony 7:9 10:12 28:12 41:7

thereabouts 29:10 thing 14:18 16:8 20:14 25:10

things 23:21 42:9 71:1

thinking 14:4

third-party 18:22

thought 14:7 28:16 29:21 31:7, 8 46:17

thousand 35:18, 20 69:17

three-quarter 41:1

throwing 69:4

tie 42:19

time 5:9 8:1 10:19, 23 11:12,23 12:11 13:1,22 14:2,11, 14 29:4,24 31:4 34:2 39:24 42:5 44:6 48:5 51:17 62:25 70:2 71:3 72:13

times 14:10 25:5 37:12 51:14

title 54:21

today 6:15 15:3

Today's 5:8,10 72:25

top 27:1,17,23

total 20:3 23:15 24:8,9 25:16 31:11 34:10 36:21,22 38:2 39:7,23 40:2 48:24 49:5,21 50:16 51:3,7,13, 14 55:3,5,8 56:25 60:2,14,19 65:14

totaling 54:8 totals 26:7 39:2 tow 35:18,22

towed 25:7

town 11:8

Toyota 11:8,13, 16,19,22 12:4

traditional 21:18, 23 22:1

transactions 20:19 32:18 37:1 57:17 58:24

TRANSCRIPT 2:15

transferred 54:21

translate 38:22

treatment 70:1

truck 35:18,22

true 20:4 27:8,14 37:10

Tuman 2:19

tune 24:15 35:13

turn 28:8

two-digit 53:17

types 10:8

typically 21:20 32:3 42:24

U

ultimately 21:4 57:12

unable 41:7 49:25 50:2 52:21

uncollectible 36:22 37:15

underreport 61:22 62:15

underreported 27:2,4,13 28:2

underreporting 69:4

understand 33:14 38:20 understanding

29:13 34:22 37:22 41:20,25

understatement

26:15 59:23 60:14,19 65:14 68:22,23

understatements

6:12 66:20

understood

64:20

unexplained

59:21

unfair 70:1

unit 69:15

unlawful 66:24

unrecorded

54:14

unreported 6:14

19:6 23:16 26:12 49:13 55:12,15,18 56:4,8,18,22,25 64:15 67:11

untaxable 49:22

unwind 30:15,16 45:15.16 47:5

unwinds 30:14 45:22 46:16 54:1 55:25 57:5 58:6

unwound 46:18

٧

valid 20:5 26:13

values 53:21

variety 22:11

vehicle 20:16,25 21:25 25:2 43:5 48:16 49:18 53:19,20,22 54:16,19,24,25 55:4,5,6,7,13,24

63:5

vehicles 20:21,23

26:19 38:5 43:7 44:13 54:17,18, 21,22 56:14,20 58:2 70:15

verifiable 58:1,18

verification

50:15

verified 50:8

verify 18:11 43:19 50:16

versus 22:14

VIN 46:19

VINS 32:15,18

W

walk 31:22

wanted 7:10 11:17 12:15 29:21 32:25 34:17 46:22

warranted 6:14

warranties 37:4

Wednesday 2:18 5:1,8

week 46:10

weeks 46:10

what'd 71:17

whatever's 36:16

wholesale 22:20, 21 26:9 36:4 44:5, 12 48:17

wife 12:14

Willerford 2:6 3:8 4:18 5:5,23,24 6:1,16 7:11,13 8:4,9,14 9:1,7,11, 17 10:4,14 13:16 14:1 17:20 19:2 28:6,15,23 29:2, 14,17 30:25 31:3 32:12,24 33:2,14,

18 40:9 41:5,6,11,

17,20 42:7 43:8, 10,13,16,23 44:15 45:4,6,22,24 47:1, 3,12,15,17,22 71:16,19,21,23 72:2,8,11,13,25

Willerford's 9:24

37:3

willfully 58:21

67:1

withholding

18:23

witnesses 6:18

wondering 45:14

71:13

word 13:21

words 51:15

work 13:23,25

46:1

worked 12:20

72:16

working 10:20

11:13 47:20

works 46:4

worth 35:21 36:7,

8,9,19 70:12

wow 33:24

written 5:14 39:20

43:7 73:3

wrong 19:9 27:3,6

Υ

year 40:20 59:18 66:17 69:17

years 12:5,8,25 14:6 50:20,22,24 59:25 66:13 69:17