## BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF,	)
	)
ANYTIME2BUY AUTO, LLC,	) OTA NO. 240315692
	)
APPELLANT.	)
	)
	)

TRANSCRIPT OF ELECTRONIC PROCEEDINGS

State of California

Wednesday, May 21, 2025

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

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14	Transcript of Electronic Proceedings,
15	taken in the State of California, commencing
16	at 9:47 a.m. and concluding at 10:37 a.m. on
17	Wednesday, May 21, 2025, reported by
18	Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter, in and
19	for the State of California.
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1	APPEARANCES:	
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3	Panel Lead:	ALJ TERESA A. STANLEY
4	Panel Members:	ALJ SHERIENE ANNE RIDENOUR ALJ KEITH T. LONG
5		ALO RETTH T. LONG
6	For the Appellant:	J. MORRIS
7		SUZANNE BRYANT AARON HAGHVERDIAN
8		
9	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION
10		NALAN SAMARAWICKREMA
11		CHRISTOPHER BROOKS JASON PARKER
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3	<u>E X</u>	CHIBITS
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5	(Appellant's Exhibit 1 wa page 7.)	as received into evidence at
6		-H were received into evidence at
7	page 8.)	-n were received into evidence at
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9	<u>P1</u>	RESENTATION
10		DIGE
11		<u>PAGE</u>
12	By Mr. Haghverdian	9
13	Mr. Morris	9
14	By Mr. Samarawickrema	18
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1	California; Wednesday, May 21, 2025
2	9:47 a.m.
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4	JUDGE STANLEY: We're going on the record in the
5	Appeal of Anytime2Buy Auto, LLC, OTA Case No. 240315692.
6	The date is May 21st, 2025, and the time is 9:47 a.m. The
7	hearing is being held electronically with the agreement of
8	the parties.
9	I'm Judge Teresa Stanley, and I will be the lead
LO	for purposes of conducting this hearing. My Co-Panelists
L1	Judge Sheriene Ridenour and Judge Keith Long are equal
L2	participants in deliberating and determining the outcome
L3	of this appeal.
L 4	So I'm going to ask the parties to introduce
L 5	themselves, starting with Appellant Mr. Morris.
L 6	MR. MORRIS: Yes.
L 7	JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Mr. Morris is present, and
L 8	can you introduce representatives.
L 9	MR. MORRIS: Suzanne Bryant is the my
20	accountant, and Aaron is the tax attorney and the filing
21	auditor or for, yeah, payment.
22	JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. And can you pronounce
23	Mr or maybe he can do so, Aaron's last name.
24	MR. HAGHVERDIAN: Hi. Good morning. My name is

Aaron Haghverdian. I'm an enrolled agent representing

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1	Mr. Morris Anytime2Buy Auto, LLC.
2	JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Thank you very much.
3	And for CDTFA.
4	MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: This is Nalan
5	Samarawickrema, Hearing Representative for CDTFA.
6	MR. PARKER: This is Jason Parker, Chief of
7	Headquarters Operations Bureau with CDTFA.
8	MR. BROOKS: Good morning. This is Christopher
9	Brooks, attorney for CDTFA.
10	JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Thank you everyone.
11	As stated in the Minutes and Orders, the issues
12	to be decided in this appeal are whether Appellant has
13	established that a reduction in the audited measure of tax
14	is warranted, and more specifically, Appellant has alleged
15	that there are unwinds and bad debts during the liability
16	that exceeded those allowed by CDTFA.
17	Ms. Bryant, is that accurate?
18	MS. BRYANT: Yes. So John asserts that some of
19	the amounts that were on the DMV report, that the sales
20	tax auditor used were un unwind.
21	JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Can I just stop you? I'm
22	just trying to establish that you agree that that and the
23	negligence penalty are the issues in this case.
24	MS. BRYANT: Yes.
25	JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Thank you.

1	Mr. Samarawickrema, do you agree that those are
2	the issues today?
3	MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yes, Judge.
4	JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. For exhibits, Appellant
5	submitted one exhibit, which appears to be the audit work
6	paper Schedule E. CDTFA had no objection to that evidence
7	at the prehearing conference, so that's admitted into
8	evidence at this time.
9	(Appellant's Exhibit 1 was received into
10	evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
11	JUDGE STANLEY: CDTFA submitted Exhibits A
12	through H.
13	Ms. Bryant, I assume you're taking the lead on
14	this hearing, right? Should I be asking you these
15	questions?
16	MS. BRYANT: Well, I helped with the actual
17	audit, but now John has his attorney that
18	JUDGE STANLEY: Okay.
19	MS. BRYANT: I think that is maybe going to
20	take the lead.
21	JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Mr. Haghverdian, then I
22	will ask you if you have any objections to Exhibits A
23	through H?
24	MR. HAGHVERDIAN: No. No objection.
25	JUDGE STANLEY: So Exhibits A through H are

1	admitted into the record as well.
2	(Department's Exhibits A-H were received into
3	evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
4	JUDGE STANLEY: I was uncertain, and we didn't
5	have Appellant or representative at the prehearing
6	conference, is Mr. Morris and Ms. Bryant, are they both
7	going to testify today, Mr. Haghverdian?
8	MR. HAGHVERDIAN: Yes, ma'am.
9	JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Then I'm going to ask
10	Mr. Morris and Ms. Bryant to please raise your right
11	hands.
12	
13	J. MORRIS,
14	produced as a witness, and having been first duly sworn by
15	the Administrative Law Judge, was examined, and testified
16	as follows:
17	
18	MS. BRYANT,
19	produced as a witness, and having been first duly sworn by
20	the Administrative Law Judge, was examined, and testified
21	as follows:
22	
23	JUDGE STANLEY: In the hearing response, you
24	requested 30 minutes for your presentation. That can be
25	either people testifying in the narrative or a

1 presentation. Mr. Haghverdian, you can proceed whenever you're 2 3 ready. 4 5 PRESENTATION 6 MR. HAGHVERDIAN: Yes. So I spoke with 7 Mr. Morris regarding the -- there was some bad debts from 8 sales of vehicles that were returned. Sales tax was never 9 collected on these vehicles. And as far as I'm aware, 10 Mr. Morris is willing to settle on the tax that is owed. 11 It is the penalties that he wants removed, and he's 12 willing to give them some kind of a payment arrangement. 13 That's as far as we've gotten with Mr. Morris. But, 14 unfortunately, that's all the information that I have. 15 JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Would you like to have 16 Mr. Morris then provide information via testimony? 17 MR. HAGHVERDIAN: Mr. Morris? 18 MR. MORRIS: Yes. 19 MR. HAGHVERDIAN: Yes, ma'am. 20 MR. MORRIS: Yes. 21 JUDGE STANLEY: You can proceed when you're 22 ready, Mr. Morris. 23 MR. MORRIS: Oh, okay. I'm sorry. I was just 2.4 waiting for -- okay. 25 Yeah. So when the -- the -- they originally did

the audits and stuff, we, you know, they were saying that this amount of taxes was collected, when in all reality it wasn't. There were -- there were a ton of repossessions with the -- with the buy here, pay here, there was a ton of people that didn't -- didn't make their payments. And, you know, we had to take the vehicle back, and we, you know, got nothing for that. We -- Suzanne and I spent hours, like, pulling out files and -- and -- of different cars and -- and different buy here, pay heres, or -- or vehicles that we had to buy back, you know. And -- and we -- we just didn't get any credit for them, you know.

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We tried to present that, and that just wasn't -it was kind of like all that work that we did was for
nothing, you know. I felt like, you know, we -- we
presented pretty good cases on each file. We -- we pulled
them out and said, hey, this is one was a buy back, or
this one might have been a repossession that we never
collected all the -- all the monies owed. But yet, I was
still charged fully for -- for the -- for the deal, you
know. And then if -- if it was something, like say, it
was a repossession or say, it was a -- a buy back or
anything and we resold the vehicle, then the tax was
collected again.

So the tax was actually collected twice, if -- if you go back to what they're saying is owed. And -- and

the -- the tax was paid, you know, eventually with another person or -- or however. But they're -- they're double dipping me is -- is basically what I'm stating, and that -- that was the problem that I had. And I said, hey, it's like look. We can't -- it's not like I -- I didn't collect the first one. Yes, I collected the second one, but I paid you. And -- but that wasn't good enough is -is kind of the -- the narrative that -- that Suzanne and I were getting is, anything that we brought forward in all the paperwork and documents and files that brought forward, whether it was a repossession or buy it back, whatever the situation was, there was a loss there on my part. And then the State just was basically saying we We want to collect it. But yet, you guys don't care. collected it again if we resold the vehicle, you know. sometimes we, you know, if the vehicle was in poor, poor condition, we had to wholesale it, and then it was a total loss.

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So, you know, I felt like we just never got to that, you know, that fair number. And, you know, we -- we had -- we had projected what we had thought was what it should be. And, you know, they put all these, you know, late fees and this fee. And, you know, my gosh, it, you know, it went from \$80,000 to \$200 in a blink of an eye. And it was like, wait a minute. Okay. We're not \$200. I

mean, that's crazy. You know, we're not even a \$100 and, you know, so -- like I said. I feel like we just didn't get a real fair shake or a fair look at what -- the losses that we had and all the money that supposedly they said we collected, but we actually never received.

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So that was -- you know, that's my end point the whole time, and I've stayed with that narrative and -- so, you know, I -- if -- if we owe on a certain thing, I understand that, yes. And -- and, you know, you were paid or should be paid for whatever, you know, if there's something that we missed or something like that. understandable, but to -- to put on top of all of that other stuff and say, hey, those -- those -- those jackets that we have or those fees that we have are still going to stay no matter what, you know. And that's -- that's not That's not fair to my business, and it's not fair to me, you know. And -- and -- so I'm just saying it's -you know, let's look at in a perspective of, you know, hey, you know, it -- it did get paid. It got paid the second time if it was a resale or if it got paid if we redid the deal or -- or if there was even a total loss.

So, you know, that's all I'm saying. I'm not -I'm not trying to, you know, say, oh, this whole thing
should be abolished. I understand that. But, you know,
I'm saying let's -- let's sit down, figure it out and be

fair about things, and -- and work something out that's --1 2 that's doable so I can still stay in business, and I can 3 still continue to sell cars, and I can still -- you know, I have employees. I have families, you know. So, you 4 5 know, I -- we just don't want to get to a point where it's 6 like so insurmountable that we can't overcome it. 7 Does that make sense, what I'm trying to pitch there? So that's kind of what I'm trying to say. So --8 9 JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Ms. Bryant, do you have 10 anything that you want to add at this point? 11 MS. BRYANT: Well, I just want to say that I do 12 agree with John. He contributes to the local economy here, and that he hires probably 10 people. He -- he also 13 14 hires people to repair the vehicle, and he hires me to do his accounting and his taxes, not his sales tax. He does 15 16 that. But he contributes to the economy. And I just feel 17 like all these penalties would create quite a bit of 18 unemployment in this town. So I just think that the 19 penalty should come off, and then he should go on a 20 payment plan. 21 That's all that I have to say. 22 JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Mr. Haghverdian or 23 Mr. Morris, does that conclude the presentation before I 2.4 get to questions?

I --

Yeah.

MR. MORRIS:

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1 MR. HAGHVERDIAN: Yes. 2 MR. MORRIS: Yeah. I believe that's everything. 3 If there's something I missed, we can go back over it, I 4 quess, if you need us to. 5 JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Well, I'm going to turn to 6 Mr. Samarawickrema to see if CDTFA has any questions for 7 any of the witness. 8 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: This is Nalan 9 Samarawickrema. No, Judge, we don't have any questions 10 for the witnesses. 11 JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Judge Ridenour, do you 12 have any questions. 13 JUDGE RIDENOUR: No questions. Thank you. JUDGE STANLEY: Judge Long, do you have any 14 15 questions? 16 JUDGE LONG: No questions. Thank you. 17 JUDGE STANLEY: And, Mr. Morris, I just have one 18 question, and I think it would be for you. On the 19 attachment that was sent in with Appellant's appeal, it's 20 the whole bad debt schedule as scheduled by CDTFA. 2.1 there anywhere on there that you can point to --22 MR. MORRIS: I -- let me see. I don't -- do you 23 have -- because I have a few -- Suzanne has most of the 2.4 copies and stuff. Is there something that you have that 25 you can show me that maybe I could point out that -- what

you're asking. I'm sorry. I'm trying to --

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JUDGE STANLEY: Well, I'm sorry. I don't mean to interrupt, but I'm just asking if there's anywhere on CDTFA's schedule that you can point to that said that is something that they included that they shouldn't have.

MR. MORRIS: Yeah. We -- we pointed out several things that when we were -- when we were originally going through the audit of what we thought it was and then what they originally thought it was. I think, if I remember -- I don't have the document in front of me. Like I said, I think Suzanne has most of that. But I think originally it was like 121 or 127. I don't -- I -- don't quote me on that, but it was -- anyway, and what we had -- what we had come up with was about 76, the difference in between there. And then everything else was just these tacked-on fees and tacked-on lates or this or that and then somehow gets to 200.

And so, you know -- you know, what Suzanne and I had figured out and what they had figured out, there -- there was a difference in there and -- on -- on several jackets that we brought forward. And we still never even -- they said, hey, we're not going to give you credit for those. And it's like, well, wait a minute. Like, I mean, we took the time to bring these forward. I wouldn't have just arbitrarily come up with these figures or

these -- these jackets that, hey, this was either a repo or a non-pay or -- or, you know, the car blew up that people -- people wouldn't pay.

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So those were the numbers that we had, and the difference was somewhere in \$50 -- \$47 to \$53,000 difference in -- compared to what they had, compared to what we had. And what I was saying was, hey, let's just find a commonality of, like, okay. I -- I know there's some -- and -- and I have been -- just so you know, Judge. I have been paying on that biweekly that -- that balance. And everything I pay, they just -- they just add more to They just add whatever. I don't know if it's a late it. fee or if it's just a fee, period, or a balance fee, or whatever, or interest. I -- I have been paying on this for well over a year now knowing that -- I knew there was a balance. So I was just making payments so -- so I could say, hey, it's -- you know, it's not like I'm trying to skate it, or I'm trying to run from it or hide from it.

I'm just saying, hey, let's come in with a fair amount and, you know -- you know, this wasn't stuff that was purposely done. This wasn't stuff that was maliciously done. I wasn't trying to dodge or duck or -- or hide or anything like that. So I -- I was just saying, you know, the difference was between 47 to 53 is what I remember. Like I said, I don't have it in front of me.

Maybe if I could get the document, I could give you an exact. But that was -- that was what I was saying was, hey, you know, we -- we have this. The -- they have -- the State had their number. We had our number. There's still a number. We still know there's a balance, and hence why I was making payments on that.

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But I -- I kind of want to -- what Suzanne said.

I just wanted to get into a situation that was fair. That was doable that I could still stay in business. I could still keep people employed, and I could still, you know, keep making payments until we're -- you guys are made whole or whatever, if -- if that makes sense in -- in all respect.

JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Morris.

And just to differentiate a little bit, we're not associated with CDTFA. So it's not the Office of Tax Appeals that is being paid or being made whole as you said. So I just want to make sure that differentiation is clear. We're not associated -- we're not affiliated with them at all.

So if nobody else has any other questions, I will turn it over to Mr. Samarawickrema. CDTFA is not presenting any witnesses, so we won't be swearing anybody in.

Mr. Samarawickrema, you'll have 30 minutes for your presentation. Please proceed when you're ready.

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Thank you, Judge.

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## PRESENTATION

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Appellant, a California limited liability company, operates a used car dealership in Oceanside, California. Appellant was issued a seller's permit with the effective start date of April 19th, 2016. The Department audited Appellant's business for the period of January 1st, 2017, to September 30th, 2020. This is Appellant's first audit. During the audit period, Appellant reported a little over \$1.8 million as taxable sales and claimed almost \$14,000 as returned taxable merchandise; and these amounts are shown on Exhibit A, pages 53 and 54.

During our presentation, we will explain why the Department rejected Appellant's reported taxable sales; why the Department used an indirect audit approach; how the Department determined Appellant's unreported taxable sales for the audit period; and why the Department recommended a negligence penalty for this Appellant.

During the audit, Appellant failed to provide complete sales records. Appellant did not provide complete documents of original entry, such as complete

Department of Motor Vehicle report of sales, dealer jackets, sales contracts, financing contracts, repossession documents, sales journals, or sales summaries to support its reported taxable sales for the audit period. Appellant also did not provide complete purchase information or purchase journals for the audit period.

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During the audit, Appellant was unable to explain how it reported its sales on its sales and use tax returns or explain what sources it relied upon to file them. The Department did not accept Appellant's reported taxable sales due to lack of reliable reports. The Department also determined that Appellant did not provide complete books and records that could be used to verify its reported taxable sales for the audit period. The Department completed three verification methods to verify the accuracy of Appellant's reported taxable sales.

The first, Appellant provided federal income tax return for years 2018 and 2019, but failed to provide its 2017 federal income tax return. The Department compared recorded gross receipts on Appellant's 2018 and 2019 federal income tax return to Appellant's reported total sales for the same period and calculated an overall difference of around \$557,000. And this calculation is on Exhibit D page 555.

Second, Appellant provided profit and loss

statements for years 2018, 2019, and 2020. And this is shown on Exhibit D, page 554. For years 2018 and 2019, those statements recorded total sales of around \$1.3 million. That did not match with the reported total sale of around \$985,000 for the same period.

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Third, because Appellant did not provide complete sales records, the Department obtained Appellant's DMV sales information; and that is shown on Exhibit E. Department compared Appellant's DMV sales to federal income tax returns and to sales and use tax returns and found significant differences. For federal income tax returns, the Department calculated an overall difference of around \$772,000 for year 2018 and 2019. And the information required to calculate these sales difference is shown on Exhibit A, page 156 and 555. For sales and use tax returns, the Department calculated an overall difference of around \$2 million for the audit period. And the information required to calculate this sales difference is shown on Exhibit A, page 53 and pages 93 to 156. Based on these three verification methods, the Department concluded that Appellant's records were unreliable.

Further, the Department determined that it could not use a direct audit approach based on Appellant's books and records. Therefore, the Department conducted further

investigation by analyzing Appellant's DMV information.

Automobile dealerships are required to submit a retail report of sales to DMV after the completion of a retail motor vehicle sale. The DMV then comprise this information as part of its report of sales data. The Department was able to obtain DMV information, which included report of sales data, sorted by the dealer's license number. When the DMV receives a report of sale, the actual selling price is converted to a two-digit alpha code, also known as "Vehicle License Fee Code." And these vehicle license fee codes are shown on Exhibit D, column 19.

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Vehicle license fee codes are established in \$200 increments. The Department converted these vehicle license fee codes to dollar values and used the lowest value in the vehicle license fee codes range to estimate the sales price. This is shown on Exhibit E. Filing of a report of sales is presumptive evidence that the dealer who filed the report of sale is the person who actually made the sale. The Department analyzed Appellant's DMV's information and removed duplicate sales and unwinds. The Department then calculated audited vehicle sales per DMV information. Based on Appellant's records, Appellant charged a smog fee and a document fee for each vehicle sold.

The Department also determined that these fees were taxable, and these fees were not included in the estimated DMV vehicle sales amount. Therefore, the Department added these fees to the estimated vehicle sales amounts and determined audited taxable sale of around \$3.9 million for the audit period. And these calculations are on Exhibit A, pages 93 through 156. Audited taxable sales were compared with reported taxable sales to calculate unreported taxable sales based on DMV information of around \$2.1 million for the audit period; and these calculations are shown on Exhibit A, page 65. Appellant later provided a bad debt transaction ledger for 36 transactions, including information for two vehicle returns. And this information is shown on Exhibit D, pages 556 through 573.

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Based on the documentation provided, the
Department determined five transactions qualified as bad
debts in the amount of around \$5,000, and that the two
vehicle returns qualify for adjustments; and this is shown
on Exhibit D, page 556. As a result, the Department made
these additional adjustments. In total, the Department
determined unreported taxable sales of \$2.1 million; and
this is shown on Exhibit A, page 64. Unreported taxable
sales were compared with reported taxable sales of around
\$1.8 million to calculate error rate of around 121 percent

for the audit period. And the information required to calculate this error rate is on Exhibit A, page 64.

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The Department has discovered that two retail vehicle sales were missing from the DMV information for the audit period. And these two vehicles sales are shown on Exhibit F. Nevertheless, the Department did not use this additional taxable sales to increase Appellant's sales tax liability for the audit period. The Department notes that the DMV data audit approach is a recognized indirect audit method. The audit calculation of unreported taxable sales based on Appellant's DMV information was reasonable and was in Appellant's favor.

When the Department is not satisfied with the accuracy or the sales and use tax returns filed, it may rely upon any facts contained in the return or upon any information that comes into the Department's possession to determine if any tax liability exist. Taxpayer shall maintain and make available for examination, on request by the Department, all records necessary to determine the correct tax liability under the sales and use tax laws and all records necessary for the proper completion of the sales and use tax returns.

When a taxpayer challenges an audit of determination, the Department has the burden to explain the basis for that deficiency. When the Department's

explanation appears reasonable, the burden of proof shift to the taxpayer to explain why the Department's asserted deficiency is not valid. Since Appellant failed to provide necessary records, the Department relied upon the best available information to determine the unreported taxable sales for the audit period. The DMV data audit approach is a recognized indirect audit method.

Therefore, the audit calculation of unreported taxable sales was reasonable.

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Appellant continues to claim that it is entitled to additional adjustments for bad debts, unwinds, and recovery adjustment for return vehicles. Appellant however, has not specified the amount of additional bad debt adjustment it seeks, nor has it provided reasonable supporting documents. Appellant did not claim any bad debts on its 2018 or 2019 federal income tax returns; and this is shown on Exhibit D, page 555. To date, Appellant has not provided any evidence supporting additional bad debts on repossessed vehicles for the audit period. But the Department -- the Department also adjusted for known unwind sales and vehicle returns, and Appellant did not provide any additional evidence or documents to support additional adjustments for unwinds and recovery adjustment for returned vehicles.

Finally, the Department imposed a negligence

penalty based upon its determination that Appellant's books and records were incomplete and inaccurate for sales and use tax purposes, and because Appellant failed to accurately report its taxable sales. The Department generally does not impose a negligence penalty when the taxpayer has not been previously audited. Nevertheless, even in connection with the first audit, the imposition of the negligence penalty is warranted if there is evidence establishing that any bookkeeping and reporting errors cannot be attributable to the taxpayer's good faith and a reasonable belief that its bookkeeping and reporting practices were in substantial compliance with the requirement or the sales and use tax law or regulations.

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Relevant factors, such as general state of the books and records and Appellant's business experience must be considered when the evidence clearly shows that the understatement is due to negligence. Then the penalty applies, even when the Appellant has not been previously audited. Specifically, the Department noted that Appellant failed to provide complete records for the audit period, and Appellant failed to provide documents of original entry to support its reported taxable sales. Appellant's failure to provide complete books and records for the audit period is evidence of negligence. In addition, the audit examination disclosed an error rate of

around 121 percent. This high error rate is additional evidence of negligence.

In conclusion, since Appellant did not provide complete books and records, the Department was unable to verify the accuracy of reported taxable sales using a direct audit method. Therefore, an alternative audit method was used to determine unreported taxable sales. Accordingly, the Department determined the unreported taxable sales based upon the best available information. The evidence shows that the audit produced reasonable results. Appellant has not provided any documentation to show that the unreported taxable sales determined in the audit are incorrect. Appellant has not determined any errors in the Department's computations or provided any documentary evidence to establish a more accurate determination. Therefore, the Department requests the appeal be denied.

This concludes our presentation. We are available to answer any questions the panel may have.

Thank you.

2.4

JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you. This is Judge Stanley speaking.

Judge Ridenour, do you have any questions for CDTFA?

JUDGE RIDENOUR: No. Thank you.

1 JUDGE STANLEY: Judge Long, do you have any 2 questions? 3 JUDGE LONG: Yes, just one. I want to make sure that I'm clear on the review of the bad debts and returns 4 5 unwinds. So schedule 12G-2 notes that there were 57 6 vehicles that were viewed. And then of that, I think only 7 36 were within the audit period; is that correct? 8 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yes, Judge. 9 JUDGE LONG: Okay. And then of those 36 there 10 were allowable bad debt deductions for 4 vehicles, and 11 then 2 returns -- is that correct? -- leaving 30 vehicles 12 in dispute? 13 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Allow five right. I think the Department allow -- oh, yeah, four. Yes. Yes, Judge. 14 15 JUDGE LONG: Four? 16 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yeah. 17 JUDGE LONG: Okay. Four and then two returns. 18 So 30 still in dispute, right? 19 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Right. Yeah. 20 JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you. No further 2.1 questions. 22 JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. This is Judge Stanley 23 speaking. I do not have any questions at this time. 2.4 I'm going to turn it back to you, Mr. Morris, so 25 you can have the final statement or have either of your

representatives make a final statement. But I wanted to clarify first, Mr. Morris, what is your title at the company?

You're muted. Mr. Morris? Can you unmute your microphone, Mr. Morris. It would be ALT A, if you want to try that.

MR. MORRIS: Can you hear me now?

JUDGE STANLEY: Yes.

MR. MORRIS: I apologize. I didn't even know I was muted. Okay.

JUDGE STANLEY: So what is your title first?

MR. MORRIS: I'm the owner.

JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. And you can go ahead and make a final statement.

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## CLOSING STATEMENT

MR. MORRIS: Okay. Well, one of them I was writing small notes. I was having a hard time understanding everything. But anyway, one of them he was talking about the year 2017. In 2017, I -- I opened in -- well, I didn't open. I started the license in July of -- of 2016. But shortly after that, I was diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma cancer. So in 2017 I was completely -- I was going through radiation and chemo.

I -- so there wasn't -- there's nothing going on as far as

sales go. Anything didn't really start until 2000 mid -or maybe March or April of, like, '18.

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But also, like I said, we had more than 54 deals on there, and I -- I'm just -- he said -- he said there was only 54, but I have a higher count than that. So I'm just wondering what -- maybe if there were other deals that he didn't see or whatever. But I mean, they -- they kind of disqualified everything that we threw at them anyway. So I don't know -- I -- I don't -- I don't know. It's very frustrating. I just -- I feel like I -- I don't know. Yeah.

I -- I -- I just feel like we're -- I'm not being heard fully. So I don't know what to say other than that. Gosh, you know, like I said, I -- I know there was more deals that, but I -- for those to all just kind of put aside or disqualified, I just -- I don't feel -- I don't believe that's -- that should be accurate or fair. I think those aren't -- we didn't bring those jackets to the -- to -- to the State for, you know, them just to say, hey, it's not -- it doesn't count or whatever 'cause the taxes were paid if it is were a resale, or the taxes were taken care of, you know, if it was still that one.

So I -- I don't -- I -- I guess I'm just confused about everything. It's -- it's really tough for me to swallow all of that. It just -- it makes it sound like I

blatantly didn't do anything during that period of time, and that's not true at all. So I -- I don't know what to say other than that. It's just it's -- it's tough for me to grasp everything what they were trying to say or impose. But anyway, maybe you can help me understand that a little better. I -- I don't know.

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JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you, Mr. Morris, and I will ask Mr. Samarawickrema to once again clarify why your number is 57 and the Department's number is 36.

And I believe, Mr. Samarawickrema, you just -you just clarified that only 36 out of the 57 vehicles on
schedule 12G-2 are inside the audit period; is that
correct?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yes, Judge. So the -- from that 36, 2 returns were recognized, and we -- the Department adjusted 2 vehicles. And also, we -- the Department saw 9 vehicles subject to bad debt adjustments. And from that 9, only 5 apply for the audit period, and the other 4 is outside the audit period. And the 25 were disallowed because the Department did not receive the supporting information.

So basically, we recognized 9 transactions subject to bad debts, but from that 9, 5 are within the audit period, and the 4 is outside the audit period. And it shows on the schedule 12G-1 page in our exhibit there

is -- that is the pages 557 through 561.

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MR. MORRIS: Would it be okay, Judge, if -- if Suzanne talked, or is that out of line?

JUDGE STANLEY: This is Judge Stanley speaking. No, that's fine.

Ms. Bryant, you can proceed.

MS. BRYANT: Well, what I wanted to say is John did get a new program for his car sales. And since that time that they had the audit, he has learned how to use it. So he can gather the information that they need, but they closed the audit really fast, and we didn't get a chance to get them everything. They — they said that he didn't have documentation on the unwound deals, which he didn't at the time, but he does now. So is it possible to maybe give us some time to get that together so that we could, you know, show them or —

JUDGE STANLEY: This is Judge Stanley speaking. We can, if you have obtained information on any other bad debts or unwinds, in particular on the 25 vehicles that were disallowed within the audit period. We can hold the record open to allow you to submit that to us, to the Office of Tax Appeals, with a copy to CDTFA. How long do you think it will be? You said it's already collected, Ms. Bryant. How long do you think it would take to get those documents to us?

1	MS. BRYANT: Well, maybe a month. Could you give
2	us a month?
3	JUDGE STANLEY: I can. Okay. But at this time,
4	does that conclude Appellant's presentation?
5	Mrs. Bryant, is that everything that you wanted
6	to present?
7	MS. BRYANT: Yes. I just wanted to say that I
8	think he could gather the documentation now.
9	JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. All righty. Then I'm
10	going to ask, Judge Ridenour, do you have any final
11	questions?
12	JUDGE RIDENOUR: Not at this actually, I do.
13	Mr. Haghverdian, can you clarify the record. Are
14	you an attorney or an enrolled agent?
15	MR. HAGHVERDIAN: No. I'm an enrolled agent.
16	JUDGE RIDENOUR: Okay. Thank you. No other
17	questions.
18	JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you for that clarification,
19	Judge Ridenour.
20	Judge Long, do you have any final questions?
21	JUDGE LONG: No questions. Thank you.
22	JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. One of the things that
23	came up a few times during the hearing was the desire to
24	possibly to settle. I'm going to ask CDTFA at the
25	conclusion of the hearing to please provide Appellant with

1 settlement information so that they have that, if that's 2 the path they want to take. 3 I'm going to hold the record open for additional briefing, which would be limited to evidence of unwinds 4 5 and bad debts that were disallowed; and I will give 6 Appellant 30 days to provide us with that information. 7 And then I'll give CDTFA 30 days to respond to it and, at 8 that point, we will close the record and submit the appeal 9 for an opinion. 10 And when we hold the record open, we will 11 issue -- once it's closed, we'll issue an opinion within 12 100 days of the date we close the record. 13 I want to thank everybody for coming and 14 participating today. 15 And today's hearing in the Appeal of Anytime2Buy 16 Auto, LLC, is now concluded. 17 OTA is in recess, and the next appeal will begin 18 at 11:00 a.m. 19 Thank you. 20 (Proceedings adjourned at 10:37 a.m.) 21 2.2 23 2.4 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 2nd day 15 of June, 2025. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 20 HEARING REPORTER 21 2.2 23 2.4 25