STATE TAX COMMISSION

In the Matter of the Petition of	:	
Jericho Collision Repairs, Inc. and Martin Okun, as Officer	:	AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING
for Redetermination of a Deficiency or Revision of a Determination or Refund of Sales & Use Tax under Article 28 & 29 of the Tax Law for the	:	
Period 3/1/79 - 5/31/82.	:	
State of New York :		

ss.: County of Albany :

David Parchuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is an employee of the State Tax Commission, that he is over 18 years of age, and that on the 7th day of November, 1985, he served the within notice of Decision by certified mail upon Jericho Collision Repairs, Inc. and Martin Okun, as Officer, the petitioners in the within proceeding, by enclosing a true copy thereof in a securely sealed postpaid wrapper addressed as follows:

Jericho Collision Repairs, Inc. and Martin Okun, as Officer 250 Jericho Tpke. Mineola, NY 11501

and by depositing same enclosed in a postpaid properly addressed wrapper in a post office under the exclusive care and custody of the United States Postal Service within the State of New York.

That deponent further says that the said addressee is the petitioner herein and that the address set forth on said wrapper is the last known address of the petitioner.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of November, 1985.

Daniel Parchuck

Authorized to administer oaths pursuant to Tax Law section 174

STATE TAX COMMISSION

In the Matter of the Petition of Jericho Collision Repairs, Inc. and Martin Okun, as Officer Redetermination of a Deficiency or Revision

for Redetermination of a Deficiency or Revision of a Determination or Refund of Sales & Use Tax under Article 28 & 29 of the Tax Law for the Period 3/1/79 - 5/31/82.

State of New York : ss.: County of Albany :

David Parchuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is an employee of the State Tax Commission, that he is over 18 years of age, and that on the 7th day of November, 1985, he served the within notice of Decision by certified mail upon Isaac Sternheim, the representative of the petitioners in the within proceeding, by enclosing a true copy thereof in a securely sealed postpaid wrapper addressed as follows:

Isaac Sternheim Isaac Sternheim & Co. 5612 18th Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11204

and by depositing same enclosed in a postpaid properly addressed wrapper in a post office under the exclusive care and custody of the United States Postal Service within the State of New York.

That deponent further says that the said addressee is the representative of the petitioner herein and that the address set forth on said wrapper is the last known address of the representative of the petitioner.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of November, 1985.

Laniel Parahurk

Authorized to administer oaths pursuant to Tax Law section 174

AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING

:

:

:

:

# STATE OF NEW YORK STATE TAX COMMISSION ALBANY, NEW YORK 12227

November 7, 1985

Jericho Collision Repairs, Inc. and Martin Okun, as Officer 250 Jericho Tpke. Mineola, NY 11501

Gentlemen:

Please take notice of the Decision of the State Tax Commission enclosed herewith.

You have now exhausted your right of review at the administrative level. Pursuant to section(s) 1138 of the Tax Law, a proceeding in court to review an adverse decision by the State Tax Commission may be instituted only under Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules, and must be commenced in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Albany County, within 4 months from the date of this notice.

Inquiries concerning the computation of tax due or refund allowed in accordance with this decision may be addressed to:

NYS Dept. Taxation and Finance Law Bureau - Litigation Unit Building #9, State Campus Albany, New York 12227 Phone # (518) 457-2070

Very truly yours,

STATE TAX COMMISSION

cc: Petitioner's Representative
Isaac Sternheim
Isaac Sternheim & Co.
5612 18th Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11204
Taxing Bureau's Representative

STATE TAX COMMISSION

In the Matter of the Petitions

of

JERICHO COLLISION REPAIRS, INC. AND MARTIN OKUN AS OFFICER DECISION

for Revision of a Determination or for Refund : of Sales and Use Taxes under Articles 28 and 29 of the Tax Law for the Period March 1, 1979 : through May 31, 1982.

Petitioners, Jericho Collision Repairs, Inc. and Martin Okun as officer, 250 Jericho Turnpike, Mineola, New York 11501, filed petitions for revision of a determination or for refund of sales and use taxes under Articles 28 and 29 of the Tax Law for the period March 1, 1979 through May 31, 1982 (File Nos. 46071 and 46072).

A hearing was held before Daniel J. Ranalli, Hearing Officer, at the offices of the State Tax Commission, Two World Trade Center, New York, New York, on June 4, 1985 at 1:15 P.M. Petitioners appeared by Isaac Sternheim, C.P.A. The Audit Division appeared by John P. Dugan, Esq. (Joseph Pinto, Esq., of counsel).

## ISSUE

Whether the Audit Division, utilizing an observation test, properly determined petitioners' additional sales tax due.

### FINDINGS OF FACT

1. On June 20, 1983, as the result of a field audit, the Audit Division issued a Notice of Determination and Demand for Payment of Sales and Use Taxes Due against petitioner Jericho Collision Repairs, Inc. ("Jericho") in the amount of \$266,360.50 plus penalty of \$63,181.26 and interest of \$83,874.28 for a total due of \$413,416.04 for the period March 1, 1979 through May 31, 1982. On the same date, the Audit Division issued a Notice of Determination and Demand for payment of Sales and Use taxes Due for the same period against petitioner Martin Okun, President of Jericho Collision Repairs, Inc., in the amount of \$262,280.33 plus penalty of \$63,207.26 and interest of \$82,570.46 for a total due of \$408,058.05.<sup>1</sup> On January 26, 1982, Jericho, by its representative, executed a consent extending the period of limitation for assessment of sales and use taxes for the period March 1, 1979 through February 29, 1980 to June 20, 1983.

2. Jericho operates an automobile body repair shop and towing service. On audit, the auditor found that petitioner maintained a general ledger, a cash disbursements journal and a cash receipts journal but no original source documents such as sales and purchase invoices or written estimates. The auditor asked Mr. Okun to retain current sales and purchase invoices as of August 26, 1982. The auditor then decided to perform an observation test in November, 1982. The observation test was conducted over five days by 3 or 4 auditors who counted the number of cars entering Jericho's premises between 7:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. daily. Cars which remained for brief periods of less than two hours were not counted. During the observed week, 37 cars were counted entering Jericho's premises for service or estimates.

3. Petitioner supplied the auditor with 17 sales invoices and 26 written estimates for the month of November, 1982. These documents were not sequentially numbered so that it could not be determined if they represented all the work done by Jericho during the month. Based on the ratio of sales invoices to

-2-

<sup>1</sup> The discrepancy between the amount assessed against Jericho and the amount assessed against Martin Okun results from a use tax assessment which was assessed against Jericho but not Mr. Okun. The use tax is not in issue.

written estimates supplied, the auditor determined that 40 percent of the cars visiting the premises had repairs done and 60 percent received written estimates only. The auditor applied the ratio to the 37 cars observed entering the premises during the observation test and calculated that 15 cars per week received repair service. The weekly figure was multiplied by 4 to arrive at a monthly figure of 60 cars serviced. The 17 cars reported on sales invoices for the month were subtracted from 60 leaving 43 cars unreported for service. Dividing the 43 unreported cars by the 17 reported cars resulted in a margin of error of 253 percent which was applied to reported taxable sales to determine additional sales and additional sales tax due.

4. Petitioners made allegations to the effect that the observation test resulted in numerous errors and inaccurate audit findings and that complete records for Jericho were available for the entire audit period; however, petitioners offered no evidence in any form to refute the audit findings. Moreover, petitioners' representative was advised by letter at the commencement of the audit to make all books and records available for audit, specifically including sales invoices and purchase invoices. At no time during the audit, at a pre-hearing conference, or at the hearing did petitioners present any evidence that such complete records were available.

### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

A. That a "...vendor is obligated to maintain records of his sales for audit purposes (Tax Law, §1135), and the State, when conducting an audit, must determine the amount of tax due 'from such information as may be available,' but 'if necessary, the tax may be estimated on the basis of external indices' (Tax Law, §1138, subd. [a])." Korba v. New York State Tax Commission, 84 A.D.2d 655. Exactness in determining the amount of sales tax liability is not

-3-

required where it is the petitioner's own failure to maintain proper records which necessitates the use of external indices. <u>Markowitz v. State Tax Commission</u>, 54 A.D.2d 1023, aff'd 44 N.Y.2d 684.

B. That petitioners had neither sales invoices nor purchase invoices from which the Audit Division could verify amounts entered on Jericho's books and records and ultimately reported on its sales tax returns. Accordingly, the Audit Division's use of an observation test to determine petitioners' tax liability was proper. <u>Matter of 265 City Island Sea Food Market, Inc.</u>, State Tax Commission, May 6, 1983. Moreover, petitioners produced no evidence, either in the form of testimony or documentation, to refute the audit findings and, therefore, they have not met their burden of proving wherein the audit was erroneous.

C. That the petitions of Jericho Collision Repairs, Inc. and Martin Okun, as Officer, are denied and the notices of determination and demand for payment of sales and use taxes due issued June 20, 1983 are sustained.

DATED: Albany, New York

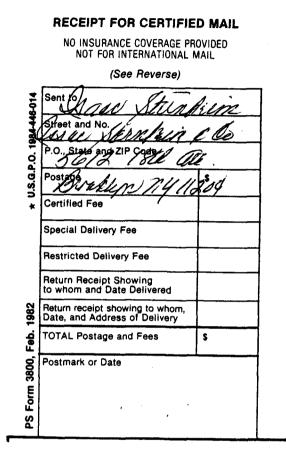
NOV 07 1985

STATE TAX COMMISSION

Zaluicea COMMISSIONER COMMISSIONER

-4-

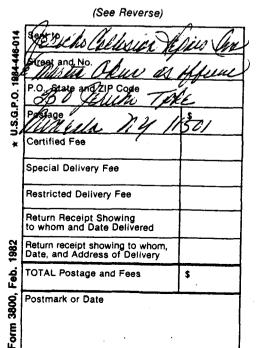
P 153 387 650

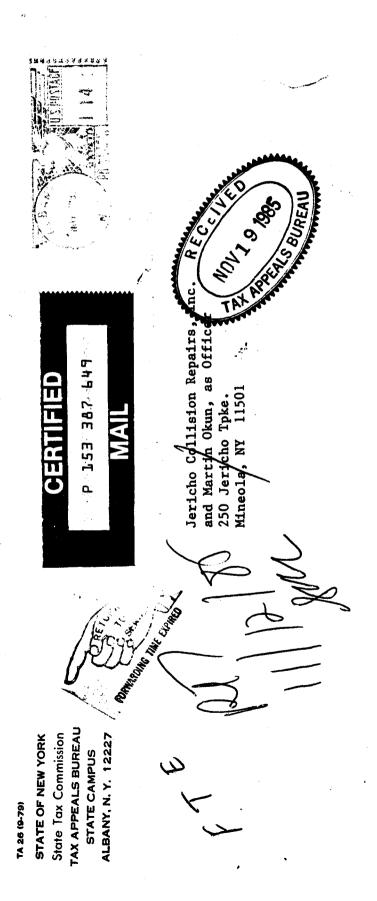


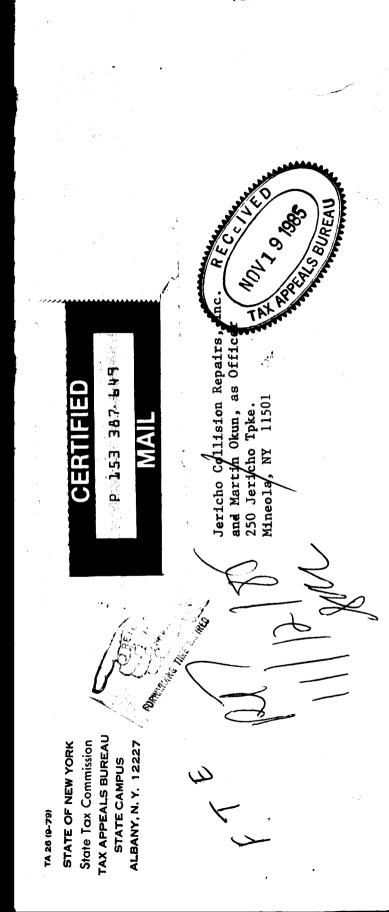
## P 153 387 649

## **RECEIPT FOR CERTIFIED MAIL**

NO INSURANCE COVERAGE PROVIDED NOT FOR INTERNATIONAL MAIL







# STATE OF NEW YORK STATE TAX COMMISSION ALBANY, NEW YORK 12227

November 7, 1985

Jericho Collision Repairs, Inc. and Martin Okun, as Officer 250 Jericho Tpke. Mineola, NY 11501

£ \$

Gentlemen:

Please take notice of the Decision of the State Tax Commission enclosed herewith.

You have now exhausted your right of review at the administrative level. Pursuant to section(s) 1138 of the Tax Law, a proceeding in court to review an adverse decision by the State Tax Commission may be instituted only under Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules, and must be commenced in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Albany County, within 4 months from the date of this notice.

Inquiries concerning the computation of tax due or refund allowed in accordance with this decision may be addressed to:

NYS Dept. Taxation and Finance Law Bureau - Litigation Unit Building #9, State Campus Albany, New York 12227 Phone # (518) 457-2070

Very truly yours,

STATE TAX COMMISSION

cc: Petitioner's Representative
 Isaac Sternheim
 Isaac Sternheim & Co.
 5612 18th Avenue
 Brooklyn, NY 11204
 Taxing Bureau's Representative

STATE TAX COMMISSION

In the Matter of the Petitions

of

JERICHO COLLISION REPAIRS, INC. AND MARTIN OKUN AS OFFICER DECISION

for Revision of a Determination or for Refund : of Sales and Use Taxes under Articles 28 and 29 of the Tax Law for the Period March 1, 1979 : through May 31, 1982.

Petitioners, Jericho Collision Repairs, Inc. and Martin Okun as officer, 250 Jericho Turnpike, Mineola, New York 11501, filed petitions for revision of a determination or for refund of sales and use taxes under Articles 28 and 29 of the Tax Law for the period March 1, 1979 through May 31, 1982 (File Nos. 46071 and 46072).

:

:

:

A hearing was held before Daniel J. Ranalli, Hearing Officer, at the offices of the State Tax Commission, Two World Trade Center, New York, New York, on June 4, 1985 at 1:15 P.M. Petitioners appeared by Isaac Sternheim, C.P.A. The Audit Division appeared by John P. Dugan, Esq. (Joseph Pinto, Esq., of counsel).

### ISSUE

Whether the Audit Division, utilizing an observation test, properly determined petitioners' additional sales tax due.

### FINDINGS OF FACT

1. On June 20, 1983, as the result of a field audit, the Audit Division issued a Notice of Determination and Demand for Payment of Sales and Use Taxes Due against petitioner Jericho Collision Repairs, Inc. ("Jericho") in the amount of \$266,360.50 plus penalty of \$63,181.26 and interest of \$83,874.28 for a total due of \$413,416.04 for the period March 1, 1979 through May 31, 1982. On the same date, the Audit Division issued a Notice of Determination and Demand for payment of Sales and Use taxes Due for the same period against petitioner Martin Okun, President of Jericho Collision Repairs, Inc., in the amount of \$262,280.33 plus penalty of \$63,207.26 and interest of \$82,570.46 for a total due of \$408,058.05.<sup>1</sup> On January 26, 1982, Jericho, by its representative, executed a consent extending the period of limitation for assessment of sales and use taxes for the period March 1, 1979 through February 29, 1980 to June 20, 1983.

2. Jericho operates an automobile body repair shop and towing service. On audit, the auditor found that petitioner maintained a general ledger, a cash disbursements journal and a cash receipts journal but no original source documents such as sales and purchase invoices or written estimates. The auditor asked Mr. Okun to retain current sales and purchase invoices as of August 26, 1982. The auditor then decided to perform an observation test in November, 1982. The observation test was conducted over five days by 3 or 4 auditors who counted the number of cars entering Jericho's premises between 7:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. daily. Cars which remained for brief periods of less than two hours were not counted. During the observed week, 37 cars were counted entering Jericho's premises for service or estimates.

3. Petitioner supplied the auditor with 17 sales invoices and 26 written estimates for the month of November, 1982. These documents were not sequentially numbered so that it could not be determined if they represented all the work done by Jericho during the month. Based on the ratio of sales invoices to

-2-

<sup>1</sup> The discrepancy between the amount assessed against Jericho and the amount assessed against Martin Okun results from a use tax assessment which was assessed against Jericho but not Mr. Okun. The use tax is not in issue.

written estimates supplied, the auditor determined that 40 percent of the cars visiting the premises had repairs done and 60 percent received written estimates only. The auditor applied the ratio to the 37 cars observed entering the premises during the observation test and calculated that 15 cars per week received repair service. The weekly figure was multiplied by 4 to arrive at a monthly figure of 60 cars serviced. The 17 cars reported on sales invoices for the month were subtracted from 60 leaving 43 cars unreported for service. Dividing the 43 unreported cars by the 17 reported cars resulted in a margin of error of 253 percent which was applied to reported taxable sales to determine additional sales and additional sales tax due.

4. Petitioners made allegations to the effect that the observation test resulted in numerous errors and inaccurate audit findings and that complete records for Jericho were available for the entire audit period; however, petitioners offered no evidence in any form to refute the audit findings. Moreover, petitioners' representative was advised by letter at the commencement of the audit to make all books and records available for audit, specifically including sales invoices and purchase invoices. At no time during the audit, at a pre-hearing conference, or at the hearing did petitioners present any evidence that such complete records were available.

### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

A. That a "...vendor is obligated to maintain records of his sales for audit purposes (Tax Law, §1135), and the State, when conducting an audit, must determine the amount of tax due 'from such information as may be available,' but 'if necessary, the tax may be estimated on the basis of external indices' (Tax Law, §1138, subd. [a])." Korba v. New York State Tax Commission, 84 A.D.2d 655. Exactness in determining the amount of sales tax liability is not

-3-

required where it is the petitioner's own failure to maintain proper records which necessitates the use of external indices. <u>Markowitz v. State Tax Commission</u>, 54 A.D.2d 1023, aff'd 44 N.Y.2d 684.

B. That petitioners had neither sales invoices nor purchase invoices from which the Audit Division could verify amounts entered on Jericho's books and records and ultimately reported on its sales tax returns. Accordingly, the Audit Division's use of an observation test to determine petitioners' tax liability was proper. <u>Matter of 265 City Island Sea Food Market, Inc.</u>, State Tax Commission, May 6, 1983. Moreover, petitioners produced no evidence, either in the form of testimony or documentation, to refute the audit findings and, therefore, they have not met their burden of proving wherein the audit was erroneous.

C. That the petitions of Jericho Collision Repairs, Inc. and Martin Okun, as Officer, are denied and the notices of determination and demand for payment of sales and use taxes due issued June 20, 1983 are sustained.

DATED: Albany, New York

STATE TAX COMMISSION

NOV 07 1985

Zoluica av Clu IDENT

COMMISSIONER

COMMISSIONER

-4-