BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF,)
)
HD CARRIERS LLC,) OTA NO. 230312725
)
APPELLANT.)
)
)

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Cerritos, California

Tuesday, February 13, 2024

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

1	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
3	
4	
5	IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF,)
6	HD CARRIERS LLC,) OTA NO. 230312725
7	APPELLANT.)
8)
9	·/
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	Transcript of Proceedings, taken
15	at 12900 Park Plaza Dr., Suite 300,
16	Cerritos, California, 90703, commencing
17	at 1:08 p.m. and concluding at 1:44 p.m.
18	on Tuesday, February 13, 2024, reported by
19	Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter, in
20	and for the State of California.
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	APPEARANCES:	
2		
3	Panel Lead:	ALJ LAUREN KATAGIHARA
4	Panel Members:	ALJ ANDREW WONG
5	raner members.	ALJ JOSHUA LAMBERT
6	For the Appellant:	ERIC BEAUCHAMP
7	For the Degrandent.	CHARE OF CALTEODALA
8	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION
9		COURTNEY DANIELS
10		CHAD BACCHUS JASON PARKER
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1		I N D E X
2		
3		E X H I B I T S
4		
5		ts 1-2 were previously received at the
6	prehearing conferen	
7	prehearing conferen	its A-B were previously received at the ce.)
8		
9		
10		OPENING STATEMENT
11		PAGE
12	By Mr. Beauchamp	8
13		17
14	By Ms. Daniels	1 /
15		
16		CI OCINC ODA DEMEND
17		CLOSING STATEMENT
18		<u>PAGE</u>
19	By Mr. Beauchamp	24
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1	Cerritos, California; Tuesday, February 13, 2024
2	1:08 p.m.
3	
4	JUDGE KATAGIHARA: We're opening the record in
5	the Appeal of HD Carriers LLC, before the Office of Tax
6	Appeals. This is OTA Case No. 230312725. Today is
7	Tuesday, February 13th, 2024. The time is 1:08 p.m. We're
8	holding this hearing in person in Cerritos, California.
9	I'd like to begin by asking the parties to please
10	identify themselves by stating their name for the record.
11	Let's begin with Appellant.
12	MR. BEAUCHAMP: My name at Eric Beauchamp. I'm
13	the CEO for HD Carriers LLC.
14	JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Thank you. And if you could
15	speak just a little slower, thank you.
16	And who is here for Respondent?
17	MS. DANIELS: Courtney Daniels.
18	MR. BACCHUS: Chad Bacchus.
19	MR. PARKER: Jason Parker.
20	JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Thank you.
21	I'm Judge Lauren Katagihara and the Lead
22	Administrative Law Judge for this case. And with me today
23	are Judges Andrew Wong and Judge Josh Lambert.
24	The parties made no objections to the change in
25	panel, so we are the panel that will be hearing and

deciding the case.

2.4

As we confirmed at the prehearing conference, we are considering one issue today, and that is whether Appellant is entitled to a refund of the use tax it paid in association with its purchase and use of a commercial vehicle. We also discussed at the prehearing conference that the following facts are not in dispute:

One, Appellant purchased the vehicle in Sacramento, California, where it was initially registered as a baseline commercial vehicle with the DMV; two, after registering the vehicle in Sacramento, Appellant drove the vehicle to Bakersfield, California, changed the vehicle's registration to one under the International Registration Plan and requested a refund of its payment for the baseline registration and the use tax, but the DMV refunded only the baseline registration fee; and three, Appellant's first functional use of the vehicle was on December 17th, 2021, when Appellant loaded a shipment of goods onto the vehicle in California and transported the shipment to Kansas.

During the prehearing conference, CDTFA agreed that today would address Appellant's assertion that the DMV informed Appellant that it would have refunded the use tax to Appellant but for the fact that CDTFA already, quote, "Impounded," unquote, the payment. OTA also

notified Appellant in its prehearing conference minutes and orders that OTA does not have jurisdiction in this appeal over its payment of the interstate user diesel fuel tax, as those payments are not part of the appeal before

With respect to exhibits, Appellant previously proposed Exhibits 1 and 2, and Respondent proposed the same two exhibits as Exhibits A and B. Pursuant to the prehearing conference minutes and orders, the exhibits were admitted into the evidence as Exhibit 1 and 2.

Respondent previously confirmed that it does not intend to call any witnesses, and Appellant stated that he would be testifying as a witness today, so I will swear him in now.

If you could raise your right hand, Mr. Beauchamp.

2.1

us.

E. BEAUCHAMP,

produced as a witness, and having been first duly sworn by the Administrative Law Judge, was examined, and testified as follows:

JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Thank you. Okay. Appellant, you can proceed with your presentation. You have 10 minutes.

_ _

PRESENTATION

2.4

MR. BEAUCHAMP: Counselors, Your Honors, this is a case simply about a mistake in issuance of a base plate in lieu of the sought-after and requested IRP plate from the California Department Motor Vehicles' headquarters in Sacramento.

To read from the decision in denying my initial appeal, I'm going to go to page 2 and just go over the facts. The facts I don't dispute. However, they are incomplete, and they don't speak to the true essence of this case. Fact number one says, "Claimant operates a motor carrier business in El Monte." Carrier operates an interstate motor carrier business in El Monte and Austin, Texas. At the end of the day, the DOT authority we have is interstate, not intra. Okay. And I'll continue on and add to these points.

To cross the state line, we need to apply for a permit. That is not economical. It's not feasible, nor is it in line with our authority and our business statement as chartered by the United States Department of Transportation and recognized by the California Highway Patrol with the California issuance of a number.

My agent got the truck -- excuse me -- was issued the plate. It came in an envelope. He thought he had the proper plate issued by DMV. The person he bought the

plate from was engaged in interstate commerce, and the truck was an IRP vehicle. When you have an IRP vehicle, your plate is yours. When you sell the vehicle, the plate does not stay with the vehicle. The owner takes the plate and puts it on his new vehicle that he's going to buy, should most cases they buy a new vehicle and they put the plate on it.

2.1

2.4

When the gentleman took the plate, he took the hardware. My -- my agent was unable to affix this plate. Being late, drove down to Bakersfield, left the vehicle at the garage for a full evaluation, mechanical diagnoses to make sure we're going to be ready to operate safely, because these vehicles need a diagnostic run over, point-by-point check everything. The gentleman brought the paperwork down, and it was presented to me. And immediately I realized that this was the wrong plate.

I immediately got the proper IRP plate, went to DMV and explained the situation. DMV said, "Sir, here's your refund. We're unable to provide you the complete refund because CDTFA has already impounded the rest of the funds. However, here's the appeals form, and this is what you need to do to get your money," and a check was issued shortly thereafter.

At the end of the day, the plate was returned unopened. The stickers were returned unopened and unused,

never affixed. And, again, this plate was not sought. We did not want this plate, and it does not work with our model. We are required by definition to operate over 50 percent of our miles outside of California, and that's what we do. And our records, the last 10 filings show 80 percent plus 85, 90 percent of our miles are outside of California. We're not an interstate carrier. The base plate never worked for us. Didn't want it. We never sought it. Once it was discovered this was the wrong plate, it was returned.

2.1

2.4

DMV issued the refund and said, "Here's your appeal, sir. This is how you get your money back from CDTFA."

There's at no time did we operate this vehicle commercially with the base plate. The designated use of this vehicle is to transport freight across state lines. We never transported any freight, took any load under a base plate. This is a simple mis -- an error in issuance. And once it was discovered, it was corrected. The presumption is that I provide proof that I drive over 50 percent of my miles outside of California. I showed my logs. There's no question there.

I pay my taxes quarterly to the International Fuel Tax Agreement that is owned -- that is collected by CDTFA. Every quarter it's based upon how much fuel I buy

in which state and how many miles I drive in which state, and I pay quarterly tax. These taxes are assessed based upon mileage and fuel consumption so everybody gets a certain amount of fees for people driving vehicles — heavy vehicles on their streets and roads and for the taxes they pay and for the fuel they purchase. So they pay what they owe. I've paid my taxes to CDTFA under the IFTA, and basically I'm being taxed twice.

2.1

2.4

I was taxed in November for this plate, and in December I paid taxes on the same vehicle. And the only reason why I pay taxes was because this was an error in issue. Now, the other side they're going to argue that, oh, I made my first load out of California, and I took deliverance of this vehicle in California and, therefore, I don't qualify. That's not how the law reads, and that's a very narrow reading of the law. And Regulations present this, if that law they're going to cite right now is so rigid and so narrow, no one would purchase a truck in California. Nobody. Want to know why? Because they took deliverance of that truck in California. That would mean everybody pays.

People are purchasing trucks, thousands of them, every week in California. The only difference is they purchase a vehicle, and they get the proper plate, the IRP plate. And because the proper IRP plate is issued with

the title and the bill of sale, no tax is -- use taxes are paid. And so what we have here is an agent getting -- given a base plate erroneously when he sought an IRP plate. And then once it was discovered, we go to take it back. We get money back from DMV, but the other side doesn't want to give the -- the CDTFA doesn't want to give the use tax back.

2.1

2.4

And at the end of the day, being taxed twice, being subjected to IRP tax and use tax for an interstate carrier that never sought a base plate, I'm basically being penalized \$4,000 for the fact that an agent of the DMV provided the wrong plate. Because here's the bottom line gentlemen -- excuse me -- Ma'am, Your Honor, and Honorable Justices here, had an IRP plate been issued, no impound would have ever been collected. My base plate fee would have been about \$2,500, and I pay quarterly. That's the end of the day. And every carrier in California that buys a truck in California and who gets the proper IRP plate issued, they don't pay that use tax.

The presumption of who I am, I'm an interstate carrier. The presumption of what I got, what I desired was I wanted the IRP plate. My DOT Authority is interstate right there. It's never deviated. It's never been an intrastate. With that being said, none of this is rational in that, oh, I went and it says that I registered

the vehicle -- or rather claimant registered the vehicle.

Yeah, I did register the vehicle and was issued a base plate. But I did not want to register the vehicle as a base plate. I wanted an IRP plate. So how the facts were presented, yeah, claimant registered the vehicle as a base plate, but he believed he left DMV with an IRP plate.

And, I mean, moving forward is how do we look at this? It's like you go to the market, and you buy something at the meat counter. The butcher wraps up the meat and you take it home, and then you realize, oh, you got a pork loin instead of a beef loin, and you go back to the butcher. They go, oh, here you go. My apologies.

And you get a different cut of meat, and you take it home.

Well, I simply -- I mean, it's a fair argument here. I'm an interstate carrier. I sought an IRP plate. At the end of the day, I was mistakenly issued the wrong plate. I took immediate measures to correct it. I never operated this commercial vehicle under a base plate for commercial purposes. I immediately sought correction and got it. And I was -- I sought resolution from the DMV, and they gave me the refund they could, and they gave me direction on how to get the remaining balance due.

I'm not asking for anything more than fair consideration in that this is a simple error. I paid too much money for a plate that I didn't want, and I

immediately took corrective action. I didn't operate underneath it. I met the presumption. I'm an interstate carrier. Over 50 percent of my miles are out of state, and I pay my taxes quarterly to CDTFA.

With that being said, I submit to the Counsel. I submit to the Panel.

JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Thank you.

2.1

2.4

Respondent, would you like to proceed with the cross-examination of the witness?

MS. DANIELS: We don't have any questions. Thank you.

JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Mr. Beauchamp, when you indicate that you requested the IRP registration from the DMV but got a baseline registration instead, is that a form you have to provide? How did it end up being that you got a baseline when you really were asking for an IRP registration?

MR. BEAUCHAMP: And -- and that's a great question, and here's -- here's what my agent told me. He went to DMV Sacramento, stood in line, repeatedly went to the window. It was back and forth, back and forth, back and forth. The agent that, according to him, that he had was new, and she kept going to the supervisor going and asking for assistance, went back and forth. Yes, there is a form and he had to obviously fill out, you know, with

1 the bill of sale. He has to present the bill of sale and 2 request registration. And he went there, and he provided 3 the form, and he sought the IRP plate. And when he left, he was told this is the plate you want. This is the IRP 4 5 plate. 6 JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Thank you. 7 Judge Wong, do you have any questions for the witness? 8 9 JUDGE WONG: I do have a few. I was just 10 wondering. Is this the first vehicle you've --11 MR. BEAUCHAMP: Yes. 12 JUDGE WONG: -- purchased? 13 MR. BEAUCHAMP: Yes. I was a new carrier. 14 authority was granted, and this was our first vehicle, 15 sir. 16 JUDGE WONG: Okay. 17 MR. BEAUCHAMP: Your Honor. 18 JUDGE WONG: I just had a question about a 19 statement in your reply brief. You mention that tens of 20 thousands -- and you also alluded to it during this 2.1 hearing. You said tens of thousands of commercial 22 vehicles are bought and sold for interstate use and 23 delivery taken within the State of California each year, 2.4 none of which pay any use tax to CDTFA. I'm just

wondering what the basis of that statement is. What's

your knowledge, or do you have some sort of source?

2.1

2.4

MR. BEAUCHAMP: Based upon vehicle sales that I looked at and talking to people at Arrow Sales and other people, Pride, and asking them what happens when people buy a vehicle. And in the market at this time, it was a very hot market, and thousands of vehicles were being sold in California. And at the end of the day, these people — I asked them, are people paying a use tax to them? No. And IRP plate is affixed, and no use tax is paid. They have an IRP plate.

JUDGE WONG: Thank you. I don't have any other questions at this time.

JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Judge Lambert, do you have any questions for the Appellant?

JUDGE LAMBERT: Hi. I have no questions. Thanks.

JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Thank you.

Thank you, Appellant, for your presentation and testimony.

Respondent, you will have an opportunity to provide your presentation, but I would like you to address whether Appellant's purchase of the vehicle would have been subject to use tax had the vehicle been registered under the IRP from the outset and not been provided a baseline registration.

1 Thank you. You have 15 minutes. 2 MS. DANIELS: Thank you. Yes, we plan to address 3 that in our presentation. 4 5 PRESENTATION 6 MS. DANIELS: So, good afternoon. 7 The issue in this case is whether Appellant has established that it is entitled to a refund of the tax 8 9 paid with respect to the purchase of a vehicle on 10 November 26th, 2021. 11 Appellant operates a motor carrier business in El 12 Monte, California, and it purchased the vehicle, a 2013 13 Kenworth with a VIN ending in 67612, for \$38,000 from an 14 individual seller named Tajinder Pal Singh and took 15 delivery of this vehicle in California, in Sacramento 16 specifically. And there's evidence of that at 17 Exhibit A-1. 18 JUDGE KATAGIHARA: I'm sorry. Respondent, one 19 second. 20 Ms. Alonzo, do you need the spelling of the name? THE STENOGRAPHER: Judge, if the name is in the 2.1 22 exhibits, I don't need it spelled out at this time. 23 JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Is that within the exhibit, 2.4 Respondent?

MS. DANIELS: It is. It is within the decision.

JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Thank you.

MS. DANIELS: Absolutely.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

2.4

25

So on November 29th, 2021, Appellant registered the vehicle with the DMV as a baseline commercial vehicle, a truck, and paid \$6,260, which was comprised of use tax in the amount of \$3,800 and fees in the amount of \$2,460. And that's Exhibit A-2. On December 7th, 2021, Appellant changed the registration status of the vehicle from the baseline obtaining an apportioned license under the DMV's International Registration Plan for the purpose of operating the vehicle in interstate commerce and subsequently applied to the DMV for a refund of the \$6,260 it paid in taxes and fees. On January 31st, 2022, the DMV refunded fees in the amount of \$2,445 to Appellant and informed Appellant that it would have to seek a refund of the remainder from the Department directly. Department denied the refund and the Appellant filed the appeal here at issue today.

In this matter, sales tax does not apply to the sale because the vehicle at issue is subject to identification under Division 16.5 of the Vehicle Code, and the seller was not required to hold a seller's permit. So when sales tax does not apply, use tax is imposed on the storage, use, or other consumption in the state measured by the sales price, unless that use is

specifically exempted or excluded by statute. And that's Tax Code section 6201.

2.4

So when a right to an exemption from tax is involved, a taxpayer has the burden of proving its right to that exemption. And that's Honeywell, Inc, v. State Board of Equalization, 128 Cal.App.3d 739 at 744 and 745. Any taxpayer seeking exemption from the tax must establish that right by the evidence specified by the relevant regulation. A mere allegation that the sales are exempt is not sufficient. And that's Paine v. State Board of Equalization, 137 Cal.App.3d 48 -- 438 at 442.

So in this matter, Appellant purchased and took possession of the vehicle in California. It then subsequently used the vehicle in California on December 17th, 2021, when it picked up a shipment of goods and transported the shipment out of state. Because sales tax does not apply to the sale of the vehicle, Appellant owes use tax on its use of the vehicle in California, unless Appellant can prove that its use of the vehicle in California is exempt. Tax Code section 6201.

Appellant has alleged that it purchased the vehicle for use in interstate commerce and thus, any use of the vehicle in California is exempt from use tax under Regulation 1620. However, while subdivision (b)(2)(B)(1) provides an exception to the general application of use

tax, it requires that the vehicle be purchased for use and used in interstate or foreign commerce outside of the state first before entry into the state. Specifically, subsection (b)(2)(B)(1) provides, quote, "Use tax does not apply to the use of property purchased for use and used in interstate or foreign commerce prior to its entry into this state and thereafter, used continuously in interstate or foreign commerce, both within and without California and not exclusively in California," end quote.

2.1

2.4

Appellant's purchase of the vehicle does not fall within this exception for two reasons. First, the vehicle was purchased in California and, therefore, was not brought into the state. Second, its first use after the purchase was within California and, therefore, it was not used in interstate or foreign commerce prior to its entry into the state. Based on the foregoing, Appellant's vehicle purchase does not fall within the subsection's exemption -- exception. Excuse me.

To the extent that Appellant argues that the vehicle should be exempt under 1620(b)(5)(C), this subsection is not applicable for the same reasons.

Subsection (b)(5) provides guidance for how to determine if a vehicle purchased outside of California was, in fact, purchased for use in California. Subsection (b)(5)(A) outlined situations when it is rebuttably presumed that a

vehicle purchased outside California and subsequently brought into California within 12 months of purchase, was purchased for use in California.

2.1

2.4

Subsection (b) (5) (C) (1) provides, quote, "If the property is a vehicle, use tax will not apply if one half or more of the miles traveled by the vehicle during the six-month period immediately following its entry into this state are commercial miles traveled in interstate or foreign commerce," end quote. Here, the facts do not come within subsection (b) (5)'s exemption. The vehicle was purchased in Sacramento. It was not purchased outside of the state and subsequently brought into the state as contemplated by subsections (b) (5) (A) and (b) (5) (C) (1).

The Department has consistently handled similar cases the same way as evidence by our annotation number 325.1727 which states that, quote, "Regardless of what purposes the vehicles, vessels, or air crafts were designed for, the first functional use of such items will be in California if they are not brought into California under their own power, and they have not otherwise been functionally used outside of California," end quote.

Appellant's purchase of the vehicle also fails to meet the requirements of exemption under Tax Code sections 6388, 6388.5, and Regulation 1620.1(b)(2).

Regulation 1620.1 provides that tax does not

apply to the sale, storage, or use of a vehicle purchased for use in out-of-state or foreign commerce where the purchaser one, purchased the vehicle from a dealer outside of the state; two, removed the vehicle from California within 30 days and after the date of delivery; and three, provided a valid affidavit to the manufacturer or re-manufacturer.

2.4

Again, the facts here do not fall within the exemption because Appellant did not purchase the vehicle from an out-of-state dealer. This vehicle was purchased in Sacramento and thus, is not exempt under Regulation 1620.1. Because Appellant has not provided a valid basis for exemption under the law, use tax applies.

So finally, you asked us to address circumstances around Appellant's registration of the vehicle with the DMV, and whether the initial registration of the vehicle as a baseline commercial truck has any bearing on whether use tax would apply here. The DMV collects use tax from registrants on behalf of CDTFA. Once these funds are collected, the DMV no longer has jurisdiction over them. As such, refunds of collected use tax fall under the Department's purview.

If the vehicles are registered under the International Registration Plan, referred to as IRP, in many instances, the DMV does not collect use tax at the

time of the initial registration. However, the information regarding the purchase is then provided to the Department. The Department then sends a contact letter to the registrant notifying them to file a tax return for the purchase, and providing an opportunity to present documentation regarding an applicable exemption.

so, even if the vehicle had initially been registered under the DMV's IRP, unless Appellant could have shown that its use of the vehicle was exempt from tax, Appellant would still have been liable for the use tax. The only difference is that the tax would have been subsequently billed to Appellant instead of being collected by the DMV. In either instance, the use tax would have applied.

In conclusion, Appellant has not provided a valid basis for an exemption under the law and, accordingly, has not met the burden of establishing that its use of the vehicle in California is not subject to use tax. As such, we ask that you deny this appeal.

Thank you.

2.4

JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Thank you, Respondent. Just to be clear, is there any dispute that Appellant is a business that run an interstate commerce?

MS. DANIELS: Not to our knowledge. I mean, I don't have an intricate knowledge of his business.

1	JUDGE KATAGIHARA: But there's no dispute that
2	MS. DANIELS: No.
3	JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Okay. Thank you.
4	Judge Wong, do you have any questions?
5	JUDGE WONG: I just have one question. Can you
6	specifically address Appellant's argument that it's being
7	double taxed, like, the use tax on his vehicle and
8	apparently the use of international use tax on fuel?
9	MS. DANIELS: Well, based on our understanding
10	they're completely different taxes. One is based on fuel
11	and interstate commerce, and the other one is based on his
12	use of the vehicle here. They're not the same tax.
13	JUDGE WONG: Thank you. No further questions.
14	JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Judge Lambert, do you have any
15	questions for Respondent?
16	JUDGE LAMBERT: I have no questions. Thanks.
17	JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Thank you.
18	Appellant, you can proceed with your rebuttal and
19	closing remarks. You have five minutes.
20	
21	CLOSING STATEMENT
22	MR. BEAUCHAMP: Thank you so much.
23	To address the Counselor, this vehicle did leave
24	the State of California within 30 days. Mr. Tajinder
25	Singh who we did purchase this vehicle from was an

interstate. Just for the purposes of understanding this vehicle, this vehicle goes around the United States.

Number one, he brought the vehicle into Sacramento, which was the closest place for us to pick the vehicle up. The purchase was made. We gave \$10,000 down and then paid the other \$28,000, and we were able to go pick it up at the closest point that made sense for him.

2.1

2.4

At the end of the day, the vehicle came into California, and it did not operate commercially. To hear the Counselor reply to the question presented by the Panel, it was I'm going to say a little bit equivocal in that she didn't simply say if there would not -- if this -- if this vehicle was registered under IRP, no use tax -- no use tax would be assessed.

These are the facts. My subsequent purchase of the vehicle. Boom. IRP, same account. Boom. We're --we're rolling. Have a plate issued. \$2,400. Pay quarterly.

Regarding Justice Wong, you asked her to address the difference between base tax and IFTA tax. It's really clear, sir. She should be able go through this and tell you. Base tax is this. Your plate allows you to run up and down California as many miles as you can within the year and then you pay the registration again. Your taxes -- your use taxes are paid within that sum because

they want to get you for your use on their highways.

Okay. You don't pay based upon how many miles or how much fuel you purchase in the state.

2.4

The IFTA Accord -- International Fuel Treaty

Agreement is among 50 states -- excuse me -- 49 -- Oregon
is excluded -- Mexico and Canada. And this is simple. I
can buy fuel in Arizona. The fuel tax in Arizona is
basically about 28 cents a gallon. In California it's
like \$1.05 a gallon. A lot of people will fuel in Arizona
as to avoid paying the tax in California. However,
California protects themselves by these kinds of fuelings
by having the IFTA Accord. And it's based upon your MPG,
your miles per gallon.

So, let's just say my miles per gallon quarterly is six gallons a mile, and I didn't buy any fuel in California. Is what they do is say, okay, Eric. You drove this many miles in California divided by six, you should have bought this many gallons of fuel in California. And then they assess -- I think it's \$1.05 -- for each gallon that I should have bought but didn't, and that's part of my bill. And this is how they get their money quarterly.

And at the end of the day, I'm getting taxed twice because, again, I'm an interstate authority. Number two, the presumption has been met. Over 50 percent of my

miles have been outside of California, which qualifies me for the IRP plate, and I do have to give money to them every 90 days. I have to file quarterly taxes with them regarding my fuel consumption, miles driven in every state. And it goes to them, and they distribute the money based upon how many miles I drove where, where I fueled. So everybody gets a fair share of the pie, and I'm willing to pay my fair share, but the \$3,815 that was impounded because I was issued an erroneous plate?

2.4

And, again, I don't think the answer she provided was -- it was -- I'm not going to say deceptive. And I please want to be respectful here. It was not clear and forthcoming. It was -- look, how do we register vehicles in California? If you have the base plate, you pay it. If you have the IRP plate, you don't pay the use tax. We get it every quarter from you based upon your miles driven and how much fuel you got.

Yes, I did take delivery of this vehicle. This vehicle is an interstate vehicle that Mr. Tajinder Singh brought into Sacramento. Closest place we could pick it up. Again, interstate vehicle, IRP plate. He took his plate. We went to put an IRP plate on there. We didn't get the right plate. Once we discovered it was the wrong issuance, we got it corrected. Our IRP account is in full honor. Our CDTFA quarterly filings are in full honor, and

I'm simply asking, are we to be penalized for basically getting the wrong plate, taking that truck from Sacramento to Bakersfield and parking it and getting things figured out. And a couple weeks later we go out of state within 30 days of taking issuance and run across the United States our first guarter.

2.1

2.4

I mean, we'd all -- and by the way, we did pay the taxes for the drives through California and paid our IFTA taxes to them for our passage on their highways and my -- this is just a simple submission. Am I to be penalized basically \$4,000 for the fact we were issued the wrong plate, number one. Number two, I will make the argument that IRP plates are not subject to that use tax, and she will tell you the same. And she said, however, we have to. And you know what my proof is? The presumption is this. Are over 50 percent of my miles out of California? Yes, they are.

And with that being said, I've proven that. My last 10 filings have proven that. And my taxes are paid, and I'm in honor. And I simply ask in all humility -- and I appreciate the colleague's argument. Hey, they want to keep the money. I mean, that's what it is. That's what the agency wants. They want to keep the money. I understand that. Okay. What do we do here? This person that's creating the revenue that's filling the tax

coffers, do we penalize him? What did he do wrong? He got the wrong plate, and he sought to correct it.

Is this the American way? Is this how we do business in California? We penalize honest hard-working people for trying to do the right thing, for filing their taxes, and for asking for readdress when they believe something was wrong? That's not the California way.

That's not the American way, and I just want to submit.

Thank you.

2.1

2.4

JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Thank you, Mr. Beauchamp.

Do my Co-Panelists have any questions?

Judge Lambert?

JUDGE LAMBERT: No.

JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Judge Wong?

JUDGE WONG: No questions. Thank you.

JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Thank you.

This concludes the hearing. I want to thank the parties for their presentations today. This appeal will be decided based on the evidence and testimony presented. The record is now close, and the case will be submitted today. So, we will send both parties our written decision no later than 100 days from today.

And we will take a brief recess before the next hearing, which is scheduled to begin in approximately 15 minutes.

1	Thank you.
2	(Proceedings adjourned at 1:44 p.m.)
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

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 23rd day 15 of February, 2024. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 20 HEARING REPORTER 21 2.2 23 2.4