Business Tax and Fee Division

California Department of Tax and Fee Administration

This is an advisory publication providing direction to staff administering the Sales and Use Tax Law and Regulations. Although this material is revised periodically, the most current material may be contained in other resources including Operations Memoranda and Policy Memoranda. Please contact any California Department of Tax and Fee Administration office if there are concerns regarding any section of this publication.
AUDIT MANUAL

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START 21 PROGRAM 0201.01

The Start 21 program (Start 21) is an Excel workbook that consists of an Audit Information Template (Template) and a collection of California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) approved audit forms that are common to most audits and electronically linked for use by field auditors. Many of the forms have fields that use the same information. Data from the Template will populate the common information in all the Start 21 forms and save time and effort.

The Template has an automation feature that populates the fields from IRIS. The “Fetch IRIS INFO” button is used for this purpose. Once the Template is populated, review all the fields for accuracy and if incorrect, edit manually. When the audit is completed, review TAR AI and AUD MC to verify the Start 21 information is correct. If the information is not current, update manually or run “Fetch IRIS INFO” button again. Start 21 is used to standardize the electronic audit form templates used in the field and provide an efficient mechanism to quickly update the forms as revisions become necessary.

AUDIT REPORT DEFINED 0201.03

The term “audit report” as used in this chapter means an auditor’s report of his or her findings and recommendations after completion of an audit. Form CDTFA–414–A, Report of Field Audit, is used when recommending an increase or decrease of the self-assessed tax. Form CDTFA–414–C, Report of Examination of Records, is used when a “no change” audit results.

CDTFA–414–A, REPORT OF FIELD AUDIT, DEFINED 0201.06

Form CDTFA–414–A, Report of Field Audit, is the auditor’s statement of findings and recommendations, which is the basis of the system-generated field audit report. The system-generated field audit report is neither a determination nor a refund and should never be referred to as such. Determinations are made when a Notice of Determination is issued by the CDTFA. Refunds are made when the CDTFA issues and mails a Notice of Refund and a refund warrant is issued by the State Controller’s Office.

CDTFA–414–B, FIELD BILLING ORDER, DEFINED 0201.09

Form CDTFA–414–B, Field Billing Order, is used to recommend an additional tax liability or refund from procedures other than those used in regular audits. It is not an audit report and does not change the audit status of the account.

CDTFA–414–C, REPORT OF EXAMINATION OF RECORDS, DEFINED 0201.10

Form CDTFA–414–C, Report of Examination of Records, is a “no change” audit report describing the work performed in verifying the accuracy of a taxpayer’s returns. It records the auditor’s findings with a minimum of written comments. It is not a “check sheet” to be used indiscriminately or superficially; rather, it is a medium for an orderly report of the auditor’s conclusions after examination of all pertinent records (Audit Manual (AM) sections 0211.00 — 0211.18). Under appropriate circumstances, Form CDTFA–414–C may be used as a schedule for a “no change” portion of an audit resulting in a tax change.
CDTFA–596, REPORT ON ACCOUNT BEING WAIVED FOR AUDIT, DEFINED

CDTFA–596, Report on Account Being Waived for Audit, is a disclaimer of opinion that provides a method of reporting a conclusion that an audit is not warranted and the assignment is being closed. An approved Form CDTFA–596 has the same effect as an audit report in that it removes an account from the list of active accounts eligible for audit. See AM sections 0212.00 — 0212.09 for instructions in preparing this form. Exhibits 13 and 14 provide illustrations of a completed Form CDTFA–596 for office and field waivers, respectively.

CDTFA–414–Z, ASSIGNMENT ACTIVITY HISTORY, DEFINED

Form CDTFA–414–Z, Assignment Activity History, is used to provide a history of taxpayer contacts, staff actions, taxpayer or taxpayer representative responses and significant events that occur during the course of an assignment. See AM section 0221.00.

CDTFA–1296, ACCOUNT UPDATE INFORMATION

Auditors must complete Form CDTFA–1296, Account Update Information (Exhibit 18), for each audit report including on Forms CDTFA–414–C, the Report of Examination of Records and Form CDTFA–414–B, Field Billing Order, with the exception of audits of Fortune 500 businesses (www.fortune.com). Auditors must complete Form CDTFA-1296 after reviewing the taxpayer’s books and records. The form should be completed during the course of field work – before the exit conference with the taxpayer and/or representative. Form CDTFA-1296 should not be mailed or handed to the taxpayer for completion and information to complete the form should not be obtained from the CDTFA file or permit application. Detailed completion of Form CDTFA–1296 can assist in determining a responsible person liability when needed. As soon as Form CDTFA-1296 is completed, a copy of it, along with proof of tax reimbursement and any documents used to verify changes in corporate officer(s) or LLC member(s), should be routed to the District Principal Compliance Supervisor, via the auditor’s supervisor.

Updating Corporate Officer or LLC Member Information

When completing Form CDTFA-1296, auditors must verify corporate officer (officer) or LLC members (member) in IRIS on TAR AI. If there is a change of officer or member, auditors must attach a copy of the documents used to verify the information before submitting Form CDTFA-1296 to compliance staff.

Documents used to verify an officer or member change include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Validated copies of Secretary of State (SOS) forms filed with the SOS.
- A copy of the corporate minutes stating a change of officers.
- A signed letter from the corporation or LLC, preferably on corporate or LLC letterhead, authorizing the corporation or LLC requester to make such changes and also documenting the officer or member change.
- A copy of the bill of sale showing a transfer of the corporate stock to the new officer(s).
- SOS Information obtained by an External Agency Tracking System request.

November 2015
Form CDTFA–1296 allows auditors to record information regarding a taxpayer’s bank accounts, merchant account provider (credit card processor), accounts and notes receivables, and suppliers. This form also allows the auditor to indicate whether a taxpayer includes or adds sales tax reimbursement to the sales price of tangible personal property. Examples of the taxpayer’s records illustrating that the taxpayer included or added sales tax reimbursement to the sales price of tangible personal property include:

- copies of sales invoice(s),
- register receipts,
- internet information, and
- other point-of-sale documentation.

The examples must be included with Form CDTFA–1296 in the Forms subfolder of the audit case folder. Any statements made by a taxpayer regarding payment of the liability (for example, statements that the taxpayer is unable to pay the entire liability at once but can pay it over the next four months) should also be documented on the back of this form.

In the case of automobile or mobile home dealers, Form CDTFA–1296 should include the value and location of all non-disbursed escrow accounts established for funds received from buyers as whole or partial payment for mobile homes.

In bankruptcy cases, the auditor is required to include the following comments:

- Type of Bankruptcy filed, such as Chapter 7, 11, 13.
- Petition date (the date the bankruptcy was filed).
- Bar date (or the last day to file a claim), Case Number, and Court of Jurisdiction.

In addition, auditors should note the names of the corporate officers at the business during the period of liability and those in charge when the audit is completed, with any differences noted.

**IMPORTANCE OF PROMPT COMPLETION OF REPORTS 0201.21**

All audit assignments are to be completed promptly. Priority is given to reaudits to timely clear petition and refund cases. Priority is also given to “legal” audits (bankruptcies, probates and assignments) to allow CDTFA sufficient time to meet statutory requirements of claims.
The majority of the fields on page 1 of Form CDTFA-414-A, *Report of Field Audit*, are populated from the Template in the Start 21 program (see AM section 0201.01). Use the information in this chapter to ensure the fields on Form CDTFA-414-A (as populated from Start 21) are prepared in accordance with the instructions in this chapter. If the information populated from Start 21 is not correct, update the Template manually. In most cases, a Notice of Determination will be prepared directly from information shown on page 1 of the system-generated version of the CDTFA–414–A report.

**ACCOUNT NUMBER**

The complete account number is populated from Start 21 and includes the two-letter tax code, the two or three letter office code and the eight- or nine-digit number portion of the account number (e.g., SR–AC–013–654321), as it appears on CDTFA–414. Some accounts have a three-letter tax code, of which the first two letters represent the taxable activity type and the third letter is the taxable activity indicator. For example, SR Y AC 013–654321 and SR Z AC 013–654321.

If a permit has not been issued, the district office will obtain a permit for the taxpayer. Arbitrary numbers are no longer issued for audits, and an issue and cancel permit may be necessary for taxpayers who are no longer in business. If the determination is for use tax on a vehicle, vessel or aircraft, the district office will contact the Consumer Use Tax Section.

The auditor will ascertain changes from the Taxable Activity Registration System, Account Inquiry (TAR AI). If the auditor notes changes or discrepancies in the taxpayer’s account information, the auditor must notify District Compliance. See AM section 0219.03 for further information.

**CASE ID**

The Case ID number is a unique identifier for an audit. The Case ID number, as noted in the Audit Subsystem, is populated from Start 21.

**ACT. (ACTIVE) — CO. (CLOSE-OUT)**

Place an “X” in the appropriate box to indicate whether the account is active or closed out at the end of the audit period.

**B.A. (BUSINESS ADDRESS)**

The Business Address is populated from Start 21 and is the address at which the business is actually conducted if different from the mailing address. Otherwise, “Same” should be noted in this field. If the registration system (screen TAR AI) shows a different business location and/or mailing address, the auditor must notify District Compliance as discussed in AM section 0219.03. It is very important that the registration be immediately corrected. The auditor will not be able to enter a different business address than the one displayed on the registration system when preparing audit reports (CDTFA–414–A or system-generated audit report).

**DATE OF REPORT**

The date of the audit report is the last date the auditor charges time to the assignment. In the case of audits returned for correction, the completion date will be changed to the actual date the assignment was last considered even though no additional time charges are required.

*February 2015*
AREA CODE 0202.21

The twelve (12) digit area code is populated from Start 21. Check TAR AI for accuracy. However, when additional local tax liability or credit is to be allocated or reallocated to more than one local jurisdiction, the auditor must prepare CDTFA–414–L, *Auditor’s Worksheet – Local Sales and Use Tax Allocation* (AM section 0209.00). In those rare instances where the entire additional local tax liability is to be allocated to a single jurisdiction other than that in which the permit is located, prepare Form CDTFA–414–L using the area code for the jurisdiction receiving the allocation and provide a brief explanation of the allocation of the local tax to such jurisdiction in the “General Audit Comments” of Form CDTFA–414–A. See AM section 0209.15 regarding changes in tax area code during the audit period due to incorporation, annexation or relocation.

NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (NAICS) CODE 0202.27

The NAICS code is populated from Start 21. Check TAR AI for accuracy (AM section 0206.21).

EXTRA COPIES 0202.33

Leave this section blank.

FIRM NAME 0202.36

This field is populated from Start 21. Check TAR AI for accuracy. If the taxpayer is operating the business under a fictitious business name (e.g., H.M. Jones, firm name, “The Wagon Wheel”), the fictitious business name appears on this line. If the taxpayer does not use a firm name, the line should be blank.

OWNER 0202.39

This field is populated from Start 21 and is the correct legal name of the taxpayer (do not abbreviate). The taxpayer’s legal name should be entered on audit reports as is, even if part of the name is abbreviated. However, an auditor should not initiate the abbreviation of any part of the taxpayer’s legal name.

The taxpayer’s legal name must be accurate since determinations issued to the wrong person are invalid. Ensure the correct name is populated in the designated space on CDTFA–414–A even if it is different than the name in which the permit was issued. If any changes are necessary to correct the taxpayer’s name or address as it appears in the CDTFA’s records, the auditor must immediately notify District Compliance as discussed in AM section 0219.03. The correct information cannot be entered on the audit report until the registration system information is updated.
WHERE PROPRIETOR’S NAME IS IN DOUBT 0202.42

If there is no question as to the identity of the owner, but only a question as to the correct name, the correct name should appear on the audit report. The auditor must contact District Compliance immediately to have the name changed. As stated previously, the correct information cannot be entered on the audit report until the registration system information is updated (see AM section 0219.03). For example:

- Old name: California Glass Company, Inc.
- Correct name: California Glass Company, Ltd., or
- Old name: J. O. Smith
- Correct name: Oliver Smith

WHERE PRECISE OWNERSHIP IS UNKNOWN 0202.45

If it is impossible to determine the identity of the owner, the auditor should ascertain the name and permit number of all possible or probable owners and enter those names and permit numbers under a separate heading in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A. This information allows issuance of a Notice of Determination against all possible parties who may be liable for the tax. In these cases, enter on page 1 of CDTFA–414–A the registered owner of the permit number audited. Then, enter the following notation on page 3 of CDTFA–414–A under “Special Instructions”: “Attention Audit Determination and Refund Section — Dual determinations requested.” A dual determination cannot be issued without a permit number. Therefore, if a person listed as a probable owner is not registered with the CDTFA, the auditor should contact District Compliance to obtain a “53” series arbitrary permit number for that person.

If the auditor is not going to request the dual determination in conjunction with the current audit billing, the auditor should send a copy of CDTFA–414–A and all available supporting documentation to the district of account of the probable owner for further investigation.

INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETORS 0202.48

Ensure the name of the owner and the fictitious business name, if any, are populated on the form where indicated.

HUSBAND AND WIFE CO-OWNERSHIP 0202.49

Some accounts are registered as a husband and wife co-ownership. Ensure the name of both the husband and the wife are entered on the form:

Example: John F. and Mary G. Smith

PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS 0202.50

To inform general partners of their partnership’s tax liability, the Integrated Revenue Information System (IRIS) automatically sends notices of determination to all known general partners on all partnership accounts, including closed-out accounts, at the time the initial notice is prepared. A separate notice is sent to the partnership entity.

For closed-out partnership accounts, the auditor must enter the name and address of all known partners in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A, under the caption “RUPA Compliance” (AM section 0206.55). In addition, the auditor must place a statement on page 3 of CDTFA–414–A under the “Special Instructions” caption, indicating that there are general partners listed in the “General Audit Comments” of the form.
GENERAL PARTNERSHIPS 0202.51

Ensure only the name of the partnership is populated on the form. The names of all partners are to be listed in the “General Audit Comments” of Form CDTFA–414–A, under the caption “Type of Business Organization” (see AM section 0206.12).

If the account is not registered in the partnership name (e.g., a partnership name was not provided at the time of registration), then the account registration needs to be changed to reflect the partnership entity as the owner of record. To have the account registration changed, the auditor must notify District Compliance as discussed in AM section 0219.03.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS 0202.54

Unlike general partnerships, all limited partnerships (and limited liability partnerships) are required to register with the Secretary of State. Ensure the limited partnership’s name, as registered with the Secretary of State is populated on CDTFA–414–A. List all partners, however, with their designation in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A, under the caption “Type of Business Organization” (see AM section 0206.12). For example:


LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES 0202.56

Ensure the name of the limited liability company is populated in the section provided on the form. The name of each limited liability company must be followed by the letters “LLC.” List the names of managers, members, and any officers with their designations in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A, under the caption “Type of Business Organization” (AM section 0206.12).

CORPORATIONS 0202.57

If the corporation operates under a fictitious business name, ensure both the corporate name and the fictitious business name are populated on the form. The auditor must ascertain the correct corporate designation, such as Company; Co.; Company, Inc.; Co., Inc.; Inc.; Incorporated; or Ltd., since many corporations have names which are identical except for a difference in such designations. List the names of the primary officers of the corporation in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A, under the caption “Type of Business Organization” (AM section 0206.12).

Dual determinations may be issued against a corporation and its corporate officers, shareholders or other responsible persons. See AM section 0204.16 for further information.

PRIVATE TRUSTS 0202.60

Ensure the names of the trustees in addition to the name under which the business is operated is populated in the section provided on the form. Do not include the names of the beneficiaries.

JOINT VENTURES 0202.63

Ensure the name of each party to the venture in addition to the name under which the venture is being conducted is populated on the form.
NAME CHANGES DUE TO MARRIAGE

If a person who operated a business under a maiden name is later married and continues to operate the business as sole owner, ensure the name and firm name are populated on the form as follows:

FIRM NAME   Robin Hood Tearoom
OWNER       Robin Smith, formerly Robin Jones

DECEASED TAXPAYERS (PROBATE CASES)

If the report covers the operations of a decedent, ensure the name and firm name are populated as follows:

FIRM NAME   Acme Electrical Works
OWNER       John Smith, deceased

If the audit covers operations subsequent to date of death, where the business is operated by a personal representative, then the name and firm name should appear as follows:

FIRM NAME   Acme Electrical Works
OWNER       Estate of John Smith, deceased
            Peter Jones, Executor

The name and firm name should be shown in this manner whether or not the personal representative (executor, executrix, administrator, administratrix, etc.) has obtained a new permit.

If a deceased taxpayer’s business is operated after the taxpayer’s death, two audit reports (CDTFA–414–A) are required, one for the period prior to death and one for the period when the business is operated by the decedent’s personal representative.

BANKRUPTCY CASES

For the period during which the business was operated by the debtor, ensure the name and firm name are populated in the same manner as though the taxpayer was not a debtor. For the period during which the business is operated by a trustee, the name and firm name should appear as follows:

FIRM NAME   Elite Restaurant
OWNER       Estate of John Smith, debtor
            Peter Jones, Trustee

As in probate cases, the above style should be used whether or not a new permit has been obtained.

If a taxpayer operates a business after filing a bankruptcy petition, two audit reports (CDTFA–414–A) are required, one for the period prior to bankruptcy and one for the period when the business is operated by the trustee under the jurisdiction of the court.

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For periods during which the business is operated by an assignor, the assignor’s name and firm name should appear as though no assignment had been made. For the periods during which the business is operated by the assignee, the name and firm name should appear as follows:

FIRM NAME  Best Bakery  
OWNER   Peter Jones, Assignee for John Smith

If a court has appointed a receiver, ensure the name and firm name are populated as it was prior to the receivership. However, the name and firm name for periods operated by the receiver should appear as follows:

FIRM NAME  Alaska Fur Store  
OWNER   John Jones, Receiver for Peter Smith

If the district office learns that a taxpayer’s account (any business tax) is involved in bankruptcy (either Chapter 7, 11, or 13), assignment or probate, the district office will enter this information on the Legal subsystem.

Special timelines and procedures apply to audits concerning bankruptcies, assignments for the benefit of creditors, receiverships, and probates. To ensure the timely preparation and filling of appropriate claims by the Special Operations Branch, “Legal” audits must be transmitted to Headquarters one month prior to the claims bar date (see Compliance Policy and Procedures Manual (CPPM) section 740.000 and AM section 0215.21).

This field is populated from Start 21 and is the taxpayer’s current mailing address. If the mailing address shown on TAR AI is different, the registration records must be corrected. To correct the registration records, the auditor must notify District Compliance as discussed in AM section 0219.03.

To ensure proper notification to the taxpayer in the event of a liability or refund, it is important to verify the taxpayer’s mailing address at the time of the investigation or audit. District staff, upon noting a change in the mailing address, must notify District Compliance for entry on the registration system as discussed in AM section 0219.03. The on-line registration system allows immediate changes to be made to the mailing address on active and closed out sales and use tax accounts.

If the CDTFA is about to issue a determination close to statute or on a closed-out account and if CDTFA staff is uncertain about the taxpayer’s correct address, or has information of a possible alternate address, then the determination will be mailed to the last address of record received from the taxpayer in addition to any other address believed to be the taxpayer’s correct address.

Leave this section blank. This information is found on CDTFA-414-A, page 2, Analysis of Measure of Tax by Class of Transaction and Tax Estimate.
Enter the amounts for tax and penalty in the spaces provided. The date to which interest is computed is populated from the Start 21 Template. This information allows all reviewers and users of the audit report to easily cross-check these figures. The auditor will not enter the amount of interest since interest computation in the system is made by audit control after the audit report is turned in for processing. At that time, audit control enters the interest in the space provided on CDTFA–414–A.

The beginning and ending dates of the period audited are populated from Start 21, and include any reporting periods for which no tax change is recommended. Generally, unless there are circumstances such as a close out, an audit period should encompass at least twelve quarterly reporting periods. If the audit report is completed with less than twelve quarterly reporting periods, provide a brief explanation of why the period is shorter, in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A.

With the exception of periods extended through amnesty, the audit period should not include any reporting period which has expired under the statute of limitations unless the taxpayer signed Form CDTFA–122, Waiver of Limitation, which is included with the audit report. Unless otherwise instructed, all audit periods include the last completed reporting period preceding the date audit work is commenced.

Generally, the period covered by audit does not include any period that would expire within 30 calendar days of the date the audit is transmitted to Audit Determination and Refund Section (ADRS). Audit reports containing recommendations for additional liability for periods that are about to expire and where no waiver has been secured should be transmitted at least 30 calendar days prior to the date on which such liability will expire. (See AM section 0215.27, especially for audit periods not meeting the 30 calendar day requirement.) On close-out audits, the period covered will conclude with the last day the business operated.

The date to which interest is computed, as shown on the system-generated Sales Tax Calculation Summary page, is populated from the Start 21 Template.

Audit Control enters the tax, interest, and penalty totals from the system-generated Sales Tax Calculation Summary page.

These three boxes are for Headquarters use. Enter credits available for application to audit liabilities in the “Special Instructions” section on page 3 of CDTFA–414–A (AM section 0205.62). These credits may be in the form of payment on account, application of a cash deposit, time certificates of deposit, book entry time deposit, fully paid investment certificates, or a combination of these. The auditor should review the taxpayer’s records in IRIS (TPS TP) to determine if the CDTFA holds security deposits for the taxpayer.

Unmatched prepayments that were not cleared under AM section 0208.83 should not be applied against audit or field billing recommendations. The auditor should identify and explain such unmatched prepayments in the “General Audit Comments” CDTFA–414–A. ADRS will make the adjustment accordingly.

February 2015
AUDIT MANUAL

REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE (RTC) SECTION 6406 CREDITS 0203.16

CDTFA 414-A, page 2 reflects credit or debit adjustments to credits taken on returns for taxes paid to other states. Offset credit interest and offset credit penalty for negligence, failure to file, and/or fraud will be allowed on RTC section 6406 Credits.

BALANCE 0203.18

Leave this section blank.

PENALTIES 0203.21

Provide an explanation of the penalty recommended in the space indicated by the asterisk (*). The following are typical explanations of penalty recommendations in sales and use tax audits:

**Negligence**
- Penalty of 10% has been added for negligence.
- Penalty of 10% has been added for intentional disregard of the law or authorized rules and regulations.

**Fraud**
- Penalty of 25% has been added for fraud or intent to evade the law or authorized rules and regulations.

**Failure to File Returns**
- Penalty of 10% has been added for failure to file returns.
- Penalty of 10% has been added for quarter ended 9/30/xxxx for failure to file a return.
- Penalty of 10% has been added for the month of November xxxx for failure to file a return.

**Failure to Remit Sales Tax Reimbursement or Use Tax Collected**
- Penalty of 40% has been added for failure to timely remit sales tax reimbursement or use tax collected from customers.

**Misuse of Resale Certificates**
- Penalty of 10% or $500, whichever is greater, has been added for each misuse of a resale certificate.

**Non-Permitted Sellers and Consumers**
- Penalty of 50% has been added for operating without a permit.

**Two penalties**
- Penalty of 25% for fraud or intent to evade the law or rules and regulations plus penalty of 10% for failure to file returns has been added.
- Penalty of 10% has been added for the period from 7/1/xxxx to 12/31/xxxx for negligence and penalty of 10% has been added for the period from 1/1/xxxx to 6/30/xxxx for failure to file returns.

See AM Chapter 5, Penalties, for more information on penalties.
The Analysis of Measure of Tax by Class of Transaction is detailed on CDTFA-414-A, page 2 (see Exhibit 1, page 2). The non-compliance code provides a clear and concise description of each class of transaction. Different classes of transactions, where separately identified in the audit working papers, should not be lumped together under one category even though consolidated on the “Taxable Measure,” Schedule 12 (i.e., self-consumed merchandise, sales of furniture and equipment, etc., should not be lumped together with an understatement of taxable sales based on application of markup).

Keeping the description of each class of transactions separate is vital because the system-generated copy of this report is sent to the taxpayer, which serves as the summary of the audit findings. Frequently, taxpayers file petitions for redetermination because the taxpayer is unable to understand or reconcile the “Analysis of Measure of Tax” with the information furnished by the auditor. Many of these petitions can be avoided by keeping the descriptions of each class of transactions separate and by providing clearer, more specific and precise descriptions.

The information on CDTFA-414-A, page 2 is directly imported from the Start21 “Juris Grid Worksheet.” When the audit results are ready to be uploaded into IRIS, auditors select the “IRIS TB” menu on the “CDTFA Auditing” tab and click the “Insert Juris Grid Worksheet” from the dropdown menu. A Juris Grid Worksheet should not be inserted into an audit until the audit process is completed. The Juris Grid Worksheet is used to specify audit errors (i.e., items of non-compliance), provide an “Error Description” used on CDTFA-414-A, page 2, and note which taxes apply to each error. This process prepares the audit for upload into IRIS and the uploaded information in IRIS is used to prepare the Report of Field Audit sent to the taxpayer.

When completing the Juris Grid Worksheet, auditors enter:

- A sequential “Item Code” (1, 2, 3…n) for each audit error,
- A non-compliance error code (NC Code) based on the table of Non-Compliance Codes,
- A schedule reference to indicate where the error came from, and
- A sufficient but concise explanation for each adjustment listed (see AM section 0204.09). The short description from the table of Non-Compliance Codes should not be used for this purpose.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM CODE</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0403</td>
<td>0601</td>
<td>0201</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 12 A &gt;</td>
<td>&lt; 12 B &gt;</td>
<td>&lt; 12 C &gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- DISALLOWED CLAIMED RESALES BASED ON STATISTICAL SAMPLING
- DISALLOWED CLAIMED LABOR EXEMPTION BASED ON ACTUAL EXAMINATION
- UNREPORTED EX-TAX PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES BASED ON ACTUAL EXAMINATION
General

The auditor should give the taxpayer sufficient information to reconcile the summary of audit findings appearing under the “Analysis of Measure of Tax” with the taxpayer’s records. This information should be in the form of copies of audit working papers, which will include all lead schedules necessary to reconcile with CDTFA-414-A. In some cases, a discussion of the results of audit findings may be sufficient, particularly when the audit is not too complex and only one or two classes of transactions may be involved. Even in these instances, however, a condensed summary of the audit findings should be included and would be appropriate, if for no other reason than to refresh the taxpayer’s memory concerning the “Report of Field Audit.”

Adjustments by Categories

A system-generated audit report (CDTFA-414-E) itemizes each item of adjustment. Therefore, the auditor need not make adjustments by category, such as Taxable Measure Understated/Overstated. The auditor should merely list all the items of adjustment found in the audit in numeric sequence (see Exhibit 1, page 2).

Where taxpayer’s records are inadequate or nonexistent and a deficiency is recommended, an adequate explanation of each item should be made in accordance with the list of categories created by the auditor.

Classification of Transactions

The auditor will provide a sufficient but concise explanation of the detailed adjustments in numeric order on the Juris Grid Worksheet (see AM section 0204.03). Analysis of the differences for all taxes should be similar in form as the following example:

1. Omission in reporting sales of equipment — Actual $50,836
2. Sales of scrap metal not reported — Actual 2,820
3. September 20XX cash sales not reported 16,095
4. Equipment purchased ex-tax from out-of-state retailers — Actual 80,325
5. Self-consumed supplies purchased for resale subject to use tax based on test of August 20XX 32,090
6. Channel iron withdrawn from resale stock used for plant additions subject to use tax — Actual 13,925
7. Disallowed claimed resales developed by test of July 20XX 84,659
8. Errors in compiling returns from records — Actual 5,295
10. Sale to Department of Agriculture not claimed as a U.S. Government sale — Actual – 3,050
11. Discounts claimed on sales for resale disallowed based on test of 3rd Quarter 20YY 4,080
12. Error in compiling taxable cash discounts based on test of 2nd Quarter 20ZZ – 1,550
13. Disallowed claimed returned merchandise deduction — Actual 8,500
Total $297,525

Whenever the measure of tax is different for State, Local, County, STTI, or District, the auditor will list the applicable measure of each tax, where different, in a separate column, with a heading at the top of each column, indicating the type of tax. (See Exhibit 1, page 2.)
Below are typical notations that appear on the bottom of page 1 of the system-generated report (CDTFA-414-E). These notations are entered on page 3 of CDTFA-414-A under “Special Instructions” (see AM section 0205.62 and Exhibit 1, page 3).

(a) A list of related accounts audited or examined in conjunction with the current account (AM section 0205.46).

(b) A notation that security is available, especially in bankruptcy audits (AM section 0203.15).

(c) For closed-out partnership accounts, a statement indicating that there are general partners listed in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A (AM section 0202.50).

(d) A special notation when separate determinations have been issued for expiring periods, such as phone billing and FBO (AM section 0215.30).

(e) When a dual determination is involved, enter a notation regarding the type of dual determination (See AM section 0204.16), for example:

- Predecessor’s liability
- Successor’s liability
- Responsible Person Liability
- Suspended Corporation Dual

(f) “Urgent” or “Attention” Notices, such as:
- Urgent: waiver expires (date).
- Attention: A 10% finality penalty of $XX will be added by Headquarters.

(g) Notation to Headquarters, such as:
- For tax deficiencies disclosed by audit but reported by taxpayer on a subsequent return, a comment that an amended return was obtained from the taxpayer for the period in which the amounts were reported and a notation that a copy is attached.
- Status of account, such as Escrow pending, or if a legal audit, such as Bankruptcy, Assignment, or Probate, is involved.

(h) A notation that surety bond exoneration is involved.

(i) If a Fraud Penalty or Jeopardy Determination is involved, notations, such as:
- Fraud Penalty Recommended
- Jeopardy Determination Recommended — See attached memo. (AM section 0204.15)

(j) A statement regarding copy instructions.

(k) A notation if a “Subpoena” is issued for taxpayer’s records.

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Whenever a fraud or intent to evade penalty or jeopardy determination (AM section 0204.15) is recommended, a memorandum is required from the Administrator or someone acting on his or her behalf. For fraud or intent to evade penalties involving sales and use tax, the memorandum is sent to the Chief, Headquarters Operations Division. For jeopardy determinations involving sales and use tax, the memorandum is sent to the Chief, Tax Policy Division (TPD). For fraud or intent to evade penalties or jeopardy determinations involving special taxes and fees programs, the memorandum is sent to the Chief, Audit and Carrier Division. Copies of the respective memorandum will be sent to the Deputy Director, Field Operations Department or the Deputy Director, Business Tax and Fee Department. (See AM section 0213.12 and AM Chapter 5, section 0509.75 for detailed information).

JEOPARDY DETERMINATIONS

The purpose of a jeopardy determination is to provide a means of protecting the State’s interest when there is substantial evidence that any further delay in collection activity would seriously impair or jeopardize the CDTFA’s ability to obtain taxes due. Jeopardy determinations are a notice to the taxpayer that tax is immediately due. (RTC section 6536.) Taxpayers must post a security deposit with the CDTFA in order to file a petition for redetermination on jeopardy determinations. (RTC section 6538)

Use the following examples as a guide for instances when a jeopardy determination is warranted:

1. Taxpayer is dissipating assets.
2. Evidence exists that the taxpayer is placing assets in the names of other persons for purposes of concealment.
3. Taxpayer’s assets are being attached by creditors, or are in imminent danger of attachment.
4. There is a pending sale of property that represents the last remaining asset and, without the funds from such sale, collection is doubtful.
5. There is evidence that the taxpayer intends to file a petition in bankruptcy or make an assignment for the benefit of creditors.
6. There is evidence that creditors intend to file an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the taxpayer.

A recommendation for a jeopardy determination should be well documented and fully supported and include all of the facts and circumstances that support the recommendation. The recommendation will set forth the specific evidence that indicates a jeopardy determination is warranted. To request a jeopardy determination, staff must prepare a memorandum that includes the following:
Preparation of Field Audit Reports

JEOPARDY DETERMINATIONS

1. The taxpayer’s name and address.
2. The source and status of the underlying liability.
3. The taxpayer’s overall financial condition, including a list of all known assets and liabilities.
4. The amount of equity available for a lien or levy.
5. The taxpayer’s present and future income potential, including the taxpayer’s ability to earn wages or pay the liability if there is no jeopardy determination.
6. Documentary evidence to support a jeopardy determination.
7. Information as to the county or counties where a Notice of State Tax Lien is to be filed.
8. Whether or not a lien is to be recorded with the Secretary of State.
9. Whether or not a warrant is requested. This must include the name of the person to whom the warrant is to be sent, the asset(s) to be levied upon, and the amount of advanced fees that may be required.

Specific Special Taxes Programs

Determinations issued to “Unlicensed Persons” under the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law, the Diesel Fuel Tax Law, or the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law are required to be issued as a jeopardy determination; therefore, the memo requesting approval does not need to include information on the taxpayer’s overall financial condition and their present and future income potential.

A list, Resources for Jeopardy Determination Analysis, is available on iCDTFA to assist staff in locating assets, providing support when estimating the amount of equity available in real property, disclosing the priority of liens and other encumbrances, and showing whether a taxpayer is becoming insolvent.

For sales and use tax, the original request for a jeopardy determination is routed to the Tax Policy Division (TPD) Chief, with a copy sent to the Special Operations Branch (SOB), Legal Department. If the request for a jeopardy determination is approved, the TPD Chief will notify SOB to proceed. For the Investigations Division (ID), the original request for a jeopardy determination is routed to the Investigation and Special Operations Division (ISOD) chief. If the request for a jeopardy determination is approved, the ISOD chief will notify SOB to proceed. Audit Determination and Refund Section (ADRS) is responsible for billing jeopardy determinations. For special taxes and fees accounts, the original request for a jeopardy determination is routed to the Chief, Audit and Carrier Division, with a copy sent to SOB. If the request for a jeopardy determination is approved, the Chief, Audit and Carrier Division, will notify SOB to proceed. Appeals and Data Analysis Branch (ADAB) is responsible for billing jeopardy determinations on special tax and fee accounts.

Include a copy of the memorandum in the Memos and Miscellaneous Documents subfolder of the audit case folder (See AM section 0302.50). Add a notation, “Jeopardy Determination — see memo,” on page 3 of the CDTFA–414–A under the “Special Instructions” caption (see AM section 0204.12).

For more information, see CPPM sections 753.000, Warrants and Levies, and 757.000, Notices of State Tax Liens, Abstracts of Judgment and Liens.

February 2017
Dual determinations may be issued against a dualee for some or all of the unpaid liabilities of the primary taxpayer for any periods for which the statute of limitations have not expired.

For detailed information on the most common types of dual determinations, refer to the following sections in the Compliance Policy and Procedures Manual (CPPM), Chapter 7, Collections:

1. Predecessor Liability — CPPM section 734.000, Predecessor’s Liability for Successors’ Tax.
2. Successor Liability — CPPM section 732.000, Successor’s Liability.
3. Responsible Person Liability (RTC section 6829 Dual) – CPPM section 764.080, Dual Determinations Under RTC section 6829 – Statutory Provisions through CPPM section 764.180, Disproving Personal Liability Prior to NOD.
   
   RTC section 6829 and Regulation 1702.5 set forth the requirements for holding a responsible person personally liable for unpaid tax, interest, and penalties owed by a corporation, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership or limited liability company (entity).
   
   Collection staff is responsible for performing an investigation on accounts that are appropriate for the issuance of an RTC section 6829 dual. However, the best time to gather evidence to support potential personal liability under RTC section 6829 is while the entity’s business is active (see CPPM section 726.015) or during an audit of the entity’s records.

4. Suspended Corporation Dual – CPPM section 764.060, Dual Determination Against Corporate Officers Suspended Corporation.

An account number is required for all parties that are listed on a dual determination. Since a dual determination cannot be issued without an account number, it is the auditor’s responsibility to ensure account numbers are obtained.

Add a notation indicating the type of dual determination on page 3 of Form CDTFA-414-A under the “Special Instructions” caption (AM 0204.12). See also AM section 0206.49 for information on what to include in the “General Audit Comments” embedded Word document on CDTFA-414-A, page 3, regarding dual determinations.

(N–A) NAME-ADDRESS 0204.18

Place a check mark in this box when a mailing address other than the address of record is used or if the owner’s name is not properly registered and the change does not involve a different legal entity. To have the registration changed, the auditor must notify District Compliance (AM sections 0202.81 and 0219.03).

INTEREST CALC. DATE — BATCH 0204.21

These spaces are reserved for Headquarters’ use.

NAME OF AUDITOR 0204.22

The name of the auditor in charge of the actual field work is populated from Start 21.
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

GENERAL

Page 3 of CDTFA–414–A (Exhibit 1, page 3) provides a place to record information that may be required by reviewers and Headquarters. In some instances, the information is a summation of information contained in the working papers. Some fields of the form are populated from the Start 21 Template (see AM sections 0201.01 and 0202.03), the rest are completed by using dropdown menus, answering questions, completing statements and/or making general comments as required. Use the instructions in this chapter to ensure the fields populated from Start 21 are prepared in accordance with the instructions in this section. Care should be taken in entering the correct information on the audit report and on the Start 21 Template since this information is used as a control in ensuring that appropriate audit forms are attached.

LEGAL

Place an “x” in this box if the audit involves a bankruptcy, assignment or probate case.

TAX CLEARANCE

Place an “x” in this box if a tax clearance has been requested.

OFFICE MAKING AUDIT CODE

The alphabetical office code of the district/branch office making the audit is populated from Start 21. The office making audit (OMA) code of the district controlling the audit is entered when inter-district cooperative audits are involved.

CELL

The cell number is populated from Start 21 and comes from the AUD MC system screen.

RECOVERY GROUP YEAR

The recovery code and year are populated from Start 21 and come from the AUD MC system screen.

ID — CLASS — AUDIT MADE BY — HOURS

The participating auditor’s first initial, last name, identification number, class code, and hours are populated from Start 21. If more than one auditor is involved in the audit, the appropriate information for each auditor should appear in the fields provided on page 3 of the CDTFA-414-A.

The class code numbers are as follows:

Auditor Trainee — 9;  Tax Auditor Range A — 1;  Tax Auditor Range B — 2;
Associate Tax Auditor — 3;  Business Taxes Specialist I — 4;
Business Taxes Specialist II — 6.

For example:

John Nichols, who is a Tax Auditor Range B, will enter “2 J Nichols.”

The number of hours is the direct audit time spent by auditors in making the audit or reaudit prior to the time it is transmitted to Headquarters. Audit hours are in whole or fractional numbers and should agree with the hours shown on CDTFA–610, Auditor’s Monthly Report.
TOTAL HOURS 0205.12
Enter the total audit hours. This number does not include reviewer’s and field supervisor’s time. If the supervisor actually performed audit work, the field supervisor’s time should be shown in the same manner as an auditor working on the audit assignment.

SUPERVISOR 0205.15
This space is populated from the Start 21 Template with the name of the supervising auditor who performs the initial cursory review of the report.

REVIEWED BY — DATE OF REVIEW 0205.18
The reviewer enters his or her name and the date of review.

REPORTED MEASURE OF STATE TAX 0205.19
Enter the reported measure of tax for the entire audit period as shown on CDTFA–414, Transcript of Returns Filed.

NAME, TITLE AND PHONE OF TAXPAYER’S REP 0205.25
If the audit results were discussed with the taxpayer’s representative, the representative’s name, title and telephone number are populated from the Start 21 Template. See AM section 0222.40, Correspondence with Taxpayer’s Representative.

DID TAXPAYER CONCUR? 0205.27
A drop down menu is provided for either a “yes” or “no” answer on page 3 of CDTFA–414–A. Enter “N” if the taxpayer is not in agreement, non-committal, or if a personal discussion with the taxpayer could not be arranged. The auditor must comment upon each of the disputed items included in the audit, explain why the taxpayer is non-committal or why there was no discussion. See AM sections 0207.00 — 0207.12, Exit Conference.

The field supervisor will review the report of discussion and approve the auditor’s explanation of the non-concurrence. Whenever appropriate, the field supervisor will contact the taxpayer for further discussion.

A COPY OF THIS REPORT WAS ______LETTER ? 0205.33
Using the drop down menu, the auditor or supervisor will indicate whether a copy of the audit report was “mailed with” or “furnished with”, followed by the appropriate type of transmittal letter (Form CDTFA–79 letter or a special transmittal letter). If you are not sure of the transmittal letter number, select the “Click for Online Letter Series” button for a pop-up which lists the letter number and a description of each type of letter.
Transmittal form letters are sent to the taxpayer along with the audit report. The various transmittal form letters and their respective appropriate use are listed below and in Exhibit 19:

- CDTFA–79–A: when the taxpayer does not concur with the audit recommendation and it is anticipated that an office discussion will be held. This form is also mailed when a bankrupt account is involved.
- CDTFA–79–AP: when the taxpayer does not concur with the audit recommendation and has been issued a previous partial telephone billing/determination. This letter informs the taxpayer how to protect their rights to appeal both determinations.
- CDTFA–79–B: when the taxpayer does not concur with the audit recommendations and the audit will be transmitted to Headquarters without further discussion with the taxpayer.
- CDTFA–79–B1: when the taxpayer is not available for discussion of the audit or is noncommittal, and the audit will be transmitted to Headquarters.
- CDTFA–79–C: when the taxpayer concurs with the recommended determination. If the discussion is with someone other than the taxpayer, an asterisk (*) will be entered in the last sentence of the first paragraph, and the name of the person with whom the audit results were discussed will be shown in the lower portion of the letter.
- CDTFA–79–C1: when recommending a revised determination resulting from additional information or documentation that was made available and replaces the Report of Field Audit previously sent. This report is used whether or not the taxpayer agrees with the revised audit recommendation.
- CDTFA–79–D: when the taxpayer concurs with the recommended refund.
- CDTFA–79–E: when the audit results in a “no change” recommendation.
- CDTFA–79–F: when the audit is waived.
- CDTFA–79–G: provides written notification that an estimated billing (phone billing) will be issued.

When the situation requires, a special transmittal letter is prepared. A special transmittal letter to a taxpayer explains that if the taxpayer believes the audit or field billing order is in error, the taxpayer may communicate with the district principal auditor to arrange for a meeting to discuss the areas in question. The auditor should make a notation in the “General Audit Comments” of Forms CDTFA-414-A or CDTFA-414-B that a special transmittal letter has been sent. (District Audit Control will enter “SEE_GEN_CMNT” on the “Letter Code” line of the AUD CH screen to process the audit in IRIS.) In addition, the following statement should be included in any special transmittal letters:

“If upon receipt of the official Notice of Determination you believe the report to be in error, you may file a petition for redetermination. Instructions as to form and content of petitions are printed on the Notice of Determination.”
LOCAL TAX WORKSHEET ATTACHED? 0205.40
Where there is a local tax allocation involving two or more taxing jurisdictions, enter “Y” using the drop down menu. Otherwise, enter “N.” Prepare Form CDTFA–414–L, Auditor’s Worksheet – Local Sales and Use Tax Allocation (AM sections 0209.00 — 0209.27). Care should be taken in entering the correct information on the audit report because this information is used as a control in ensuring the CDTFA–414–L is attached. Questions regarding local sales and use tax allocation should be directed to the ADRS — Allocation and Summary Unit.

TRANSIT REALLOCATION ATTACHED? 0205.41
Where a special taxing jurisdiction (STJ) reallocation is involved, enter “Y” and prepare an STJ Reallocation Schedule. Otherwise, enter “N.”

The Local Revenue Allocation Unit (LRAU) has set up a global email box to electronically transmit the STJ Reallocation schedules that are prepared in field audits. Email all STJ Reallocation schedules to the following mailbox: SUTD-LRAU-STJ-Reallocation.

An email template has been set up to email STJ Reallocation schedules. A copy of this template is located on the digital audit resources webpage at:
http://icdtfa/eboe3/sutd/tpd/digital_audit.cfm

Questions regarding STJ reallocation should be directed to the Local Revenue Allocation Unit.

PROFESSIONAL TAX PREPARER? 0205.42
Enter “Y” or “N” using the drop down menu to indicate whether or not the Sales and Use Tax Returns filed by the taxpayer were prepared by a professional person (e.g., a CPA).

CREDIT INVOLVED? CLAIM SECURED FROM TAXPAYER? CLAIM PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TO HQ? 0205.43
If a credit or claim for refund is involved, using the drop down menu enter “Y” as to the first question and answer the two questions that follow with either a “Y” or an “N” as applicable. If a credit or a claim for refund is not involved, enter “N.”

When an overpayment is noted during the course of an audit, the auditor should secure from the taxpayer a signed claim for refund for the reporting period(s) where overpayments occurred. The taxpayer may not file a claim for refund for periods that have expired under the statute. The claim for refund should clearly indicate the date received by means of received date stamp, post office cancellation date or other device. The claim for refund must be transmitted to Headquarters within thirty days of receipt, by itself or attached to the audit (see AM sections 0207.12, 0216.00 — 0216.21).
RELATED ACCOUNTS?

A related account may result when a retailer has separate seller’s permits for different places of business. Using the drop down menu, enter “Y” in the space provided if related accounts exist. Otherwise, enter “N.”

If related accounts exist, list all related accounts in the “Special Instructions” box, including those accounts that did not warrant an audit or where examination resulted in a “no change” audit. Include a brief explanation for the omission of audit reports of related accounts under the “General Audit Comments”, if applicable.

AM sections 0214.00 — 0214.15 explain the audit procedure for related accounts.

PUBLICATIONS 17, 70 & 76 GIVEN TO TAXPAYER

Using the drop down menu, enter “Y” or “N” to indicate whether or not Publication 17, 70 or 76 were provided to the taxpayer.

RTC sections 7080 through 7099.1 (Sales and Use Tax Law, Chapter 8, Article 3) comprise the California Taxpayers’ Bill of Rights. Publication 70, Understanding Your Rights as a California Taxpayer, explains the rights guaranteed to all taxpayers and lists equivalent Special Taxes rights statutes. At the beginning of every audit, auditors are required to provide Publication 70 to all taxpayers to inform them of their rights.

Additionally, RTC section 7086 requires that the taxpayers be informed of their appeal rights at the start of an audit. RTC section 7086 also requires the CDTFA to prepare and publish brief but comprehensive statements in simple and nontechnical language which explain procedures, remedies, and the rights and obligations of the CDTFA and taxpayers. These statements are provided to the taxpayers with the initial notice of audit, and are also provided to the taxpayers upon notice of proposed additional taxes, any subsequent notice of tax due, or with other substantive notices.

Publication 17, Appeals Procedures: Sales and Use Tax and Special Taxes, explains the CDTFA’s appeals procedures. Publication 76, Audits, explains what a taxpayer can expect during an audit and how to prepare for an audit. This information is valuable to all taxpayers and will assist auditors in explaining the audit and appeals process.

The appropriate CDTFA-80 series, “Audit Engagement Letter,” used to confirm arrangements to begin audits or to establish contact with the taxpayer, contain links to Publications 70, 76 and 17 so the taxpayer can download the publications from the CDTFA’s website. Should the taxpayer not have the ability to download the publications, the taxpayer should be directed to call the Customer Service Center and request copies.
CROSS REFERENCING TAXPAYER REGISTRATION INFORMATION IN CDTFA PROGRAMS 0205.50

Cross referencing taxpayer registration information in CDTFA programs assists in identifying current sales and use tax permit holders that may need to be registered for Underground Storage Tank Maintenance Fees, Cigarette and Tobacco Product Taxes, Tire Recycling Fees, Environmental Fees, and Electronic Waste Recycling Fees.

To assist in identifying taxpayers with obligations in multiple tax or fee programs, the following questions are listed on Forms CDTFA-414-A and CDTFA-414-B (Field Billing Order). See AM section 0210.00 for a discussion on CDTFA-414-B.

- Underground storage tank? (If “Y” add “GC”) (see AM section 0205.51)
- Business with 50 or more employees? (see AM section 0205.53)
- Seller of tires? (see AM section 0205.55)
- Does this business sell televisions, computers, or portable DVD players? (see AM section 0205.56)
- Wholesaler/Importer of Tobacco? (see AM section 0205.57)

When performing sales and use tax audits, auditors are required to provide a “Y” or “N” response to each of the above questions on CDTFA-414-A or CDTFA-414-B using the drop down menu on the audit report.

When a “Y” response is provided, a special IRIS report is electronically generated by the Technology Services Department (TSD) and forwarded to the Special Taxes Policy & Compliance Division (STPCD) in the Property & Special Taxes Department (PSTD) for investigation.

In addition, staff should provide the following publications during a sales and use tax audit when applicable:

- Publication 88, Underground Storage Tank Fee
- Publication 93, Cigarette and Tobacco Products Taxes
- Publication 91, California Tire Fee
- Publication 95, Electronic Waste Recycling Fee

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK? 0205.51

If an underground storage tank (UST) is present on the property owned, leased or operated by the taxpayer, enter a “Y” response, otherwise enter an “N.” When a “Y” response is entered, see AM section 0205.50. In addition, include the following information in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A or “General Comments” of CDTFA–414–B:

- UST Maintenance Storage Fee account number(s) of the tank owner.¹
- Address where the tank is located.
- Tank owner’s name, address and phone number.
- Other information that may identify or locate tank owners.

¹ Provide no more than five account numbers and addresses (principal locations only).
Underground Storage Tank? (Cont.) 0205.51

If the taxpayer was requested to provide the above information but did not do so, the auditor should comment to that effect.

Owners of UST must pay a fee based on the number of gallons of petroleum products placed into the tank. For more information, see Publication 88, *Underground Storage Tank Fee*.

Business with 50 or More Employees? 0205.53

Enter “Y” if the taxpayer has 50 or more employees who are employed more than 500 hours (per employee) during a calendar year. Otherwise, enter “N.” When a “Y” response is entered, see AM section 0205.50.

The Environmental Fee applies to certain business organizations with 50 or more employees who are employed more than 500 hours (per employee) during a calendar year. For more information, see Publication 90, *Environmental Fee*.

Seller of Tires? 0205.55

Enter “Y” if the taxpayer sells new tires. Otherwise, enter “N.” When a “Y” response is entered, see AM section 0205.50.

Sellers must pay a fee for each new tire sold. For more information, see Publication 91, *California Tire Fee*.

Does This Business Sell Televisions, Computers or Portable DVD Players? 0205.56

Enter “Y” if the taxpayer sells new or refurbished televisions, computers, or portable DVD players. Otherwise, enter “N.” When a “Y” response is entered, see AM section 0205.50.

Sellers of certain video display devices must register to collect and remit eWaste Fees on their sales of these products. For more information, see Publication 95, *Electronic Waste Recycling Fee*.

Wholesaler / Importer of Tobacco? 0205.57

Enter “Y” if the taxpayer imports cigarettes or tobacco products into California, or if the taxpayer sells cigarettes or tobacco products wholesale in California. Otherwise, enter “N.” When a “Y” response is entered, see AM section 0205.50.

All cigarette and tobacco product importers, distributors and wholesalers in California are required to register with the CDTFA. Tobacco products include cigars, smoking tobacco, snuff and any other article or product containing at least 50 percent tobacco. For more information, see Publication 93, *Cigarette and Tobacco Products Taxes*.

Publications Provided 0205.59

In addition to the publications mentioned in AM section 0205.49, auditors may email or hand deliver other pamphlets, regulations, law sections or other information pertinent to the taxpayer’s business and transactions. These publications help taxpayers understand their sales and use tax reporting requirements and application of sales and use tax laws.

List all publications and other printed material furnished to taxpayers (e.g., Publications 17, 70, 76, Regulation 1668, etc.) on page 3 of CDTFA–414–A and on CDTFA–414–Z.

February 2015
CIGARETTE INDICIA INSPECTION 0205.60

The auditor must inspect the taxpayer’s stock of cigarettes in open cartons and loose packages by random sampling to determine whether proper tax stamps have been affixed to the cigarette packages. A comment stating whether the cigarette packages inspected bear the proper tax indicia should be entered. If the taxpayer does not sell cigarettes, a statement to that effect should be made.

When checking purchase records, the auditor should be alert to detect any purchases of cigarettes from persons who are not licensed distributors or wholesalers. Any unusual distribution/sales by a retailer of cigarette should be thoroughly examined.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS 0205.62

Enter in this section the notations that need to appear on the bottom of the front of the system-generated audit report. See AM section 0204.12 for a list of common notations.

WAIVER ATTACHED? — WAIVER PERIOD — EXPIRES 0205.66

If CDTFA–122, Waiver of Limitation, is attached, enter “Y,” the period covered, and the expiration date. Otherwise, enter “N.”

When the statute of limitations is not involved because the account is on an annual basis, add a comment in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A (i.e., STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS: 2010 on an annual basis). This allows Headquarters to easily determine that all periods covered in the report are within the statute of limitations.

The statute of limitations is considered “involved” if any period covered by the audit will outlaw within ninety days from the date of the report.

Care must be taken to enter the correct statute of limitations information on the audit report since this information is critical and used to control audits during statute periods. For additional discussion on the purpose, CDTFA policy, and preparation of waivers, see AM sections 0215.00 — 0215.30.
The information provided in the “General Audit Comments” embedded word document should be on matters of interest other than details of the actual verification work performed. The comments are placed under appropriate captions that are provided in the drop down menus. In general, a comment should be made on any point that will be of value in connection with making a determination, making decisions regarding future audits, requiring new permits, correcting taxpayer records, enforcing collection, etc. For example, in describing a construction contractor’s business activities, it is not only helpful to know if the taxpayer also makes retail over-the-counter sales, but it is equally important to give the degree of such activity (“substantial” or “rarely”). This information assists CDTFA staff in determining if audit and local tax returns are accurate.

Auditors should avoid comments regarding the taxpayer’s personal affairs, political connections or other matters which have no bearing on the foregoing points. Such comments serve no useful purpose and merely waste the time of auditors, reviewers, and others who may be required to read audit reports.

An auditor must at all times take precautions against the disclosure, intentional or otherwise, of audit comments of a confidential nature. If the audit is based upon records of a successor or some other confidential source, care must be taken not to disclose confidential information without first consulting a supervisor.

The extent of the comments will depend upon the importance of the subject matter and whether the comments are regarding some change in the status of the account. Comments should be brief yet still give complete information. The following four types of general audit comments and their acronyms, which always appear in audit reports, are as follows:

a. Type of Business Organization — (TBO)
b. Class of Business — (COB)
c. Books and Records — (B&R)
d. Franchise Tax Board — (FTB)

In addition to the above list, there are certain other comments that may be applicable:

a. Regulation 1595 (AM section 0206.42) — (COR)
b. Successor’s Liability (AM section 0206.60) — (SCL)
c. Discussion with Taxpayer (AM section 0207.10) — (DWT)
d. Answers to Headquarters’ Questions
e. Statute of Limitations (AM section 0205.66) — (SOL)
f. Overpayment (AM section 0206.48) — (OVR)
g. Credit Interest (AM section 0206.43) — (CRD)
h. Penalty (AM section 0206.45) — (PEN)
i. Dual Determination (AM section 0206.49) — (DUA)
AUDIT MANUAL

EXTENT OF COMMENTS

j. Error in Transcript of Returns Filed (AM section 0208.63)
k. RUPA Compliance (AM section 0206.55)
l. Amnesty (AM section 0206.52) — (MS1)
m. Tax Error (AM section 0206.58) — (TER)

TYPE OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

Enter the ownership type operating the business, i.e., individual, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity. Enter the names of all owners (AM sections 0202.48 & 0202.49), partners, including their designations in the case of a limited partnership (AM sections 0202.51 & 0202.54), principal corporate officers and their titles (AM section 0202.57), and members, managers and officers of a limited liability company (0202.56).

If there is a change of ownership during the audit period and the CDTFA has no record of such change (i.e., the incorporation of a sole proprietorship), the auditor must prepare Form CDTFA–406, Notice of Close-Out, and immediately forward the completed CDTFA–406 to District Compliance. CDTFA–406 is not normally prepared just for the addition or deletion of partners since RUPA allows for the continuation of a partnership entity in most circumstances. However, if the partnership agreement stipulates dissolution of the partnership when a partner is added or dropped, then CDTFA–406 should be prepared. See Compliance Policy and Procedures Manual, Chapter 6, “Closeouts and Clearances,” for instructions on how to prepare this form.

AM section 0202.00 describes the procedure and importance of obtaining accurate entity and ownership information, including addresses. When conducting an audit, the auditor is responsible for verifying the address and documenting the type of ownership in the audit report, and for ensuring that the CDTFA’s records on the account are updated (AM section 0219.03).

NO ADDITIONAL LIABILITY DISCLOSED

Where a field audit discloses no additional liability but indicates that changes of ownership have occurred in the operation of a continuing business, field auditors will complete the audit on CDTFA–414–C:

(a) Under the original permit number if the business is no longer operating, or
(b) Under the ownership currently operating the business.

The auditor will make a descriptive comment in the “General Audit Comments” section of CDTFA–414–C in a similar manner as the following example:

This audit includes the operations of the following ownerships:

- John Doe, Single Proprietorship Period 3/1/xxxx to 2/28/xxxx
- John Doe and Robert Doe, Partners Period 3/1/xxxx to 2/28/xxxx
- X Corporation Period 3/1/xxxx to 1/31/xxxx

Issuance of permits on an “issue and cancel” basis is not warranted. Close-out forms are not prepared except for Permit John Doe, Single Proprietorship (originally issued). Application taken for X Corporation, current owner.
ADDITONAL LIABILITY DISCLOSED 0206.18

If the audit discloses additional liability for any one of the ownerships, it will be necessary to prepare a separate CDTFA–414–A for each entity liable for the additional tax, although one CDTFA–414 will suffice. Appropriate cross-references should be made on all reports. Each audit report should also include comments regarding the operations of any entities audited which did not obtain permits but have no additional liability. Where a taxpayer operates a business after filing a bankruptcy petition, two audit reports (CDTFA–414–A) are required, one for the period prior to bankruptcy and one for the period when the business operated under the jurisdiction of the court. The same applies in the case of a deceased taxpayer whose business is operated after the taxpayer’s death.

CLASS OF BUSINESS 0206.21

Sales and Use Tax and Special Taxes accounts are populated with a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code. It is the taxpayer’s primary business activity, not what the taxpayer sells, that predominantly determines the taxpayer’s NAICS code. The primary business activity is the main activity from which the business generates the majority of its revenue and incurs most of its costs. The primary business activity may not be directly related to a taxable activity.

The auditor must verify that the taxpayer’s NAICS code accurately identifies the taxpayer’s primary business activity by looking up the code in the CDTFA NAICS Code Generator (Generator). The first two digits of the CDTFA NAICS code represent the Industry Sector (Sector Code). The Generator provides the Class Description for the Sector Code. The Sector Code and the Class Description must accurately identify the taxpayer’s primary business activity.

Special comments are required for the following types of business:

- Grocery Store — Beer, wine, liquor, meat, or produce departments (see AM Chapter 9, Grocers).
- Restaurant — Beer, wine, liquor, drive-in, and extent and type of take-outs (see AM Chapter 8, Bars and Restaurants).
- Construction Contractor — Lump-sum/time and material/cost plus contracts, subcontracts, and over-the-counter sales (see AM Chapter 12, Construction Contractors).

When a significant change in the business activity of an active account has occurred before or during the audit period or, if the NAICS Code is incorrect, the auditor must notify District Compliance as discussed in AM section 0219.03.
BOOKS AND RECORDS

Comments regarding books and records should be limited to the records or lack of records which have a bearing on the audit procedure or the reliability of the taxpayer’s figures. Comments should describe (Exhibit 1, page 4):

1. The bookkeeping system in specific terms. Less detail is required if the records are complete double entry or single entry rather than if the records are disorganized or incomplete. A comment should include any notations regarding the type of computerized systems used by the taxpayer and whether the records are maintained in-house.

2. The supporting records, unless all necessary documentation is available in which case the comment should reflect this fact.

3. The adequacy of the records for tax purposes. This information is important for application of a negligence penalty. Adequate records are the type of records maintained by a reasonable and prudent businessperson, engaged in a similar kind and size of business, used for accurate tax preparation. The records only need to be adequate for tax purposes (not other purposes, such as balance sheet preparation, profit and loss statements).

4. Whether sales tax reimbursement is included or added to the selling price of items sold.

5. If anyone other than the taxpayer prepares the records. If so, note that person’s name or firm name (e.g., CPA firm, bookkeeper, etc.).

6. If the taxpayer is uncooperative in providing requested records. All actions taken should be documented, including any actions taken or not taken towards a subpoena.

FTB — FRANCHISE TAX BOARD

Sales and Use Tax audit information is provided to FTB when the audit includes $100,000 or more of additional gross receipts (total sales). The auditor will add an FTB comment to the audit report indicating which tax change items represent additional gross receipts. For the purpose of this section, additional gross receipts are defined as sales included in the audit assessment but not reported on line 1 (total sales) of the Sales and Use Tax Return, except exempt sales that are netted from reported total sales.

The auditor must include the following information in the FTB comment, for audits that meet the $100,000 threshold:

1. Taxpayer identification number. For sole proprietors, provide the taxpayer’s Social Security Number (SSN). For corporations, provide the CA Corporation number or the Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or the State Employer Identification Number (SEIN). For partnerships or limited liability companies, provide, if available, each partner’s or member’s SSN. In the event that none of the partners’ or members’ SSN is available, provide the partnership’s or limited liability company’s FEIN or SEIN.

The above mentioned identification numbers may be found on income tax returns, CDTFA–400, Application for Sellers Permit and Registration as a Retailer, and in the registration system (TAR AI), as well as other documentation. If the auditor is unable to obtain the taxpayer’s identification number, then the phrase “Unable to obtain I.D. Number” should be entered in the FTB comment.

2. Identification of which tax change item(s) included in the audit represent additional gross receipts. In order to identify which tax change item(s) represent additional gross receipts, the auditor should reference the number(s) used to identify the tax change item in the “Analysis of Measure of Tax by Class of Transaction” section of the audit report.
Example: Analysis of Measure of Tax by Class of Transaction
   1. Disallowed Sales for Resale $30,000
   2. Unreported Sales of Equipment $150,000
   3. Ex-Tax Purchases of Supplies $10,000

If the auditor determines that the “Unreported Sales of Equipment” represents additional
gross receipts, then the auditor would enter “Item 2 represents additional gross receipts”
in the FTB comment.

ADRS will copy the digital audit case from the Audit Archive folder to the FTB folder on its
J:\drive. The Data Analysis Section will then transfer the complete digital audit case folder
(audit folder) to FTB once the determination is final. In the case of a reaudit that changes
the original audit folder, the updated audit folder will be transferred to FTB.

In addition, the audit folder for the following types of audits will be sent to FTB even though
the $100,000 or more of additional gross receipt criteria is not met:
   • Jeopardy Assessments — The audit folder for audits with jeopardy recommendations
     will be sent to FTB regardless of the type of tax change and extent of the understatement.
   • No Returns Filed Accounts — The audit folder for audits where the auditor had to obtain
     a seller’s permit for the taxpayer and where a failure to file penalty was assessed, will
     be sent to FTB regardless of the type of tax change and extent of the understatement.

For audits that involve jeopardy determinations or bankruptcy proceedings, the audit folder
should be forwarded to FTB no later than the first working day after the audit is billed.

In situations where the audit report will not be sent to FTB, enter the words “Not Applicable”
or the notation “N/A” in the FTB comment section. The FTB comment should always be the
last comment in the “General Comment” section of the audit report. See Exhibit 1, page 4,
for an example of a completed FTB comment.

REGULATION 1595 COMMENTS — SALES TAX

In the case of a close-out audit, show the additional measure of tax established as a result of
the final sale of assets as a separate item in the analysis section on page 2 of CDTFA–414–A.
When this is done, a Regulation 1595 comment will not be required in the “General Audit
Comments” of CDTFA–414–A.

In all other cases, include a brief comment explaining the disposition of fixed assets and
ex-tax inventory at close-out in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A under the
caption “Regulation 1595.” If the taxpayer reported the sale as taxable, the comments should
detail the taxpayer’s method of determining the taxable measure and the reasonableness
of the amount reported. This verification and comment of the correct reporting should be
made even though the fixed assets were paid through escrow. If the asset disposition is
exempt, the comments should include the reason for the exemption (e.g., occasional sale,
resale, interstate sale, etc.)

It is important for auditors to work with District Compliance to ensure all aspects of close-
out audits are performed accurately and efficiently (i.e., fixed assets and equipment, final
return, disposition of inventory, and payment of liability).
CREDIT INTEREST COMMENTS

If the auditor recommends that credit interest be allowed or denied, he or she should enter a comment regarding the recommendation. This statement applies to both refund audits and deficiency audits with credits in one or more quarters. If the credits were caused by different circumstances, the auditor may recommend that interest be allowed for some quarters and denied for others. Credit interest is not allowed for periods where a negligence or fraud penalty is asserted (see AM sections 0217.12 – 0217.20).

PENALTY COMMENTS

The auditor must enter a penalty comment in the “General Audit Comments” of either CDTFA–414–A or CDTFA–414–B under the heading “Penalty” when a penalty is recommended or when the tax liability is $2,500 or more and no penalty is recommended. Comments should be clear and concise, explaining the rationale for the auditor’s recommendation (penalty recommended and no penalty recommended). Canned comments, such as “Negligence not noted” or “No penalty recommended,” should be avoided.

For tax liabilities over $25,000, the auditor’s supervisor must review and approve the penalty comment. For tax liabilities over $50,000, the Office Making Audit (OMA) Principal Auditor must review and approve the penalty comment subsequent to approval by the auditor’s supervisor. Supervisors and Principal Auditors will be deemed to have approved penalty comments when they indicate their approval of the audit as a whole on the digital audit email approval chain. (See AM section 0213.06)

See AM Chapter 5, Penalties, for general guidelines and procedures on penalties.

OVERPAYMENT COMMENTS

If the taxpayer filed a claim for refund, the auditor must verify the claim for refund (see AM section 0216.00) and include a comment in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A. The comment must clearly explain why the refund should be granted or denied and must include the following information:

- The amount of tax to be refunded as established by the taxpayer.
- The amount of tax to be refunded as recommended by the auditor.
- The hours spent in verifying the claim for refund.

Below is an example of a Claim for Refund comment:

The taxpayer filed a claim for refund for bad debts not claimed on returns. The claim as filed was for $1 or more. The documentation submitted for verification disclosed an actual claim amount of $2,135. Examination of the documentation found this amount was too high because it included sales for resale.

Taxpayer’s Claim: $2,135 in tax.
Audited Claim: $1,100 in tax.
Hours Spent in Verifying Claim: 2
For information on types of Dual Determinations, see AM section 0204.16. AM section 0204.16 provides a listing of Dual Determination situations and specifies the applicable CPPM sections that describe the various dual determinations.

When making a Dual Determination (DUA) comment in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A, page 3, the auditor should include the following information for the identified dual determination:

1. Predecessor Liability:
   - The reason for the dual determination.
   - The name, address and permit number of the predecessor against whom the dual determination is to be issued.
   - The period of the predecessor’s liability.
   - A discussion of the evidence showing that the predecessor discontinued, transferred or sold the business or stock of goods to the successor. If available, include a copy of the contract or other documentation of the transfer of the business in the audit.
   - A discussion of the evidence showing that the predecessor had actual or constructive knowledge that the successor was using the predecessor’s permit or permit number (include a copy if available).

2. Successor’s Liability:
   - The reason for the dual determination.
   - The name, address and permit number of the successor.
   - The limit of the successor’s liability (purchase price of the business or stock of goods).
   - A description of the evidence that demonstrates the basis for the successor’s liability. This includes how it was determined that the business or stock of goods was sold or transferred to the successor and how the purchase price was determined. If available, obtain a copy of the contract of sale.

3. Suspended Corporation Dual requests, provide information showing that the corporation is a closely held corporation (see Regulation 1702.6).

In cases where the precise ownership of the business is unknown, see AM section 0202.45 for information on what to include in the dual determination comment.

**Note:** Where the dual determination period differs from the audit period, a separate tax, interest and penalty computation is required for the dual and the respective amounts included in the comments.
In 2005, the CDTFA conducted a short-term sales and use tax amnesty program as provided in Revenue and Taxation Code (RTC) sections 7070 - 7078. The program allowed taxpayers to pay the tax and interest they owed for tax reporting periods that began before January 1, 2003, without paying penalties that usually apply. Taxpayers had to apply for tax amnesty between February 1, 2005 and March 31, 2005.

If an audit includes reporting periods eligible for amnesty, audit staff must make a comment on the audit report indicating whether or not the taxpayer participated in the amnesty program. If the taxpayer participated in the program, additional details regarding such participation should be provided, including:

a) Whether or not the taxpayer filed amnesty tax returns, and if so for which reporting periods.
b) Whether or not amounts reported on the amnesty returns were the same, less than, or greater than the amounts included in the audit.
c) Whether or not periods included in the audit go beyond the normal three-year audit cycle.
d) Whether or not periods were covered by a waiver that has expired.

For Notices of Determination issued on or after April 1, 2005, the amnesty penalties will apply to underreporting of tax amounts. If a taxpayer participated in amnesty, but reported less than the liability later determined, the amnesty penalties will apply to the amount of tax not reported. Audit staff must apply the double amnesty penalties on the front of the audit report. In addition, the amount of the 50 percent interest penalty should be identified in a comment made on page 3 (under “Special Instructions”) or in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A. (The AUD CA screen is used to calculate the amount of the 50 percent interest penalty.) Audit staff must disclose to the taxpayer information regarding the amnesty penalties applied to the audit liability.
When auditing a partnership, the auditor should provide a comment noting that the auditor has checked for a change in partners. Any changes should be reported to District Compliance as explained in AM section 0219.03.

When a partner has withdrawn from the partnership before or during the audit period, the auditor must document all evidence supporting the date of the partner’s withdrawal.

For closed-out partnership accounts, the name and address of all known partners must be listed under this caption (see AM section 0202.50).

**TAX ERRORS, ADDITIONAL TAX ADJUSTMENTS AND EXCESS TAX ADJUSTMENTS ON THE TRANSCRIPT OF RETURNS**

Auditors are required to examine and/or make comments about the following three types of errors/adjustments on the CDTFA-414, *Transcripts of Returns Filed—Sales and Use Tax* (audit transcripts). However, the threshold for examining these types of errors/adjustments on audit transcripts is $250 in tax per quarter for non “D” audits and the percentage-based threshold procedures for “D” audits, as explained below.

**Tax Errors**

Tax errors on the audit transcript represent the difference between tax computed by the return and tax reported, not the tax paid. Tax differences (errors) represent computational errors that occur below line 12, *Taxable Measure*, of the Sales and Use Tax Return. For example, if a taxpayer that manually prepares a paper return fails to enter the correct total on line 19, “Total State, County, Local, and District Tax,” the difference between the amount entered and the correct amount results in a tax error. These tax errors should not be included in the audited taxable measure, but comments should be made in the “General Audit Comments” on the CDTFA-414-A under the heading “Tax Error on Return (TER),” for all errors greater than the threshold amount(s) noted below. The comments should include the period, the amount involved, and the auditor’s recommendation for handling the tax error.

**IRIS Verification of Tax Errors**

The auditor’s recommendation should result from reviewing IRIS and determining if a debit or credit tax error is valid. The following IRIS screens may be used to verify tax errors.

- APL PR can be used to verify if a tax error has already been refunded.
- DIF RM and DIF BR can be viewed for refund information.
- DIF DA or DIF DD displays whether a tax error has been billed.
- PAY BA shows the amount paid.
- REV RE screen can be used to verify if the tax error has been addressed. The reported amounts are shown on the left and if there is an unresolved computational difference, the computed amount will be shown to the right of the reported amount.
**Audit Manual**

**Tax Errors, Additional Tax Adjustments and Excess Tax Adjustments on the Transcript of Returns**

**Processing Tax Errors**

If the IRIS examination concludes that a tax debit difference greater than the threshold amount has not been billed, then comments should be made in the “General Audit Comments” on the CDTFA-414-A requesting the Return Analysis Unit (RAU) to bill the tax difference. The comments should state the period, the tax amount involved, and the auditor’s recommendation for handling the error. The Audit Determination and Refund Section (ADRS) will copy the comments and email them to RAU for billing. The email will be sent to the SUTD-RAU Electronic Maintenance Requests mailbox with the subject “Tax Error on Return [Permit Number].”

If the IRIS examination concludes that a tax credit difference greater than the threshold amount has not been refunded, then comments should be made in the “General Audit Comments” on the CDTFA-414-A instructing ADRS to apply the tax credit to the audit liability or refund it if the audit is a net credit. (Note: Tax error credits may not be due if the amounts are found to be excess tax reimbursement. The auditor should verify this when examining the taxpayer’s records and appropriate comments should be included.)

If, after investigation, it cannot be clearly determined how a tax error was handled, staff should contact the Billing Section of the ADRS for assistance.

**Additional Tax Adjustments**

Additional tax adjustments are made by the RAU when the tax paid with a return is greater than the computed tax due and the taxpayer has not responded to inquiries from RAU regarding the discrepancy.

Auditors should examine additional tax adjustments on the audit transcripts to determine if the additional tax was due or if it should be refunded to the taxpayer. Comments should be made in the “General Audit Comments” on the CDTFA-414-A under the heading “Additional Tax Adjustments” for errors greater than the threshold amount(s) noted below. If a refund is determined to be due to the taxpayer, a claim for refund should be obtained. The ADRS handles additional tax adjustments.

**Excess Tax Adjustments**

Excess tax adjustments are made by RAU when the claimed deduction on the return for sales tax included in “Total (gross) Sales” exceeds the tax due on the return and no other claimed deductions explain the discrepancy. RAU will correspond with the taxpayer regarding the excess tax being claimed before making the excess tax adjustment.

In addition to the discrepancy between the tax due amount and the claimed sales tax included deduction, excess tax adjustments could also result when the taxpayer enters excess tax collected amounts on the return. The current sales and use tax return contains a field “Add Excess Tax Collected” to enter any excess tax that was collected in error and was not refunded to the customers.

Auditors should examine excess tax adjustments on the audit transcripts for all errors greater than the threshold amount(s) noted below. If the taxpayer collected excess tax and has paid it to the CDTFA, the auditor does not need to take further action in the audit. If the excess tax adjustment is in error, the auditor should handle the adjustment in the audit and obtain a claim for refund from the taxpayer if necessary. Comments regarding all excess tax adjustments on the audit transcript should be made in the “General Audit Comments” on the CDTFA-414-A under the heading “Excess Tax Adjustments.”
Threshold for large audits (D audits)

For audits designated as difficult “D,” the minimum tax errors, additional tax adjustments, or excess tax adjustments for which an auditor is required to make a comment in the “General Audit Comments” on the CDTFA-414-A will be based on a percentage of reported tax for each quarter. This minimum threshold will be one-tenth of a percent (0.001) of the tax reported for each quarter up to a maximum of $5,000. For tax errors greater than $5,000 per quarter in a large audit, the auditor must include a comment in the “General Audit Comments” on the CDTFA-414-A. For Example:

For Example:
- A “D” audit taxpayer reported $1,500,000 in tax in 2Q12. Tax errors greater than $1,500 (1,500,000 x 0.001) for this quarter will require a comment in the “General Audit Comments” on the CDTFA-414-A.
- A “D” audit taxpayer reported $9,000,000 in tax in 3Q12. Tax errors greater than $5,000 (the maximum threshold amount) for this quarter will require a comment in the “General Audit Comments” on the CDTFA-414-A.

Threshold for other audits (Non D audits)

For tax errors, additional tax adjustments, or excess tax adjustments greater than $250 in tax per quarter, (regardless of the reported tax for that quarter) for both debit and credit differences, the auditor should make a comment in the “General Audit Comments” of the CDTFA-414-A.

For Example:
- A taxpayer reported $20,000 in tax in 1Q12. Tax errors greater than $250 for this quarter will require a comment in the “General Audit Comments” on the CDTFA-414-A.

In cases where there is a credit difference below the threshold amounts detailed above, the auditor should notify the taxpayer that credit differences will not be investigated unless specifically requested by the taxpayer.

SUCCESSOR’S LIABILITY

If the account is closed out and there is a successor within the meaning of Regulation 1702, include a general comment providing the successor’s name and account number. If an account number is not yet assigned, enter the comment “permit in process.” If there is a subsequent operator at the same location who is not a successor within the meaning of Regulation 1702, provide an explanation in the “General Audit Comments” of Form CDTFA-414-A. If the liability of the subsequent owner as successor is questionable, provide an explanatory comment.
EXIT CONFERENCE 0207.00

DISCUSSION OF AUDIT RESULTS 0207.02

After completion of the audit, the auditor will arrange an exit conference with the taxpayer and/or taxpayer’s representative. It is strongly recommended that the auditor’s field supervisor be present at every exit conference where the audit recommendation includes a fraud penalty, a tax liability in excess of $25,000 or when it is likely that the taxpayer or representative will not agree with the audit findings. With respect to field supervisors located in the out-of-state district, in lieu of making a special trip, they should discuss the audit recommendations with the taxpayer by telephone and document the results of that discussion.

When a taxpayer’s representative is involved during the audit process and is representing the taxpayer at the exit conference, the auditor should encourage the taxpayer to also attend the exit conference whether or not an adjustment is necessary. This allows the taxpayer the opportunity to review the audit working papers and raise any questions about the audit at that time. It is essential that the auditor provide the taxpayer with a full explanation for all recommended differences, even though the taxpayer may have agreed to certain differences at an earlier time. The auditor should also fully discuss any penalty recommendations with the taxpayer at the exit conference. By making the taxpayer aware of all differences at the time of the exit conference, it is hoped that the number of concurred audits that are subsequently petitioned will diminish.

In special circumstances, such as receiverships, bankruptcies, assignment or probate cases, the auditor should discuss the results with the receiver, trustee, assignee, administrator, executor, etc. The name, title and telephone number of the person with whom the discussion was held should be entered in the space provided on page 3 of CDTFA–414–A.

PREPAYMENT OF AUDIT LIABILITY 0207.04

As part of the routine audit discussion, the auditor should inform the taxpayer of the option to pay the audit liability, in part or in full, prior to the issuance of the Notice of Determination, regardless of whether the taxpayer agrees or disagrees with the audit findings. It is important that the taxpayer understands that the Notice of Determination is the official billing notice and that a prepayment of the audit liability is an advance payment on an audit not yet billed. Additionally, the auditor should inform the taxpayer regarding the statute of limitations on the filing of a claim for refund.

Since the purpose of an advance payment is to avoid additional interest charges, the taxpayer should be given accurate information regarding the normal time lapse between completion of the audit and the issuance of the Notice of Determination, and the amount of additional interest that will accrue during that period. The taxpayer should also be advised that, when payment is mailed, interest is computed through the last day of the month in which the payment is postmarked.

Auditors should caution the taxpayer that the tax liability, as of the exit conference, is the auditor’s proposed recommendation for determination and should not be relied upon as representing the actual billing. In addition, auditors should inform the taxpayer of the review process and the possibility that the results may increase or decrease. Auditors should never accept a payment directly from the taxpayer. Advance payments must be sent to the district office or Headquarters using Audit Payment Information Forms CDTFA–1 or CDTFA–1P (published on the CDTFA’s Web site) if a partial telephone billing/determination has been issued. Payments sent to Headquarters should be sent to the following address: California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, P.O. Box 942879, Sacramento, CA 94279–0001. It is important that taxpayers do not include advance payments with their regular returns or prepayments.

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Preparation of Field Audit Reports (Cont.) 0207.04

Prepayment of Audit Liability

Auditors should advise the taxpayer that all payments should be accompanied by an appropriate explanation of the reason for the payment. The explanation should include the taxpayer’s account number, the period covered by audit, and a statement that the payment is for an audit deficiency not yet billed.

FURNISHING COPIES OF AUDIT WORKING PAPERS (AWP) 0207.05

During the discussion, the auditor must provide to the taxpayer or the taxpayer’s representative a copy of all AWP. Taxpayers should be provided a digital copy of the final AWP unless the taxpayer specifically requests a paper copy. When providing a copy of the digital AWP, the auditor must redact or remove files containing confidential information such as Federal Tax Information or CDTFA-1164s.

The AWP include all schedules and documentation containing the facts, information, and computations upon which any additional liability, refund, or “no change” to reported liability is based. The taxpayer’s copy of the AWP includes CDTFA–495, Index To Audit Working Papers, and all schedules that follow, including general audit comments. (see Exhibit 1).

With respect to audit assignments where an evasion penalty is recommended, after the evasion penalty is approved by the Chief, Headquarters Operations Division, and returned to the District Office, the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative will be provided with a copy of the memorandum requesting that an evasion penalty be imposed (see AM section 0507.75).

If a copy of the field audit report and determination is to be mailed to the representative, the auditor will enter the representative’s Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) on the face of CDTFA–414–A (Exhibit 1, page 1).

In the case of a “no change” audit, the taxpayer should be provided a copy of CDTFA–414–C, Report of Examination of Records, together with copies of all schedules and comments that will become part of the audit file. Additional schedules should not be created for the sole reason of providing something to the taxpayer.

Documents that are not for release under the Information Practices Act or the Public Records Act should be excluded from the taxpayer’s copy of the AWP. These documents include memos from the Legal Division marked “Attorney-Client Privilege,” Confidential Operations Memos, CDTFA–1164s, and any annotated letters (unless confidential data is redacted).

If at the time of the discussion the AWP are not complete, the auditor may provide the taxpayer all schedules that were used in the discussion. Once the AWP are completed, the auditor should provide the taxpayer and the taxpayer’s representative a copy of the complete set of the AWP (including any previously provided to the taxpayer) along with any other releasable documents listed on CDTFA–495 unless the taxpayer has specifically asked the auditor not to provide certain portions of the AWP. Auditors must ensure that CDTFA–495 accurately reflects the documents given to the taxpayer. The auditor must also record accurately on CDTFA–414–Z, Assignment Activity History, the date on which the AWP were provided to the taxpayer, the name of the taxpayer to whom the documents were delivered, and the method of delivery of the AWP.

Original or copies of information obtained or generated during an audit that do not become a part of the AWP (“bone files”) should not be retained but should either be returned to the taxpayer or destroyed.

3 Should the results change after the exit conference, the auditor should explain any differences, regardless of materiality, between the auditor’s initial recommendation and the amount to be billed.

February 2015
COMPLETE DISCUSSION NECESSARY  0207.08

It is essential that the taxpayer and/or the representative be fully and accurately informed by personal discussion of the audit findings. This is required for three reasons:

1) The taxpayer must be afforded every reasonable opportunity to present all evidence which might result in a change or modification of audit recommendations;

2) More accurate returns for future periods may be expected if taxpayers are properly advised of the provisions of the laws and regulations; and

3) A clear understanding by the taxpayer of audit adjustments will minimize petition cases.

RESULTS OF DISCUSSION OF AUDIT FINDINGS  0207.10

When a taxpayer disagrees with any portion of the audit findings, a “Discussion with Taxpayer” comment must be entered in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A. The “Discussion with Taxpayer” comment will list and explain in clear, complete, and concise detail each item and dollar amount in the audit with which the taxpayer disagrees and agrees. Each item is numerically keyed to the analysis of measure section of the audit report. The report will clearly detail the reasons or facts that the taxpayer contends supports the taxpayer’s position, the reasons or facts that the auditor believes supports his/her position, and any additional comments added by the supervisors. Comments should not deal in generalities or suppositions, but should be a clear presentation of opposing viewpoints, leaving no doubt as to the basis for disagreement. The field supervisor will review the report of discussion and approve the auditor’s explanation of the non-concurrence. Whenever appropriate, the field supervisor will contact the taxpayer for further discussion. Taxpayers will be provided a copy of the “Discussion with Taxpayer” comments. (See Exhibit 1, page 4.)

This report will be prepared in the same manner for Field Billing Orders, titled “Results of Discussion of Field Billing Orders.”

COPY OF REPORT OF FIELD AUDIT TO BE FURNISHED TO TAXPAYER  0207.12

In all instances where an audit report recommends a tax change, a system-generated audit report will be furnished to the taxpayer. In addition, a copy of the audit report will be provided to the taxpayer’s representative.

The front side of the report provided to the taxpayer should be completed and will include an analysis and description of items comprising the change in the measure of tax. When necessary, supplemental pages should be attached.

When a field audit discloses that tax liability has been reported in excess of the correct amount, the taxpayer should be informed in the same manner as in the case of a deficiency. A claim for refund (Form CDTFA–101) should be secured from the taxpayer (AM section 0205.43) for consideration by the CDTFA whenever an overpayment has occurred.
The “10-day” district office discussion is the taxpayer’s next step following the exit conference if there are any remaining disputed items. It is initiated by the taxpayer’s response to Form CDTFA-79-A, an audit transmittal letter that allows a taxpayer who does not concur with the audit recommendation “10 days” to respond and arrange for a discussion of the non-concurred items. In the case of an FBO, the office discussion is initiated by the taxpayer’s response to Form CDTFA-235-A, an FBO transmittal letter that allows a taxpayer who does not agree with the billing order recommendation “10 days” to respond and arrange for a discussion of the items. It is the District Principal Auditor’s (DPA) responsibility to hold the 10-day office discussion. However, the DPA may designate someone, other than the exit conference supervisor, to hold the discussion.

A completed Form CDTFA-836-A, Report of Office Discussion, is required for all non-concurred audits, field billing orders, and telephone billings for which a 10-day discussion is held. Form CDTFA-836-A must document any adjustments to the audit as a result of the 10-day discussion, as well as any items for which the taxpayer is still in disagreement. The DPA must approve and sign Form CDTFA-836-A in all cases. The completed form must be included in the Forms subfolder of the audit case folder.

The DPA or designee must attempt to contact the taxpayer by telephone to schedule a district office discussion if the taxpayer fails to respond to Form CDTFA-79-A, Form CDTFA-235-A or when a telephone billing is needed to protect the statute of limitations of a completed audit. The DPA or designee’s efforts to make contact with the taxpayer should be clearly documented in the auditor’s “Discussion with Taxpayer” comment in the “General Audit Comments” of Form CDTFA–414–A or CDTFA-414-B and Form CDTFA-414-Z.
Audit Manual

CDTFA–414-M, TRANSCRIPT OF RETURNS FILED 0208.00

GENERAL 0208.03

Form CDTFA–414-M, Transcript of Returns Filed — Sales and Use Tax (Exhibit 3), serves as a starting point of the sales tax audit. The district audit staff must print this form from IRIS (AUD TR) prior to downloading an electronic version using the File Transfer Protocol Program (CDTFA FTP) (See AM section 0208.05). The periods on a system-generated Form CDTFA–414-M are dependent on the audit period. If periods have expired or the audit period on the system is incorrect, as identified on AUD MC, the period will have to be modified prior to printing Form CDTFA–414-M.

VALIDATION OF FORM CDTFA–414-M 0208.04

The district audit staff will validate returns in IRIS with information available in the file primarily for recovery group code A and B. Once the returns are validated, the audit staff will place a comment in the Audit Subsystem (AUD MC) indicating that the returns were validated. The audit staff may also add any special comments, such as “could not validate return for 4th quarter.” Whether a return needs to be validated (other than A and B) is entirely dependent on the judgment of the audit staff.

Not all returns need validation. Examples of returns that may not require validation are as follows: (1) where the taxpayer’s returns do not appear to have any problems or errors; (2) where the taxpayer has not made any refund claims; (3) where no additional determination has been issued for the period under audit; or (4) where no modified returns have been filed.

ELECTRONIC DOWNLOAD 0208.05

After a transcript is printed from IRIS, an auditor may download an electronic version of the transcript by going into the Board of Equalization File Transfer Protocol Program (CDTFA FTP). The CDTFA FTP program transfers a text file containing taxpayer transcript data from IRIS to the auditor’s local computer. Excel programming converts and assembles this data into Excel worksheets containing the taxpayer transcripts for the audit period. If there is a local tax allocation, the auditor is provided with two file names, one to download the transcript without the local tax allocation and one to download the local tax transcript. Auditors must do a separate download for local tax. Step-by-step instructions for the download of the transcript and conversion into Excel format are available. Questions regarding the conversion process should be directed to the district PC coordinator.

The principal advantage of an electronic download of returns is that figures can be directly linked to the audit worksheets without having to manually transcribe them from a hardcopy. There are obvious benefits for using the electronic version for large audits, and audits with several deductions, multiple transit districts, and local tax (see Exhibit 3).

The figures shown on Form CDTFA–414-M are reported amounts, adjusted to reflect any subsequent tax increase or decrease as a result of billings or refunds, errors on returns, and amended returns. Adjusted figures will be keyed to an appropriate explanation below the totals on Form CDTFA–414-M.
**SCHEDULE OF DEDUCTIONS** 0208.09

The schedule of deductions downloaded via the CDTFA FTP (414-M-1) is titled “CDTFA-414-M Schedule of Deductions.” See Exhibit 3, page 2.

**STJ SCHEDULES** 0208.10

The STJ schedule downloaded via the CDTFA FTP (414-M-2) is titled “CDTFA-414-M STJ Schedules.” See Exhibit 3, Page 3.

**SCHEDULE “G” FOR GASOLINE SELLERS** 0208.12

For accounts where the taxpayer makes retail sales of gasoline, a schedule G will print out with Form CDTFA–414-M. This schedule is a summary of the amounts on schedule G of the sales and use tax return.

The amount appearing on this schedule under the column headed “TAX PD ON FUEL — G3” is shown in total only. If a detailed listing of the vendors used by the taxpayer is needed, the auditor can print an SG Reconciliation Adhoc Report from IRIS (REV FR). This report is a reconciliation schedule between the tax prepaid to vendors and the prepaid tax claimed by the taxpayer. Gasoline and diesel fuel sales tax prepay rates are found on the CDTFA’s webpage at https://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/taxes-and-fees/prepayment-rates-fuels.htm.

**TAXABLE TRANSACTIONS** 0208.13

The amounts shown as “Taxable Transactions” will always be the computed amount based on the reported or adjusted figures entered in the preceding columns.

**TAX ERROR** 0208.14

Tax errors (differences) result when the tax computed by applying the applicable tax rate to the “Taxable Transactions” differs from the amount of tax reported (AM section 0206.58).

**CREDIT FOR TAX PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTIONS (RTC SECTION 6406 CREDIT)** 0208.15

A credit for sales and use tax paid to other states or political subdivisions is available under RTC section 6406. Form CDTFA–414-M will show the credit claimed as a footnote using the caption “RTC Section 6406 Tax Credit.” See AM section 0203.16 for treatment of RTC section 6406 tax credit differences on the audit report.

**DELINQUENT RETURNS FOR PERIODS INCLUDED IN AUDIT** 0208.17

CDTFA’s general policy is to encourage taxpayers to voluntarily file any delinquent sales and use tax returns before an audit is completed. When the taxpayer files a delinquent return for reporting periods included in an audit, the following procedures apply:

- If the return is received after the determination is issued, any remittance made is considered a payment on account. No adjustment to the audit should be made.
- If the return is received before the determination is issued, the electronic transcript of returns and the AWPs shall be updated to reflect the amounts the taxpayer has reported on the return.
Penalties

A ten percent penalty for failure to file a timely return will be assessed and applied to any delinquent periods included in the audit. In some situations a taxpayer may file a return prior to the issuance of the notice of determination. When this occurs, the penalty for failure to file a return and any tax reported on the return will be removed from the audit assessment. Staff may still consider whether a penalty for negligence in preparing returns is warranted to be included in the audit. IRIS will automatically assess a ten percent penalty for any return(s) filed late and/or paid after the due date of the return. Audit staff should not try to obtain zero returns to clear delinquencies or to allow the taxpayer to avoid a failure to file penalty.

Delinquent returns for periods included in Sales and Use Tax Department (SUTD) audits are returned by the Audit Determination and Refund Coordination Unit in ADRS to the respective District office for correction; delinquent returns for periods included in Special Taxes and Fees Division audits are handled by the Appeals and Data Analysis Branch in the Special Taxes Audit and Carrier Division.

Lead Source Report – Delinquent Returns Filed During an Audit

In order to capture return information as revenue generated from the audit program, a new Lead Source Report code (LSR) has been established for delinquent returns filed during an audit. The new LSR, ADQ – Delinquent Return – Result of Audit, should be used when a tax/feepayer files delinquent return(s) during the audit process. For Sales and Use Tax audits, the auditor should contact the Field Office Compliance staff, as designated by the Field Office Administrator, for Special Tax and Fee program audits, the auditor should contact the Return Processing Branch for special tax and fee accounts (except interstate user and use fuel accounts), or Motor Carrier Office for interstate user or use fuel accounts to apply the LSR. (See AM section 0103.25 for information on the lead source subsystem in IRIS).

WHOLE-DOLLAR AMOUNTS 0208.21

Each item on a return, except for the tax amount, will be entered on Form CDTFA–414-M at the nearest whole-dollar amount. Resultant variances in the amount of tax so computed and the amount actually paid will be ignored unless the difference is 50¢ or more. A difference of 50¢ or more will indicate an error in preparing the return not associated with use of whole-dollar amounts. Such differences in tax will be shown in the “Tax Error” column (AM section 0206.58).

EXCESS OF DEDUCTIONS OVER GROSS SALES AND PURCHASES SUBJECT TO USE TAX 0208.24

Occasionally, returns are filed where the total Nontaxable Transactions exceed the Gross Sales, resulting in a negative Taxable Transactions amount, as for example, where large deductions are taken for returned merchandise sold in a prior period. Form CDTFA–414-M will show credit amounts in the “Taxable Transactions” and “Total Tax” columns reflecting entries on the return as shown in the following example:
Excess of Deductions Over Gross Sales and Purchases Subject to Use Tax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROSS SALES</th>
<th>NONTAXABLE</th>
<th>TAXABLE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRANSACTIONS</td>
<td>TRANSACTIONS</td>
<td>TAX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>–450</td>
<td>–22.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a refund has not been issued for the return filed, the auditor should treat the return as if $0 was filed and include any and all debits and/or credits in the audit.

WHERE RETURNS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, INCOMPLETE OR UNDECIPHERABLE

If any return is not available, incomplete, or undecipherable at the time CDTFA–414-M is downloaded from IRIS, enter the amount of tax paid as disclosed by the return or the return payment record in the “Total Tax” column of CDTFA–414-M. Calculate “Gross Sales” and “Taxable Transactions” based on the amount of tax paid. Place an appropriate symbol in front of the calculated measure and key it to an explanation. The amount of tax paid as disclosed by the return payment record may include delinquency charges. The payment of delinquency charges results in Headquarters overstating the “Taxable Transactions” and “Total Tax.” In such cases, the auditor should ascertain the amounts reported and tax paid from the taxpayer’s records.

ACCOUNTS ON MONTHLY REPORTING BASIS

When CDTFA–414-M is prepared for a sales tax account on a monthly reporting basis, the detail will be shown by month with subtotals for each quarter.

RETURN OF CDTFA–414-M ON OUT-OF-STATE ACCOUNTS

If an investigation discloses that the principal accounting office is not located in California, the district office will not attempt to conduct the audit, secure the records from out-of-state, or correspond with out-of-state representatives of the taxpayer regarding the audit unless requested to do so by Headquarters. The audit will be transferred to the out-of-state office. Once the OMA is changed on the AUD MC screen, the out-of-state office will be able to print a transcript of the return.

ERRORS

If errors are noted in CDTFA–414-M, the field auditor should highlight the incorrect figures and key it to an explanation. If it is not practical to use the form with the highlighted error notations, the auditor should prepare a new one. The original CDTFA–414-M should be marked “superseded” and retained with the audit working papers. Auditors can have corrections made on the system and download a corrected CDTFA–414-M. The correction and its source must be clearly identified.

WHERE ERRORS ARE CORRECTED

In certain other cases, where it is necessary to correct an obvious error that does not affect the amount of tax reported, highlight the item itself with an appropriate explanation.
CHANGES BY DISTRICT OFFICES  0208.63

District offices will never delete any figures on CDTFA–414–M. However, auditors can highlight the incorrect figures on CDTFA–414–M and key it to an explanation with the correct figures. When the auditor uploads the report, the correct figures will be entered in the system. (Note: this will not delete the incorrect figures, but it will provide the correct figures for audit purposes.) Auditors should place a comment in the “General Audit Comments” of CDTFA–414–A, under the caption “Error on Transcript of Return Filed” as follows:

   Auditor examined actual returns and noted errors on CDTFA–414–M. Errors were corrected on CDTFA–414–M. See Form CDTFA–414–M and AUD MC comments for specific changes to the Transcript of Return Filed.

Auditors should make a detailed comment for each change made on CDTFA–414–M in the Audit Subsystem (AUD MC). This comment in the Audit Subsystem will assist people that review this account information as CDTFA–414–M stays with the audit.

EXPIRED PERIODS  0208.66

There should be no expired periods since the audit period will be modified to reflect the current audit period prior to printing the return in the system.

WRONG CLASSIFICATIONS OF DEDUCTIONS  0208.69

If a taxpayer has erroneously classified a deduction on a return, strikethrough the erroneously classified amount and place it in the proper column.

UNAPPLIED SALES TAX PREPAYMENTS  0208.83

Taxpayers who make prepayments may fail to take a credit for the prepayment on the regular quarterly return. Once each quarter, the revenue system matches the prepayments on an account to the quarterly return and prepares a list of unmatched items. Return Analysis Unit reviews these unmatched prepayments and takes action to clear them. See AM section 0203.15 on how to handle unmatched prepayments in audits.
LOCAL SALES AND USE TAX AUDITS 0209.00

GENERAL 0209.03
The CDTFA has entered into contracts with counties and the incorporated cities therein to administer the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law. Permittees in conforming taxing jurisdictions will file combined state and local tax returns with the CDTFA.

CDTFA–414–L AUDITOR’S WORK SHEET LOCAL TAX ALLOCATION 0209.06
Auditors will prepare Form CDTFA–414–L (Exhibit 4), when required, in conjunction with Form CDTFA–414–A. Auditor’s may download an electronic version of the local tax transcript by going into the Board of Equalization File Transfer Protocol Program (CDTFA FTP). (See AM section 0208.05). The field auditor will prepare Form CDTFA–414–L, when needed, in connection with audits initiated in the field.

LOCAL TAX REALLOCATION 0209.08
A traditional Form CDTFA 414-L must be used if an audit requires a local tax reallocation (as generally indicated in Section II, Correct Allocation, of Form CDTFA 414-L). An Excel version of the traditional CDTFA 414-L is the preferred format. However, auditors may use the other two versions of Form CDTFA 414-L as listed in AM section 0209.24. All versions should be saved in a subfolder named CDTFA-414-L located in the, Forms subfolder of the audit case folder. The form should be named “district_audit case #_taxpayer name_CDTFA 414L”.

LOCAL TAXING JURISDICTIONS 0209.09
List the local taxing jurisdictions horizontally across the top of the form using one column for each jurisdiction. The name of the jurisdiction may be abbreviated if necessary. Also list the first five digits of the area code for each jurisdiction as well as the symbols UA (Unincorporated Area — code 998) and CW (County Wide — code 999), where applicable.
If a redevelopment agency is involved, list the four-digit “In-Lieu” code along with the appropriate abbreviation.
The form on the system provides space for five taxing jurisdictions.

LOCAL TAX REPORTED 0209.12
List by period the amounts reported by the taxpayer, in whole dollars, under the appropriate taxing jurisdictions. Normally, the entire audit period will be listed on the transcript. However, reallocations are usually restricted to three quarters to conform to the limitation provisions of the law (see AM section 0209.18 and RTC section 7209). If Headquarters has prior knowledge of an improper distribution, the ADRS — Allocation and Summary Unit will contact the district office with information regarding the periods to be reallocated. Transcripts of earlier returns will be furnished upon request when districts have prior knowledge of erroneous distribution.
AREA CODE 0209.15

In either a reallocation or an assessment, the tax area code(s) must reflect the period(s) of the audit, taking into account city incorporations, annexations and/or taxpayer location moves during the audit period. For example, the tax area code for the City of Elk Grove (34013) is effective for periods after and including October 1, 2000. Prior to October 1, 2000, the area now incorporated as Elk Grove was in the unincorporated area of Sacramento County (tax area code 34998). Therefore, any reallocations or assessments for periods prior to October 1, 2000, in what is now within the city limits of Elk Grove, should be allocated to the unincorporated area of Sacramento County.

The effective date of a local tax area code can be found on the FUN FD screen. Enter “LOC” in the Fund Type field and the tax area code in question in the Fund Code field.

DATES DETERMINING REALLOCATION 0209.18

Enter the commencing date of the reallocation, the date that first knowledge of improper distribution was obtained, and the source of that knowledge into the appropriate spaces. The dates will be determined in accordance with RTC section 7209. Therefore, if the knowledge of improper distribution is obtained when an audit is started, the auditor will reallocate the tax for the two preceding funding periods, which usually includes the preceding three quarterly periods, but can extend to periods before that time, based on when the local tax funded to the jurisdiction(s). For example, if the first knowledge of improper distribution is obtained 10/06/2010 (4Q–2010), the auditor would commence reallocation from 01/01/2010 (1Q–2010) through the end of the audit period.

REASONS FOR REALLOCATION 0209.20

Provide a complete explanation of the basis for any reallocation adjustments in the space provided (see Exhibit 4). Since the ADRS — Allocation and Summary Unit must monitor and make corrections to subsequent returns, it is important to have a complete explanation of the original errors disclosed in the audit. This explanation provides the ADRS — Allocation and Summary Unit with the information necessary to advise the taxpayer how to revise subsequent incorrect returns and how to properly report in the future.
REALLOCATION OF REPORTED LOCAL TAX 0209.21

Errors made by a taxpayer in local tax allocation will be adjusted only if the amount involved is sufficient to justify the audit time required to do so. Such adjustments will cover the period from the commencing date of the reallocation, referred to in AM section 0209.18, through the last period covered by the audit. In the interest of good tax administration, the auditor should provide to the taxpayer proper allocation instructions for future reporting.

To maintain an accurate return allocation history, it is necessary to segregate any allocation adjustments by quarter. The “Analysis of Adjustments” section (Part II) of Form CDTFA–414–L has a separate line for each quarter being adjusted. Provide only the correct allocation for each jurisdiction (see Exhibit 4).

When there is a material reallocation that may significantly delay the completion of the audit, ADRS — Allocation and Summary Unit should be contacted for instructions regarding possible early transmittal of Form CDTFA–414–L. If ADRS — Allocation and Summary Unit requests Form CDTFA–414–L to be sent to Headquarters before the audit is completed, the auditor will send a photocopy of the form with the reallocation of the reported amounts to the ADRS— Allocation and Summary Unit. Upon completion of the audit, the original Form CDTFA–414–L will be transmitted to Headquarters along with the audit report with the following notation at the bottom of the face of Form CDTFA–414–L:

“Copy of Form CDTFA–414–L sent to Audit Determination and Refund Section — Allocation and Summary Unit … (Date) … with reallocation of reported amounts.”

Where a “no change” audit discloses an understatement of state tax and an overpayment of local tax, or vice versa, resulting in a net change of over $250, place a notation of this fact on the front of the CDTFA–414–C. Then, prepare the CDTFA–414–L and attach it to the report to reallocate local tax between jurisdictions as appropriate.

ALLOCATION OF TAX CHANGE RECOMMENDED BY AUDIT 0209.24

The general rule for allocating tax change recommended by audit is to prorate it to local jurisdictions in the same ratios as reported by the taxpayer for the twelve quarter summary provided on Form CDTFA–414–L, section I. It is not necessary to update Form CDTFA–414–L to reflect the last three quarters of the audit period. If, however, the date of knowledge is such that the commencing date of reallocation is for earlier periods, all periods subsequent to that date will be used to compute the ratios to prorate. Form CDTFA–414–L, prepared in the field, will continue to reflect the last twelve quarters of the audit period.

Allocation on an actual basis is required in those instances, such as transactions of a non-recurrent nature, where the jurisdiction in which the taxable event occurred can be readily and definitely ascertained.

The field auditor should enter the local tax that is to be allocated on a percentage basis in the vertical “total” column only. Tax to be allocated on an actual basis will be entered in the “total” column and also in the columns set up for particular jurisdictions. Headquarters will complete the processing from this point.

Exhibits 16 and 17 cover local tax allocation guidelines for various transactions involving special accounts. Refer to Compliance Policy and Procedures Manual (CPPM), chapter 5, Exhibit 5 for a comprehensive discussion of the local tax allocation guidelines.
Use of the electronic 414L page 3 worksheet (Exhibit 5, page 1) in the CDTFA Audit Program is the **preferred form** for audits **only** requiring a local tax allocation based on audit findings (as generally indicated in Section III, *Allocation of Tax Change per Audit*, of Form CDTFA-414-L). Use of this worksheet saves time by providing familiar pull-down lists to select proper taxing jurisdictions. Auditors should click on the 414L Pg. 3 button under the Template Menu in Excel and complete the 414L Pg. 3. This worksheet remains in the audit working papers.

Auditors should then click on the “Create Local Tax Summary” button located at the top of the worksheet. A new Excel workbook (Exhibit 5, page 2) will be created that includes the local tax summary. This workbook should be saved in Excel format in a subfolder named **CDTFA 414L** located in the *Forms* subfolder. The workbook should be named:

“District_audit case #_taxpayer name_CDTFA 414L”

There is no need to attach any other forms. If an allocation is made on a percentage basis, there is no need to attach the copy of the CDTFA-414-L that is printed with the transcripts that shows the reported totals for the audit period.

Auditors may use the other versions of the CDTFA-414-L if they choose. This includes:

- An Excel version of the traditional CDTFA-414-L (2nd preferred format).
- The PDF version of the traditional CDTFA-414-L located on eCDTFA.
- The printed version of the CDTFA-414-L that is printed with the transcripts from the AUD TR screen in IRIS. This form requires the auditor to hand-write in the local tax allocation and scan the document as a PDF (3rd preferred format).

All versions should be saved in a subfolder named CDTFA414L located in the Forms subfolder. The form should be named “district_audit case #_taxpayer name_CDTFA 414L.”

**REALLOCATION/REDISTRIBUTION THRESHOLD 0209.27**

When reallocating taxes between jurisdictions, the threshold for reallocation of tax is $250 for all errors per quarter. The threshold applies to reallocations between all of the various tax funding programs including state, local, county, districts, and state add-ons. It also applies to redistribution between different districts within the same tax funding program (e.g., BART, LACT). A reallocation should be made when either one error of $250 or more or multiple errors totaling $250 or more occur in any quarter.
The redistribution period for district tax is limited to three quarters prior to the date the CDTFA obtains knowledge of the distribution to a district other than the district entitled to the tax (see RTC section 7269). The date of knowledge is to be clearly documented. The date of knowledge is deemed to be the date when a CDTFA employee first questions the distribution based on information contained in CDTFA files. If the knowledge of improper distribution is obtained during an audit, the auditor will redistribute the tax for the preceding three quarters from the date of knowledge. For example, the date of knowledge is 1/4/2016. The auditor can redistribute the district tax for the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2015.

When an auditor obtains knowledge that a redistribution of district tax is necessary, an STJ Reallocation schedule is to be prepared. The STJ Reallocation schedule should be emailed to the Local Revenue Branch (LRB). LRB has set up a global email box and email template to electronically transmit the STJ Reallocation schedules that are prepared in field audits. Send the STJ Reallocation schedules to: SUTD-LRAU-STJ-Reallocation. (See AM section 0205.41, Transit Reallocation Attached?.)

In instances where a retailer reports district tax that is greater than the amount due and no other jurisdiction is due the tax, and the retailer is unable to return the amounts to the purchaser, the balance will remain with the jurisdiction to which it was improperly reported.

For example: A retailer engaged in business in Humboldt County properly reports Humboldt County Transactions and Use Tax (HBGT) but improperly reports City of Rio Dell Transactions and Use Tax (RDGT) and fails to report City of Eureka Transactions and Use Tax (ERKA) and City of Eureka Supplemental Transactions and Use Tax (ERST) on transactions during several quarters. Because the auditor discovered the error on February 8, 2016, an STJ Reallocation schedule should be prepared beginning with the 2Q 2015 through the end of the audit period (4Q 2015). The retailer improperly reported $10,000 of RDGT and failed to report a combined total of $7,500 of ERKA and ERST during the three quarters, leaving an excess of $2,500 that is greater than the amount due to any district. The retailer is unable to return the excess amount to the purchasers; therefore, the excess $2,500 should remain with the RDGT.
CDTFA–414–B, FIELD BILLING ORDER 0210.00

CDTFA–414–B ILLUSTRATED 0210.03

Exhibit 6 pages 1 through 4 illustrate a completed CDTFA–414–B. Whenever Form CDTFA–414–B is used, a minimum of three copies will be printed in the system. One copy is distributed to Headquarters. The front page of the other copies is distributed to the taxpayer and the district file.

TRANSMITTAL FORM LETTERS 0210.04

In all instances where a copy of the field billing order is mailed to the taxpayer, the auditor will use one of the forms listed below as a letter of transmittal except when the auditor may need to draft a special letter (AM section 0205.38) to meet the situation. The various transmittal form letters for use in field billing orders are listed below and in Exhibit 19. Always enter the appropriate form number using the drop down menu provided on page 3 of CDTFA–414–B.

- CDTFA–235–A when the taxpayer does not concur with the report of field billing order and it is anticipated that an office discussion will be held (see AM section 0207.20).
- CDTFA–235–B when the taxpayer does not concur with the report.
- CDTFA–235–B1 when the taxpayer is noncommittal or unavailable, and when the field billing order will be transmitted to Headquarters without further discussion with the taxpayer.
- CDTFA–235–C when the taxpayer concurs with the recommended determination. If the discussion is with someone other than the taxpayer, enter an asterisk in the last sentence of the first paragraph, and enter the name of the taxpayer’s representative in the lower portion of the letter.
- CDTFA–235–D when the taxpayer concurs with the recommended refund. When the situation requires, a special transmittal letter is prepared (see AM 0205.38).

EXAMPLES OF USE OF FIELD BILLING ORDERS 0210.06

Field billing orders are used as follows:

(a) In lieu of tax returns, where liability is disclosed for a period(s) prior to the taxpayer’s application for a permit or license and it is impossible or impractical to secure returns.
(b) To recommend additional liability or refund disclosed as the result of investigation.
(c) To recommend use tax liability owed by a person not registered with the CDTFA.
(d) When a survey of the account indicates an audit is not warranted, but liability is disclosed.

PREPARATION OF CDTFA–414–B 0210.09

CDTFA–414–B is similar, in part, to CDTFA–414–A. The instructions given for the preparation of CDTFA–414–A are to be used when applicable to similar items on CDTFA–414–B.
Ordinarily, a field billing order is prepared only by the district of control for audit purposes. If the district of control for audit purposes is different than the district of account, a copy of the field billing order must be forwarded to the district of account at the same time the field billing order is forwarded to the taxpayer.

**GENERAL COMMENTS**

The following comments must be entered in the “General Comments”:

(a) Type of Business Organization – (TBO)
(b) Class of Business – (COB)
(c) Explanation of Tax Change – (ETC)
(d) Discussion With Taxpayer (AM section 0207.10) – (DWT)
(e) Overpayment (AM section 0206.48) – (OVR)
(f) Credit Interest (AM section 0206.45) – (CRD)
(g) Penalty (AM section 0206.45) – (PEN)
(h) Tax Error on Returns – (AM section 0206.58) - (TER)
(i) Underground Storage Tank – include the following information if available:
   - **UST Maintenance Storage Fee account number(s) of the tank owners.
   - **Address where the tank is located.
   - Tank owner’s name, address and phone number.
   - Other information that may identify or locate tank owners.

**NOTE:** Provide no more than five (5) account numbers and addresses and only for principal locations.

**COMPUTATION OF TAX, INTEREST, PENALTY**

Use the CDTFA’s computer system to compute tax, interest, and/or penalties. Attach the Summary by Period schedule to all copies of Form CDTFA–414–B except the copy sent to the taxpayer (AM sections 0217.00 — 0217.20).
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CDTFA–414–C, REPORT OF EXAMINATION OF RECORDS 0211.00

GENERAL 0211.03

Every audit, active or closed out, made of a taxpayer’s records which results in a “no change” recommendation must be submitted on CDTFA–414–C. This is true no matter how large or complex the audit may be. Audits that originally resulted in a tax change but were revised to a “no change” prior to issuance of a determination or refund will also be submitted on this form. Reaudits resulting in a “no change” recommendation, however, must be submitted on CDTFA–414–A. Only a single report need be transmitted to cover a “no change” recommendation for both state and local taxes.

USE OF WORKING PAPERS 0211.06

In many “no change” audits, the need for working papers will be minimized where a limited amount of audit work convinces the auditor that tax liability has been reported with substantial accuracy. Supporting working papers should avoid duplication of data. However, they should be prepared to the extent necessary to support the auditor’s findings and to permit intelligent review of the completed reports. All working papers are to be included, numbered and indexed in the customary manner. It is very important that all comments supporting exempt transactions be accurate and fully supported as this information may be used by the taxpayer at a later date to seek relief from liability for the payment of sales and use taxes, including any penalties and interest added to those taxes, if it is determined that the taxpayer reasonably relied upon the auditor’s comments pursuant to RTC section 6596 and Regulation 1705.

BACK OF CDTFA–414–C, COMMENTS 0211.09

Form CDTFA–414–C is designed in a fashion to permit recording of an auditor’s findings with a minimum of written comments. It is not to be used indiscriminately or superficially, but as a medium for an orderly report of the auditor’s conclusions and recommendations after examination of all pertinent records. There may be times when summary schedules are not prepared in which case brief verification comments covering total sales and ex-tax purchases should be placed on the back of Form CDTFA–414–C. Additional comments on deductions, etc., are to be made to the extent necessary or pertinent to supplement comments made on the front of Form CDTFA–414–C.

The following items, if applicable, should be placed on the back of Form CDTFA–414–C on all “no change” audit reports:

(a) A list of all partners, in the case a partnership.
(b) Regulation 1595 Comments — Sale of a Business.
(c) Answers to questions asked by Headquarters.
(d) Bankruptcy, assignment or probate involved.
(e) Escrow pending.
(f) Overpayment Comment — verification comments on the disposition of a claim for refund filed by the taxpayer (AM section 0206.48).

Information under (a), (d), and (e) should be underlined in red as a flag for special Headquarters’ handling. For item (f), the auditor should also check the box next to the “Refund Claim Involved” block.
USE OF FORM CDTFA–414–C IN TAX CHANGE AUDITS  0211.12

The shortcut Form CDTFA–414–C procedures may be used when an audit results in a tax change recommendation. However, the auditor must also make a report using Form CDTFA–414–A. Frequently, the shortcut Form CDTFA–414–C procedures are fully utilized for the “no change” parts of an audit. When this procedure is used, the partially completed form should be included as a working paper schedule.

FRONT OF FORM CDTFA–414–C  0211.18

The captions of items in each of the six sections (A through F) of Form CDTFA–414–C are extremely brief but are in no way intended to shortcut the verification procedures expected in tax auditing. The auditor should enter the reported measure of state tax to the nearest thousand in the space provided.

Except when Form CDTFA–414–C is used in tax change audits, the auditor is required to answer the following questions in section F of the form:

- **Corporation with 50 or more employees?** — See AM section 0205.53 and mark the appropriate box. If the response is “Yes,” the auditor will forward a copy of Form CDTFA–414–C to Environmental Fees, Excise Taxes and Fees Division (MIC 57).

- **Seller of Tobacco Products?** — See AM section 0205.57 and mark the appropriate box. If the response is “Yes,” the auditor will forward a copy of Form CDTFA–414–C to the Excise Taxes and Fees Division (MIC 56).

- **Underground Storage Tank?** — Mark the appropriate box and enter the information outlined in AM section 0205.51 in the General Comment section of Form CDTFA–414–C. If the response is “Yes,” the auditor will forward a copy of the form to the Fuel Industry Section, Fuel Taxes Division (MIC 30).

- **Seller of Tires?** — See AM section 0205.55 and mark the appropriate box. If the response is “Yes,” the auditor will forward a copy of Form CDTFA–414–C to the Excise Taxes and Fees Division (MIC 56).

It is not contemplated that the remaining captions in sections B through F will be checked during an examination of records of any single taxpayer. Auditors are to verify and check their findings only with respect to those items which are meaningful and have a bearing upon the basic objective of determining whether the taxpayer reported the sales and use tax correctly. If an item is not checked, it will be assumed that no verification was made and that the auditor considered it not pertinent (see Exhibits 10 & 11).
Audit Manual

FORM CDTFA–596 REPORT ON ACCOUNT
BEING WAIVED FOR AUDIT 0212.00

USE OF FORM CDTFA–596 0212.03

Form CDTFA–596 is a disclaimer of opinion which provides a method of reporting a conclusion that an audit is not warranted and the assignment is being closed.

FORM CDTFA–596, OFFICE WAIVERS 0212.06

Office waivers (where no field investigation is involved) will only be prepared in the following situations:

(a) To “office waive” audits of accounts in Cells 1 through 6.

(b) When Form CDTFA–414, Transcript of Returns, is on hand and a decision is made to waive the audit of the account.

(c) In all cases of bankruptcy, assignment and probate, when a decision is made that an audit is not warranted.

(d) For all related accounts on which an “audit not warranted” decision is made. (This will keep all related accounts on a consistent basis for audit selection purposes.)

The District Principal Auditor or a designated supervisor must approve all Form CDTFA–596s when prepared to “office waive” accounts in Cells 1 through 5. Supervisor’s approval is not required for office waivers prepared for accounts in cells other than 1 through 5.

When Form CDTFA–596 is prepared as a result of an office review, the auditor should insert information applicable to Items 1 and 5b only (see Exhibit 13). Time expended for office waivers will be charged to Audit Selection, Work Code 3104; however, do not record the time on Form CDTFA–596.

Form CDTFA–596 will not be prepared when a cursory examination (office review) of records is performed as part of routine close-out procedures and when time expended is less than one hour. Time expended for this purpose should be accumulated and charged to the appropriate audit selection work code.

FORM CDTFA–596, FIELD WAIVERS 0212.09

The District Principal Auditor must approve any Form CDTFA–596s when initiated after a limited examination (field investigation) of taxpayer’s records on accounts in Cells 1 through 5. The auditor’s supervisor will approve all field waivers for accounts in cells other than 1 through 5. Complete all items except Item 5b on Form CDTFA–596 when a field initiated waiver is prepared (see Exhibit 11).

Under Item 6 on Form CDTFA–596, the auditor should adequately but briefly describe the cursory verification performed to arrive at the conclusion that an audit is not warranted. The comments should only draw the conclusion that an audit is not warranted, and should not attest to the accuracy of claimed exemptions or acceptance of returns filed. Auditors should not prepare any formal audit work papers. The preparation of audit work papers is inconsistent with the conclusion an audit is not warranted. Any informal worksheets prepared (e.g., summary of reported and recorded total sales, etc.) should not be provided to the taxpayer and should not be attached to Form CDTFA–596. If the auditor performed detailed verification, even in a short amount of time, then he or she has completed an audit and should prepare the appropriate audit report.
Preparation of Field Audit Reports

Form CDTFA–596, Field Waivers

The auditor is required to answer the following questions in 8a — 8d of Form CDTFA–596:

**8a. Underground Storage Tank?** — See AM section 0205.51 and mark the appropriate box. If the response is “Yes,” the auditor will forward a copy of the Form CDTFA–596 to the Fuel Industry Section, Fuel Taxes Division (MIC 30).

**8b. Seller of Tires?** — See AM section 0205.55 and mark the appropriate box. If the response is “Yes,” the auditor will forward a copy of Form CDTFA–596 to the Excise Taxes and Fees Division (MIC 56).

**8c. Seller of Tobacco Products?** — See AM section 0205.57 and mark the appropriate box. If the response is “Yes,” the auditor will forward a copy of Form CDTFA–596 to the Excise Taxes and Fees Division (MIC 56).

**8d. Corporation with 50 or more employees?** — See AM section 0205.53 and mark the appropriate box. If the response is “Yes,” the auditor will forward a copy of Form CDTFA–596 to Environmental Fees, Excise Taxes and Fees Division (MIC 57).

An eight-hour maximum, including travel time, may be recorded as time expended on all field waivers. To maintain the integrity of the audit selection system, only the actual time spent should be recorded on Form CDTFA–596 and charged to the appropriate Direct Audit, Work Code 3103.

When the time limitation of eight hours is exceeded, the auditor will prepare Form CDTFA–414–C, Report of Examination of Records.

Form CDTFA–596 will be prepared if, after a limited examination (field investigation) of a taxpayer’s records, a decision is made to waive a closed out account for audit. Time expended will be charged to the appropriate direct audit work code.

Form CDTFA–596 should not be prepared to waive periods already expired by the statute of limitations.

Once Form CDTFA–596 has been processed, a transmittal letter (CDTFA–79–F) will be sent to the taxpayer explaining a field audit is not currently warranted. The transmittal letter also explains that the taxpayer should not rely upon either Forms CDTFA–596 or CDTFA–79–F as written advice, as these forms do not generally qualify for relief of tax, interest and penalty under RTC section 6596.
Upon completion of the audit assignment, it is the auditor’s responsibility to ensure all file naming conventions are correct and all files are placed in the appropriate folder prior to submitting the audit for review. In addition, all hyperlinks should be tested and verified to be properly working prior to submitting the audit for review.

When the audit is complete, the auditor initiates an email approval chain in Outlook (see AM Section 0213.06). The auditor transfers the completed audit folder by cutting and pasting the audit folder from the My Audits folder to the Audit Control Inbox folder on the J:\ drive and deletes all empty folders.

Submit paper copies of the following documents when turning in an audit:
- CDTFA-101 – Claim for Refund saved to district file
- CDTFA-122 – Waiver saved to district file
- CDTFA-392 – Power of Attorney saved to district file
- CDTFA-1296/CDTFA-80 RU – Account Update Information routed to Compliance (only if an electronic version is not routed to Compliance)

**EMAIL APPROVAL CHAIN**

When the audit is complete, the auditor initiates an email approval chain in Outlook.
- The email approval chain is used in lieu of signing the paper audit.
- It is recommended the subject line be formatted as follows:
  “Audit Completed Status Case ID Taxpayer Name”
  - Audit Completed 54321 Joe’s Distributing
  - Audit Completed Statute 54321 Joe’s Distributing
  - Audit Completed Aged 54321 Joe’s Distributing
  - Field Waiver Completed 543211 Joe’s Distributing Statute Date
  - No Change Completed 543211 Joe’s Distributing
- This format allows the use of Outlook rules to automatically route emails to designated folders in the Outlook inbox. District offices may use different subject line naming conventions; however, it is recommended that all staff within an office use the same subject lines.
- The email will be forwarded to the next participant in the process when it is ready. (i.e. from Supervisor to Audit Control, from Audit Control to Reviewer, etc.)
- Under no circumstances should formal or informal go-back comments be addressed on the email approval chain.

1 Send the original power of attorney documents to the Taxpayer Records Unit (MIC 36) to be scanned into Documentum
**PREPARATION OF FIELD AUDIT REPORTS**

**Email Approval Chain (Cont.) 0213.06**

**Supervisor Review**

When the audit is complete, the auditor initiates an email approval chain in Outlook to notify the supervisor the audit is ready for review. The auditor’s supervisor reviews the completed field audit report that is in the Audit Control Inbox folder on the J: drive. The pre-review of audit reports by the supervising auditor is limited to: (a) over-all check for completeness and proper arrangement of audit working papers and (b) sufficient review of pertinent working papers to ensure that the field auditor has followed instructions regarding special or unusual problems in the audit and (c) review of the audit comments to ensure that the comments adequately describe the situations involved in the audit.

If comments are needed on audit schedules, the supervisor creates a text box on the schedule. The comments are preceded by the supervisor’s initials and role (for example “KLZ - Supervisor”). *Report of Discussion* comments and penalty comments are added to the General Comments word document on the 414-A in Start21.

If the supervisor approves the audit, he or she should indicate this on the email approval chain and forward it to Audit Control, notifying them the audit is ready to be processed. This approval email is in-lieu of signing the 414-A, 414-C, Field Waiver, or Office Waiver.

If the audit is not approved and needs to go back to the auditor for correction, the supervisor transfers the audit case folder from the Audit Control Inbox folder to the auditor’s go-back folder and replies to the email approval chain stating the audit is not approved. Specific instructions or comments regarding the audit should be addressed in a separate email or on the CDTFA-414-Z.

**Go-Backs From Supervisors**

When the auditor receives a go-back from the supervisor, the supervisor places the audit in the auditor’s “J:\Drive Audit Go-Back Folder.” Auditors MUST use the audit case folder and files stored in the Go-Back Folder to make corrections. Auditors must not use any other files resident on their computer drives to make corrections.

The auditor will cut and paste the audit from the “J:\Drive Audit Go-Back Folder” to the auditor’s “C:\Drive My Audits” folder to make necessary corrections. After making corrections, the auditor will cut and paste the audit file back to the “J:\Audit Control Inbox folder.” Once pasted, the auditor will initiate an Email Approval Chain to supervisor.

Once the report has been approved by the supervisor, district Audit Control staff performs the upload process and electronically verifies the mathematical accuracy of the working papers using Excel. For tick-marks in Excel, Audit Control staff can use the right-click -- Insert Comments feature to indicate a formula or calculation has been verified. This places a comment box with staff's name. No other comments are required. The field audit report will then be reviewed by a district audit reviewer.

*February 2015*
Go-Back From District Audit Reviewer

When the auditor receives a go-back from the reviewer, the reviewer places the audit in the auditor’s “J:\Drive Audit Go-Back Folder.” Auditors MUST use the audit case folder and files stored in the Go-Back Folder to make corrections. Auditors must not use any other files resident on their computer drives to make corrections.

The auditor places superseded audit working papers in the *Superseded Schedules* subfolder in the audit case folder (see AM section 0302.00 for procedures). Once the go-back corrections are completed, the auditor cuts and pastes the audit file back to the “J:\Audit Control Inbox Folder.”

The auditor uses the Email Approval Chain to notify the supervisor that the audit is ready for review. The audit will go through the normal supervisor go-back review and Audit Control will electronically verify the mathematical accuracy of the new schedules using Excel. For tick-marks in Excel, Audit Control staff can use the right-click -- Insert Comments feature to indicate a formula or calculation has been verified. This places a comment box with staff’s name. No other comments are required.

**District Principal Auditor**

The District Principal Auditor (DPA) will be notified of audits pending approval via the email approval chain. Audits will be located in the Audit Control inbox folder on the J:\drive.

If the DPA approves the audit, he or she should indicate this on the email approval chain and forward it to Audit Control, notifying them the audit is ready to be processed. This approval email is in-lieu of signing the 414-A.

If the audit is not approved and needs to go back to the auditor or supervisor for correction, the District Principal Auditor will transfer the audit case folder to the auditor’s Go-Back folder and reply to the email approval chain stating the audit is not approved. Specific instructions and comments regarding the audit should be addressed in a separate email or on the CDTFA-414-Z.
Preparation of Field Audit Reports

CHIEF, HEADQUARTERS OPERATIONS DIVISION 0213.12

The Chief, Headquarters Operations Division must review and approve audits that include a fraud penalty or are in excess of $250,000 in tax and are non-concurred. Audits requiring Chief, Headquarters Operations Division approval will be sent electronically by the District staff. Create a subfolder in the audit case folder named “Fraud Penalty.” The “Fraud Penalty” folder resides in the same directory as the audit subfolders, such as Forms, Correspondence, Superseded Schedules, etc. Include the fraud memo and any attachments or exhibits in the “Fraud Penalty” folder.

An email requesting approval of the audit will be sent to the Chief, Headquarters Operations Division. Include the technical advisor and secretary for the Chief, Headquarters Operations Division as “ccs” on the email requesting approval. The subject line and body of the email should state “Request for Approval_Audit Case_Permit #_Taxpayer Name_Statute Date” (Request For Approval 54321 SR AA 108-123456 Joe’s Plumbing July 31, 2011).

Audit case folders pending approval will be placed in the To Chief of Headquarters Operations folder. A copy of the audit should still remain in the district J:\ drive, generally in the Audit Control Inbox folder, until further processing. Headquarters Operations staff will notify the district office of approval by email. Any documents related to the approval should be attached in the email so they may be incorporated into the final audit folder or headquarters package. Once reviewed, the Chief of Headquarters staff should delete audit case folders from the To Chief of Headquarters Operations.

AUDIT ARCHIVE 0213.14

All completed audits, reaudits and FBOs, will be cut from the Audit Control Inbox folder and pasted to the To Audit Archive folder by Audit Control once transmitted. These folders will replicate overnight to the Audit Archive and will be accessible by all staff the following day. Once transferred to the Audit Archive, no copy of the audit should remain in the district J:\ drive, the auditor’s J:\ drive, or the auditor’s C:\ drive.

Audits prepared by headquarters staff will be placed directly into the Audit Archive folder by headquarters staff when complete. Audits prepared by headquarters staff will be filed by district of account.

If a district needs to retrieve a completed audit, a copy is located in the audit case folders in the main SUTD Audit Archive folder. Completed audits are filed by district office.

If a district needs to add a file to the audit folder after it has been replicated to the Audit Archive folder, the file should be emailed to the following mailbox: SUTD Digital Audit Help (SUTDDigitalAuditHelp@cdtfa.ca.gov). The file should be properly named and specific instructions as to where the file should be placed must be provided. Files will be added to audit folders in batches, therefore they may not be immediately available to view in the Audit Archive folder.
RELATED ACCOUNT AUDITS

AUDITS OF MORE THAN ONE LOCATION

The auditor must prepare a Form CDTFA–414-M, Transcript of Returns Filed, for each related account. When a previously unknown related account is disclosed during an audit, the auditor must notify the audit supervisor so the district can maintain control of the related account(s).

In order to keep all related accounts on a consistent basis for audit selection purposes, all related sales and use tax accounts are generally audited simultaneously for the same period. However, transmittal of a completed audit should not be delayed while audits of related accounts are in process.

All related accounts must be listed in the “Special Instruction” section on page 3 of Form CDTFA–414–A (Exhibit 1, page 3). The auditor will describe, under the “General Audit Comments”, the action taken on these accounts.

An error caused by reporting tax under the wrong account number should not be included in the audit reports. Instead, the error should be shown as a contra item to the related account.

CONSOLIDATED AUDIT REPORTS AND SUMMARIES

The system (TAR AI) lists all sub-permits that the taxpayer has registered with the CDTFA. In conducting audits of consolidated accounts, the auditor should verify whether the taxpayer’s sub-permits are correct and whether they are still active. The auditor should notify District Compliance of any changes (additions or close-outs) to the taxpayers’ sub-permits. See AM section 0219.03 for proper procedures in notifying District Compliance of these changes.

Audits of separate related accounts that have been placed under a consolidated permit (SR X, SR Y or SR Z) prior to the transmittal will be submitted as separate audit reports.

AUDIT HOURS

The auditor will itemize the number of audit hours expended on each account included in the consolidated audit report in the “General Audit Comments” of Form CDTFA– 414–A (AM section 0205.10).
FORM CDTFA–122, WAIVER OF LIMITATION

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WAIVER OF LIMITATION

Form CDTFA-122, Waiver of Limitation (waiver), is a legal agreement that a taxpayer may voluntarily enter into with the CDTFA. A waiver that is signed by the taxpayer prior to the statute expiration date, extends the three-year statute of limitations (or eight years in cases where no return was filed), for the period indicated on Form CDTFA–122. The waiver requests the signature of a CDTFA employee but the employee signature is not required for the waiver to be considered valid. A waiver duly signed by only the taxpayer is still a valid waiver.

If the taxpayer signs a waiver prior to the statute expiration date, such waiver allows the CDTFA to examine the taxpayer’s records, and possibly assess additional tax, for the periods which otherwise would expire under the statute of limitations. In addition, a signed waiver allows any credits in the period indicated on the waiver to be offset against any tax liability and it extends the period within which a taxpayer may file a timely Claim for Refund.

CDTFA–122 — IN GENERAL

Waivers normally will be obtained for a minimum of two calendar quarters and will be dated through one of the following expiration dates: January 31, April 30, July 31, or October 31. The same procedure is followed if the taxpayer is on an irregular reporting basis. For taxpayers in an irregular reporting basis, the waiver and/or an extension must be signed by the taxpayer prior to the expiration date of the irregular reporting period (see Exhibits 14 & 15). If an extension of more than six months is needed, the request and extension will be by full calendar quarters instead of by month.

Exhibit 12 illustrates the proper preparation of an original waiver form. Exhibit 13 illustrates a completed waiver form extending an original waiver. It should be noted that any extension must be executed within the time limits covered by the expiring waiver form. Exhibits 14 and 15 illustrate the proper preparation of waivers for a taxpayer on an irregular reporting basis, whereas Exhibits 12 and 13 illustrate the preparation of waivers for a taxpayer on a regular reporting basis.

The auditor will note the period covered by the waiver and the expiration date of the waiver on page 3 of Form CDTFA–414–A in the space provided (see AM section 0205.66).
A taxpayer may benefit from signing a waiver as follows:

- The waiver avoids the CDTFA’s immediate issuance of a Notice of Determination in cases where the statute of limitation will expire.
- The waiver holds the period(s) in question open for filing a Claim for Refund or for offsetting any overpayment of tax against an existing tax liability.
- A waiver provides the taxpayer and the CDTFA with the ability to adapt to both foreseen and unforeseen time constraints. The waiver gives the taxpayer and the CDTFA the time necessary to thoroughly address difficult audit issues before those issues result in a billing.
- The waiver can at times expedite the audit process by allowing time to resolve audit issues “up front,” rather than during the appeals process.
- The waiver may eliminate needless “red tape” which may result from a billing issued with good intentions, but possibly incorrect, due to time constraints that did not allow the detailed review necessary to reach a fair and equitable conclusion.

**TAXPAYER SIGNATURE**

To preclude any question about the validity of a waiver, the original waiver must be signed by (1) the owner in the case of a sole proprietorship, (2) a partner in the case of a partnership, (3) a corporate officer in the case of a corporation, or (4) a person holding a written power of attorney from the owner, a partner, or a corporate officer.

The essential elements of a valid written power of attorney are:

1. The document must be dated and identified as a “power of attorney.”
2. The document must clearly authorize the agent (controller, assistant controller, or some other person) to act in a manner consistent with the signing of a waiver. Ideally, the power of attorney will authorize the agent to act in “sales and use tax matters.” However, a less specific description may be acceptable if it can reasonably be interpreted to impose upon the agent the right to execute Form CDTFA-122, *Waiver of Limitation*.
3. The person granting the power of attorney must be the owner, partner, or a corporate officer of the company being audited.

Form CDTFA-392, *Power of Attorney*, may be used to document power of attorney status.

With respect to corporations, if the title of the person signing the waiver is other than the chairman of the board, president, secretary, or chief financial officer, the auditor must verify, by examining the corporate documents (e.g., articles, bylaws, minutes, etc.) whether the titled position constitutes a corporate officer.

With respect to partnerships, if the person signing the waiver is not listed as a partner on TAR AI, the auditor will verify the validity of the person’s status as a partner by reviewing the partnership agreement. Any changes in partners must be reported to District Compliance as provided in AM section 0219.03.

A copy of the written power of attorney must be scanned and placed in the *Forms* subfolder of the audit case folder. In addition, a paper copy of the power of attorney is submitted when turning in the audit and saved in the district file (see AM section 0213.03). The original paper copy of the written power of attorney documents are sent to the Taxpayer Records Unit (MIC 36) to be scanned into Documentum.
WHEN TO REQUEST A WAIVER OF LIMITATION 0215.15

A waiver should be requested in cases where there is a sufficiently documented understatement or overstatement that can be billed/refunded without additional examination for the period(s) in question, and there is insufficient time to make an audit to be used as a basis for a determination before the expiration of the three-year period. A waiver should also be requested when a taxpayer requests a postponement while an audit is in process or when there has been excessive taxpayer delay right before an audit is about to commence. If the taxpayer refuses to execute a waiver in these cases, determinations will be made on an estimated basis if information is available which supports an understatement of reported tax.

If a signed waiver is returned to the auditor by mail, the postmarked envelope must be attached to the original waiver and saved in the district file. If the signed waiver was obtained in the field, the auditor must have the waiver date stamped immediately upon returning to the auditor’s district office.

A signed waiver that has been scanned and transmitted electronically or via a facsimile machine (faxed) is acceptable provided that it contains the date and time of transmission and telephone number of the sender either on the document itself, or on the proof of transmission such as a copy of the email, or on the standard fax cover sheet.

DOCUMENTING THE NECESSITY FOR A WAIVER OF LIMITATION 0215.16

When the auditor determines that it is necessary to request a waiver from the taxpayer, the auditor will document the reason for requesting the waiver on the audit’s Assignment Activity History, CDTFA–414–Z (see AM section 0221.06, regarding the use of Form CDTFA–414–Z).

The auditor will also document the following on the CDTFA-414-Z:

1. If the extension of the statute of limitations totals two years or more, document approval by the District Principal Auditor before the waiver is presented to the taxpayer for signature.
2. The date the waiver was mailed or hand delivered to the taxpayer.
3. The date the waiver was signed by the taxpayer.
4. The date a copy of the signed waiver was delivered to the taxpayer.

PREPARATION OF WAIVERS 0215.17

Auditor’s Responsibility:

The auditor will ensure the waiver/waiver extension is accurately prepared to secure expiring periods. The auditor must pay specific attention to waiver extensions with regard to the original waiver and the periods for which the extension is being taken. Auditors should verify the reporting periods for the account using the AUD MP screen in IRIS. The AUD MP screen reflects changes in reporting basis and is a valuable tool when identifying reporting periods for accounts that report on an irregular basis.

The Start 21 workbook has an automated Waiver worksheet that uses a wizard to compute waivers and waiver extensions for the audit period. Select the “CDTFA-122” worksheet in Start 21, click the “Calculate” button on the CDTFA-122 worksheet and fill-out the pop-up boxes as required.

The auditor will prepare a minimum of two copies of the waiver and distribute them as follows: the original, signed copy will be maintained in the field office file and a copy will be sent to the tax/feepayer. The original, signed copy may be confidentially destroyed after the audit (claim) has been billed (or refunded). The Principal Auditor will decide who is responsible for verifying the billing and destroying the forms.
AUDIT MANUAL

PREPARATION OF WAIVERS

(Cont.) 0215.17

Auditors must scan the completed waiver and place the document in the Forms subfolder of the audit case folder using the following naming convention for sales and use tax programs. The scanned documents will be retained in the audit case folder.

Office Code_Case Number_Taxpayer Name_Document Name_Extension through Date

For example: EA_54321_ABCO_CDTFA 122_2011_10_31

For special tax and fee programs, auditors should use the following naming convention:

TAT_Case Number_Taxpayer Name_Document Name_Extension through Date

For example: RB_54321_ABCO_CDTFA 122_2011_10_31

Audit Supervisor’s Responsibility

The Audit Supervisor is responsible to ensure that field audit staff timely request and obtain valid waiver/waiver extension(s) from each taxpayer for assigned audits with period(s) expiring due to statute.

Generally, unless there are circumstances such as a close out, an audit period should include at least twelve quarters. Audit Supervisors may approve the decision to allow a period(s) to expire if the amount of tax is immaterial or no tax liability exits and there is a good business reason to do so. Comments should be made in the audit report (CDTFA-414-Z) as to the reasons the period(s) were allowed to expire and/or if an audit is completed with less than 12 quarters.

District Principal Auditor’s Responsibility

The District Principal Auditor (DPA) is responsible to ensure that:

• Audit Supervisors monitor and review audit inventory assigned to field audit staff to ensure that all waiver/waiver extensions have been obtained to properly secure expiring periods.

• All inventory in district review (e.g., audits, FBOs) contains a valid waiver/waiver extension to properly secure expiring periods.

Posting a CDTFA-122, Waiver of Limitation – AUD MP

When a waiver/waiver extension is received from the taxpayer, the district must timely post the waiver/waiver extension information into the AUD MP screen. It is the DPA’s decision as to whom posts this information. Timely means the date on which the signed waiver is received from the taxpayer or the date the auditor returns to the office.

District Administrator Quarterly Review

On a quarterly basis, the District Administrator must ensure that all waiver/waiver extensions have been obtained that secure expiring periods with respect to audit inventory assigned to field audit staff or in district review. The District Administrator may delegate this responsibility; however, the District Administrator is accountable for any period(s) that expires under the statute due to waiver/waiver extension errors. The District Administrator may be asked to provide additional information regarding the circumstances leading to any lost period(s) and to provide information on any action taken to avoid future occurrences.
WHERE MORE THAN ONE PLACE OF BUSINESS IS OPERATED 0215.18

Where the taxpayer operates more than one place of business, but does not have a consolidated permit, the waiver should specifically cover all locations for which the audit is being made. All permit numbers should be noted in the waiver. However, if the waiver form does not provide adequate space for description of all permit numbers and periods involved, then a separate waiver should be taken for each permit.

WAIVER MAY BE TAKEN IN LEGAL CASES 0215.21

Taxpayers should not be allowed to cause undue delay in the completion of a bankruptcy, assignment for the benefit of creditors, or probate audit. This is important because of the following final dates for filing claims.

- **Bankruptcy:** six months from the date first set for the first meeting of creditors unless otherwise ordered by the court.
- **Assignment:** final date established by the assignee – must be at least 150 days (and not more than 180 days) from the date of written notice to creditors of the assignment.
- **Probate:** four months from the date of a written request to issue a deficiency determination by a personal representative or administrator.

A waiver may be taken in legal cases where there appears to be good reason and after consultation with the Special Operations Branch that the extension will not interfere with the administration of the case. In any event, the agreed upon extension date in the waiver must not be beyond the final date for filing claims as stated above.

WAIVERS ON AUDITS RECOMMENDING PENALTY FOR FRAUD 0215.24

Whenever a penalty for fraud or intentional evasion has been recommended on the audit, the three-year statute of limitation period does not apply. However, it is recommended that a waiver be secured for expiring periods if necessary as the fraud penalty recommendation may later be deemed unwarranted.

YEARLY REPORTING PERIOD 0215.25

Waivers for accounts reporting on a yearly basis must be obtained within three years after the last day of the calendar month following the one-year period for which the amount is proposed to be determined, or within three years after the return is filed, whichever period expires later.
Audit reports containing recommendations for additional liability for periods that are about to expire and where no waiver has been secured should be transmitted to Headquarters at least 30 calendar days prior to the date on which such liability will expire. If it is not possible to do so, the district will “phone bill” the audit in the system and contact ADRS to recommend “phone billing” for the expiring period(s). Only under extraordinary circumstances should telephone billings be requested by a district within five (5) days of the expiration of the statute of limitations.

The recommendation should include the following comments added on the AUD RC screen under “Rsn Comment:”

1. Reason for phone billing — waiver, bankruptcy, etc.
2. When there is no penalty assessed on a “phone bill,” the reason for no penalty is required.
3. Analysis of measure of tax by class of transaction. Fax copy or e-mail is acceptable.
4. For dual determination, reason for the dual is required.
5. For “phone bill” with fraud, a letter from the District Administrator is required before processing.
6. Identify all offsets so that appropriate bill note can be added by ADRS.
7. If audit is a go-back, comments must show if the required changes have been made or not.

When the exact amount of additional measure of tax is not known, a reasonable estimate should be made. The procedure of making a separate determination for expiring periods should be followed only when a delay in submission of a completed audit report is directly attributable to actions of a taxpayer who refused to sign a Waiver of Limitation (AM section 0215.15).

Prior to requesting a telephone billing, the District Principal Auditor must send Form CDTFA-79-G, Letter to Taxpayer Prior to Phone Billing, to a taxpayer who refuses to sign a Waiver of Limitation. The letter advises taxpayers of the upcoming bill and confirms the auditor’s discussion of why the early billing is necessary.

**WHEN SEPARATE DETERMINATION ISSUED FOR EXPIRING PERIOD**  0215.30

Make a notation under the “Special Instructions” section on page 3 of Form CDTFA–414–A (AM section 0205.62) whenever a separate determination is issued for an expiring period prior to the completion or transmittal of the audit report to ADRS. When a separate determination for expired period(s) was levied for a tax liability, enter an appropriate comment, explaining the reason for the downward, upward, or no adjustment, in the “General Audit Comments” of Form CDTFA–414–A. In addition, insert the appropriate notation on page 3 of Form CDTFA–414–A, under the “Special Instructions” caption (see below).

Note: The measure of the determination dated (show date) for (show period) was overstated by (show measure of overstatement).

Note: The measure of the determination dated (show date) for (show period) was understated by (show measure of understatement).

Note: The liability for (show period) was determined on (show date) and totaled $ (show amount).4

* Applies when the separate determination for the expired period was made for the same liability as disclosed by audit.
OVERPAYMENTS 0216.00

AUDITOR’S COMMENTS 0216.03

An audit report recommending approval or denial of a claim for refund must contain specific information as to the nature of the overpayment, the amount to be refunded as established by the taxpayer, the amount of tax to be refunded as recommended by the auditor, and the hours spent in verifying the claim for refund. These comments are entered under the caption “Overpayments” in the “General Audit Comments” of Form CDTFA–414–A (AM section 0206.48).

CLAIMS FOR REFUND 0216.06

Refunds may be made or credits granted provided approval by the CDTFA is given within the periods specified in the applicable business tax law. Exceptions are noted in AM sections 0216.12 and 0216.15. Claims for refund should be secured when overpayments are noted. This policy will protect the taxpayer’s interest for any item in an audit or quarter that resulted in a net credit.

FORM AND CONTENT OF CLAIM 0216.09

With respect to claims for refund or credit, RTC section 6904, and similar provisions for special taxes and fees, state:

“Every claim shall be in writing and shall state the specific grounds upon which the claim is founded.”

No special form of claim is necessary to comply with this requirement of the law; however, Form CDTFA–101, Claim for Refund or Credit, may be used for this purpose. The exception is for diesel fuel claims for refund filed by Ultimate Vendor, Users and Exempt Sellers. These programs have specific claim for refund forms that must be used to file claims for refund.

When advising the taxpayer on the content of the claim, it should be stressed that the statute requires the claim to identify the specific grounds on which the claim is being filed. The auditor should advise the tax/feepayer to avoid generic language where possible, such as “unclaimed sales for resale for the fourth quarter.” Rather, the tax/feepayer should identify the specific transactions for which the claim for refund is being filed.

The original, signed copy of the claim for refund will be maintained in the field office file. The original, signed copy may be confidentially destroyed after the audit (claim) has been billed (or refunded). The Principal Auditor will decide who is responsible for verifying the billing and destroying the form.

Auditors must scan and place the completed claim for refund document in the Forms subfolder of the audit case folder using the following naming convention for sales and use tax programs. The scanned document will be retained in the audit case folder.

Office Code_Case Number_Taxpayer Name_Document Name_Claim Date

For example: EA_54321_ABCO_CDTFA 101_2011_04_15
For special tax and fee programs, auditors should use the following naming convention:

   TAT_Case Number_Taxpayer Name_ Document Name_Claim Date

**For example:** RB_54321_ABCO_CDTFA 101_2011_04_15

- When a CDTFA-101 is submitted to the appropriate refund section, refund staff should create a case in the IRIS Appeals subsystem (APL MH).
- Then a copy of the claim for refund form should be forwarded to the Taxpayer Records Unit for sales and use tax accounts, Return Processing Branch for special tax and fee accounts (except interstate user and use fuel accounts), or Motor Carrier Office for interstate user or use fuel accounts.

**SUBSEQUENT REFUND CLAIMS**

A subsequent refund claim based on the same transaction(s) and theory as an original refund claim is treated as an amendment to the original claim. For example, a taxpayer files a claim for refund on the theory that a sale of tangible personal property to Customer A was a sale for resale of $50. Thereafter, the taxpayer files a second claim for refund for the same period asserting that the sale of property to Customer A was a sale for resale but in the amount of $75 rather than $50. The second claim is considered an amendment to the original claim because it is based on the same transaction and theory but for a different dollar amount.

When the subsequent refund claim is based upon the same transaction(s) but a different theory as the original refund claim, this claim is also treated as an amendment to the original claim. For example, a taxpayer files a claim for refund on the theory that a sale of property to Customer B was a sale for resale in the amount of $50. Thereafter, the taxpayer files a second claim for refund in the same period asserting that the sale of property to Customer B was an exempt sale in interstate commerce in the amount of $50. Again, the second claim is considered an amendment to the original claim because it is based on the same transaction but a different theory.

A second claim that is based upon a different transaction is considered a new claim for refund. To do otherwise would allow a particular period to potentially remain open indefinitely as long as one claim for refund had been filed for that period. For example, a taxpayer files a claim for refund on the theory that a sale of property to Customer C was a sale for resale. Thereafter, the taxpayer files a second claim for refund for the same period asserting that a sale to Customer D was also a sale for resale. The second claim is not an amendment to the first claim even though based on the same theory. It is a new claim because it is based on a different transaction. The new claim must be filed within the period specified by statute to be considered valid.

**WHEN DEFICIENCIES CAN BE OFFSET AFTER THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

The CDTFA may reduce amounts awarded under timely claims for refund by deficiencies that occur during the periods covered by the claim for refund, even though the deficiencies are offset after the expiration of both the statute of limitations and any agreements extending the time for addressing such deficiencies.

Under the doctrine of “equitable setoff,” a claim for refund opens the taxpayer’s entire tax liability for the period in question. Thus, even though the CDTFA is barred by the statute of limitations from issuing a deficiency assessment attributable to one reporting period, it is proper for the CDTFA to apply that underpayment against an overpayment in a different reporting period, provided both periods are covered by the claim for refund.
Preparation of Field Audit Reports

When Deficiencies Can Be Offset After the Statute of Limitations (Cont.) 0216.11

While the CDTFA can offset debit liabilities against overpayments within the claim period, such offset cannot exceed a zero balance. A Notice of Determination cannot be issued for any liability remaining in periods that have expired because of the statute of limitations. This interpretation of RTC sections 6487 and 6901 was upheld in Sprint Communications Company v. State Board of Equalization (1995) 40 Cal.App.4th 1254 (see Business Tax Law Guide, Sales and Use Tax Court Decisions).

When Overpayments May Be Allowed 0216.12

Credit for overpayment of tax for one or more reporting periods covered by the waiver may be allowed as an offset against the total amount of net underpayments established for any period, or periods, covered by the audit, regardless of whether the audit discloses a net overpayment or underpayment for the entire audit period.

A Waiver Does Not Permit a Refund in the Absence of a Claim for Refund 0216.15

If the overpayment of tax for the period(s) covered by the waiver exceeds the total amount of net underpayments established for any quarterly period(s) covered by audit, no refund of the excess can be made unless a timely claim for refund has been filed. A claim for refund filed within the period for which a waiver has been given will be considered a timely claim. If, however, the overpayment is not in excess of the net underpayments, the entire amount thereof may be applied as a credit.

When the last day for filing a timely claim for refund falls on a Saturday, Sunday or holiday, the claim for refund may be filed on the next business day with the same effect as if it had been performed upon the day appointed.

Petition for Redetermination Cases 0216.18

A timely claim for refund should be obtained if there are credit items included in an audit which recommends additional liability and the taxpayer is not in agreement with the audit report. Without a timely claim for refund, any excess of credits remaining for any period(s) would be barred by the statute of limitations.

Sampling for Refund Claims 0216.21

Sampling and projection techniques may be used by taxpayers to determine the amount of overpayment of tax liability using criteria similar to the techniques used by auditors (see AM sections 0405.20 and 1302.05). If sampling and projection techniques are not appropriate for some or all of the transactions, the amount of the refund will be determined on an actual basis. Once the taxpayer has filed a claim for refund and has requested or suggested determining the amount of refund by means of sampling, an auditor should contact the taxpayer to determine if sampling is feasible, and if so, develop a mutually agreeable sampling plan. The auditor may choose to consult a Computer Audit Specialist (CAS) on the sampling plan. Taxpayer requests for CAS consultation are subject to the procedures outlined in AM section 1302.25(h). The preferred method of sampling is statistical sampling as described in AM Chapter 13. Claims for refund using statistical sampling need to meet the same evaluation requirements of any statistical sample. If statistical sampling is not feasible, nonstatistical sampling procedures, as discussed in AM Chapter 4, will be considered.

February 2015
INTEREST COMPUTATIONS 0217.00

CDTFA–767, TAX, PENALTY AND INTEREST CALCULATION 0217.01

The Auditor prepares Form CDTFA–767, *Tax, Penalty and Interest Calculation* (Exhibit 2), along with Forms CDTFA–414–A and CDTFA–414–B. It is important that auditors provide accurate information on Form CDTFA–767 because such information is used to calculate penalty and interest on the measure of tax shown on the lead schedule which contains all of the differences disclosed by audit. The total tax liability (tax, penalty and interest) is recapped on a Sales Tax Calculation Summary report that is printed with the audit report on IRIS.

CALCULATION OF INTEREST 0217.03

The applicable rate of interest to be used on overstatements and understatements of tax liability can be found on the CDTFA’s Interest Rates web site.

IRIS accrues monthly simple interest on unpaid tax beginning the 1st day of the month after the due date of the sales and use tax return, until the tax liability is paid in full.

To facilitate the processing of billings on the accounts receivable system, interest on sales and use tax accounts should be calculated through the last day of the month except those accounts with irregular reporting periods and due dates.

Sales and use tax audit reports that are to be transmitted before the twentieth of the month should have interest computed only to the end of the month in which they are transmitted. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF TAX</th>
<th>TRANSMITTAL DATE</th>
<th>ACCRUE INTEREST TO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales and Use Tax</td>
<td>October 19, xxxx</td>
<td>October 31, xxxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October 20, xxxx</td>
<td>November 30, xxxx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One additional month’s interest should be added when the net overstatement is more than $50,000 and the audit is transmitted to Headquarters in accordance with the above interest date schedule. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF TAX</th>
<th>TRANSMITTAL DATE</th>
<th>ACCRUE INTEREST TO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales and Use Tax</td>
<td>October 19, xxxx</td>
<td>November 30, xxxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October 20, xxxx</td>
<td>December 31, xxxx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CREDIT INTEREST 0217.04

Where an audit report includes both debits and credits, and interest is allowed on the credits, interest will be computed based on the “running balance” method of computing interest. The effective date of overpayment will be the latter of the due date of the return, the date the return was received, or the date payment(s) on the return were received.

DELINQUENCY INTEREST 0217.06

Interest will be computed as indicated herein on all cases, even if the return was filed late or remains unpaid as of the date of the audit. Headquarters will bill separately all delinquency interest due as a result of late payment of returns.

CLOSE-OUTS 0217.09

All sales tax audits, other than accounts reported on a yearly basis, are made on a quarterly basis regardless of the taxpayer’s reporting basis. Interest on a closing period will always be computed from the last day of the month following the end of the quarter in which the close-out occurred, except accounts with a regular due date other than the last day of the month.
Preparation of Field Audit Reports

URGENT CLOSE-OUTS 0217.10

The CDTFA is authorized to make determinations on close-outs prior to the due date of the returns, but determinations should not be made in lieu of obtaining closing returns. Final returns should be secured from the taxpayer whenever possible. Penalties, because of failure to file, do not apply on tax determined before the due date of the return, even if no return was filed. However, penalties for negligence or fraud may apply, and if asserted, will apply to tax determined on the report.

The “finality” penalty applies in the usual manner if the determination is not paid before it becomes final. (See RTC section 6565.)

Form CDTFA–414–B and system-generated report CDTFA–414–A, which include tax billed for the final return, will not include interest on tax determined before the due date. When tax for other periods is included, no interest on tax for the current period will be shown in the “interest to” column of the Sales Tax Calculation Summary or Form CDTFA–414–B.

When the audit report is prepared and the taxpayer files a return and makes payment, processing is as follows:

(a) After determination is made, the remittance is considered a payment on account.

(b) Before determination is made, if it is subsequently discovered that a return was filed by the taxpayer and paid in full or in part prior to the date of the determination, such return will be deemed a return to the extent of the amount paid. The determination will be reduced accordingly.

Penalties for negligence or intentional disregard of the Sales and Use Tax Law or authorized rules and regulation (RTC section 6484 penalties) may be asserted for the closing period even though the determination is made before the return is due. Penalties for fraud or intent to evade (RTC section 6485 penalties) will apply in the same manner.

WHEN INTEREST ON OVERPAYMENTS IS NOT ALLOWED 0217.12

Interest on overpayments (credit interest) is not allowed when statutorily prohibited or in cases of intentional overpayment, fraud, negligence, or carelessness. The following examples illustrate situations in which credit interest would not normally be recommended:

• The taxpayer knowingly overpaid the tax liability.

• There are recurring overpayments caused by clerical or computational errors, such as inclusion of receipts for periods other than which the return is intended, omission of allowable deductions, use of incorrect tax rate, or errors of addition or subtraction committed on the face of the tax return or made on supporting schedules submitted with the tax return, and the taxpayer has been notified in writing of such errors.

• Audit situations where it is determined the taxpayer has overpaid the tax liability, but a negligence penalty would have been assessed had the audit resulted in a net deficiency.

• There are tax overpayments caused by repeated errors in similar transactions, when the taxpayer has been notified in writing, including comments in the audit working papers that such transactions are either non-taxable or are tax exempt.
WHEN INTEREST ON OVERPAYMENTS IS ALLOWED  0217.13

The following situations illustrate when credit interest on overpayments is allowed:

- Clerical or math errors made in filing returns resulting in overpayments
- Inclusion of prior period receipts in current period
- Omission of allowable deductions
- Over-reported purchases subject to use tax
- Refunds of unapplied payments
- Overpayments of tax resulting from excess tax reimbursement
- Refunds as a result of Appeals process
- Refunds of erroneous billings
- Misinterpretation of the law resulting in overpayment
- Net credit returns
- Timing differences
- Excess or duplicate prepayments involving a claim for refund

CREDIT INTEREST ON UNJUST ENRICHMENT  0217.20

A refund of excess tax reimbursement paid by the retailer to the CDTFA will not be made unless the retailer submits proof that the tax has been or will be returned to the customer. (See Regulation 1700 (b)).
Preparation of Field Audit Reports

PROCEDURES FOR CHANGING ACCOUNT RECORDS 0219.00

ACCOUNT INFORMATION 0219.03

Verifying Taxpayer Contact Information

When staff is in contact with a taxpayer, whether in person, over the telephone, or via email, an updated phone number, email address, and business address should be requested. The CDTFA is focusing on additional forms of communication to expand proactive outreach and encourage voluntary compliance through the use of email notices and automated telephone reminders notifying taxpayers of account information or status updates. Thus, telephone and email records in the Taxable Activity Registration System (TAR) need to be as current and accurate as possible.

Staff should ensure the accuracy of telephone, email and address records in IRIS as follows:

- Verify current taxpayer records
- Request updated contact information from taxpayers
- Obtain missing telephone numbers or email addresses
- Update TAR records in IRIS

Staff should also verify that both TAR and the Client Taxpayer System (CTS) subsystem share the same data, as both subsystems contain account registration information. Accounts registered as corporations or limited liability companies also have TINs for corporate officers and members which may require additional verification and possible updates.

District Compliance will make necessary changes to a taxpayer’s account. It is the auditor’s responsibility to verify the taxpayer’s information and notify District Compliance of any changes or discrepancies in the taxpayer’s account information. In addition to the above, auditors should also verify:

- Changes to the taxpayer’s mailing or business address
- Change in NAICS Code (AM section 0206.21)
- Change in DBA or use of a DBA
- Change in partners
- Any other discrepancies found in TAR AI

To notify District Compliance, auditors will print the taxpayer’s account information (TAR AI) and make the necessary notations on the printout, including the following:

- Circle incorrect information and write the correct information in red.
- Provide a short explanation regarding the change(s) along with the effective date of the change(s). In the case of a NAICS Code correction, provide a legible, short and accurate description of the taxpayer’s primary business activity.
- Insert the auditor’s name and telephone number.

In the case of a change in partners, the auditor will attach evidence supporting the date of the change (e.g., addendum to the partnership agreement, letter of withdrawal, Statement of Dissociation, etc.).

After the auditor makes the above notations, the auditor will submit the corrected TAR AI to his or her supervisor for review. The auditor’s supervisor will forward the changes to District Compliance. A copy of the proposed changes will be scanned and placed in the Memos & Misc Documents subfolder of the audit case folder.
Form CDTFA–523 is a multi-purpose form used to clear or establish delinquencies, to adjust returns or tax between accounts and/or reporting period, and to transfer information between accounts. Due to the majority of compliance functions now being completed on-line, CDTFA–523 is normally sent to District Compliance. However, in some instances, CDTFA–523 should be sent to Return Analysis Unit (RAU) as discussed in AM section 0219.09.

**REASONS FOR PREPARING CDTFA–523**

There are many situations that may require the preparation of Form CDTFA–523. The list below provides illustrative examples of some of the types of situations that may require the preparation of Form CDTFA–523. The list is not meant to be all inclusive, but merely illustrates the common types of situations encountered by an auditor, requiring preparation of the form.

The following changes reported on Form CDTFA–523 will be sent to District Compliance:

(a) Change of start or close-out dates.
(b) Requests for “Did Not Operate” (DNO) clearances.
(c) Requests to apply payments to audit periods.

The following changes reported on Form CDTFA–523 will be sent to the RAU.

(a) All requests to transfer revenue between periods and/or accounts.
(b) Requests to apply a payment to a specific period.
(c) Requests to apply a partial payment or revenue to a specific period/account.
(d) Requests to split revenue between a specific period/account.

**PREPARATION OF FORM CDTFA—523 TO MOVE RETURNS**

A Form CDTFA-523 to move payments between accounts does not have to be processed prior to processing and/or billing the audit in certain situations. In order to process/bill an audit prior to Form CDTFA-523 being processed, a new account number must be obtained for the new entity and the start date of this new account should be the effective date of the ownership change. The new account should be placed on the same reporting basis as the old account. Financial Obligations (FOs) need to be created under the new account number and a withhold placed on the new account to ensure delinquency notices are not issued.

The Transcript of Returns (414-M) for the old account will be used to input reported taxable measure for the upload process. The old account number and old case identification number (ID) on the transcript of returns should be replaced with the new account number and case ID. A comment must be made under the “General Comments” on page 2 of the audit report stipulating Form CDTFA-523 has been prepared to move the returns. The comment must include a reference to the periods being moved and the account numbers involved. A copy of Form CDTFA-523 should be retained in the Memos and Misc Documents subfolder of the audit case folder. The auditor shall document on the CDTFA-414-Z, Assignment Activity History, the date Form CDTFA-523 was submitted for supervisor approval.

A Form CDTFA-523 must still be processed and the returns moved prior to the billing of the audit if:

- The taxpayer is in bankruptcy during the audit period.
- The audit involves application of a fraud penalty.
- Credits exist on any of the returns filed under the old account and these credits need to be applied when the audit is billed.
INFORMATION FOR PREPARATION OF FORM CDTFA–523

0219.12

The auditor will prepare Form CDTFA–523 for each account. For the situations noted in AM section 0219.09, the form will be sent to the RAU or District Compliance. These forms should be sent to the RAU or District Compliance as soon as possible to expedite the required change. A copy of Form CDTFA-523 should be kept in the Memos and Miscellaneous Documents subfolder of the audit case folder.

Staff may email routine RAU maintenance requests, which include Form CDTFA-523, to the email group: SUTD-RAU Electronic Maintenance Requests. Include the account number in the email subject line to aid in the distribution of the emails. If a specific request needs to be expedited, add “RUSH” in the subject line and provide a brief reason for the rush in the email.

If only section 1 is to be completed, enter the full account number, the taxpayer’s name and reporting basis.

If sections 1 and 2 are to be completed, both sections must contain the business and area codes. See AM section 0206.21 for information on business codes.

Following are general instructions for each section:

SECTIONS 1 & 2: When two accounts are involved, section 1 is used for the account from which a transfer or adjustment is made. Section 2 is used for the account to which a transfer or adjustment is made.

SECTION 3: This section is used to transfer entire returns or prepayments from one account to another.

SECTION 4: Not used by field auditors.

SECTION 5: Not used by field auditors.

SECTION 6: This section is used to transfer a fractional period erroneously included in a return or prepayment from one account to the correct account.

SECTION 7 & 7B: For Headquarters’ use only.

SECTION 8: This section is for explanations of adjustments made in sections 1 to 7B.
PREPAYMENT OF SALES TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL PROGRAM 0220.00

GENERAL 0220.03

All routine audits of sellers of motor vehicle fuel (MVF) must include verification of any prepayments made and claimed under both the sales and use tax and “SG” programs. Since a separate accountability of funds is maintained between these two programs, it is critical that audit differences affecting the “SG” account be separately identified. (See CDTFA’s website at https://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/taxes-and-fees/prepayment-rates-fuels.htm.)

SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR GASOLINE RETAILERS 0220.06

All retailers of MVF subject to the provisions of the “Prepayment of Sales Tax on Motor Vehicle Fuel Program” will use a modified sales and use tax return (CDTFA–401–GS). This return includes a Schedule G which allows the retailer to:

- Claim credit for prepayments made on purchases of MVF, and
- Claim credit for tax paid to other states.

When preparing the audit report, any differences in the sales tax prepayment amounts reported on Schedule G must be identified separately in the audit working papers and in the audit report. The following special guidelines should be followed when preparing audit reports on gasoline retailers:

A. Errors in Claiming Sales Tax Paid to Suppliers and Wholesalers

Credit and debit adjustments to amounts claimed on returns for prepayment of sales taxes on motor vehicle fuel will be reflected on the upload disk.

When adjustments are made to prepaid sales tax claimed, a copy of the audit working paper schedule, 20 G3, Total Sales Tax Paid, must accompany the audit report transmitted to Headquarters. Because these errors require an adjustment to the “SG” fund, a notation must be made in the “Special Instruction” section (see AM section 0205.62) as follows: “Adjustment to ‘SG’ Fund Required.”

B. Errors in Claiming Credit for Tax-Paid to Other States

Adjustments for errors in claiming credit for tax-paid to other states will be reflected on the upload disk. Because these errors do not require adjustment to the “SG” fund, a notation is not required in the “Special Instruction” section and copies of the audit working paper schedules are not required to be transmitted to Headquarters.

The auditor will not make any notations regarding the adjustments to the sales tax prepayment amounts claimed in the “Analysis of Measure of Tax” section. Audit reports, except as noted above, should be prepared following the general guidelines of this chapter for sales and use tax audits.

When preparing reaudits and adjusted FBO’s, the auditor should provide a complete explanation of “SG” fund additions or reductions in the “General Audit Comments” of Form CDTFA–414–A.
SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR GASOLINE SUPPLIERS AND WHOLESALERS

Suppliers and wholesalers of MVF are assigned an “SG” account number in addition to their regular sales and use tax account number. Such suppliers and wholesalers are required to report pre-collection sales tax on the “SG” return (CDTFA–410–DB).

All taxpayers holding an “SG” account will have the “SG” account examined in conjunction with their related sales and use tax account, even though only one or two quarters may be involved. This procedure will facilitate alignment of the “SG” accounts with their related sales and use tax account and ensure that amounts are being reported properly. The related sales and use tax account number should be noted on the back of the audit report.

Form CDTFA–414–B may be prepared when a complete audit is not warranted. When this is done, Form CDTFA–414–B should be completed following the same guidelines as outlined above for the audit report.

A penalty of 10 percent of the amount of any prepayment due but not paid shall be added for any supplier or wholesaler who fails to make a timely remittance to the CDTFA of the prepayment amounts, plus interest at the modified adjusted rate per month, or a fraction thereof, from the date the prepayment became due and payable until the date of payment.

A 25 percent penalty, rather than the 10 percent penalty mentioned above, shall be added if such failure to timely remit the prepayments was done knowingly or intentionally by the supplier or wholesaler. (RTC section 6480.4.) This penalty is applied in addition to any other applicable penalties recommended.
FORM CDTFA-414-Z, ASSIGNMENT ACTIVITY HISTORY

OVERVIEW

Form CDTFA-414-Z, Assignment Activity History (Exhibit 21), creates a record of contacts, staff actions, taxpayer or taxpayer representative (collectively referred to as “taxpayer”) responses and significant events that occur during the course of an assignment. Completion of this form is mandatory for all audit assignments, including reaudits and claims for refund. It should be kept current and professionally written as it will become a permanent part of all working papers and is subject to disclosure under the Public Records Act. When the audit is complete, the 414-Z should be converted to a PDF file and placed in the Forms subfolder of the audit case folder.

A record of contacts, requests and audit activities is essential to develop a history of staff actions and taxpayer responses (i.e., a chronology). Form CDTFA-414-Z should include all requests made to a taxpayer, the reason for such requests, and the taxpayer’s response to the request. All testing procedures, audit milestones, and significant events should be recorded. Form CDTFA-414-Z should document any taxpayer obstructions to the audit process and any conflicts that may arise between CDTFA staff and the taxpayer. Staff should be prepared to justify the auditor’s or supervisor’s actions in the appeals process, and a complete Form CDTFA-414-Z should provide the necessary documentary evidence to support the reasonableness of the auditor’s or supervisor’s actions taken.

PREPARATION OF FORM CDTFA-414-Z

Staff should use the 414-Z Program when preparing this form. Generally, any auditor, Computer Audit Specialist, supervisor, and District Principal Auditor assigned to the case are required to make entries on the CDTFA-414-Z. The following items must be recorded:

Contacts

Any entry that cites a new contact must include the person’s name, address (if different from the taxpayer), phone number, and email address if available. In addition to the items below, any other relevant contacts or events should also be documented:

- Phone contacts – Include the contact person, that person’s title or position with the taxpayer, and what was discussed and/or agreed to. When indicating the person contacted, the term “taxpayer,” “TP,” or his/her title alone should not be used.
- Appointments made – Record the date, location, time, and purpose of the appointment.
- Appointments cancelled or rescheduled – Document which person requested the change and the reason for the request.
- Correspondence - Record all letters, memorandums, publications, etc. given to and received from the taxpayer and the subject matter of the correspondence. Letters and memos should not be copied directly into the CDTFA 414-Z.
- Emails – A summary of each email contact should be recorded. Emails that contain audit documentation or discussions/agreements relevant to the audit should be included with the audit as memo schedules. Emails should not be copied directly into the CDTFA-414-Z.
- Request for Computer Audit Specialist (CAS) – The date and the name of the CAS first contacted by the auditor and the type of e-record assistance requested should be documented.
Preparation of Field Audit Reports
Preparation of Form CDTFA-414-Z

Record and Document Requests

- Record requests – Record all requests given to the taxpayer, including, but not limited to, those for partnership agreements, corporate minutes, waivers, XYZ letters or other supporting documents, and the deadlines given.
- Information/Document Request (IDR) – Record all information document requests (IDRs) issued to the taxpayer including the IDR number, due date, supervisor approval, and any follow-up by the auditor.
- Audit Findings Presentation Sheets (AFPS) – Record the date the AFPS was presented to the taxpayer, a brief description of what was discussed, the due date for the taxpayer to respond, and any follow-up by the auditor.

Audit Plan, Activity, and Testing Procedures

- General Audit Plan - Document the date it was discussed with and approved by the audit supervisor, the date it was discussed with, signed by, and provided to the taxpayer, and any changes to the plan; budgeted hours should not be recorded.
- Audit Milestones - Record milestones as they occur. For example, the completion of the verification of a claimed deduction. In audits involving multiple auditors, each should document their respective areas of responsibility.
- Audit Status Meetings – Date held, summary of discussion, and any future action required.
- Testing Procedures – Record the date the CDTFA-472, *Audit Sampling Plan*, was discussed with taxpayer, agreed upon testing procedures, and the contact person agreeing to the procedures.
- Audit Working Papers (AWPs) - Record which working papers were provided and the dates furnished to the taxpayer.
- Prior Audit Percentage of Error (PAPE) – Record the date PAPE was discussed with the taxpayer (if eligible), the date approval was requested, and the date of approval by DPA.
- Managed Audit Program (MAP) – Record the date the participation agreement was provided to and signed by the taxpayer, the agreed upon procedures, and deadlines, dates of review, etc.

Waiver of Limitations – (AM section 0215.00)
The following should be documented:

- The reason for the waiver request.
- Date the waiver was provided to and signed by the taxpayer.
- Date the auditor received the completed waiver form.
- Date executed waiver was provided to office designee to be recorded in IRIS.
Computer Audit Specialist (CAS) Responsibility

- Pre-Audit Conference – Record date and the procedures agreed to by the taxpayer (provide name with whom discussed) and auditor.
- Data Requests – Record date requested, to whom the request was made, the format requested, and the date the data was requested by.
- Data Processing and Sampling Characteristics – Record the date(s) that data is validated and reconciled and the date sampling characteristics are discussed with the taxpayer.
- Documents and Schedules – Record the date(s) sampling data was provided to the auditor.

Supervisor Responsibility

The supervisor must regularly review Form CDTFA-414-Z to ensure it meets the guidelines noted in this section. The supervisor should document the following on Form CDTFA-414-Z:

- Taxpayer Contacts - Correspondence, phone contacts, and emails with the taxpayer in accordance with the guidelines in this section.
- Auditor Support – Guidance provided to the auditor during the audit process.
- Visits to Taxpayer’s Location – Record the date, purpose of the visit, and what was accomplished.
- Audit Review – Date reviewed and forwarded to Audit Control or, if warranted, reason audit returned to auditor for correction/clarification.
- Non-concurred Audits – Date of discussion with taxpayer and date “Results of Discussion with Taxpayer” documented in audit.

District Principal Auditor Responsibility

- Taxpayer Contacts - Correspondence, phone contacts, and emails with the taxpayer in accordance with the guidelines above.
- Aged Audits – Date of review and any guidance provided.
- 10-Day Discussions – Date of discussion with the taxpayer and results. Also, any correspondence and reports generated from this meeting should be recorded.
RTC section 7091 provides that a taxpayer may be entitled to reimbursement for fees and expenses related to a hearing before the Board if the Board finds that the action taken by CDTFA staff was unreasonable i.e., not substantially justified. It is anticipated that some taxpayers may seek reimbursement for the fees and expenses which they incur during the course of an audit on the basis that the staff made unreasonable demands, had no justifiable basis for asserting tax, or conducted the audit in an arbitrary or unprofessional manner. Consequently, it is very important that staff document their actions. Such documentation should be included on Form CDTFA–414–Z (see AM section 0221.04). The documentation should include all requests made to a taxpayer and the reason for such requests. It should also include any demands or obstructions to the audit process presented by a taxpayer and any conflicts that may arise between staff and the taxpayer. It is important to keep in mind that the staff may be required to justify their actions before the Board at a later date, and, therefore, the staff must have documentary evidence to support the reasonableness of their actions.

Pursuant to Regulation 1703, subsection (b)(1)(E), the CDTFA, in its discretion, may relieve all or any part of the interest imposed on a person by RTC sections 6480.4, 6480.8, 6513, 6591 and 6592.5 for tax liabilities arising during taxable periods on or after July 1, 1999. The CDTFA, may, in its discretion, relieve all or any part of interest imposed by any provision of the Sales and Use Tax Law. Such relief may be granted under either of the following circumstances:

1) Where the failure to pay tax is due in whole or in part to an unreasonable error or delay by an employee of the CDTFA acting in his or her official capacity.

2) Where failure to pay use tax on a vehicle or vessel registered with the DMV was the direct result of an error by the DMV in calculating the use tax.

An error or delay shall be deemed to have occurred only if no significant aspect of the error or delay is attributable to an act of, or a failure to act by, the taxpayer.

Any person seeking relief under Regulation 1703, subsection (b)(1)(E), shall file with the CDTFA a statement under penalty of perjury setting forth the facts on which the claim for relief is based and any other information that the CDTFA may require. For this reason, it is very important to document the cause for any delays occurring during the course of the audit. Such documentation should be included on Form CDTFA–414–Z (see AM section 0221.00).

CDTFA management may, from time to time, set or adjust audit program-level performance measurements. These performance measurements are only for internal evaluation purposes. For example, aged audits (how many months and/or hours an audit is in process) is one of the performance measurements the CDTFA uses to evaluate district offices. These performance and evaluation measurements are not designed, intended, or suitable to be used as decision factors to close an audit in process. Districts must not use these performance measurements as the sole criteria to close an audit in process.

RTC section 7087 provides that the total amount of revenue collected or assessed shall not be used to evaluate employees or to impose revenue quotas or goals, other than quotas or goals with respect to accounts receivable.
CORRESPONDENCE WITH TAXPAYER’S REPRESENTATIVES 0222.40

When requested by the taxpayer, copies of all correspondence with the taxpayer should be sent to the representative. When a representative is involved with an audit, petition, or claim for refund, there is an expectation that the representative will receive copies of correspondence sent to the taxpayer even though a specific request has not been made. When in doubt, staff should confirm with the taxpayer and/or the taxpayer’s representative whether or not copies should be sent to the respective representative.

When correspondence is sent to taxpayers regarding audits, reaudits, petitions, appeals, refunds, compliance issues, collection cases or other correspondence, staff should review the taxpayer files for taxpayer representative authorizations and ensure that the representative is copied accordingly on all correspondence. All IRIS and non-IRIS correspondence, notices, statements or reports, must also be copied to the taxpayer’s representative. IRIS generated letters provide additional fields within the letters to manually enter taxpayer’s representative’s information.

In IRIS, staff can check for a specific representative or listing of representatives by going to the “APL MH” screen and following these directions:

In IRIS, input the taxpayer’s account number after the “APL PR” jump code. This brings up a screen “Browse Case Preliminary Review.” From this screen, look up the appeals’ case number.

Next, place a “V” (for View) in the field next to the appropriate case with “PED RED” or “REF REF” in the “Case Type” and “Sub Type” columns and press “Enter.” This brings up “APL MH”, “Maintain/Inquire Case Header” screen.

When viewing the “APL MH” screen, directly below the “TP Name” field is the “TP Agent” field. If there are no representatives on record, this field will be blank. If there is at least one taxpayer representative, the representative’s name will be displayed here. Place an “M” in the “TP Agent” field to bring up a list of all taxpayer representatives.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibit</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CDTFA–414A — Report of Field Audit</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CDTFA–767 - Tax, Penalty and Interest Calculation</td>
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<td>CDTFA-414-M, Transcript of Returns, Sales and Use Tax</td>
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<td>CDTFA-414L, Section II, Correct Allocation Local Tax Reallocation</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>CDTFA-414L, Page 3 Breakdown of Local Tax in Dollars</td>
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<td>CDTFA-414B-Field Billing Order</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Front of “No Change” Audit Report</td>
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<td>“No Change” Phase of a Tax Change Audit</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>CDTFA-596 Office Waiver</td>
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<td>CDTFA-596 Field Waiver</td>
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<td>Original Waiver - Regular Reporting Basis</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Waiver Extension - Regular Reporting Basis</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Original Waiver - Irregular Reporting Basis</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Allocation of Local Sales &amp; Use Tax — Special In-State Accounts</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>CDTFA - 1296 — Account Update Information</td>
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<td>Audit Transmittal Letters</td>
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California Department of Tax and Fee Administration

REPORT OF FIELD AUDIT

SOURCE

ACCOUNT NUMBER: SY EA 108-123456

CASE ID: 987654

STATUS: Active

C.O.: 1-01

B.A.: 3000 Katella Ave, Anaheim, CA 92801

DATE OF REPORT: 4/15/2014

AREA CODE: 30-011-037-0000

BUS. CODE: 444190

FIRM NAME: NS Technology Company

OWNER: Thomas Smith

M.A.: 3000 Katella Ave

Anaheim, CA 92801

LIABILITY (OR CREDIT) DISCLOSED BY AUDIT

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CREDITS/DEBITS:

- PAYMENTS: 0.00
- 0.00
- 0.00

BALANCE: 4,477.00

ANALYSIS OF MEASURE OF TAX BY CLASS OF TRANSACTION

COPY TO TAXPAYERS

(SEE 414A ATTACHMENT)

C. Williams

NAME OF AUDITOR

APPROVED BY

APPROVAL DATE

INTEREST CALC. DATE

BATCH

CDTFA-414-A (S3) REV.33 (8-17)

February 2015
## Analysis of Measure of Tax by Class of Transaction and Tax Estimate

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Measure Total: 58,023 20,588 14,471 29,513 0

Tax Rate: 0.0725 0.0025 0.005 0.005

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</table>

Tax Total: 4,207 51 72 147 4,477
Date CDTFA-523 was prepared clearing delinquencies for returns not filed

Waiver Attached?   Y
Waiver Period 1/1/2011 To 6/30/2011 Expires 10/31/2014
TYPE OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (TBO)

No prior audit.

CLASS OF BUSINESS (COB)

The taxpayer is a retailer of electrical supplies.

BOOKS AND RECORDS (BR)

The taxpayer maintains a double entry set of books and records supported by source documents. The taxpayer maintains books and records in-house using computerized software known as Fast Ledger. Books and records are adequate for sales and use tax purposes. Federal income tax returns were prepared by Max Accounting Services: 1205 Merlot Lane, Napa, CA 94558. A review of sales invoices indicated that sales tax reimbursement was added to the selling price of taxable sales.

Franchise Tax Board (FTB)

N/A

Penalty (PEN)

The negligence penalty is not recommended. No negligence or intentional disregard of the Sales and Use Tax law and regulations is noted. This is taxpayer’s first audit. The total underreported taxable measure is less than 6% of reported taxable measure. During the audit, the taxpayer was cooperative in assisting the auditor. The taxpayer agreed to provide employee training and implement preventative measure to avoid having these errors recur.

Discussion with Taxpayer (DWT)

Results of discussion of audit findings with Mr. Thomas Smith, owner, are summarized as follows:

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<th>Item</th>
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<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Noncommittal</th>
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<td>2. Disallowed Claimed Labor</td>
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<td>3. Unreported Paid Bills</td>
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<td>4. Inventory Withdrawal</td>
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<td>5. Sales Made to Employees</td>
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<td>6. Sale of Fixed Asset</td>
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General Audit Comments

Schedule: 414A-P4  
Account: SY EA 108-123456  
Auditor: C. William  
Date: 4/15/14

Taxpayer's Position (TP)

Mr. Smith indicated that it is not fair to consider as errors the two transactions for which the customers did not respond to the XYZ letters. He stated that tracking down the customers is impossible as they are no longer in business. Also, Mr. Smith informed the auditor that his sales representative, John Mayer, specifically remembers taking a resale certificate from an employee of Messenger Tooling, Inc. He believes that the resale certificate was misplaced, and he needs more time to locate it.

Auditor's Position (AP)

The taxpayer disagreed on two transactions disallowed in the resale test: Messenger Tooling, Inc. for the amount of $60, and Color Service Inc. for the amount of $3. The transactions were disallowed because 1) taxpayer did not maintain resale certificates for these customers, 2) the customers did not respond to the XYZ letters, 3) a review of the customer’s business does not readily indicate that they are in the business of selling similar merchandise, and 4) the merchandise purchased were not in bulk, as most retailers would purchase for resale. The taxpayer was given more than a month to provide support for the questioned items.

Local Tax Allocation (LTA)

Taxpayer operates from two locations in California: Napa and Anaheim. A review of books and records indicated that no local tax reallocation is necessary. Each error assessed in the audit was allocated on actual basis.

Nexus (NEX)

Per audit examination, sales made to the Napa and Anaheim or shipped to Napa and Orange county were taxed at the respective county rate. Sales shipped to other districts were taxed at the state rate as the taxpayer is not engaged in business in any other district. Each error assessed in the audit was allocated on actual basis.
**Preparation of Field Audit Reports**

**CDTFA–767 - TAX, PENALTY AND INTEREST CALCULATION**  
**EXHIBIT 2**

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA**  
**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION**

IPSSC1M1 - AUD  
IPSSC1P1 - PI

---

**Case** 987654  
**Acct:** SY EA 108-123456  
**Report Type** AUD  
**Audit Period** 1/1/2011 To 12/31/2013

**Tp:** Thomas Smith  
**Own:**  
**DBA:**

**Result Nbr:**  
**Status:** Working  
**Billing Period** 1/1/2011 To 12/31/2013

**DUAL:**  
**Acct:**

---

Include credit periods in the Tax/Fee Running Balance? **Y**

Include credit periods in the Offset Running Balance? **Y**

Allow credit interest on Payments? **N**

Calculate interest on credit periods for Offsets at the debit rate? **Y**

Calculate credit interest on credit periods? **Y**

**Interest Thru Date:** 4/30/2014

Penalties to be applied for all Periods:  
Penalty Comments:

---

**Complete section below to apply penalties to individual periods**

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<th>Offs Cr</th>
<th>Int</th>
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<th>Penalty Amount</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3Q-12</td>
<td>07/01/12</td>
<td>09/30/12</td>
<td>189,571</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>108,764</td>
<td>89,807</td>
<td>6,286</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>7,858</td>
<td>7,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4Q-12</td>
<td>10/01/12</td>
<td>12/31/12</td>
<td>209,473</td>
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<tr>
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<td>01/01/13</td>
<td>03/31/13</td>
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<td>94,348</td>
<td>94,348</td>
<td>8,840</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>8,491</td>
<td>8,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2Q-13</td>
<td>04/01/13</td>
<td>06/30/13</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>119,336</td>
<td>86,414</td>
<td>6,265</td>
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<td>432</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12/31/13</td>
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<td>90,447</td>
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<td>904</td>
<td>452</td>
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<td>8,136</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total: 2,393,513 0 1,383,720 1,009,793 71,563 2,525 10,098 5,051 89,237 89,240

**NOTE:** This transcript represents an electronic download of a BOE-414 transcript from IRIS ordered from a TSO subsystem and converted to an Excel spreadsheet. The auditor will first obtain a filename in IRIS before importing the transcripts into the audit workbook.
### BOE-414-M Schedule of Deductions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>START DATE</th>
<th>END DATE</th>
<th>Sales to Other Retailers for Resale</th>
<th>Nontaxable Labor</th>
<th>Sales in Interstate or Foreign Commerce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1Q-11</td>
<td>01/01/11</td>
<td>03/31/11</td>
<td>71,230</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>2,001</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2Q-11</td>
<td>04/01/11</td>
<td>06/30/11</td>
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<td>474</td>
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<td>07/01/11</td>
<td>09/30/11</td>
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<td>885</td>
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<td>12/31/11</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>03/31/12</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2Q-12</td>
<td>04/01/12</td>
<td>06/30/12</td>
<td>128,892</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3Q-12</td>
<td>07/01/12</td>
<td>09/30/12</td>
<td>109,764</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>03/31/13</td>
<td>91,989</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>1,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2Q-13</td>
<td>04/01/13</td>
<td>06/30/13</td>
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<tr>
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<td>09/30/13</td>
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<td>12/31/13</td>
<td>117,614</td>
<td>1,578</td>
<td>701</td>
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**Total:** 1,360,247 7,266 16,207

"<12A>"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>START DATE</th>
<th>END DATE</th>
<th>NCFP</th>
<th>OCTA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>01/01/11</td>
<td>03/31/11</td>
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<td>91</td>
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<td>183</td>
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<td>09/30/11</td>
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<td>03/31/12</td>
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<td>200</td>
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<td>2Q-12</td>
<td>04/01/12</td>
<td>06/30/12</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>208</td>
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<td>01/01/13</td>
<td>03/31/13</td>
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<td>198</td>
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<td>06/30/13</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>177</td>
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<td>09/30/13</td>
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<td>157</td>
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<td>10/01/13</td>
<td>12/31/13</td>
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<td>194</td>
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Total: 2,950 2,101
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAXING JURISDICTION AND RELATED AREA CODES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>FREMONT</th>
<th>LOS ANGELES</th>
<th>SACRAMENTO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. AS REPORTED</td>
<td>58,474</td>
<td>9,587</td>
<td>36,600</td>
<td>12,280</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMENCING DATE OF</th>
<th>FIRST KNOWLEDGE OF IMPROPER DISTRIBUTION OBTAINED ON DATE</th>
<th>EXPLAIN SOURCE... AUDIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4Q-12</td>
<td>5,251</td>
<td>1,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Q-13</td>
<td>4,672</td>
<td>1,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2Q-13</td>
<td>5,252</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation: Taxpayer reported Fremont local tax as Sacramento local tax and vice versa. (To appear in left-hand column.)

Section III, should be completed using the electronic 414L, page 3 worksheet (Exhibit E, page 1) in the BOE Audit Program (see AM section 0209.06). It is the preferred form for audits only requiring a local tax allocation based on audit findings. Click on the 414L, Pg 3 button under the Template Menu in Excel and complete the 414L, Pg 3.
Use of the electronic 414L, page 3 worksheet in the BOE Audit Program is the preferred form for audits only requiring a local tax allocation based on audit findings. See AM section 0209.24.
### Breakdown of Local Tax in Dollars

**Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REF</th>
<th>Taxing Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Total Actual Local Tax</th>
<th>Total Actual County Tax</th>
<th>Total Percentage Basis Local Tax</th>
<th>Total Percentage Basis County Tax</th>
<th>Total Local Tax</th>
<th>Total County Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Napa &lt;28052&gt;</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anaheim &lt;30011&gt;</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual Item Subtotal (1 : 2)</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Projected Item Subtotal (1 : 2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total (4 + 5)</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>114</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION**

**Sales and Use Taxes**

**ACTIVE**

**Case ID**

**Source**

**Account Number**

**Field Billing Order**

**Firm Name**

**Name of Auditor Approved by Approval Date Interest Calculation Date Batch**

**Date of Report**

**Area Code**

**Taxes Code**

**Extra Copies Standard Bill Notes**

**Date**

**Billing Order**

**C.O.**

**Address**

**City, State, Zip**

**JURIS. AMOUNT JURIS. AMOUNT**

**STATE LOCAL COUNTY**

**Liability (Or Credit) Disclosed by Audit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period To</th>
<th>Tax</th>
<th>Interest To</th>
<th>Penalty</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/2011</td>
<td>4.477.00</td>
<td>4/30/2014</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/31/2013</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,477.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,477.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,477.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis of Measure of Tax by Class of Transaction**

**Do Not Enter Anything Here, Enter On 414A (Front) Page 2.**

**Copies Sent to:**

Jack Chan, CPA  TIN 123456789
9000 Wilshire Blvd., Suite# 1400
Los Angeles, CA 90017

(See 414A Attachment)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ERROR DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>ERROR CODE</th>
<th>SLCST</th>
<th>SCHL</th>
<th>NCFP</th>
<th>OCTA</th>
<th>Tax Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNREPORTED SALE OF A FORKLIFT</td>
<td>1602</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,600</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tax Rate</td>
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<td>0.0725</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
<td>0.005</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNREPORTED SALE OF A FORKLIFT</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tax Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>116</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Audit Manual

**CDTFA-414B FIELD BILLING ORDER**

**PAGE 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acct.</th>
<th>SY EA 106-123456</th>
<th>Case Id.</th>
<th>987654</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UO</td>
<td>6789</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD</td>
<td>C Williams</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cell</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>Recovery Group Year</th>
<th>E 1213</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor</td>
<td>S Johnson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewed By</td>
<td>E. Young</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Review</td>
<td>4/21/2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reported Measure of State Tax?** $1,003,793

**Name Of Taxpayer Rep?** Thomas Smith

**Taxpayer Reps Phone?** (949) 555-9999

**Did Taxpayer Concur?** Y

**Local Tax Worksheet Attached?** Y

**Professional Tax Preparer?** N

**Credit Involved?** N

**Claim Previously submitted to HQ?** N

**Wholesaler/Importer of Tobacco?** N

**Seller Of Tires?** N

**Publications 17, 70 & 76 Given To Taxpayer?** Y Y Y

**Publications provided** Publications 17, 70, 76

**Cigarette Indicia Inspection** None sold

**Does this business sell televisions, computers, or portable DVD players?** N

**Special Instructions**

If close-out, give name and account no. of successor

Date BOE-523 was prepared clearing delinquencies for returns not filed

Waiver Attached? N

Waiver Period To Expires

---

February 2015

BOE-414-B (S3) REV.31 (12-08) DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE
General Audit Comments

Schedule: 414A-P4
Account: SY EA 108-123456
Auditor: C. William
Date: 4/15/14

CLASS OF BUSINESS (COB)


EXPLANATION OF TAX CHANGE (ETC)

A memo received from the Customer Service Center indicated that the taxpayer sold a forklift with no tax charged.
REPORT OF EXAMINATION OF RECORDS - SALES AND USE TAXES

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

NAME OF TAXPAYER: Delia Sunshine
ACCOUNT NUMBER: SR AR 108-999999
CASE ID: 23456

BUSINESS ADDRESS FOR UNREGISTERED ACCOUNTS:

NAME AND TITLE OF REPRESENTATIVE: William McDonald

PERIOD EXAMINED FROM: 7/1/2010 TO: 6/30/2013
GROSS INCOME:

S92

REVIEWER: V.P. Guillien
DATE OF REVIEW: 09

LOCATION OF BUSINESS:
8550 Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys

REPORTED MEASURE OF STATE TAX

THOUSANDS OF $:

MARKUP TEST:

GROSS TAXABLE:

EX TAX NOT INCLUDED:

CAPITAL ASSET SALES:

EXPENSE CREDITS:

OTHER ITEMS VERIFIED AS REPORTED OR INAPPLICABLE:

ASaida charges: fabricaction labor

TRADE-INS:

REPOSESSIONS:

TRANSPORT:

SALES TAX:

CONSUMER SUPPLIES:

RENTAL EQUIPMENT:

PERSONAL USE:

ADVERTISING:

LOCAL USE TAX:

INVENTORY WITHDRAWALS:

CHARGES TO EXPENSE:

ADJUDICATION:

DATE OF FORM BOE-4H-1-C (FRONT) REV. 2-10-13:

CLEAR DEVIATIONS:

IF LOCAL TAX REALLOCATION IS INVOLVED, IS FORM BOE-4H-1 ATTACHED:

YES | NO

REFUND CLAIM INVOLVED:

YES | NO

IF ALL OTHER BUSINESS TAX PERMITS HELD BY TAXPAYER OR WHICH CONCURRENT AUDITS HAVE BEEN MADE:

BUSINESS WITH 30 OR MORE EMPLOYEES:

WHOLESALE-RETAIL PORTER OF TOBACCO:

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

SELLER OF TIRES:

SELLER OF TELEVISIONS, COMPUTERS, & PORTABLE DVD PLAYERS:

VERIFIED TAX PAYMENTS IF TAX PAYMENT MADE UNDER DIFFERENT PERMIT, INDICATE NUMBER:

COMMENTS REGARDING CIGARETTE INDUSTRIAL INSPECTION:

THE TAXPAYER WAS PROVIDED OR INSTRUCTED TO DOWNLOAD THE FOLLOWING:

PUBLICATIONS: 17: Y 70: Y 76: Y

USE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

February 2015
GENERAL COMMENTS

Food Sales
The taxpayer comes under the 80-80 rule with over 80% of sales being food and over 80% of food sales being taxable. Taxpayer did not elect to separately account for the sale of take-out or to go orders of cold food products which are suitable for consumption on the premises. Food sales claimed were for items not suitable for consumption on the taxpayer's premises, i.e., whole pies and gallons of ice cream. Register tapes for March 2011 were traced to the sales journal with no errors noted. No errors in Food Sales claimed were indicated.

Sales Tax Included
Sales tax is calculated automatically by the taxpayer's cash register. A spot check of the amount of tax computed and collected disclosed no errors and no excess sales tax reimbursement. Register tapes were spot checked to the sales journal entries. Total Sales per register tapes including tax were found to be recorded in the sales journal and included in Gross Receipts on the Sales Tax Returns. Sales Tax Return worksheets were examined for proper calculation of tax included. No errors were found in claimed tax included.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field investigation</th>
<th>Audit waived as a result of office review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(check one or more of the following as applicable)</td>
<td>(check one or more of the following as applicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Bankruptcy, assignment, or probate</td>
<td>□ Waiving audit for account in cell 1-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Audit waived to keep all related accounts on same basis for audit selection purposes</td>
<td>□ Form CDTFA-414 on hand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Account Number:  

5b. * Audit waived to keep all related accounts on same basis for audit selection purposes  
Key Account Number: 

6. BRIEF EXPLANATION OF FIELD RECOMMENDATION

7. CIGARETTE INDICIA INSPECTION COMMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK?</th>
<th>SELLER OF TIRES?</th>
<th>CIGARETTE/TOBACCO PRODUCTS?</th>
<th>BUSINESS WITH 50 OR MORE EMPLOYEES?</th>
<th>SELLER OF TELEVISIONS, COMPUTERS, AND PORTABLE DVD PLAYERS?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Yes □ No</td>
<td>□ Yes □ No</td>
<td>□ Yes □ No</td>
<td>□ Yes □ No</td>
<td>□ Yes □ No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. HOURS EXPENDED ON FIELD INVESTIGATION (whole hours only) 

10. RECOVERY GROUP YEAR 2013  
11. RECOVERY GROUP CODE A

REPORT MADE BY (ID, class, name) 

ID: 945 Class: 2 Name: V.P. Gullen

APPROVED BY (cells 1-5 to be approved by DPA) 

Publications provided to taxpayer or representative 

Publications: 17: No 70: No 76: No Other: 

*If office waiver – complete 1, 2, 5b, 10, and 11.

This form does not constitute written advice under the applicable provisions of the tax and fee laws administered by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

February 2015
To: Audit Examination Branch, MIC:48

From: Auditing – AC

DATE: 9/25/2012

Check if C. O.

ACCOUNT NUMBER: SR AR 108-999999

CASE ID: 23456

RE: Delia Sunshine

AUDIT BEING WAIVED THROUGH

for annual accounts show last quarter of year

 Quarter: 4 Year: 2012

OMA

1. CELL 2. BUSINESS CODE 3. IS SELLER'S PERMIT CORRECT?

09 565656 Yes

4. NATURE OF BUSINESS

Restaurant with on-sale distilled spirits.

5a. ☑ Field investigation (check one or more of the following as applicable)

☐ Bankruptcy, assignment, or probate

☐ Audit waived to keep all related accounts on same basis for audit selection purposes

Key Account Number:

5b.* ☑ Audit waived as a result of office review (check one or more of the following as applicable)

☐ Waiving audit for account in cell 1-6

☐ Form CDTFA-414 on hand

☐ Bankruptcy, assignment or probate

☐ Audit waived to keep all related accounts on same basis for audit selection purposes

Key Account Number:

6. BRIEF EXPLANATION OF FIELD RECOMMENDATION

A cursory examination of records indicate that an audit is not warranted.

7. CIGARETTE INDICIA INSPECTION COMMENT

Unable to inspect. Cigarettes are sold only through vending machines owned by H.G. Vending Company.

8a. ✔ UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK?

8b. ✔ SELLER OF TIRES?

8c. ✔ CIGARETTE/TOBACCO PRODUCTS?

8d. ✔ BUSINESS WITH 50 OR MORE EMPLOYEES?

8e. ✔ SELLER OF TELEVISIONS, COMPUTERS, STORAGE TANK? PRODUCTS? OR MORE EMPLOYEES? AND PORTABLE DVD PLAYERS?

Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No

9. HOURS EXPENDED ON FIELD INVESTIGATION

10. RECOVERY GROUP YEAR

2013 A

11. RECOVERY GROUP CODE

REPORT MADE BY (ID, class, name)

ID: 945 Class: 2 Name: V.P. Gullen

APPROVED BY (cells 1-5 to be approved by DPA)

Publications: 17: No 70: No 76: No Other:

*If office waiver – complete 1, 2, 5b, 10, and 11.

This form does not constitute written advice under the applicable provisions of the tax and fee laws administered by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

February 2015
BEFORE SIGNING THE WAIVER OF LIMITATION SEE THE REVERSE (Page 2) FOR INFORMATION

In consideration that the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) of the State of California forbears making deficiency determinations within the limitation period prescribed by:

- Section 6487 of the California Sales and Use Tax Law and, where applicable, local ordinances pursuant to the Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax, and Transactions (Sales) and Use Tax.
- Section 38417 of the California Timber Yield Tax Law.
- Other – (Copies of applicable Revenue and Taxation Code sections will be provided upon request)

until the CDTFA has made further examination of records, the undersigned hereby consents to an extension through October 31, 2014 of the time within which such determinations may be mailed for the period from January 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011.

If the undersigned has previously granted extensions for period(s) included in the period noted above, those extensions are incorporated herein.

The undersigned further agrees to retain for audit purposes all records and supporting data pertaining to the period to which an extension is granted. The undersigned is aware that this agreement also allows a claim for refund to be filed for overpayments or for offsetting any overpayments made with respect to the agreed period through the extension date.

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his/her knowledge, that the information contained on this waiver is correct as of the date signed.

---

**ENTITY NAME (OWNER’S NAME)**

**TYPE OF BUSINESS OWNERSHIP**

**Dated**

**at** Anaheim, CA

**CITY, STATE**

---

**NS Technology Company**

**DOING BUSINESS AS (DBA) OR BUSINESS NAME**

**SIGNATURE**

Thomas Smith

**PRINT NAME OF SIGNATORY**

**Owner**

**CAPACITY OR TITLE**

(OWNER/OFFICER/REPRESENTATIVE)

Accepted: California Department of Tax and Fee Administration

---

**C. Williams**

**PRINT NAME OF SIGNATORY**

**Senior Tax Auditor**

**CAPACITY**
Before signing the Waiver of Limitation see the reverse (Page 2) for information.

In consideration that the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) of the State of California forbears making deficiency determinations within the limitation period prescribed by:

- Section 6487 of the California Sales and Use Tax Law and, where applicable, local ordinances pursuant to the Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax, and Transactions (Sales) and Use Tax.
- Section 38417 of the California Timber Yield Tax Law.
- Other – ________________________________

(Copies of applicable Revenue and Taxation Code sections will be provided upon request)

until the CDTFA has made further examination of records, the undersigned hereby consents to an extension through January 31, 2015 of the time within which such determinations may be mailed for the period from January 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011.

If the undersigned has previously granted extensions for period(s) included in the period noted above, those extensions are incorporated herein.

The undersigned further agrees to retain for audit purposes all records and supporting data pertaining to the period to which an extension is granted. The undersigned is aware that this agreement also allows a claim for refund to be filed for overpayments or for offsetting any overpayments made with respect to the agreed period through the extension date.

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his/her knowledge, that the information contained on this waiver is correct as of the date signed.

___________________________
ENTITY NAME (OWNER’S NAME)

___________________________
Type of Business Ownership

Dated 9/23/2014

at Anaheim, CA

CITY, STATE

* Signatory, if not a corporate officer, member, partner, or owner, certifies under penalty of perjury that he or she holds a power of attorney to execute this document.

NS Technology

Doing Business As (DBA) or Business Name

*Signature

Thomas Smith

Print Name of Signatory

Owner

Capacity or Title

(Owner/Officer/Representative)

Accepted: California Department of Tax and Fee Administration

___________________________
Signature

C. Williams

Print Name of Signatory

Senior Tax Auditor

Capacity

FOR CDTFA USE ONLY

Case ID No. 987654
In consideration that the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) of the State of California forbears making deficiency determinations within the limitation period prescribed by:

- Section 6487 of the California Sales and Use Tax Law and, where applicable, local ordinances pursuant to the Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax, and Transactions (Sales) and Use Tax.
- Section 38417 of the California Timber Yield Tax Law.
- Other – __________________________________________________________________________

(Copies of applicable Revenue and Taxation Code sections will be provided upon request)

until the CDTFA has made further examination of records, the undersigned hereby consents to an extension through October 31, 2014 of the time within which such determinations may be mailed for the period from December 24, 2010 through June 23, 2011.

If the undersigned has previously granted extensions for period(s) included in the period noted above, those extensions are incorporated herein.

The undersigned further agrees to retain for audit purposes all records and supporting data pertaining to the period to which an extension is granted. The undersigned is aware that this agreement also allows a claim for refund to be filed for overpayments or for offsetting any overpayments made with respect to the agreed period through the extension date.

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his/her knowledge, that the information contained on this waiver is correct as of the date signed.

________________________
ENTITY NAME (OWNER’S NAME)

________________________
TYPE OF BUSINESS OWNERSHIP

Dated 2/3/2014

________________________
ad at Ventura, CA
CITY, STATE

* Signatory, if not a corporate officer, member, partner, or owner, certifies under penalty of perjury that he or she holds a power of attorney to execute this document.

Delias Hardware

DOING BUSINESS AS (DBA) OR BUSINESS NAME

________________________
*SIGNATURE

Thomas Smith

PRINT NAME OF SIGNATORY

Owner

________________________
CAPACITY OR TITLE
(OWNER/OFFICER/REPRESENTATIVE)

Accepted: California Department of Tax and Fee Administration

________________________
SIGNATURE

V.P. Gullien

PRINT NAME OF SIGNATORY

Tax Auditor

________________________
CAPACITY

February 2015
NOTE: The extension must be through January 31, April 30, July 31, or October 31 even though the taxpayer’s reporting period ends on another date.

NOTE: Although the waiver extends the statute through January 31, 2015, it must be signed by the taxpayer before October 22, 2014, the expiration date of the period ending June 23, 2011.

*Signatory, if not a corporate officer, partner or owner, certifies under penalty of perjury that he or she holds a power of attorney to execute this document.
## Decision Table
### Allocation of Local Sales and Use Tax (Special In-State Accounts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Condition</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction Contractor</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Auctioneer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vending Machine Operator:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Y Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Generally in Home County</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantial Operations in Various Counties</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Itinerant Vendors (Traveling Permits)</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-State Seller Close to California Border</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate Sales (Title Passage Out of State)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lessor (Leases Over 30 Days)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-Tax Purchases:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Used at Permanent Place of Business (where a permit is required)</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Used at Location Not Requiring Permit</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Operator (less than $600 Local Tax a Year)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Operator (More than $600 Local Tax a Year)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Sales from Permanent Business Address</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Allocate Tax To                                 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| Area Code of Permanent Place of Business (where a permit is required) | X | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    | X |
| Countywide Code (xx999) of:                    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |
| County of Jobsite, Auction or Vending Machine  | X | X | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |
| County of Permanent Business Address Location  | X | X | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |
| County of Destination                          |   |   |   |   | X | X |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |
| County of Use                                  |   |   |   |   |   |   | X | X |   |    |    |    |    |
| County of Mailing Address                      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X  |   |    |    |

* See CPPM Chapter 5, Exhibit 1 for comprehensive guidelines and exceptions.
## Decision Table

### Allocation of Local Sales and Use Tax

(Out-of-State Accounts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Condition</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction Contractor</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Purchased Ex-Tax and Consumed at a Place of Business with a permit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property Purchased Ex-Tax and Consumed at a Location for Which a Permit is not required</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cert U-Insufficient Information to Furnish Allocation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delivery From Stock of Goods or Warehouse in California</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No place of Business in California</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place of Business in California</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Negotiated at Out-of-State Location</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sales Negotiated at In-State Location</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title Passage Out of State</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title Passage In-State</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interstate Sales Made Throughout California and Insufficient Information to Allocate Local Use Tax</td>
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<td>Leases Negotiated at Out of State Location</td>
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<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Allocate Tax to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocate Tax to:</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area Code Assigned to Place of Business or warehouse (where a permit is required)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Code of Jurisdiction that is Place of Principal Sales Negotiations</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Countywide Code (xx999) of:</td>
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<td>County of Use or Where Property is Installed</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>County of Jobsite</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statewide Code (59999)</td>
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<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See CPPM Chapter 5, Exhibit 1 for comprehensive guidelines and exceptions.*
### ACCOUNT UPDATE INFORMATION

**TO:** District Principal Compliance Supervisor

**Current Owner(s)/Name(s):** Thomas Smith

**Email Address:**

**Web Address:**

Provide the following information on the Corporate Officer, LLC Manager, Limited Partner, Member or Responsible Person(s) charged with the responsibility for filing the returns or the payment of sales/use taxes: (see section 6829)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
<th>Web Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Period of Control [see section 6829(a)]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FROM</th>
<th>TO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name and Address of Bank or Other Financial Institution**

(List all locations where taxpayer makes deposits or has reserves.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address of Bank or Other Financial Institution</th>
<th>Type of Account and Account Number (commercial, savings, trust, reserve)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Name and Address of Credit Card Processor**

**Major Accounts and Notes Receivable:** Name, Address, and Names and Addresses of Major Suppliers (street, city, state, zip code)

(Schedule of large items. If more space is needed, please use an attachment.)

**WAS TAX REIMBURSEMENT INCLUDED IN OR ADDED TO THE SELLING PRICE?**

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

If yes, what records show this? (attach samples)

**WAS BUSINESS TERMINATED?**

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

If yes, how and when did the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration CDTFA learn of termination? [see section 6829(f)]

**Other Permit(s) or License(s) Held by Taxpayer/FeePayer**

**Auditor**

C. Williams

**November 2015**
### Original or Revised Audit Transmittal Letters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–79–A</td>
<td>Tax/Feepayer Disagrees - 10 Days to Respond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–79–AP</td>
<td>Tax/Feepayer Disagrees - Phone Determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–79–B</td>
<td>Tax/Feepayer Disagrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–79–B1</td>
<td>Tax/Feepayer Noncommittal or No Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–79–C</td>
<td>Tax/Feepayer Agrees with Determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–79–C1</td>
<td>Revised Audit Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–79–D</td>
<td>Tax/Feepayer Agrees with Refund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–79–E</td>
<td>No Change Audit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–79–F</td>
<td>Field Waiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–79–G</td>
<td>Prior to Telephone Billing</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Original or Revised Audit Transmittal Letters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–89–A</td>
<td>Tax/Feepayer Disagrees - 10 Days to Respond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–89–A1</td>
<td>Tax/Feepayer Disagrees - 10 Days to Respond - Late Protest Not Accepted by Headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–89–B</td>
<td>Tax/Feepayer Disagrees - Hearing Requested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–89–C</td>
<td>Tax/Feepayer Agrees with Determination or Refund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–89–C1</td>
<td>Tax/Feepayer Agrees with Determination or Refund - Late Protest Not Accepted by Headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–89–D</td>
<td>Tax/Feepayer Noncommittal or No Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–89–E</td>
<td>Tax/Feepayer Disagrees - No Hearing Requested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–89–F</td>
<td>Tax/Feepayer Disagrees or Noncommittal - District Accepted Late Protest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–89–G</td>
<td>Adjustment Resulted from Appeals Staffs D and R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Field Billing Order Transmittal Letters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–235–A</td>
<td>Taxpayer Disagrees - 10 Days to Respond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–235–B</td>
<td>Taxpayer Disagrees - FBO Forwarded to HQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–235–B1</td>
<td>Taxpayer Noncommittal or No Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–235–C</td>
<td>Taxpayer Agrees with Determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTFA–235–D</td>
<td>Taxpayer Agrees with Refund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>PERSON CONTACTED / METHOD / RESULT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/4/2011</td>
<td>Assignment assigned on 10/29/2011; was assigned from Sacramento Office to auditor Williams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10/2012</td>
<td>Called and spoke to Stella Cody. Made apt. for 2/21/12 at 9:15 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/21/2012</td>
<td>Met with taxpayer and held audit planning meeting, went over the audit plan and gained an understanding of their business and reporting methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/22/2012</td>
<td>Completed sales reconciliations and informed the taxpayer of the differences noted. Started examination of exempt sales. Noted the prior audit had issues with the labor deduction. Taxpayer corrected issues prior to audit period. Discussed with taxpayer testing methods and determined that a block test would be warranted on May 2012 transactions and then a cursory re-view of the resale transactions. Provided taxpayer with testing selections and informed them I would need a CDTFA 82 and CDTFA 472 completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/23/2012</td>
<td>Prepared CDTFA 82 and CDTFA 472 form to provide to taxpayer on 02/24/2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/13/2012</td>
<td>Called Stella and left message for her to contact me. Phone call was a follow up to email sent out earlier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/28/2012</td>
<td>Received an email copy of the signed waiver from taxpayer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/17/2013</td>
<td>Sent inquiry to taxpayer about open items and ability to complete the audit field work by 4/1/13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/25/2013</td>
<td>Met with taxpayer and worked on exempt sales and paid bills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/11/2013</td>
<td>Met with taxpayer to discuss open items and clear questioned items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/15/2013</td>
<td>Requested CDTFA 80 be completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/25/2013</td>
<td>Sent XYZ letter form to taxpayer to have questioned customer complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/8/2013</td>
<td>Received XYZ letter response via email from taxpayer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/15/2013</td>
<td>Completed audit write-up and submitted to supervisor for review. Provided copies of working papers to the taxpayer electronically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/15/2013</td>
<td>Supervisor go back received and cleared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/8/2013</td>
<td>Audit submitted for review. Concluded -- 79C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/17/2013</td>
<td>Audit transmitted to HQ on 5/17/13.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>