## BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER	OF THE APPEAL OF,	)
		)
TREASURE BOX,	INC.,	) OTA NO. 18011941
		)
	APPELLANT.	)
		)
		)

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Los Angeles, California

Wednesday, April 24, 2019

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

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2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
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7	TREASURE BOX, INC., ) OTA NO. 18011941 )	
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14	Transcript of Proceedings, taken at	
15	355 South Grand Avenue, South Tower, 23rd Floor,	
16	Los Angeles, California, 91401,	
17	commencing at 1:02 p.m. and concluding	
18	at 2:32 p.m. on Wednesday, April 24, 2019,	
19	reported by Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter,	
20	in and for the State of California.	
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1	APPEARANCES:	
3	Panel Lead:	Hon. NGUYEN DANG
4	Panel Members:	Hon. KENNY GAST
5		Hon. MICHAEL GEARY
6	For the Appellant:	PATRICK E. MCGINNIS
7		OSAMA MOUSA CARMEN MOUSA
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Los Angeles, California; Wednesday, April 24, 2019
1:02 P.m.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: On the record.

Good afternoon, everyone. We're opening the record in the appeal of Treasure Box, Inc., before the Office of Tax Appeals. The Case No. is 18011941. This hearing is being convened in Los Angeles on April 24th, 2019. The time is 1:02 p.m.

Today's case is being heard and decided equally by a panel of three judges. My name is Nguyen Dang. I'll be acting as the lead judge today for purposes of conducting this hearing, although, all three of us, as I said, will be coequal decision makers in this appeal. On the panel with me today is Judge Michael Geary, as well as Judge Kenneth Gast.

Will the parties at this time please introduce themselves for the record, and please spell your last name. And include any titles that you would like for the record. Beginning with the Appellant, please.

MR. MCGINNIS: Patrick McGinnis. The last name is spelled M-c, capital G-i-n-n-i-s. I'm the attorney for the petitioners or the appellants.

MR. MOUSA: Osama Mousa. The last name -- the first name is O-s-a-m-a. The last name is M-o-u-s-a.

1 MRS. MOUSA: Carmen Mousa. The last name is 2 M-o-u-s-a. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you. 3 CDTFA? 4 MS. BERGIN: Pamela Bergin, B-e-r-g-i-n. 5 representing the department. 6 7 MS. RENATI: Lisa Renati, R-e-n-a-t-i. MS. WILSON: I am Kim Wilson. 8 9 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you. 10 this time I'd like to go over the issues in this appeal 11 just to make sure everyone is on the same page in that 12 regard. 13 The issues I have today, which we've discussed at the prehearing conference, is whether the tax penalty, and 14 15 interest associated with the measures for unreported taxable sales should be abated -- or should be deleted --16 17 I'm sorry -- because appellant relied on erroneous advise from CDTFA. 18 19 The second issue I have is whether appellant has 20 established that adjustments are warranted to the measure 21 for unreported ex-tax purchases subject to use tax. 22 And I believe at the prehearing conference 23 Mr. McGinnis stated that only the purchases from Youa Jifh 24 are in dispute? 25 MR. MCGINNIS: That's correct, Your Honor.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: There's no
dispute as to the consumable supplies?
MR. MCGINNIS: No. No.
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Thank you.
And whether the amnesty interest penalty should be abated
due to reasonable cause?
MR. MCGINNIS: Yes, sir.
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: And in that
respect, you said you brought today the request?
MR. MCGINNIS: Can I approach?
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Yes, please.
(Paperwork was presented to the Judges.)
Thank you. Do you have a copy for respondent?
MR. MCGINNIS: No, I'm sorry. I think I do, yes.
MS. WILSON: It was sent to us. Claudia sent it
to us.
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: You have the
unsigned version?
MS. WILSON: We have the unsigned version, that
is correct.
MR. MCGINNIS: It's an unsigned version, but here
it is.
MS. BERGIN: Is there a signed version somewhere?
As long as you have that's fine.
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. We have a

1 copy. We can give you a copy following this. 2 MS. BERGIN: Okay. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: I'd like to note 3 4 that in the decision and recommendation, I believe that CDTFA had proceeded to abate the amnesty interest penalty. 5 6 MS. BERGIN: Not the amnesty interest penalty. I 7 believe it was negligence penalty and the -- was it the amnesty penalty? 8 9 MS. RENATI: The amnesty interest penalty, not 10 the negligence. 11 MS. BERGIN: Not the negligence. Sorry. switched it. 12 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: I believe at the 13 prehearing conference you had agreed to abate the 14 15 negligence penalty. But in the decision and 16 recommendation it recommended that the amnesty interest penalty would be abated if the written statement were 17 18 provided. MS. BERGIN: I think the decision stated that it 19 20 would be considered. 21 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: It would be 22 considered? 23 MS. BERGIN: Yes. We don't object to this, and I'll address that in my presentation. But we don't object 24 to this. 25

1 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Is this still an issue? 2 I would like to briefly touch on it, 3 MS. BERGIN: if that's okay, in my presentation. 4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: 5 MS. BERGIN: I'm not going to go into it too 6 7 much, but I would like to state the law of what of the amnesty interest penalty is and how it's applied, just for 8 the record. 9 10 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. 11 Mr. McGinnis, are there any issues with the issue 12 statements as I've read them? 13 MR. MCGINNIS: No, there isn't, Your Honor. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. And CDTFA, 14 as far as the issues, do they sound correct to you? 15 16 MS. BERGIN: Yes. 17 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Thank you. 18 At the prehearing conference, parties stated that 19 that they would be submitting as evidence the exhibits 20 that were previously attached to their briefs, as well as 21 additional submissions following the prehearing conference. We sent that to you in a PDF electronic file. 22 23 Mr. McGinnis, have you received that file and 24 have had a chance to review it? MR. MCGINNIS: Yes. I've had a chance to review 25

1 it. I have a copy here. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. 2 Great. MR. MCGINNIS: And they're all acceptable. 3 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Thank you. 4 And Ms. Bergin, regarding the electronic file and 5 your intended submissions, does that look accurate to you? 6 MS. BERGIN: Yes. Thank you. 7 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. 8 Thank you. And are there any objections by the parties to admitting 9 10 this evidence in this file into the record today? 11 MR. MCGINNIS: No. 12 MS. BERGIN: No objection. 13 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Thank you. With that being said, this file to the extent that there 14 15 is evidence contained within, is admitted into the record. (Electronic Exhibit File was received 16 17 in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: As we discussed 18 19 at the prehearing conference, we begin today with 20 appellant's presentation, your opening statement. You'll have 10 minutes, Mr. McGinnis, if you would like to begin. 21 22 23 OPENING STATEMENT 24 MR. MCGINNIS: I would like to stage the stage in this for the Court. This is a case where most taxpayers 25

ask for the understanding of the court. This is almost a case of a perfect storm of either mistakes, misunderstandings, and outright malevolent conduct.

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We start out -- the Treasure Box has arcade games. They do what any normal taxpayer would do. They call their CPA, and ask, "What should we do?" The CPA says call the Board of Equalization, which they do. And based on the answer, any attorney would have known that they had to file sales tax returns. And they knew that the answer was not in context or it was not understood properly.

I already know what happened. They said, "Do we have to pay it if we've already paid at retail?"

I said, "No, but you have to file a sales tax return to claim credit for it." And the CPA should have known that. And so they go around, and they don't. And the CPA gives them no advice on what records to keep. We go fast forward and an audit starts. And they don't have the records because they were disposed of.

And the report is issued in late 2010. They're in the middle of reconstructing records. And the police come around, and they seize everything that they have:

All their money; all their books and records; all their computers; all their backups. Everything was taken away.

And to make matters worse, they went around to everybody

who are their business contacts and said they were -- accused them of money laundering for Islamic terrorist.

Now, you know how that would have gone over with people after 911. So essentially, they came up and they were shut down. And they couldn't -- the police would not give them access to any of their records until roughly 2016. The criminal case, whatever it was, was dismissed for failure to properly prosecute by Roger Diamond, who is their criminal lawyer.

In 2017 they got their records back, and they were in a shambles. All the computers were inoperable.

All the backup data was unreadable. The information was corrupted. And yes, we could have ordered the -- we could have tried to reconstruct the records, but they had no money. They were essentially -- everything was taken from them.

And that was the essence of the request for abatement of the amnesty interest penalty. And the reason they really couldn't is because they couldn't even get the police to let them look at their records. As far as the main issue here is the purchases from Youa Jifh. Those were all handled by Mr. Mousa. And there was a lot of back and forth, as what you would expect, and what they ended up with is what we submitted.

They had purchases of \$65,000. As far as what

happened with the depreciation, Mrs. Mousa will tell you 1 2 what happened was Mr. Goetsch came to their office and looked at the machines in their warehouse and said, "Oh, 3 we should claim depreciation." And so he put it on there. 4 I called him and said, "Give me the back up on 5 all your files. What was the PNLs? Give me the trial 6 7 balances, and give me what -- the detail on that depreciation." I don't have the file. 8 9 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Are you 10 testifying? 11 I'm summarizing. MR. MCGINNIS: 12 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Mr. McGinnis, 13 can I interrupt you for a second? Are you testifying? MR. MCGINNIS: No. I'm not trying to testify. 14 15 I'm just summarizing. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Are you 16 17 summarizing evidence? Because you just told me something 18 that you did. Is Mr. Mousa going to testify to that? I don't --19 MR. MCGINNIS: 20 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: You said that 21 you called the accountant and did some things. 22 MR. MCGINNIS: Yeah. I'm trying to represent 23 them. I tried to call him. 24 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Okay. So if 25 you're not going to testify to a fact like that, you

probably shouldn't make a reference to it. We're 1 2 trying to -- you should be outlining the evidence is what 3 I'm saying. 4 MR. MCGINNIS: Okay. So the taxpayers will testify regarding what was purchased from Youa Jifh, and 5 6 state that it was \$65,000. And that completes my opening 7 statement. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you. 8 9 Ms. Bergin, if you're ready, you may have 10 10 minutes for your opening statement. 11 MS. BERGIN: We can waive our opening and go straight to testimony, if that's okay. 12 13 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Sure. 14 Mr. Mousa, I believe you're testifying first? 15 MR. MOUSA: Yes. 16 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Well, we 17 need to place you under oath because our rules require 18 that we can only accept testimony under oath. Do you have 19 any objection to be placed under oath? 20 MR. MOUSA: No. 21 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Please 22 stand and raise your right hand. 23 /// 24 /// 25 ///

## 1 OSAMA MOUSA, 2 produced as a witness by and on behalf of himself, and having been first duly sworn by the Administrative Law 3 4 Judge, was examined and testified as follows: 5 THE WITNESS: Yes. 6 7 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you. You may be seated. 8 9 Mr. McGinnis, whenever you're ready you may 10 begin. 11 12 DIRECT EXAMINATION 13 BY MR. MCGINNIS: Could you state your name for the record? 14 15 Osama Mousa. Α 16 Okay. Could you tell the court what was Treasure Q 17 Box in 2001 and in 2007? What did you buy? What did you 18 sell? What did you do? We start buying machines locally from -- okay. 19 20 To understand our business to make it foundation, there's 21 two types of arcade. There is arcade place like Chuck E. 22 Cheese. You go there. There's machines, and there's 23 different type of arcade. We call it route arcade. Which 24 when you go to Kmart or restaurants, you find these

25

machines.

So we were the other side, number two, which we have machines in different locations, we call it. So we base machines in these restaurants. So when I start, I introduced by somebody who have machines. At that time I was looking for business to do. And he told me that it's a good business. It bringing money and easy. So I bought some of these machines.

We start with two machines, and then I start buying some machines from either manufactures at that time. There's two manufactures in California called Mission Trails, and there is NAMCO. After that, we start buying machines, like, could be 20 machines in different locations, sometime five machines. And all these, most of them are either video games or crane toy. We call it crane, which is grab the toy.

Mission Trail, the company be sold. It used to be in Anaheim. It sold to a company in New York called the Sugar Loaf. You know we have -- I had at that time we had 20 of these machines, and we had problem with parts. The company closed. And the company who bought them, they do their own parts. And you go out and if you see those machines, they don't sell any parts. They keep it for themselves.

So at that time I have problem. I tried to contact different factories out of California, but they

would not sell parts for this because each machine needs parts for each, that machine. We used to go also to -- in Vegas there's two shows a year for this type of business. I used to go there looking for different machines.

I met accidentally with a guy from Taiwan. He's American, but he's in Taiwan. He's from Taiwan. He told me, "Why don't you go to Taiwan. I can help you get the parts you want." I thought about it. I went there. We talked to people who do parts for this type of business, and I show him our parts. They say yes, they can build it. It will be cheaper for me than do America, and buy more quantity than I need. So it's fair.

And then they introduce me. They told me that they are -- they make machines different than American, but they do make same principle, and if I would like to buy machines from them. And I said, yeah, why not. We were talking about making these machines. Then at that time we have problem, especially in California, that you have to have specific things in the machine to make it skill game. Because there's two types of machines, either dumping machines or skill game machines.

So I contact with the lawyer. I think his name is Bob Snyder. He used to have -- he used to work with the government here. And he used to have company called, I think, Nation Laboratory or something like that. So

first time they make the machine I want to see. I took pictures. You know, you have to change. So every time we sign a contract to build these machines, there's changes in the machines to meet the American -- the California standard of machine.

Finally we get that game in. We can buy, I think, 45 machines. I don't remember numbers exactly, either 45 or 46 something of that number that will fit in the container. And at that time in America here, as what I say, we used to buy routes. Which like what I say, a guy who owns machines in different locations, we buy the business from him. So even the machine -- just say this phone cost \$1,000, if you buy location making money, the phone is no more one \$1,000 or \$5,000. It depends on how much the machine break.

So at that time, the same time I making the machines in China or they making it. We paid like to do it. We lost a big accounts here, which is, I think, Value Plus. And I think there's two or three companies. We lost them. And we have to pull all the machines from the locations because somebody else is going to be there, other company.

It was a big headache for us. So then I had to bring all these machines to the warehouse. At that time, of course, we already have contract with Taiwan to make

the machines for us. So we cannot cancel it because they already make it. At that year I remember, either that year -- I can't remember exactly. They stay in our warehouse for so long. So the accountant at that time he asked me why you are doing bad. I went to show him the warehouse, and how many machines we have over there.

So I think he said I can take it from as a loss, write it off the tax. And I think he -- yeah. He said like depreciation or something like that. So I don't know anything about accountant. So that's what happened.

Q So were those the same machines that you ultimately bought from Taiwan from Youa Jifh?

A No, no. This is the machines we buy it from the routes in California.

Q When was the first time you were told that you owed sales tax on the receipts of Treasure Box?

A I think 2009, 2010. Something like that.

Q Okay. So what was the sum and substance of the phone call that was made to Board of Equalization in 2002?

A What's happening at that time is what I say. Our focus in the machines, that's how I started, was the crane and the video games and the kiddy rides, you know, outside the store like horse. So that's our business. And the video games we got them very cheap. But the problem is they did not do anything because at that time the games in

the house was started. So it was not doing good for us. Some of the locations they requested for us to have these machines. They're called bulk. You put in \$0.25 and you get the gum or stickers.

So we start -- we bought at that time, I think -- I don't know, 100 in 2008, a year after we start. We start buying one machine at that time or sometime with the route. We did not have much. And we used to buy them from a company called A and A Global.

So we used to get -- mainly these machines are gum ball because they do good and Chiclets. And we have, like, they come with containers. So one gum ball, one Chiclets, one runts they order. It's like candy. And the rest we have peanuts. In the super markets you have, like, gumballs, Chiclets, Runts and we have capsule. And sometimes we have stickers.

When we used to buy it, we used to pay tax on that. Taxable item we used to pay tax for it. And I don't know. I think Carmen, she knows. When she called the Sacramento regarding if we have to file tax for it because we already paying tax for it. So she can -- I mean, what she told me she call Sacramento, and they told her there's no tax on tax. If you're paying tax, that's it.

And over the years we -- like from 2002 to 2007

or '08, we buy few machines. We did not have that many machines, but we used to buy it. Not all at the same time but according to the location that it was.

- Q What -- when was the search warrant executed against your business and your property?
  - A When the police came?
  - O Yeah.

- A It was February 10th or 11th of 2011.
- Q Okay. And what did they took?
- A They took everything from the house and from the business.
- Q Were you left with any computers, backups, bank statements? Did you have any of that?
- A No. They took -- they took us to the police station. Just in the car first, and then they brought trucks and vans, I think so. And they took everything from the house and from the warehouse.
- Q And what did they do to effectively destroy your goodwill?
- A They -- first of all, they came with Homeland Security, and they start searching everywhere claiming we had weapons in the warehouse. Anyway, they took everything. The Homeland Security they last there for, like, two hours and they left. That's what I have been told because they came when I wasn't there. And then I

was told after. 1 2 We left Homeland Security -- they left and police stay there until 11:00 o'clock. And they clean 3 everything, the office, everything. Everything. Even the 4 napkins they took. They left only box of pizza, empty. 5 6 What did they tell your business customers? 7 We are under investigation for laundering money Α and supporting terrorist. 8 9 Where were you born and raised? Kuwait. 10 Α 11 Have you ever been a member or affiliated with 12 any organization like that? 13 Α No. 14 When did you get your records back? Q 15 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Mr. Mousa, would a brief recess be helpful? 16 17 MR. MCGINNIS: Yes. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Let's take five 18 19 minutes. 2.0 We're off the record. 21 (There is a pause in the proceedings.) 22 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Let's go back on 23 the record. 24 BY MR. MCGINNIS: 25 We're back on the record. Could you describe the

condition of the records when you ultimately recovered them from the cops, which is the police?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Mr. McGinnis, your last question was, "When you got them back." He never respond. Do you have it? Does he have an answer to that question?

THE WITNESS: We have it. The first year they took it we went to court, and the judge request that -- because they took everything; the records, the money, the gold from my wife. Everything they took. So the Court request from them to give us the records and my wife's gold and the passports for the kids and her passport. Like our passport, basically, because they took mine.

I went there two, three days, I mean, a week. I don't know. Sometime I went there to request to the police station to request our stuff. The policeman, he said to me that he can put me, you know, he said to me, "I can put you back to jail." And he did not give me anything except one thing. He give my kids' passports; not my passport, not my wife, only the kids' passports. Not her gold. Even there is a court order, they didn't do what the order did.

We got the records back, I think, in 2017, but before that, even he lied in the court. He said that he told us to make a copy of the record, which is he lie. He

never asked us to make a copy of the record, but he lie in the court. He said he request us, or he asked us if we would like to get copy of the record. He has no problem to do it, but we have to pay for the copy and that cost, like, between 6 to \$7,000.

Even our CPA and the lawyer called him that we need the record because of the tax reason. He did not obey. And then he gave it to us after that because we went to the court in Pomona and -- okay. This is first start in El Monte police. And keep in mind El Monte has nothing to do with us, because we don't even have business in El Monte. Never. We never had business in the El Monte.

Anyway, in El Monte court it was a lady judge. She request them to give us the record, and he did not even listen. The only time he listened, we went to Pomona and the judge asked him why he did not give us the record. Okay. And then he say I told him I can make a copy if they come, and they have to pay for the person. He make big fuss. Any way whatever he asked, which we thought it was going to cost us between 6 to \$8,000. At that time we have no money at all.

So we got back the record and the last thing in 2017. It was in 2017 we got it from them. And it was like boxes, papers stay on top of each other. Some

others. I don't know. It's like mixed in the house papers, napkins, different papers. It feels like dirty. I mean, like thrown papers put in together in different boxes. And you can request a copy because they were taking videos, and they didn't give it to us. They have the video. They only give us the boxes. Just boxes and that's it.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.

BY MR. MCGINNIS:

Q What ultimately happened to the criminal case against you?

A It has been dismissed.

Q Okay. In regards to the -- directing your attention to the purchases from Youa Jifh in Taiwan, how did you contact him? And what did you ultimately buy from them?

A Finally, we buying from them the machines and some parts for the machines -- of the American machines we have.

Q Okay. So we've had -- there's invoices called proforma invoices. What were those?

A It's invoices for the same -- every time we do the change of the machines, they make invoice for us.

Which is, I mean, I understand. We make invoices for them because we -- every time I need this one, and then we

change.

2.0

For example, the toys can be dropped in the front or in the back. With the first time we make a prototype, the drop will be in the back. We say no. We want the drop in the front, so which is that they have to change it. And the second change we still waiting, we request plastic inside the machine where the claw can reach. This has to do with the law in California.

So every time we change, we change, like, three or four times with the machines until we decide. Even that we brought them here, it did not do good any way.

Q So what did you ultimately buy from them?

A We bought one container. It has machines and parts.

Q How much did you pay him?

A I can't remember the number but around 60-something.

Q I would direct your attention to what's marked in the record as 128, 129 -- 128 and 129 and 130.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY. Pages? Those are the page numbers you're referring us to?

MR. MCGINNIS: Yes.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Okay.

BY MR. MCGINNIS:

Q Does that correctly state your purchases and

1	payments?	
2	A I believe so.	
3	Q Did your prepare that, or did your wife prepare	
4	that?	
5	A I think she did. I don't know.	
6	Q Okay. Are you familiar in any way with rules and	
7	7 depreciation? Do you know what depreciation is?	
8	A I just find out even, after we talked.	
9	Q So what was your understanding of depreciation	
10	when your CPA suggested it?	
11	A At that time I don't know what he's talking about	
12	until I find out.	
13	MR. MCGINNIS: Okay. That completes my direct,	
14	Your Honor.	
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you.	
16	Ms. Bergin, do you have any questions for	
17	Mr. Mousa?	
18	MS. BERGIN: No questions.	
19	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: No questions.	
20	Turning to my panel members. Judge Gast, do you have any	
21	questions?	
22	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GAST: No questions.	
23	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Judge Geary?	
24	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: No, thank you.	
25	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Mrs. Mousa, I	

1	believe you'll be testifying next?
2	MRS. MOUSA: Yes.
3	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: I'LL need to
4	place you under oath. Do you have any objection to that?
5	MRS. MOUSA: No.
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: No. Okay.
7	Please stand and raise your right hand.
8	
9	<u>CARMEN MOUSA</u> ,
10	produced as a witness by and on behalf of herself, and
11	having been first duly sworn by the Administrative Law
12	Judge, was examined and testified as follows:
13	
14	THE WITNESS: I do.
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. You may be
16	seated.
17	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
18	
19	DIRECT EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. MCGINNIS:
21	Q What was your position with Treasure Box? What
22	did you do?
23	A I basically manage the day-to-day operations in
24	the office.
25	Q Directing your attention to what we previously

read, which is page 128 of the record. Did you prepare those records?

A Yes.

Q Okay. How did you prepare them? What records did you use to prepare those?

A That's from QuickBooks, which is an accounting system.

Q What was your understanding of the so-called proforma invoices? What were they?

A The proforma invoices, they were basically like a proposal. Every time they discussed anything about the make of the machine or whatever parts he was planning to order, they would issue an invoice -- a proforma invoice. And they would send it to the office and say, you know, this was what was discussed.

At the same time, you know, like he may be still negotiating with them. Like sometimes for example, he might tell them, "No, I don't want to accept it," because he preferred, you know, like certain parts, which they did not carry. So then, of course, they have to change it again because now they have to reduce it by the price of what they were going to charge they accept as far as the machine.

So there were a lot of changes and negotiations going back and forth. And then the actual invoice, if it

would be actually issued, when the merchandise was shipped. But everything else is like proforma invoice, but it doesn't mean that it's the actual invoice. It's the proposed invoice.

Q Okay. So what did you end up buying and paying for from Youa Jifh?

A All we bought was -- there was one container with cranes. And we made, you know, like some -- you know like part payments. So you know like I would say this \$10,000 was for the cranes. And finally when the container is ready to be shipped, I would send them the balance.

Q Okay. Did you make a phone call to the phone number of the Board of Equalization?

A Yes, I did.

Q Could you tell the Court, just to the best of your recollection, what happened in the call? What did you ask him, and what did they tell you?

A The accountant at the time when I told him that we are going to, you know, be handling this, you know, the involvement, I guess you call it. He said, "I propose that you call the Board of Equalization and ask for a sellers permit," which I did. And the person, when I called them, they said, "What you need it for?"

So I basically told them. We have this involvement, you know, this, this, and that. It has

candy, stickers, and capsuled items. Then they told me, 1 "When you purchase, do you pay sales tax?" 2 I said, "Of course, you know. They always charge 3 us sales tax." 4 She said then, "You know, then you don't need a 5 sellers permit." 6 7 I said okay, you know. So I mentioned that to the accountant at the time. And I said, listen, I called 8 9 and this is what they told me. He said oh, okay. And that was it until, you know, I find out later that 10 11 apparently we -- I got the wrong information. 12 Did you understand anything about sales and use 13 tax law at the time you had that call? No, not really. All I know is you buy 14 15 merchandise, you pay sales tax, and that's it. You're done. 16 17 Do you have any accounting training? 18 Α Just basic like a little bit but not accounting, 19 accounting. 20 0 Did you have any training in tax law? Absolutely not. I wouldn't --21 Α 22 Do you understand tax law? 0 23 Α No. 24 Okay. Were you present at a discussion where Q your CPA looked at machines and decided to claim 25

depreciation?

A At that time I do recall, because every year he would come, and I will give the CPA a copy of QuickBooks on a flash drive. And he would always ask, you know, how we do in the business? You know, the normal thing. And he walks into the warehouse, and he said you have -- because we have like a 20,000 square-foot warehouse. It was packed with machines.

Like Osama said, we had lost a couple of major accounts and these, you know, corporate accounts had multiple location. And he said that -- all I remember he saying is that, "Well, I need to take this into consideration for depreciation because this is not making you guys any money." It's like, you know, all I know is he mentioned depreciation. Which to me it was, like, okay. He knows what he's talking about.

- Q Do you understand why that was wrong?
- A No.
  - Q Okay. What was your understanding of what was usually depreciated by your CPA?

A He used to say there's depreciation on equipment, you know, machine equipment, automobiles, and office furniture or something like that.

MR. MCGINNIS: Okay. Your Honor, this is submitted. It's technically the information the advice

was wrong, but they had no real knowledge to know why it was wrong. And their CPA should have known to never have taken the depreciation.

It's contrary to the Internal Revenue Code and the Revenue of Taxation Code because you have to separately list the assets and claim class based upon the different assets. They just didn't know it. That's why I submitted that testimony.

## BY MR. MCGINNIS:

Q Could you advise the Court of the condition of the records when you ultimately got them back?

A Basically they were in disarray. Even when we attempted to ask them to make copies and all that, they said that we need to -- you know, first of all, they would not even allow us to even go near them. I even said, "What if I send the CPA, because he knows what documents we will need."

And he said, "No. Because everything, you know, we have been going through those boxes left and right, and it's very hard to say this box is what you need. So you need to -- if you need anything, you need to make copies of everything."

And we will have to hire somebody from their end to go and make copies, and that's why he estimated it would cost between 6 to \$8,000 because they were boxes and

boxes and boxes. It was they took everything that was paper.

Q Did you have the money for that?

A No. We have we had no money at all. Like I said, they took even whatever cash we had in the house, they took that. They took whatever cash we had in the business. They -- they took everything. There was nothing left.

Q Did they return any of the machines?

A No. No. They did not return anything. No machines. There were a lot of other things that even part of my jewelry was missing. But it's like your word against theirs. Because initially they did not even make an inventory, you know. We found out that they did not make inventory of what they took.

And when I -- when I requested -- because it's really a long story. And even the FBI got involved because they interviewed us. And we found out because the FBI asked me 'cause they came to -- actually, they came to ask us to help them because they were investigating the police department. And they asked me to ask them for my gold because they saw the court order. And we made two attempts to get my gold, and they refused.

So we find out that they never even took inventory because when finally -- finally, like the judge

gave him a second warning to give me my gold, he told me to bring a witness. And I said, "Why should I bring a witness?"

He said, "So later on you don't go and say that there's gold missing."

And I said, "You have a police department full of police. They are my witnesses; right?" And besides I said, "You know, you're going to give me a list of what you're giving me, plus all I have to do is compare it to the list of what you took." And once you provide those two list, you know, my lawyer at the time, Roger Diamond, we will request from the court the inventory list. Come to find out they never had one.

Q The FBI asked you?

A Yeah, because the FBI they want -- and you know, come to find out they never had one. And they got very angry, and they ended up punishing me as he said by arresting more people to put pressure on us. And I still -- and I ended up not getting it until much later.

So, you know, everything -- everything was messed up. I got jewelry boxes that were empty, which I know they were full of jewelry, you know, gold. Everything -- everything was a mess. Everything was a mess. You couldn't make head or tails. They took -- we had, you know, like our birth certificates and what-have-you. I

found them in the middle of all paperwork. Everything was like this.

Q Okay. Now, directing your attention to 2009.

You filed sales tax returns for the calendar years 2003 to 2007. What did you base those numbers on?

A From what I recall, I think Edgar at the time was helping me with that. And because we had no records, and he was interfacing with them and he felt like, you know, there was a lot of pressure getting to get this thing done. So we kind of estimated on what we -- what we knew, like, at the time.

You know, what we had for 2000 -- between 2007 and 2009 something like that. Because at that time, you know, they had the records. But then after that they took everything. So he couldn't continue with any of his, you know --

- Q So did you have a reasonable basis for believing that the numbers on the returns accurate when you did them?
  - A Okay. I don't understand that question.
- Q Did you believe that the numbers on the sales tax returns for 2003 to 2007 were accurate?
- A No. Like we paid more than we know we did.

  Let's put it like that. We know we maid paid more, and it's not a problem. You know, just pay it.

You mentioned an individual by the name of Edgar 1 Kahn. What was his role with you? 2 He works in the office, and he was kind of, you 3 4 know, like my assistant helping me, you know, with certain work and handling some of the employees and things like 5 that. 6 7 Were you -- did you participate in any of the 0 negotiations with the Taiwanese, Youa Jifh? 8 9 Me personally, no. Α 10 0 What did you do in the course of preparing the 11 document --All I did -- all I did was when it comes to the 12 Α 13 final agreement and they gonna send the merchandise, they will tell me this is the final one. And then I will send 14 15 them the money, and then that's it. 16 0 So do you believe that's an accurate --17 Α Yeah. That's accurate. Exactly. Yes, exactly 18 what we bought over a period of two years. And then, you 19 know, we didn't buy anymore. 20 MR. MCGINNIS: That completes direct. 21 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you. 22 Ms. Bergin, do you have any questions for 23 Mrs. Mousa? 24 MS. BERGIN: No questions. 25 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: No questions. Ι

1 turn to my panelist. Judge Geary, do you have any 2 questions? ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: 3 No. Thank you. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Judge Gast, any 4 5 questions? ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GAST: No questions. 6 7 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: I have a few questions for you, Mrs. Mousa. Were you ever able to 8 locate any of the finalized invoices that you scheduled 9 10 here on page of -- it's 130? You're saying these were the 11 finalized purchases? 12 THE WITNESS: Only what -- no. The whole thing 13 was -- I never saw it back. I never saw it back. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Do you 14 15 have an explanation for why your CPA had chosen to 16 depreciate the proforma invoices which you -- had 17 certainly been voided and not the actual equipment 18 purchases that are listed on 130? 19 THE WITNESS: To be honest with you, Your Honor, 20 I -- he didn't even know about the invoices. He never saw 21 the invoices. He depreciated based on what he saw in the 22 warehouse, and it had nothing do with these specific 23 machines. The warehouse was full of kiddy rides, video 24 games, crane machines. It was -- he never saw those

invoices.

25

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Turn to the CDTFA for a second. Were you able to point me to where in the record that depreciation schedules that the auditor had reviewed might be located?

MS. BERGIN: I'm sorry. It --

MR. MCGINNIS: I don't have it. I don't think it's in the record, but if I can offer this -- I know you don't want me to testify, but sometimes I ask accountants for, "Where did you get this number," and they can't explain it. They're plugging in numbers.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: From my understanding of what's in the decision and recommendation, my review is that the auditor had tied actual -- listed out equipment to the purchase invoices from the federal depreciation schedules. Is that not the case?

MR. MCGINNIS: I don't think it's the case, and I don't think the clients understand depreciation. I don't think they have any conception of what was involved in this. I know that Osama doesn't know what depreciation is and what it's based on. And I don't think Carmen does either.

I think it was an assumption built into the decision and recommendation that somehow there was a plot, and that they had conspired to take deprecation on phony

invoices.

2.0

MS. MOUSA: No. He never saw the invoices. I know for a fact he didn't. Every year he goes into the warehouse and sees what we have, like, what he calls idle. They are machines that are not being used, which means they are not generating income. So all I remember is he used to say that anything that doesn't generate income you can take -- you can take depreciation.

And to me it's like I'm listening, and I'm accepting. I'm not asking anything because that's what I'm paying him for. I know nothing about taxes. I have been in this country over 40 years. I never once filed a tax return because I don't know what it entails.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: To the best of your recollection, do you recall what the amount he had depreciated was?

MS. MOUSA: No. No. Because like I said, every year he prepares, and I just basically -- what I look at is do we owe anything, what we need to pay, and sign, and that's it.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Do you recall that there was a detail schedule that was prepared listing out the equipment to be depreciated?

MS. MOUSA: I don't remember.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Thank you.

MR. MOUSA: I don't know if that will help or not, but what's happening is that big account we lost was not even a year we bought it, but we lost the whole account. So the whole machines we brought, it was -- I mean, more than 100 machines.

ahead.

At that time some accounts we buy it for each machine, they will charge us like \$7,000 or at least \$5,000 to \$10,000 there. So when we lost, we lost all these like 10 -- sorry -- 100 or 120, 130 machines. It all came back to the warehouse. I didn't know really what's happening, but possible because it's a big loss for us. I don't know. I don't know exactly. But --

MS. MOUSA: All I remember is that he looked, he saw all these machines, and he said, "These need to be depreciated because they're not generating income." And that's the only thing that I understood.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you.

MR. MCGINNIS: Can I ask a question, Your Honor?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Yes. Please, go

MR. MCGINNIS: Have you ever heard of a depreciation method A-C-R-S-M-A-C-R-S or accelerated recovery?

MS. MOUSA: No.

MR. MCGINNIS: Do you know what those are?

MS. MOUSA: No. Absolutely not.

MR. MCGINNIS: Okay.

2.0

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you.

Ms. Bergin.

MS. BERGIN: Yes. So the depreciation schedule was referenced in a letter on page 112 that you have, and they are supposed to be enclosed in a detailed report attached, which I don't actually see here. This was a letter sent to Mr. McGinnis, and so the detail report would have been attached to this.

I'm trying to find it in my files, and I'm not coming up with it at this moment. I know we also had some notes from the auditor that showed -- I don't know how detailed they were, but there were some notes from the auditor that explained the depreciation schedule. We had that.

I'm also trying to put my finger on that in the record. I'm not sure exactly where it is. It should be in the working records, but I will try to find it for you before the end of this hearing.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay.

MR. MCGINNIS: I can look through my files and look for the depreciation schedule as referenced. I don't remember, but I don't think it corresponded with the dollar. They mixed and matched to get close to the

1 number. 2 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: There wasn't any detail assets --3 4 MR. MCGINNIS: No. There --ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: -- scheduled 5 to --6 MR. MCGINNIS: -- was a schedule, but it doesn't 7 match. 8 9 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: It doesn't match? 10 MR. MCGINNIS: I will look as long as he -- I can 11 do that by Friday and get them to both the Court and to the State. 12 13 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Why don't we do that. Let's hold the record open for 30 days following 14 15 this hearing at which point we'll allow CDTFA -- we'll 16 send a request for additional briefing for which to provide us depreciation schedules. 17 18 MR. MCGINNIS: The depreciation schedule that was 19 claimed on the tax return? 2.0 MRS. MOUSA: Like from which year? MR. MCGINNIS: I looked for it, and I couldn't 21 22 find it but I have a lot of files. I will look again. 23 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Mr. McGinnis, 24 you'll possibly allow --25 MS. MOUSA: Was it for one year, or was it over a period of time?

MR. MCGINNIS: I have a stack of files this high, so I'll have to look through them.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: And you will be permitted an opportunity to respond once they've been submitted.

By way of general background, Ms. Bergin, is the federal depreciation schedule -- is that usually the trigger for an audit in this case regarding ex-tax purchases or fixed assets?

MS. BERGIN: It's one of the ideas -- one of the items you would examine during an audit issued. Look at the income tax returns, and look for attachments with the listing of depreciable assets. If you didn't have the complete return, which you saw depreciation was -- had been take -- they take depreciation claimed, and it increased by year to indication of that -- they purchased assets.

If depreciation went down, it's an indication that perhaps they sold an asset. So you would do more investigation; looking in a general ledger or looking for asset folders. It just depends on the business.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you. I have just one last follow-up question. Was the department able to locate any of the documents to support the

1	schedule submitted by appellants on page 130?
2	MS. BERGIN: I think it's 129.
3	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: I'm sorry 129.
4	MS. BERGIN: And yes, there are some of the
5	invoices that are listed here is valid transactions on
6	this schedule we have in our possession.
7	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Thank you.
8	MR. MCGINNIS: Your Honor, I had two submissions.
9	The first one is what went into the record. The second
10	one was in they were in different order. If you hold
11	the record open, I will get you invoices that match what
12	we submitted on 128 and 129.
13	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. And those
14	are not within the measure of tax, those items?
15	MS. BERGIN: They are.
16	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: They are within
17	the measure of tax?
18	MS. BERGIN: Yes.
19	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: These are
20	duplicates from the proforma invoices but in lesser
21	amount?
22	MS. BERGIN: Some.
23	MR. MCGINNIS: There are some. I think I
24	think
25	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Some are

different and some are duplicates of it?

MR. MCGINNIS: Yes. The big ones are not -never happened. That's what I think our point is. The
big ones that -- the 220,000, that never happened.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. You show those as voided out on the submissions you --

MR. MCGINNIS: Right.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Thank you. Mr. McGinnis, you have 10 minutes to make your closing presentation.

## CLOSING STATEMENT

MR. MCGINNIS: The taxpayers in this case went through what I consider a perfect storm of calamities and other happenings which most taxpayers don't encounter. They got bad advice. They got -- they prepared returns that they didn't know were wrong. They didn't keep records because their CPA never told them.

And they tried to conscientiously abide by the laws with the federal government, Internal Revenue Service, and the State of California. When they found they were wrong, they attempted to rectify it. But their records were taken in 2011, and they were kept for six years. And they were trashed when they were returned to them. All their computers were corrupted. They couldn't

be booted up.

They tried to buy these machines. And I think they tried to testify truthfully to the Court to the best of their ability. And the taxpayers here are not sophisticated in the tax. Osama was born in Jordan, and Carmen was born in Malta.

MR. MOUSA: Kuwait.

MR. MCGINNIS: Kuwait. And English is not their first language. I'm not trying to advance that as a reason. I agree that they -- but English is a second language for them. And they did not have any tax or accounting expertise. If anybody deserves a break, they do.

I don't have backups of mine. I have copies of all my backup, but I don't backup. I don't keep backups of my files. I have them ready for audit. If somebody wants to audit me, I'm ready to go. But if somebody took them, I'd be dead in the water. And if they didn't return them, I would be dead twice because I couldn't -- I couldn't reconstruct them very easily.

They were in the same position. They were in a position with no money. All their records were taken. They tried to testify truthful that what they bought was \$65,000. And to the extent there was a depreciation claim, they don't know what it is.

And they couldn't have requested amnesty because they had no money. They had no records, and they couldn't get access to them. They existed on small amounts of money they made during the years.

That completes my closing statement.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you.

Ms. Bergin, you have 10 minutes for your closing presentation.

MS. BERGIN: Thank you.

## CLOSING STATEMENT

MS. BERGIN: As you've stated, at issue today of the purchases that department contends was subject to use tax, appellant's contention that it was given erroneous advice by department staff, and the amnesty in this penalty. I would like to address these issues in that order.

Our evidence in this case consist of invoices that appellant provided to the department totaling over \$400,000 in purchases that appellant made from a company in Taiwan. These invoices are in department's Exhibit A. These are page 2 through 11. Some of these invoices are labeled as proforma, some are not.

Appellant argues that anything labeled as a proforma invoice was simply a proposal or a quote by the

vendor, and that it shouldn't be considered as a purchase invoice. We disagree. The invoices show the buyer and seller information, the item description, the quantity, and the price. The invoices specify shipping terms and dates. The invoices show bank account numbers, payment terms, and deposit amounts that were paid.

And most importantly, appellant's own evidence shows that it made payments to the vendor based on these proforma invoices. For example, I would like to draw your attention to our Exhibit A, pages 5 and 6. This is one of the purchases that appellant agrees is valid, and agrees that it owes tax on this purchase. It's reflected on that page 129, the schedule appellant has provided.

As you can see, this proforma invoice is from February 22, 2006, and it shows a purchase amount of \$3,002.15. Now, if you go to Exhibit E, pages 136 and 137, you'll see the exact same invoice, but it has the words, "Paid 32606," handwritten on the invoice on page 136.

This document was submitted by appellant to the department back in 2016 as part of the exhibits for the board hearing that was scheduled for the Board of Equalization at the time. So appellant's notes on this invoice show that it made a payment for the full amount due, based on this proforma invoice.

Now, if you go to appellant's exhibit on page 129, you will see the schedule that appellant has prepared listing what transactions the appellant agrees are valid. This proforma invoice is listed as the second valid transaction on that schedule. And you'll see it's dated February 22, 2006, and it's for \$3,002.15. And the related payment is listed near the bottom of this schedule. And it's dated March 26, 2006, and it's for \$3,002.15.

2.0

So clearly appellant considered this proforma invoice to be a valid purchase invoice, because appellant made a payment for the entire amount of the invoice and included this proforma invoice what it considers a valid transaction on the schedule that it provided to us.

Another example is Exhibit A, page 8, which is a proforma invoice from April 11, 2006. It's for \$207.07. Again, on appellant schedule on page 129, you'll see this proforma invoice acknowledged as a valid purchase invoice from which appellant made a payment to the vendor.

Another example is Exhibit 8, page 3.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: If could stop you for just one second.

MS. BERGIN: Yes.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Could you -- I'm on page 129. I'm looking for the \$207.

1 MS. BERGIN: Let me find it. It might be 130. Kim, it might be on 130. 2 MS. RENATI: 3 MS. BERGIN: Let me go to the right page. I'm sorry about that. It's 130. 4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: 5 Okay. Thank you. MS. BERGIN: Sorry. Yes. 130. 6 7 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Yes. Thank you. I see it now. 8 9 Sorry about that. MS. BERGIN: 10 So then another example I have is on page 3. 11 think the version that I submitted to you in my exhibits 12 is probably more difficult to read. There's a cleaner 13 version of this on page 318. Sorry to have you shuffle around. But I think if you turn to that, I think you can 14 15 see a better version. So this was also included as an exhibit with 16 appellant's additional brief, which was signed 17 18 January 7, 2019. So this is a proforma invoice dated 19 September 17, 2005, and thee invoice is for \$46,643. The 20 invoice shows the deposits of \$10,000 and \$4,643. 21 Appellant schedule on page 130 -- is that right -- shows 22 two payments made on September 19, 2005, one for \$10,000 23 and one for\$4,643. 24 On page 320, you'll see the exact same deposit 25 amounts that appellant wired to the vendor. And in the

memo section you'll see it states, quote, "Deposit Proforma Invoice." And if you look back again at the invoice on page 318, you'll see the handwritten note near the top that states, "Ship Done October 2005." And you can see the buyer's and seller's signatures.

So this proforma invoice shows that product for \$46,643 was shipped to appellant in October 2005. So appellant made a payment from this proforma invoice, and the invoice notes that the items were shipped to appellant.

What's interesting about this invoice is that in briefing during this appeal, appellant also claims that this proforma invoice was included on the customs report, and that appellant has already paid tax on this invoice. However, as our Exhibit B, page 13, shows, that's the customs report. This invoice is not included on the customs report. There's nothing on the customs report with that date or that amount that matched the information on this invoice.

And more importantly, if this invoice was simply a proposal or quote and there was no purchase, why would appellant ever claim it as a purchase with customs and agree to pay tax on it. On the one hand appellant is asking me to consider this invoice as a proposal and not a purchase invoice. And on the other hand, appellant is

asking me to consider this invoice as a purchase that was already claimed to customs and the tax was already paid on it.

Asking that you consider this invoice as one that was included on the customs report is totally inconsistent with appellant's arguments that all proforma invoices were simply proposals from the vendor.

Appellant also makes this argument on an invoice in Exhibit A, page 2, which is dated November 22nd, 2004, and it's for \$38,180. You'll see this is a proforma invoice, and it has the words "Revised" in parenthesis next to it. Appellant argues this proforma invoice was included on the customs report. However, again, on the customs report on page 13, you'll see that this invoice is not included on the report. There's nothing on that report with this statement or amount that match the information on this invoice.

And again, if this invoice was just truly a proposal and there was no purchase, why would appellant ever claim it as a purchase with customs and agree that it owed tax on it. That just doesn't make any sense.

Clearly, appellant has considered these proforma invoices as valid purchase voices, and that's why it made purchases to the vendor off these invoices.

There were no other purchase invoices that were

tied to these proforma voices. In fact, we were unable to find even one transaction that included a proforma invoice with a purchase invoice that relate to the proforma. If the proforma invoices were truly just proposals, we would expect to find a true, quote end quote, "true purchase invoice," attached to at least one of the proforma invoices to show that the quote or proposal ultimately resulted in a purchase, and we were unable to find that in the records that were provided to us.

So it's our position that there is no difference between any of these invoices proforma or otherwise, that they all reflect purchases that were made by appellant.

And again, these are invoices that were provided to us by the appellant. They're their only records. We did not obtain them from anyone else.

Now, as to appellant's contention that it was given erroneous advice by the department staff, Revenue and Taxation Code section 6596 provides that if the department finds that a person's failure to pay tax due to reasonable reliance on the written advice, the person may be relieved of any sales or use tax that were imposed.

In this case, the appellant did not receive any advice in writing from department staff. That's undisputed. There's no provision in the law that allows for relief based on oral advice given from department

staff. And finally with regards to the amnesty interest penalty, the department does not object to the request that was submitted to us yesterday and the signed copy that we receive today.

2.0

I would just like to point out for the record that Revenue and Taxation Code Section 7074, mandates that the penalty be added because appellant failed to apply for amnesty or pay the amnesty eligible tax and interest as required by the amnesty program.

Revenue and Taxation Code Section 6592 does provide that appellant may be relieved of the amnesty penalties if appellant shows that failure to report an amnesty understatement or apply for amnesty or timely pay the amnesty eligible tax and interest was due to reasonable cause and circumstances beyond appellant's control, and occurred notwithstanding the exercise of ordinary care, and in the absence willful neglect.

I just ask that the panel keep that in mind when reviewing appellant's request for relief. Based on the information and evidence we provided here today, we request that this appeal be denied. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you.

MR. MCGINNIS: Can I make a comment?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Yes.

MR. MCGINNIS: I think that they're misreading a

1 schedule on 130. There's a line in there called "Invalid Amount, " and those were prepared from QuickBooks of what 2 3 was actually paid. Carmen Mousa prepared that. 4 three columns. MS. MOUSA: Your Honor, I give you an example. 5 The first one, the \$38,182 she referred to, it was -- it 6 7 was referenced as Magic Box. That was the initial or when they tried to offer him to do business. Magic Box is 8 their machine that they were building, you know, in 9 10 general. 11 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: I'm sorry. 12 on page 130. Which line are you referring to? 13 MR. MCGINNIS: Here is 130. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: I'm sorry. 14 131. 15 MS. MOUSA: Okay. The first one that says --ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Magic Box? 16 17 MS. MOUSA: Magic Box, yes. 18 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Thank you. 19 MS. MOUSA: That was in 2004 when initially they 20

MS. MOUSA: That was in 2004 when initially they were all, you know, getting him interested in buying their machines. And their machines were called Magic Box.

That's when he started, you know, trying to develop the crane that we wanted for California. And eventually they sent another one for \$46,643. Okay but from that only \$4,000 happened because they only send the parts.

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When they send proforma invoice, it was going to be what they're planning to send us and the cost of the parts. We -- he put a hold on the cranes because they were not to our satisfaction and -- but they did send us the parts, which we pay them for, the \$4,643. And again, I don't have all the invoices because the whole file is missing. So but it doesn't mean that \$46,000 and \$38,000 were actually sent to us.

Same thing like on February, the \$2,947, that was a proforma invoice, but we added something to it. So eventually they -- it was \$3,215. They were two shipments. The parts were ordered twice. That's why we made two payments. And yeah, they did not -- one of them they did not have that. But because I know we paid it, I listed it.

And same thing with the 2005 with when we paid, you know, for locks. So the \$220 that was initially when they were finalizing the -- what they call it? They were finalizing the machine. Okay. He told him we will make an agreement that if you approve this, we will agree for two -- you know, I don't know how many machines it was -- but \$220,000 worth of machines, and it would be like we have fixed price.

He said fine, but it never materialized. Okay.

Only part of it was materialized because they were sending

it in shipments. And after they send the first shipment we said, you know, this is not going to work, because we had put them out in the field. They were failing. They were not meeting certain standards.

MR. MOUSA: We had other machines in the warehouse.

MRS. MOUSA: Yeah. He did not, you know, but that was why they had all these, you know, proforma invoices. Every time something was discussed and they agree whether they were going to add something or take away something, they create -- they create a proforma invoice, and they send me a copy. They Fax me a copy. They give me copy saying this is the agreement you have, but it doesn't mean they were materialized.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Is there still a dispute as to the double tax issue with the items on the customs list? It's my understanding that those were not at issue anymore.

MR. MCGINNIS: It's not at issue anymore.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Okay. With the respect to the transactions that have just been identified by CDTFA -- I'm sorry. I was trying to follow you. There's a large number of transactions that you were jumping back and forth between the schedules. Can you just give me a very simple concise explanation of why

these amounts don't mean what CDTFA is saying they mean, because you're using amounts from banks.

I believe the checks showing that payment was actually made for these proforma invoices, and that you actually recorded these as valid finalized sales. And you're telling me they were not -- these were not, even though they had been listed here as finalized, they were not finalized.

MS. MOUSA: Okay. For example, going to this on page 130. The \$38,000, that was them giving us a proposal what their machines will cost. That one never materialized because we never bought that machine.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. So

Ms. Bergin, is the \$38,000, was that one of the

transactions you had mentioned were finalized and included
in the measure here?

MS. BERGIN: No. That's not one of the ones I mentioned, that it was originally the argument had been that it was part of the customs report that they'd had to pay tax on it. They should come to pay tax on it, and they've already done it. So if that was the argument, one would assume that invoice was legitimate because there was tax paid on that invoice even though it wasn't on the customs report.

MR. MCGINNIS: I saw that, and I put that

1 argument in there because I said we, you know, couldn't 2 get answer from CPA. What did the -- they did -- that return was done by their CPA. He couldn't -- we couldn't 3 4 get -- what did he report? So made the argument, and I probably should not have done that. It's just that this 5 is what reasonable explanation, but I don't have evidence 6 7 to show that's what it was. It was just -- it was an argument I put in I actually regret doing at this point. 8 9 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. So this transaction isn't in the measure? 10 11 MS. BERGIN: It is in the measure. 12 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: It is in the 13 measure. MS. BERGIN: Yeah, it is. 14 15 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. 16 MRS. MOUSA: Are you talking about excise tax? 17 MR. MCGINNIS: You probably -- there was a tax 18 return file. There was -- there was an excise tax return 19 filed. 20 MRS. MOUSA: Yeah. But --21 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: They were 22 asserting this was in the customs. They had purchased it 23 because it's in the customs. 24 MS. BERGIN: Correct. 25 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: But it was not,

in fact, in the customs? 1 2 MS. BERGIN: Correct. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. 3 4 MR. MOUSA: It could have been -- there's one machine only came as prototype to America besides the 5 6 shipments. There's one --7 MRS. MOUSA: I don't believe --ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Mr. McGinnis, 8 9 you're saying that you didn't have the customs list at the 10 time you, and so you were just asserting --11 MR. MCGINNIS: Basically. 12 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: But you didn't 13 know, and now that you've seen it --MR. MCGINNIS: At the time I didn't know. 14 15 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: -- withdrawing 16 that argument? 17 MR. MCGINNIS: I do that with tax court all the 18 time. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Yeah. 19 20 MR. MCGINNIS: I throw something back at the 21 government to -- in certain types of cases. But 22 Mrs. Mousa will testify -- I think testified that that 23 those -- her analysis was done by getting QuickBooks to 24 show what they purchased -- what they actually paid. 25 didn't get backups.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Regarding the transactions that CDTFA is asserting appeared to have been paid, do you have an explanation for those?

MRS. MOUSA: I have a breakdown of how -initially in 2004 we send them \$10,000. That's a deposit
to start working on the prototype machine. Because when
they send us that we said no. You know, your Magic Box is
not cut it in California. So we send them \$10,000 so they
can start with the prototype. And then, like, again we
send them another \$10,000 in 2005, almost a year later.
Okay. Because it took time going back and forth, and back
and forth.

And then, you know, like also in September we send another \$4,643. When he was there in Taiwan at that point in time, he paid them \$2,000 cash. I listed here that it was cash money that he paid. And all these others is money that went out. So all I know is that they have a lot of -- you know, maybe my mistake was every time they send a proforma invoice, I kept it on file.

And the reason I did is because, you know, I'm always looking and comparing to see what they agree that was the change, but it doesn't mean that's exactly what happened. I don't know how else I can explain it but -- but they did. It did not.

MR. MOUSA: Your Honor, they claim that we had

more than that one container. Okay. I have no problem, but where are they? I mean, we received one container with the parts and the machines. We did not receive anymore. I mean, you know, we didn't have it.

I mean, our machine -- our -- the only things we have in the warehouse is the American machines we were supplied from here. Okay. Locally we lost that locations. We put it. And when we got the first container, we try all of it. We try some of them, and they were failure, big failure. They were not doing good. It went down.

So I strongly reason to not get anymore. Yes, we were planning to buy more, but it never happened. I mean, they are government. They can go to the port, and they can checkup in the file and they can find out. Why did they not do that? Where they get this information from? I don't even know if they got it from that.

One thing I know that when we had the raid, the police were giving papers to all the -- I mean, we got hit by the labor people, the tax, everybody in every agency we been hit with, even Homeland Security. So if they got -- received papers from him, let him go back and if he hiding some papers to give it to them.

But what they're saying doesn't make any sense.

I mean, they have papers. Okay. Fair enough. Where are

the machines? Machines is big. I mean, you cannot miss it. You can hide papers. Where you can hide the machines? We don't have it.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Mr. Mousa, when you made the payments pursuant to the proforma invoices that were deposits as you are asserting, they were ultimately -- I'm assuming they were refunded to you, if you're saying the transactions were never finalized. Do you have any documentation of that?

MRS. MOUSA: But they were -- okay. They -- he never send the \$220,000. There was -- how can I explain it?

MR. MOUSA: I mean, they can go to the bank and get the papers.

MRS. MOUSA: Hold on a second. Let me explain it to answer this. The deposits that he made is towards, you know, like for example, the container was 40-something thousand. The \$10,000, part of it was applied against the prototype, whatever. Then they wanted another 10 so they can start working on -- you know. And then finally we send them balance, which was over \$20,000. Okay. So we pay them for what they send.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay.

MRS. MOUSA: Okay. Now, the actual invoice usually comes when, you know, when the merchandise is

received. But I don't have all of those because I don't have the file anymore.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Even in this case, certain of these transactions, the amounts that you gave matched the proforma invoices --

MRS. MOUSA: No. No.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: -- but you are claiming no longer --

MRS. MOUSA: No. Some. Some.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Were some. Yes.

MRS. MOUSA: When it came to like the parts, yeah they did because we order the specific parts. They send me the proforma invoice, and in fact, yes, that one was exactly what we paid. But when it came to the big amounts, which were the 30 that pertain to the cranes and such, no.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay

MRS. MOUSA: Because things kept changing on them. So every time they change, you know, they either increase. If you add something, they increase the price. And some of them you can see. Like some of them they are charging\$1,100. Some -- then we'll accept it they reduce it to \$1,000. So every time things change, they issue a new proforma invoice.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Thank you.

MRS. MOUSA: That's the best way I can explain.
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: I understand what
you are saying. Thank you.
MRS. MOUSA: Thank you.
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: May I ask a
question?
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Yes.
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: For the
department, the customs report schedule, which is on my
page 13. It may not be the same page that other people
are using, but I'm sure you can get to that report. Do
you actually have a copy of the customs report
MS. BERGIN: Yes.
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: in the file?
Is it in our file?
MS. BERGIN: It is.
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: What page?
MS. BERGIN: You can see it on page 107. That's
what we used to make the schedule that I referenced on
page 13 because it was just cleaner.
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Just to make
sure, because I'm not sure my numbers agree with yours.
Does it have entry detail?
MS. BERGIN: Yes.
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Okay.

1 MS. BERGIN: That's the --2 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: So that's the right one? 3 4 MS. BERGIN: Yes. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: And is it -- do 5 these entries reflect a single container or more than one 6 7 container, if you know? MS. WILSON: You can tell by the dates of entry. 8 9 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Well, then so --10 MS. BERGIN: There are several --11 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: -- dates of entry would be different? 12 13 MS. BERGIN: Right. So you can see, like, let's say the relevant entries are the third line 6/8/2005. You 14 15 could see that was one date. And then one shipment, if you go a little further down, you see 11/23/2005. You see 16 there's two of those. 17 18 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Okay. 19 MS. BERGIN: And then 11/30 right below, there's 20 two of those. So that would have been two. 21 MS. WILSON: Right. And the other distinguishing 22 factor is that the country of export is TW for Taiwan. 23 MS. BERGIN: Right. So there's only five TW, 24 country of origin. Those are the five transactions that 25 we pulled for this.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Okay. But am I 2 correct that the measure for this disputed item is something in excess of the numbers reflected in those five 3 entries? 4 Right. So these numbers actually 5 MS. BERGIN: aren't included in what we're assessing here. 6 7 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Okay. MS. BERGIN: These we're assuming were already 8 9 paid as use tax. 10 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Okay. 11 the factual basis for the inclusion of the equipment that 12 is part of the measure are the proforma invoices? MS. BERGIN: That's -- it's all the invoices. 13 Some were proforma, and some were not. 14 15 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Okay. Thank 16 you. 17 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: I have another 18 question for CDTFA regarding the amnesty interest penalty. 19 Can you please clarify your position on this? Are you 20 taking no position on that --21 MS. BERGIN: I -- we're --22 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: -- with respect 23 to reasonable cause? 24 MS. BERGIN: Sure. I think you have to decide 25 reasonable cause.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. 2 MS. BERGIN: It's not my job. I can't do that. I just wanted -- I just wanted to state for the record 3 exactly what the law required that is it is mandated, but 4 that is there is reasonable cause, that you can delete the 5 penalty. So I just -- that's the only thing and the --6 7 sorry -- the penalty interest. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: And the position 8 taken is --9 10 MS. BERGIN: We don't object to this. It's fine. 11 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. And the 12 position taken in decision and recommendation, that's fine? 13 MS. BERGIN: Yes. I think --14 15 MR. MCGINNIS: It was my understanding that --16 MS. BERGIN: The decision and recommendation just 17 said that there hadn't been a form signed. And when there 18 was a form signed, that the department would address it. 19 And I don't think that was actually ever addressed because 20 the form had never been signed and presented to us, to the 21 appeals bureau. So they would have made that decision if 22 they had the form, I believe. 23 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. I'd like 24 to just take a quick look at the decision and 25 recommendation.

1 MS. BERGIN: Sure. I think if you look at I have it in our exhibits. 2 page 2. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: While you're 3 4 looking for that, Ms. Bergin, it sounds to me as if the department has not acted because it did not have a 5 6 declaration and then now has a declaration. 7 there really is no action by the department with respect to amnesty interest penalty. So I'm not sure what -- how 8 9 that issue is even before us. If there hasn't been a 10 denial, how can we either sustain or overrule an action by 11 the department? 12 MS. BERGIN: Well, I believe it was originally denied. 13 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Oh, it was. 14 15 Okay. 16 MS. BERGIN: It was denied, but there was a statement that it was denied because there was never a 17 18 form signed. 19 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: 20 MS. BERGIN: And so I think the appeals conference holder's position, even if there was a form 21 22 signed, that they would be happy to look at it. 23 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: So does the DNR indicate that it was denied? 24

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: If I could --

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1 MS. BERGIN: That's what I'm trying -- let me find that for you, and I'll tell you. 2 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: If I could draw 3 4 your attention to page 720. I believe it's -- it's a very small screen. I believe it's in the middle paragraph 5 beginning with, "We find that." 6 7 MS. BERGIN: Okay. Sorry. I don't have that in front of me. Okay. Oh, okay. So they did find that 8 appellant had sufficient reason for not filing. So again, 9 like I said, we don't object to it. It's -- it's your 10 11 finding to make. But I think it would have been addressed 12 in a supplemental, which wasn't because it hadn't been 13 provided in time. So I guess it had to be officially addressed in your decision is what I'm saying. 14 15 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. 16 MS. BERGIN: We're not opposed to deleting that interest. 17 18 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okav. 19 Judge Gast, do you have any questions for either parties? 2.0 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GAST: No. No further 21 questions. 22 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Judge Geary? 23 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: No. Thank you. 24 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you, 25 everyone, for your presentations today. As we mentioned

earlier, we're just going to hold the record open for our additional briefing requests. We'll direct that towards CDTFA first, and then you'll have, obviously, a chance to respond to that. Thank you so much. Again, this concludes the hearing and thank you. (Proceedings adjourned at 2:32 p.m.) 

## 1 HEARING REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 2 I, Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter in and for 3 the State of California, do hereby certify: 4 That the foregoing transcript of proceedings was 5 6 taken before me at the time and place set forth, that the 7 testimony and proceedings were reported stenographically by me and later transcribed by computer-aided 8 9 transcription under my direction and supervision, that the foregoing is a true record of the testimony and 10 11 proceedings taken at that time. 12 I further certify that I am in no way interested in the outcome of said action. 13 14 I have hereunto subscribed my name this 16th day 15 of May, 2019. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER 20 2.1 22 23 24 25