## BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF,	)		
	)		
SHERVIN ENTERPRISE, INC.,	) (	OTA NO.	20086474
	)		
APPELLANT.	)		
	)		
	)		

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Cerritos, California

Wednesday, August 9, 2023

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

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14	Transcript of Proceedings, taken at		
15	12900 Park Plaza Dr., Cerritos, California,		
16	91401, commencing at 1:00 p.m. and concluding		
17	at 1:31 p.m. on Wednesday, August 9, 2023,		
18	reported by Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter,		
19	in and for the State of California.		
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1	APPEARANCES:	
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3	Panel Lead:	ALJ KEITH LONG
4	Panel Members:	ALJ SUZANNE BROWN
5	raner Hembers.	ALJ ANDREW WONG
6	For the Appellant:	FARZIN LAJEVARDI
7	Dan the Decreased on the	
8	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION
9		RANDY SUAZO
10		CHRISTOPHER BROOKS JASON PARKER
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1	<u>I N</u>	I D E X				
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3	<u>E X H</u>	<u>EXHIBITS</u>				
4						
5	(Appellant's Exhibit 1 was a	received at page 8.)				
6	(Department's Exhibits A-G were received at page 7.)					
7	(Department's Exhibits H & I were received at page 9.)					
8						
9	PRES	ENTATION				
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Cerritos, California; Wednesday, August 9, 2023 1:00 p.m.

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JUDGE LONG: All right. We're opening the record in the Appeal of Shervin Enterprise, Inc., OTA Case Number 20086474. This matter is being held before the Office of Tax Appeals. Today's date is August 9th, 2023, and the time is approximately 1:00 p.m. This hearing is being convened in Cerritos, California.

Today's hearing is being heard by a Panel of three Administrative Law Judges. My name is Keith Long, and I will be the lead Administrative Law Judge.

Judge Suzanne Brown and Judge Andrew Wong are the other members of this tax appeals panel. All three judges will meet after the hearing and produce a written decision as equal participants. Although the lead judge will conduct the hearing, any judge on this panel may ask questions or otherwise participate to ensure that we have all the information needed to decide this appeal.

For the record, will the parties please state their name and who they represent, starting with Appellant.

Okay. I'm going to actually ask you to move the microphone way closer to you. You can see I kind of lean into it. Make sure the green light is on.

1 MR. LAJEVARDI: It's on now? Yeah. 2 JUDGE LONG: Try again with your name, please? 3 MR. LAJEVARDI: Farzin Lajevardi, president of 4 Shervin Enterprises, Inc. 5 JUDGE LONG: Much better. Thank you. And for CDTFA? 6 7 MR. SUAZO: Randy Suazo, Hearing Representative, CDTFA. 8 9 Jason Parker, Chief of Headquarters MR. PARKER: 10 Operations Bureau with CDTFA. 11 MR. BROOKS: Christopher Brooks, attorney for 12 CDTFA. 13 JUDGE LONG: Thank you. 14 Moving on with the contents of the oral hearing, 15 my understanding is that today there are no witnesses in 16 this appeal. 17 Mr. Lajevardi, you previously stated that you did 18 not want to appear as a witness. And just as a reminder, 19 that means that anything you say today will be considered 20 argument as opposed to evidence. If you would like to 2.1 provide testimony instead, we can do that, and you'd be --22 we would just have you sworn in as a witness, and then we 23 can consider your presentation to be testimony instead. 2.4 What would you like to do? 25 MR. LAJEVARDI: Sure, I would like to be sworn

1 in. 2 JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you. Go ahead and 3 raise your right hand. 4 5 F. LAJEVARDI, 6 produced as a witness, and having been first duly sworn by 7 the Administrative Law Judge, was examined and testified as follows: 8 9 10 JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you. 11 The exhibits for this appeal consist of CDTFA 12 Exhibits A through G. At the prehearing conference 13 Appellant did not have any no objections to CDTFA's 14 exhibits, and they are admitted. 15 (Department's Exhibits A-G were received in 16 evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 17 Appellant did not submit any exhibits for this 18 appeal. 19 Mr. Lajevardi, had you intended to submit 20 exhibits? 21 MR. LAJEVARDI: I have submitted our sales report for the period of 2014, '15, '16, and it has the breakdown 22 23 of all our sales, that it was computerized. 2.4 literally, that was what we were based on, you know, the

audit that was getting performed on.

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JUDGE LONG: That's the documentation that's in 1 2 the briefing? 3 MR. LAJEVARDT: Yes. JUDGE LONG: And you wanted to refer to that as 4 5 an exhibit today? 6 MR. LAJEVARDI: Please. 7 JUDGE LONG: Okay. I do have to ask CDTFA if 8 they have any objections to that. 9 CDTFA, do you have any objections to including 10 that as an exhibit? It was previously submitted. 11 MR. SUAZO: No objection. 12 JUDGE LONG: Okay. Then the sales reports will be admitted, and we will refer to them as Exhibit 1. 13 14 (Appellant's Exhibit 1 was received in 15 evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 16 JUDGE LONG: There's one issue in this appeal. 17 It is whether any further reduction to the measure of 18 unreported taxable parts sales is warranted. 19 prehearing conference it was confirmed that the measure of 20 unreported taxable sales of automobiles is not in dispute. 21 I anticipate this hearing being approximately one 22 hour. 23 Mr. Lajevardi, you requested 20 minutes to make 2.4 your opening presentation and testimony, and then we have 25 CDTFA will make a 30-minute presentation. And finally, we

1	have 10 minutes reserved for Appellant's final statement.
2	Does anyone have any questions before we move on?
3	Mr. Lajevardi, do you have any questions?
4	MR. LAJEVARDI: No.
5	JUDGE LONG: CDTFA?
6	MR. SUAZO: On the exhibits we added two
7	additional exhibits, H and I. It's in the binder.
8	JUDGE LONG: My apologies.
9	Mr. Lajevardi, do you have any objections to
10	Exhibits H and I?
11	MR. LAJEVARDI: No. That's although they're
12	not in the period of the audit, they presented, you know,
13	some other evidence, but I have no problem.
14	JUDGE LONG: Okay. Exhibits H and I will be
15	admitted without objection.
16	(Department's Exhibits H&I were received in
17	evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
18	JUDGE LONG: Mr. Lajevardi, you have 20 minutes
19	to make your opening presentation. You may begin when you
20	are ready.
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22	PRESENTATION
23	MR. LAJEVARDI: Yes. First of all, thank you for
24	having this opportunity to be here today to present my
25	case against the audit findings.

I started Shervin Enterprises, DBA Auto Care

Experts almost 30 years ago. And from mid-1990s I was one
of the only automotive repair facilities that had a
computerized system because of our large size and for
accuracy and preventing, you know, the theft of employees
or internal and externals and everything. We used CPAs
and accounting firms to do our filings and doing the
things. We did not do any of our taxes or things
ourselves.

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When we got the notice for the audit, we were surprised when we asked to see what is the basis on the audit and the stuff. They -- the Department of CDTFA presented that they have the model of all the auto repair shops in California have to have a model of their sales to 50 percent parts and 50 percent labor. And we just applied that formula to the numbers presented, and if it's under that model, you're guilty and you have to pay.

And I was pretty much surprised on that because as we know automotive repair facilities are from oil change to body shop to mechanic shop and specialty shops. They are all different, and you can't just have one cookie cutter. It's not like the McDonalds, you know, you're buying coffee and burgers from them.

To apply that code initially, they presented us with thousands and thousands of dollars in penalties.

When we asked to sit down and look at the paperwork, then all of a sudden, the numbers dropped dramatically also. But the mentality that the CDTFA has, it's just -- I believe in most businesses in California is to draw a guilty until it's proven innocent. That's why they come in with a big hammer and see how much they can push it down.

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But we have our sales report as I attached to the exhibits that I presented, that it has the breakdown of all the parts, labor, sales tax, and everything that we collected. And it was, you know, given to the sales tax people. But they chose to just take a various small amount of numbers each year and make that one a -- I can't say formal or whatever, and they took a percentage of the parts and labor instead of going through those three years audit that they wanted and applied to the whole year.

And they said if the percentage of your parts and labor is at 30 percent, then the rest of the whole three years has to be 30 percent. If it's off that number, we're going to penalize you. Now, I don't agree with that because our shop was a specialty shop, and we had a ton of labor and different invoices and the stuff on. And the report is available. Just going and picking up ten days on each of those three years and just making an example and penalizing us for that is just — it's unfair. And we

don't agree with it.

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And the other thing I have to mention, as a business we collect the sales tax of people coming into your businesses, and we all know that 95 percent or more of people they all use credit cards. They swipe their cards paying their bill that is included in the sales tax, and we get hit by a 3 percent deduction. And we get it in our bank, and we turn around and give the full amount to the CDTFA.

If you look at it, in the last 30 years I've been in business, I've given to CDTFA over \$20,000 in extra money that I did not even collect that they collected from us. That's why in each end they are benefitting from our business that, you know, they're getting more money that we did not even collect from them.

As far as use car sales, we did have a license for used cars. And as you can see in that three years, the '14, '15, and '16, almost 13 cars were sold. Regular used car dealers, they sell 13 cars a day or 13 cars a week or more. We did 13 cars the whole three years on it. And we did use a company -- because we are not a pro on it, we did use a company that went to the, DMV, did all the paperwork and registration and everything for us. They paid for the fees and submitted their bill with their charge fees to do it, and we just cut them a check.

It was literally a mistake on our part because we were not familiar that the sales tax was separate from those fees. That is it kind of like flew away from us, and we take full responsibility for that. But that was just an honest mistake in those 13 cars in that three-year period. Now, I notice on the report that they just added, they have the car sales report from 2007 all the way to 2019. They are presenting a 12-year sales report that it concluded like -- I don't know -- 40, 50 cars in 12 years that we sold.

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But just mainly I -- we did use a fully computerized shop as far as purchasing, invoicing, collecting money, and submitting that it was all done by CPAs, accountings, and everything. There was nothing done in-house on it, and they are all, you know, collected. And we just don't think the audit went fairly and -- as far as they did not want to look at the three years that they requested to do an audit by just sampling those ten days of each year. We don't think it's fair to us to --

And nevertheless, the amount that I ended up paying for it in the last few -- in 2019, 2019 I had a potential buyer in my business that he came up. And I literally wanted to continue that audit, and go on it. But I was not able to sell my business unless I paid that fine. And then I was told that you just have to pay those

fines and then appeal it. That's why I did pay it. 1 2 Otherwise, I would have still continued and wanted to --3 to continue with an audit to get to the bottom of it. 4 But this is all I have. Thank you very much for 5 giving the opportunity to explain. JUDGE LONG: Thank you. 6 7 Does CDTFA have any questions for Mr. Lajevardi? 8 MR. SUAZO: No questions. JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you. 10 Before we go on, I do have a couple of questions. 11 So with respect to the audit, you discussed the 50 percent 12 model. My understanding is that the reaudit though, the 13 ratio of parts sales was actually closer to 28 percent, 14 which is what the, you know, the final -- or CDTFA's 15 determination is now based on. Do you dispute that the 16 parts sales ratio should be even lower than 28 percent? 17 MR. LAJEVARDI: Well, I believe that the ratio 18 that they chose the 28 percent is based on that 10-day 19 audit that they did. It's not based on the whole 20 three-year audit. 21 JUDGE LONG: Did you have a set -- a complete set 22 of books and records for all three years that were the 23 same or similar to the ten days for each year? 2.4 MR. LAJEVARDI: I had all the thing presented to

them, and they said because they cannot go through the

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whole three years, they're just going to pick those areas 1 2 that they like to do, and they are going to take a sample 3 and figure out what percentage is for those ten days. And they're going to apply that ten day's percentage through 4 5 the whole three-year. That's how they came up with that 6 percentage. 7 JUDGE LONG: Okay. I understand. Before we move onto CDTFA's presentation, I'm 8 9 just going to ask my co-Panelists if they have any 10 questions. 11 Judge Brown, do you have any questions? 12 JUDGE BROWN: I don't think I have any questions 13 at this time. Thank you. 14 JUDGE LONG: Judge Wong, do you have any 15 questions? 16 JUDGE WONG: Just one question about how was a 17 sample selected within those three years? Did they -- did 18 you cooperate with them in choosing those, or did they 19 just choose them? 20 MR. LAJEVARDI: CDTFA wanted to -- they told us 2.1 they're going to give us the dates of -- they wanted the 22 range and just asked us to present those samples to them 23 or the invoices to them. They chose those dates.

JUDGE WONG: Okay. Thank you. No other

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questions at this time.

JUDGE LONG: Thank you.

And CDTFA, you have 30 minutes. You may begin when you're ready.

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## PRESENTATION

MR. SUAZO: Appellant is a corporation operating an auto repair and body shop. Appellant also sells used cars. The audit period is April 1st, 2014, through March 31st, 2017. Records reviewed include federal income tax returns for 2014 and 2015, bank deposits from April 2014 through December 2016, and the sales report for the audit period.

After the appeals conference, Appellant provided limited sales invoices, preliminary estimates on repair jobs by Appellant, and insurance estimates for repair jobs were provided to conduct block testing; Exhibit A, page 6. Comparison of federal income tax returns to sales and use tax returns for 2014 and 2015 disclosed some differences; Exhibit E, page 30. Comparison of reported taxable sales of parts to recorded federal income tax returns cost of goods sold for 2014 and 2015 disclosed markups of negative 25 percent and negative 34 percent for the two years; Exhibit E, page 29. Comparison of reported total sales to bank deposits for the period from April 2014 through December 2016 revealed an unexplained difference of almost

\$96,000; Exhibit E, page 27.

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Regarding the Appellant's car sales, the

Department reviewed Department of Motor Vehicle data which

disclosed Appellant sold 15 cars for around \$38,000 during

the audit period. Appellant did not report these taxable

vehicle sales. So the Department assessed the sales in

the audit; Exhibit E, page 20.

Regarding Appellant's auto repairs, a review of Appellant's reporting for the audit period showed the Appellant reported exactly 20 percent of total sales as taxable for the first 11 quarters of the audit period; Exhibit G, page 2 and Exhibit F, page 2. Once the auditor began the audit field work, the taxable percentage of total sales went up to 30 percent. Review of Appellant's prior and post reporting of total and taxable sales revealed the Appellant had reported exactly 40 percent of total sales as taxable for the period from second quarter 2010 through third quarter 2011.

And after commencement of the audit field work, the percentage of taxable sales to total sales varied an average of close to 25 percent until the Appellant closed out the permit in the first quarter of 2019; Exhibit F, page 2. The auditor conducted four block tests to determine the correct percentage of taxable sales to reported sales; Exhibit D, page 17. Review of invoices

during the test period revealed the Appellant had not properly stated the dollar value of the parts used on the sales report; Exhibit A, pages 8 and 9.

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Examples of the parts sale not included in the sales reports are included in the decision; Exhibit A, pages 14 through 101. Based on the results of the test, the auditor determined that 28.84 percent of total sales involved taxable sales; Exhibit D, page 17. The auditor applied the 28.84 percent to recorded total sales for Appellant's sales report to compute \$668,000 in total sales; Exhibit D, page 14. The audited taxable sales were compared to reported taxable sales, and a difference of \$181,000 was assessed as unreported taxable sales; Exhibit D, page 13.

As a reasonableness test, the Department applied the markup computed on the block test of 59.33 percent; Exhibit D, page 17, to the adjusted cost of goods sold for 2014 through 2016 and computed taxable sales to be just over \$790,000 as discussed in the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration's opening brief dated

November 20th, 2020. When compared to reported taxable sales of \$478,000, the unreported taxable sales amount to \$313,000. The resulting liability using this approach is \$122,000 more than the \$181,000 assessed in the reaudit findings.

The Department conducted a second audit of the Appellant from the second quarter of 2017 through first quarter 2019, i.e., the close out. The Department calculated the taxable markup by comparing cost of goods sold for the federal income tax returns for 2017 and 2018; Exhibit H, page 53, to Appellant's taxable sales recorded in its sales reports for the April 2017 through December 2018 period, plus its reported taxable sales for the sales and use tax returns of the first quarter of 2017. Therefore, we have complete 2017 and 2018 taxable sales. That's on Exhibit H, page 3.

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This disclose that the taxable markup was more than 50 percent; Exhibit H, page 2. Therefore, the audited assessment for this audit again, appears to be very conservative. Appellant contends that the cost of goods sold is overstated because purchases applicable to restoring used cars to salable condition is included. Sales of vehicles in the preceding audit equaled only \$22,300. Using the 20 percent markup factor, this would mean that the cost of goods sold for the vehicles would only amount to around \$19,000; Exhibit I, page 2.

Federal income tax returns do not show a buildup of inventory. Appellant does not state what the inventory level was at the beginning of the audit period. There is no beginning or any inventory listed on the federal income

1	tax returns. There is no documentation to support that a
2	physical inventory was taken from a third party as well.
3	Appellant has not provided documentation that supports any
4	further changes to the audit findings. Therefore, the
5	Department requests the Appellant's appeal be denied.
6	This concludes my presentation. I'm available to
7	answer any questions you may have.
8	JUDGE LONG: Thank you.
9	Judge Brown, do you have any questions?
10	JUDGE BROWN: One second. No, I don't think I
11	have any questions right now. Thank you.
12	JUDGE LONG: Judge Wong, do you have any
13	questions?
14	JUDGE WONG: No questions. Thank you.
15	JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you.
16	I think we're ready to move onto Appellant's
17	closing statement.
18	Mr. Lajevardi, you requested ten minutes. You
19	may begin when you're ready.
20	MR. LAJEVARDI: Yes, if I may just say something?
21	JUDGE LONG: Sir? I'm sorry to interrupt, but I
22	want to make sure you speak into the microphone so that
23	the live stream can pick it up.
24	MR. LAJEVARDI: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.
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## CLOSING STATEMENT

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MR. LAJEVARDI: I would like to say something about those 2014, '15, '16 regarding the tax returns for the parts and things on. We had to redo at the time. Our CPA redid our federal tax and stuff on because our accountant and CPA were picking up the purchases and marking them as they -- the wrong categories as we have the evidence in here that they put some of the third-party labors.

A bunch of the stuff was accidentally put on the parts list, and those got redone. And each year there were close to \$200,000 that it got corrected on the federal tax, that it was given to CDTFA. They were referring to initial before the correction because our CPA in accounting they wrongly attached those on the wrong categories.

And as far as the inventory, any shop -especially, like a very large shop like ours -- we all do
have inventories quite a bit. And those vehicles that it
got sold, we didn't -- we were not a purchase cars on hand
and reselling them. If we bought a vehicle, we bought a
vehicle that it was broken down and needed repair, and we
had to buy parts for it and repair them and resell them.
That's why those cars that it got sold, they had lots of
parts in them that it was used on.

1 And we still had some classic cars that --2 actually, there's almost \$100,000 worth of parts that has 3 in it that it hasn't been sold in it, that those parts are -- you can put them as like an inventory. If you 4 5 purchase a part and you haven't resell it, you still can 6 write-off the parts that you bought. But until you resell 7 that product, you're not liable to pay the sales tax on That's why they're referring to no inventory or 8 it. 9 something. It's just no other repair shop every year puts 10 an inventory list and deducts it from the -- their income. Or I wasn't told on it since I'm not a 11 12 professional CPA or an accountant or a tax person or an attorney like the CDTFA has, that's why I don't know what 13

professional CPA or an accountant or a tax person or an attorney like the CDTFA has, that's why I don't know what the law is. But whenever the last 30 years declared how much inventory we had or how much parts were in cars or different things on, that it hasn't been sold on.

That's -- I just wanted to add that. Thank you.

JUDGE LONG: Thank you.

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I just want to check with my co-Panelists if we are ready to close the record.

Judge Wong, are you ready?

JUDGE WONG: Yes.

JUDGE LONG: Judge Brown?

JUDGE BROWN: Yes, thank you.

JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you.

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We are ready to close the record and conclude this hearing. This case is submitted on Wednesday, August 9th, 2022. The record is now closed. Today's hearing in Shervin Enterprise, Inc., is now adjourned. (Proceedings adjourned at 1:31 p.m.) 

## 1 HEARING REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 2 I, Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter in and for 3 the State of California, do hereby certify: 4 5 That the foregoing transcript of proceedings was 6 taken before me at the time and place set forth, that the 7 testimony and proceedings were reported stenographically 8 by me and later transcribed by computer-aided 9 transcription under my direction and supervision, that the 10 foregoing is a true record of the testimony and 11 proceedings taken at that time. 12 I further certify that I am in no way interested 13 in the outcome of said action. 14 I have hereunto subscribed my name this 21st day 15 of August, 2023. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 20 HEARING REPORTER 21 2.2 23 2.4 25