BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MA	ATTER OF T	HE APPEAL	OF:)			
)			
DIRECTV I	INC.,)	OTA	NO.	20096628
)			
		APPELLAN	T.)			
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CERTIFIED COPY

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Cerritos, California

Thursday, February 16, 2023

Reported by:

SHELBY K. MAASKE Hearing Reporter

Job No.: 40542 OTA(C)

1	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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4	
5	IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF:)
6	DIRECTV INC.,) OTA NO. 20096628
7	APPELLANT.
8)
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15	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, taken at
16	12900 Park Plaza Drive, Suite 300, Cerritos,
17	California, commencing at 1:00 p.m. and
18	concluding at 2:33 p.m. on Thursday,
19	February 16, 2023, reported by Shelby K. Maaske,
20	Hearing Reporter.
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24	
25	

1	APPEARANCES:	
3	Panel Lead:	HON. MICHAEL GEARY
4		
5	Panel Members:	HON. JOSH ALDRICH HON. OVSEP AKOPCHIKYAN
6		noiv. Over interestint
7	For the Appellant:	WADE DOWNEY
8		STEVE BIXLER
9		
10	For the Respondent:	JARRELL NOBLE Hearing Representative
11		SCOTT CLAREMON
12		Tax Counsel
13		JASON PARKER Hearing Representative
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1	INDEX	
2		
3	EXHIBITS	
4		
5	(Appellant's Exhibits were received at pages 8)
6	(CDTFA's Exhibits were received at page 8)	
7		
8		
9		
10	OPENING STATEMENTS	PAGE
11		
12	By Mr. Downey	11
13	By Mr. Noble	43
14		
15	WITNESSES	PAGE
16	Jose Manzano	33
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1	Cerritos, California; Thursday, February 16, 2023
2	1:00 p.m.
3	
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: On the record.
5	Will the parties please identify themselves by stating
6	their names, who they represent, and to the extent they
7	want titles represented or indicated on our opinion,
8	starting with Appellants.
9	MR. DOWNEY: Wade Downey with Downey Smith &
10	Fier, representing DIRECTV, Inc.
11	MR. BIXLER: Steve Bixler with Downey Smith &
12	Fier, representing DIRECTV Inc.
13	MR. MANZANO: Jose Manzano with AT&T representing
14	DIRECTV.
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.
16	And the CDTFA, please.
17	MR. NOBLE: Jarrell Noble representing CDTFA.
18	MR. CLAREMON: Scott Claremon representing CDTFA.
19	MR. PARKER: Jason Parker with CDTFA.
20	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.
21	It's my understanding that Appellant will be
22	calling Mr. Manzano to testify today; is that correct?
23	MR. DOWNEY: Yes, that is correct.
24	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: And I take it,
25	Mr. Downey, you will be doing most of the presentation

1	today?
2	MR. DOWNEY: I will present Issue 1, Steve will
3	present Issue 2, and then I will present Issue 3, and Jose
4	will be between Issues 2 and 3.
5	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Respondent, do
6	you plan to call any witnesses today?
7	MR. NOBLE: No, sir.
8	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: The exhibits
9	marked for identification in this appeal consist of
10	Appellant's exhibits marked 1 through 18 for
11	identification and Respondent's exhibits marked A through
12	H for identification. The parties have provided copies of
13	the exhibits to each other and OTA and they have had
14	plenty of time to consider the information.
15	Did Respondent have any objection to the
16	admission of Appellant's Exhibits 1 through 18?
17	MR. NOBLE: No, we do not. Thank you.
18	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.
19	Does Appellant have any objection to the
20	admission of Respondent's Exhibits A through H?
21	MR. DOWNEY: Yes. There's a couple of schedules
22	in Exhibit A that need to be clarified by the Department.
23	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Go ahead and
24	explain what you mean.
25	MR. DOWNEY: I don't want to misrepresent. I

don't think I have it right in front of me.

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MR. NOBLE: It's Exhibit A, pages 315 to 316. It appears to be an audit schedule, and there's a date on the audit schedule that indicates this was provided in 2016. That's not correct. The comments that were Exhibit A, that particular Exhibit A was provided for, was created in September of 2019. The Department staff at the time used the schedule from the audit as an example and then wrote their comments in. It was provided in response during the Department's own appeals process. So just to clarify, Exhibit A, pages 315 and 316, were not created contemporaneous with the audit. It was after.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: All right. Does that satisfy Appellant as far as clarification is concerned?

MR. DOWNEY: The only thing I would add is Mr. Manzano will testify as to the content of the document. Some of the statements aren't consistent or accurate.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: That doesn't go to admissibility. Do you have any objection to the admission?

MR. DOWNEY: No.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Then all of the exhibits of both parties are admitted.

(All exhibits were received in evidence.)

2.4

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: We have had some discussion about the issues that are being presented in this hearing for consideration by the Panel, and I believe we have an agreement that the issues are as following:

One, did Respondent incorrectly offset time barred state or district taxes for the period April 1, 2006, through December 31, 2011.

Issue 2, is Appellant entitled to credit interest on the refund granted for the period of April 1, 2006, through December 31, 2011. And, 3, is Appellant entitled credit interest on the refund granted for the fourth quarter of 2011 -- that claim and that refund are not at issue here -- but only Appellant's entitlement to credit interest.

Mr. Downey, do you agree that those are the issues that we will be addressing?

MR. DOWNEY: Issue 1 and Issue 2 commenced

January 1, 2006, not April. So the copy I have, one says

July and one says January, so both of them should be

January through December 31, '11.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: All right. I've made those changes.

Mr. Noble, any disagreement that those periods are supposed to run from January 1st?

1 No sir. MR. NOBLE: 2 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 3 Time estimates, as we discussed in our prehearing 4 conference, it was agreed that Appellant would have approximately 45 minutes for its opening argument and its 5 examination of the witness, Mr. Manzano. 6 Let me ask, because there's been some discussion, 7 Mr. Downey, about who will be speaking and when. 8 9 it you have an idea in mind for structuring Appellant's 10 presentation. Tell me what that structure will be. 11 MR. DOWNEY: The target is 20 minutes to present Issue 1; and then 5 to 10 minutes for Issue 2; and 5 to 10 12 13 minutes for Mr. Manzano; and then a couple of minutes for Issue 3. 14 15 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: All right. So I 16 take it, then, you are going to be providing -- there's 17 going to be argument provided first and then the testimony 18 from Mr. Manzano? 19 MR. DOWNEY: Correct. 20 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: With no 21 testimony to follow the testimony of Mr. Manzano -- no 22 argument by Appellant following the testimony of 23 Mr. Manzano. 2.4 MR. DOWNEY: Correct. 25 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: All right. Then

1 Mr. Bixler is going to do Issue 2? 2 MR. DOWNEY: Correct. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: You let me know 3 4 when you are ready to call Mr. Manzano and I will administer an oath or affirmation to him at the time. 5 And when we go to present Issue 2, 6 MR. DOWNEY: we will switch the charts. 7 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: That's fine. 8 Αt 9 the conclusion of Mr. Manzano's testimony, then, which 10 will include opportunities for both Respondent and members of the Panel to ask questions, then we will have 11 Respondent's argument. And I believe Respondent requested 12 13 and was granted approximately 25 minutes for its argument. 14 Is that correct, Mr. Noble? 15 MR. NOBLE: I believe so. Thank you. 16 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 17 And then following Respondent's argument, 18 Appellant will have an opportunity for a brief rebuttal, 19 and if it chooses to take that opportunity, of 20 approximately five minutes. If any party finds that they 21 need additional time, if it's more than a minute or two, 22 try to let me know in advance so I can take that into 2.3 consideration. 2.4 Appellant, any questions before we go on the 25 record and begin?

MR. DOWNEY: No.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: We are already on the record.

Appellants, you may proceed when ready.

2.4

OPENING STATEMENT

MR. DOWNEY: Perfect. Wade Downey with Downey Smith & Fier representing the Appellant, DIRECTV. Thank you for the opportunity to present our appeal. We look forward to this Panel's independent review of the issues and statutory authority applied in the supplemental decision, as the decision is not consistent with the statute and misinterprets the authority.

As information and separate from the issues being decided here, we've asked the Taxpayers Rights Bureau to listen to this appeal and to review the complete record to address potential violations of the taxpayer's rights and adherence to the Department's audit policies and regulatory requirement.

Issue 1, we'd like to first review the facts.

The CDTFA prepared and issued an audit report based on an open statute. The statute expired prior to being billed.

No changes were made to the audit report or verification comments based on the closed statute. The Department asserts that California Revenue and Taxation Code Chapter

5, Determinations, Article II, Deficiency Determinations, Section 6043, Offsets, allows the CDTFA or Department to issue deficiency determinations for time barred periods. This conclusion is flawed as it misrepresents the language in the stature and ignores the protections provided by Section 6487, the limitation period.

2.4

Section 6483 states in making a determination that is a deficiency determination -- let me stop there. Because every period in this audit was time barred when, under Section 6487, the waivers extending the limitation periods expired, all nine of them.

Furthermore, the supplemental decision concludes that the fiduciary role of the CDTFA with respect to administering separately imposed taxed through a single notice of determination voids the fact that the periods are time barred.

The decision then asserts that California Revenue and Taxation Code 6483 allows offsets to unrelated tax authorities that have adopted their own statutes and ordinance. This is contrary to the requirement that each tax authority must adopt separate ordinance equivalent to the referenced California state statutes.

No where -- no where in California statutes where each district tax authority statute does it provide for the commingling or offset between these separately imposed

taxes.

This flawed logic in the supplemental opinion then leads to the conclusion that Annotation 802.0090 was incorrect. The CDTFA has deleted the annotation, but the annotation's supporting opinion are worthy of review by this Panel, and are insightful, and provide comprehensive analysis of the construction of these statutes and the sales and use tax system.

Our Exhibit 12 provides a comprehensive list of the annotation including the deletion information. We would also point out the fact that there had been no changes in the imposition of these taxes, no changes in the CDTFA's contracting and fiduciary responsibility to the special district authorities, and there's been no change in the methods of issuing notice of determination since these rulings were issued. The underlining letters provide a comprehensive legal analysis that is still applicable today.

For the record, I'd like to read an excerpt from Gary Jugum's 1995 memorandum. For the younger crowd, Gary was a Harvard grad, was the BOE attorney advising the former Board of Equalization during the time when I served as the sergeant at arms. He has actively one of the most knowledgeable attorneys to work for the board, and a pioneer in California Sales and Use Tax Policy, so his

words should not be diminished or easily dismissed.

2.4

I quote, "District taxes are the nature of trust fund taxes which the Board administers on behalf of each levying district. Each fund must therefore be specifically administered for the benefit of the entity imposing the tax. Any use of one agency's fund for the benefit of another agency would be a breach of this fiduciary duty and could make the Board liable to suit.

More importantly, the Board administers and enforces each district's tax under a contract executed between the Board and the district. Section 7270. The Board is thus subject to a fiduciary duty of good faith and fair dealings to ensure that the districts get the revenue properly due while at the same time preserving the economic advantage to the district of having its taxes administered by the State," end quote.

When the CDTFA failed to issue timely determinations for the 125 separately-imposed district tax authorities that they allowed the waiver to expire and they alone failed to fulfill their contract. It is disingenuous now to claim that as long as we redistribute the revenue, everything is fine, we've done our job. That is not how it should work.

That is not acceptable administration on behalf of these taxing authorities that contracted with the

State, neither Sprint nor the State statute 6483 support commingling of offsets between separately=imposed taxes.

2.4

Throughout the appeals process and after our claim was filed, the Department has attempted to dismiss, delete, and conclude that Gary's underlying opinion and legal analysis is not applicable or valid as it only addresses interest or the reverse of Sprint.

The hearing officer, in her initial opinion granting the refund, concluded the following, and I quote, "We find unpersuasive BTFD's argument that Annotation 802.0090 does not apply here because the facts considered in the annotation are reversed from the facts of Sprint. The annotation is not distinguishable on the basis given that its findings apply equally here where the BTFD offset one taxing jurisdiction's tax against another entity's tax," end quote.

The Department's OTA brief makes a statement that the Appellant appears to argue that the CDTFA is required to issue a single notice of determination for each local or district taxes. Let us be clear, we don't care how the CDTFA bills tax that is due. We just want to ensure that they have a legal basis to do so.

Now, we'll review the audit specifics. The audit of DIRECTV started in 2009 and covered a period of January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2011. During the audit,

DIRECTV cooperated fully to address the issues and even performed a managed audit for a portion. From September 2009 to June 2016, DIRECTV executed nine waivers of limitations extending the time allowed for the CDTFA to complete its work. The extensions ranged from two years to as little as one month, the final extension. Every request for extension for additional time was granted by the taxpayer.

2.4

The audit was completed by the Culver City district office in June of 2016, reviewed and approved by the district reviewer for accuracy, and transmitted to headquarters for billing in early July 2016. The audit included two claim for refunds covering the periods from January 1, 2006, to June 30, 2006, what we will refer to as Claim 1; and July 1, 2006, through December 31, 2011, Claim 2. There was a third overpayment and unapplied credit handle by headquarters where the prepayments exceeded the final tax due on their return.

Once the audit report was received by the Audit and Determination and Refund section in Sacramento, they delayed and did not issue the notice of determination until September 28, which was 28 days after the waiver extending the statute expired. At that time, the entire audit period was time barred.

As a former auditor, representative of clients

for the last 30 years, this represents a mammoth event, especially considering the sizable underpayments that were identified in this audit.

2.4

So let's think about it for a second. Once the statute expires and every period is time barred, there is no longer one audit period as the audit report indicates, rather, it becomes two separate claim for refunds independent of each other.

Now, we acknowledge and do not dispute that Sprint must be considered thereafter by applying the requirements of the limitations established in the Audit Manual Section 434.00 and 434.30. We have provided a complete copy of the Audit Manual Section in Exhibit 11. The current copy on the CDTFA's website is not accurate. One of the charts is misplaced.

So the Department purports that they were aware that the statute expired before the notice was issued, but their actions indicate otherwise. Did the update auditor reporter comment based on the expired statute? No. Did he separate the claim results or prepare offset schedules as required per the audit manual, the application of overpayments to expire by abilities within a claim period? No.

Did they review the audit report or did they return the audit report to the district to update the

report or evaluate impact? No. Did they have any reviewer look at the impact? No. Did they notify the taxpayer? No. Did they notify us? No. Did they document anything anywhere in the report to reflect this significant change and potential impact? No. They proceeded to issue the notice of determination unchanged.

Now, in all fairness, an August 31st waiver extension is an odd date. Generally they expire at the end of the quarter. So in all fairness, we want to believe that they were unaware that this statute expired. Okay. Otherwise, if the Department was aware that the statute expired and proceeded, ignoring the substantial change, they would have been in deliberate violation of the taxpayer's rights to receive an accurate audit report and an explanation of its basis.

Upon receipt of the final notice, I immediately contacted Steve Sissy in the Audit Determination section to discuss the fact that the notice was not timely and the statute period had expired. Based on the conversation and the nonresponse, DIRECTV filed its December 2nd, 2016, claim for fund.

For a little over two years, the Department ignored our follow up and the claim. If you review our Exhibit 7, it provides a comprehensive list of the contacts that we had with the Department and the progress

that this took. In December 2018, the Department issued a two-sentence response attached as Exhibit 9, and I quote, "We believe the amounts determined in the notice of determination are correct. Our position is that your claim for refund should be denied."

2.4

The taxpayer immediately sought clarification.

The Department issued a supplemental response on

January 22, 2019 -- copies also included with Exhibit 9 -
and I quote, "A review of the work papers disclosed they

were prepared according to the guidance provided by Audit

Manual Section 43400 through 43432 in the Sprint decision.

In addition, because the audit was transmitted while the

periods were within the statute, there was not a need to

address the circumstances outlined in Sprint case at

issue."

The statements conflict. The audit report clearly did not address Sprint. There's not a single comment related to Sprint or any offset or other verification or schedules. Since the audit report was prepared and reviewed based on the open waiver and open statute, there would have been a need, so this is not a surprise.

The transmit date is irrelevant. Furthermore, what is frustrating is that the Department, throughout this appeal, has not acknowledged the change or presented

a single supplemental analysis schedule to address Sprint. The periods are time barred, and Sprint must be considered. And there are limitations related to allowable offsets, especially when there's multiple claims, as the case here, and when there's multiple tax authorities.

We've provided Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2. And maybe we can turn to those. So we have provide Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2 to illustrate the allowable offsets and limitation when Sprint is applied consistent with the Audit Manual. DIRECTV does not dispute the holding of Sprint, and we never have. Exhibits 1 and 2 -- and it's the blue arrows on the diagrams with the As -- identified tax due and allowable offsets, nearly \$9.9 million of state tax, \$1.8 million of local and county tax, and over \$950,000.00 of Los Angeles County Transportation and Metro Authority.

These amounts represent the totals from the tax due row on the exhibit. So if you total up across the row, you will be able to get to those numbers. The issue involves two components, the aggregation of two state claims resulting in a net refund paid, and ignoring the separate imposition and ordinance adopted by each special district tax authority that have a statute of limitation equivalent 6487 provision.

Exhibit 2 demonstrates how Sprint applies to the state tax claim or state tax overpayment. DIRECTV's claim for July 1st, 2006, through December 31, 2007, resulted in a deficiency that would have been limited to zero. The deficiency should not have been netted with Claim 1 for the first two quarters of 2006.

You can see at the bottom of the diagram there's a gray arrow with an X. The liability, on the right side of the diagram can't be applied to reduce the refund on the left side. Those are separate claims. They are separate state claims. The right side is time barred.

The CDTFA's Exhibit C shows a state tax refund of \$813,000.00 was paid for both claim periods as part of the September 28th notice. The schedules net the two periods. Audit Manual Section 0434.30, on the top of the diagram, clearly states that each claim period must be treated separately. The overpayment from Claim 1, \$892,000.00 should have been paid, and the Claim 2 deficiency should have been time barred or limited to zero as offsets can only be applied to debits using credits within the same claim period.

There are two columns -- just for clarification.

There are two columns on the right side and that represents the 6 percent rate and then the period of time where the state rate was 7 percent. So both of these were

state tax and they should be aggregated when considering the offset. So we have also applied another offset at the bottom to say here is another amount of state tax that should not be refunded because of tax due.

If we turn to Exhibit 1. Exhibit 1 examines the audit results with respect to each separate district tax authority. Page 1 provides a visual illustration of the Claim 2 results with an example for one of the time-barred deficiency issued on behalf CCTA, the red box. There are another 124 of these districts where an assessment was issued.

The green columns represents the overpayment that was approved for the Los Angeles County Transportation

Commission, 2 half percents, and the Los Angeles County

Metro Transit Authority, 1. Again, the blue arrows,

similar to the state analysis, show the appropriate

offsets that are not disputed, and the gray with an X

illustrates offsets not supported by the statute.

The approved refund, after allowable Sprint offsets, is \$955,718.00. You can see this on page 2 of the exhibit in the last column, and it represents three overpayments that were illustrated in the green squares on page 1.

On the top left of the schedule is the amount of district tax refund that was paid of \$685,122.00. In the

bottom on the right, you can see the \$403,870.00 of district tax assessments unrelated to our refund that were billed under deficiency determinations.

2.4

So the entire Claim 2 period has not been paid. The remaining pages of the exhibit, if you click, provide a Sprint analysis to each and every one of the districts with the final column representing the tax deficiency that was issued by the state with the total representing the \$400,000.00 at issue in this appeal.

In closing, we recognize that this presentation included too much detail, but that is what is required when all periods become otherwise time barred and Sprint must be applied. The Department, throughout the appeal, has claimed that 6483, the state statute, allows them to aggregate all results which masks the Sprint issues that we just reviewed.

The Department's request for reconsideration issued after the claim was initially granted and resulted in the misinterpretation of the statute in the supplemental decision, Exhibit 6, and I quote, "Simply put, the CDTFA may and does offset taxpayer's overpayment and underpayments among different taxing programs as long as the revenues are redistributed."

This statement may be true if the periods are open under the statute of limitation, but that is not the

case here, as the Department has allowed the waiver to expire. Thus, the need for offset schedules to apply Sprint, which has not been done. The unpaid refunds due from the state portion in Exhibit 2 and Los Angeles County on Exhibit 1 should be granted.

Are there any questions on these charts or what's illustrated there at this point, or do you want us to continue?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: I would like you just to continue, please.

Mr. Downey, did you want do change the chart out?

MR. DOWNEY: Thank you.

2.4

MR. BIXLER: Regarding the denial of credit interest, DIRECTV strongly believes that credit interest should be allowed as the overpayments were not similar to those documented in the prior audits and the CDTFA has not satisfied the requirements for carelessness under the amended regulation 1703.

The CDTFA's basis for denying credit interest has evolved during this appeals process. The initial general audit comments, Schedule 4414(a)(b)(6), provided that credit interest is not recommended because the current tax refund is attributable to the similar refund errors that the taxpayer incurred during the prior audit in addition to the recurrence of similar errors, the frequencies and

the volume of the errors multiplied nearly three times the errors in the prior audit. And we will address those comments shortly.

2.4

And then during the appeal, the auditor prepared additional comments submitted as attachment 3, support for credit interest denial, which is pages 315 to 316 of Respondent's Exhibit A, and also the document discussed at the beginning regarding the misstating of the schedule.

The comments were prepared more than three years after the audit completion as previously mentioned, and we will have Jose Manzano testify regarding their accuracy. The auditor also referenced annotations 320.0047 dated 4/12 of 94, and 320.0050, dated June 2nd of '78 in support of her denial.

The appeals conference decision concluded, "We find from the above that claimant's overpayments at issue were the result of recurring clerical or computational errors or repeated errors in similar transactions, which claimant failed to correct in successive quarters. Thus, we find the overpayments were the result of carelessness and claimant is not entitled to credit interest."

Now, this decision appears to rely on the annotation 320.0047 provided by the auditor to deny credit interest. And the opinion states, "Failure to correct overpayments in successive quarters consistent with the

annotation," however the annotation was created in '94, prior to the amendments to the credit interest regulations that established the definition of carelessness and established two requirements.

2.4

At the time the annotation was written, notification was not a requirement. The appeal decision does not address the written notification requirement and the revised definition of carelessness. The Department, in its March 18, 2022 OTA reply brief, asserts that notification was provided on or about April 7, 2004, as part of the results of the prior audit of '97 to 2000.

Now, Downey Smith and Fier was also DIRECTV's representative during this '97 to 2000 audit period, and the review of the audit comments related to credit interest, there was no written or discussion related to denial of credit interest for future audit periods.

The auditor's actual comments state that, "The taxpayer instituted changes to prevent future errors of the same type," which they did. Furthermore, the notification conclusion, or treatment of this audit period as notification, is inconsistent with the treatment of the subsequent refund audit period of 10/01/2000, to 12/31/2005, and also an FBO for the period of 01/01/2006 through 06/30 of 2007 where credit interest was also allowed.

Both claims were processed after the alleged notice to the taxpayer on April 7th of 2004. Now, presumably, the amendments to Regulation 1703 establishing a clear definition of carelessness including the written notification was to make it clear and obvious to the taxpayer that a credit interest would no longer be granted on similar errors in subsequent periods. And we believe the Department has not satisfied both requirements that conclude that overpayments were the result of carelessness.

2.4

As it relates to the second prong, similar and reoccurring errors, this has been DIRECTV's main focus during the appeals process, and we have provided significant support which are part of the record.

DIRECTV, we're not going to get into the detail there, but the exhibits are included.

DIRECTV continues to disagree with the conclusion that the overpayments are recurring or similar to prior audit periods. Now, yes, all of DIRECTV's audits will and continue to include use tax overpayments just based on the volume and the complexity of their business. That's just a fact, and it's common for most businesses.

But the fact that there's a use tax overpayment alone does not support enough to establish that such overpayment is similar and reoccurring. DIRECTV reports

use tax for many different systems and sources. Now, if you look at Exhibit 16, it's breakdown between the prior audit, 2000 to 2005. And you can see at the beginning of the audit period for 2006, there was a large spike, and that related to a single software license purchase.

As we know, software, especially during this time, can be a difficult type of purchase to understand whether tax applies to that transaction or not.

Ultimately, they had accrued conservatively and ultimately it was determined it was not subject to tax. And then you can see that their compliance drops way back down and is very good.

And then around -- looks about the second quarter or so of 2008, they've implemented a new system, and this was intended to try to automate use tax accruals -- and Jose can touch upon this in a little more detail. And based on GO decisions, in order to improve their compliance in their efficiency in accruing use tax.

And, of course, when you implement a new system, there is going to be some hiccups along the way. And, obviously, there were. But you can see the downward trend from when the new system was implemented, you can see there is steady improvement with respect to the overpayments.

Finally, credit interest is calculated on net

refund results. And, now, the chart that is in front of you is actually a visual display of Exhibit 15. And what that points out is DIRECTV's audit history along the way beginning from '97 through the 2011 audit period.

2.4

And the trends, you can see -- well, going back to auditor's comment that the refund was three times the size of the '00 to '05 audit period. You can clearly see it had gone down from that period and was actually about a third or 70 percent less than the overpayments in the prior audit period.

The other thing to note from this chart is the significant growth that DIRECTV experienced over this audit period. You can see that from the '97 to 2000 period, there was approximately \$30 million of taxable California measure. And from that point to this audit period at issue, the total taxable measure had gone up to \$4.5. That's exponential growth.

Obviously, when a business grows that fast, there are going to be mistakes both ways. But compliance was definitely a high priority at DIRECTV and Jose can expand on that as well.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Mr. Bixler, can I interrupt you for just a second?

MR. BIXLER: Sure.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: The chart of

1	Exhibit 15 includes the growth numbers that you talked
2	about I don't see growth numbers on am I missing
3	them? Are they somehow shown on our Exhibit 15 also?
4	MR. DOWNEY: I can answer that. On page 2 of
5	Exhibit 15, you see the comparison in the second column,
6	the increase in population is 15 times from the first to
7	the second, and then it's 50 times from the first, and
8	it's three times from the second.
9	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Okay.
10	MR. DOWNEY: Do you see those?
11	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Yes, thank you.
12	Go ahead.
13	MR. BIXLER: That concludes my piece.
14	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you,
15	Mr. Bixler.
16	Mr. Downey, would you like me to administer the
17	oath or affirmation to the witness? Are you ready for
18	that or are you going to give more argument?
19	MR. DOWNEY: Can I just add a couple of comments
20	to the credit interest?
21	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Sure.
22	MR. DOWNEY: So the original audit report was
23	delivered to DIRECTV and it included, on the face of the
24	report, credit interest. So when it was transmitted, we
25	didn't recognize that there were embedded comments within

that report because the numbers matched what was discussed and there was credit interest that we had not discussed would the auditor, and the report was transmitted to headquarters.

We don't dispute, there was an internal embedded comment that said denied credit interest, and everything that Steve said is summarized in that. That is the reason we are here. Shortly after that, because of all of the delays with this, we said we don't want to delay this any further and we will file an appeal, et cetera, and we expected to do that, and then the waiver expired and all of the other things happened so it got grouped in here.

But in the exhibits, there are comments for discussions with the principal auditor where we know it's not an intentional overpayment and we know it's not this, there were some implied comments that the credit interest was denied because there was a whole lot of district tax schedules that needed to be prepared, and who is going to pay for them to be prepared? That's not appropriate.

That's not a basis for denying credit interest.

And if you look at the way this taxpayer has been treated over all of these years -- they have 99 percent compliance in reporting \$1.5 billion in measure. That is significantly accurate. And we will talk about the exhibit that this Exhibit 3, that -- it's Exhibit A, pages

1	315 to 316. And, you know, it references a lot of things
2	that go beyond anything that was said or discussed at the
3	end of the audit. I think that is the point that I wanted
4	to make. So we will deal with the rest of it as we talk
5	to Jose. Thank you.
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.
7	Are you now ready for me to administer the oath
8	or affirmation?
9	Mr. DOWNEY: Yes.
10	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Mr. Manzano,
11	raise your right hand, please.
12	
13	JOSE MANZANO,
14	called as a witness, and having been first duly sworn, was
15	examined and testified as follows:
16	
17	THE WITNESS: I do.
18	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.
19	Who's actually going to be conducting the
20	examination?
21	MR. DOWNEY: I am.
22	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Okay. You can
23	proceed.
24	MR. DOWNEY: Okay.
25	///

DIRECT EXAMINATION

2 BY MR. DOWNEY:

Q Jose, can you just briefly give us your role at DIRECTV?

A Yes. My name is Jose Manzano. I'm currently employed by AT&T, who acquired DIRECTV in 2015. My primary role is to assist in the audits of jurisdiction state, county, and local. But I've also been involved in the use tax department in determining taxability to purchases coming into our systems.

Q And, Jose, how long have you been with DIRECTV?

A With DIRECTV, I've been involved going back to consulting days from, probably, you know, 2003 to 2004. I started coming in on a regular basis as a daily consultant in 2014, and then in 2016, I become an employee of AT&T which is basically post-acquisition of DIRECTV.

Q Okay. And can you talk briefly about the growth of DIRECTV and the changes in business models that impact, you know, use tax reporting?

A Obviously, we are talking about going back to 1997. At that point, I think is when DIRECTV was considered a start-up company and they were launching their direct-to-home satellite television subscription services. So, obviously, with that comes in different type of business models. There was a model where

customers would actually go and buy their own equipment to set top box from your brick and mortars -- Circuit City and Best Buy. And then we transitioned over to the customer being able to buy that equipment from DIRECTV, and then we went to a lease model where we actually brought the equipment in house and we would charge the customer on a monthly basis.

2.4

Obviously, with that comes the growth of expanding into, you know, multiple jurisdictions all over the country. So to the height of it, I mean, DIRECTV got to having 25 million subscribers across the country. And with compliance issues and jurisdictions, you can imagine how many localities and state agencies.

Q How large was the tax department?

A At DIRECTV, when I started coming in on a regular basis, about 30 staff.

Q So the auditor in Exhibit A asserts that there was no review of any used tax report, it just got remitted and there were no changes or anything, what would you say to that?

A That's not accurate. Obviously, with the growth comes the expenditure side of the business where it's obviously noticeable that the sales tax that we paid to vendors and the use that was accrued becomes a major issues to review from a company perspective because it

does affect balance sheet and income statements. So we obviously -- the goal has always been to be as accurate as possible, but the size of the company has its limitations.

But there was consistent review of the systems and there was consistent review of setting up the proper taxability matrixes for purchases coming in based on general ledger and also on the accrual side. Because as the growth of the company increased, so did our self-assessment of use tax.

So in order to try and save that out-of-pocket expense, there was periodic review of all of the use tax being accrued in the system.

- Q So in this exhibit, also, the auditor refers to some Delta software that was doing accrual. Is there a software named Delta software?
 - A No.

2.4

Q Can you elaborate on that.

A The Delta, ironically, was set up to try and capture additional tax as a result of prior audits. So the Delta is really the difference between the tax that a vendor charges DIRECTV and the tax that our system determines is due. So if the vendor charges \$100.00, but our system says we owe \$150.00, that \$50.00 is the delta or the difference that would be accrued within the system.

That was a program that was implemented as part

of the ERP which, at the time, was SAP. So SAP in conjunction with the way that the vendor submit their invoices based on the purchase orders and the general ledger accounts, would make the tax determination and any difference that was identified is the delta.

2.4

Q So the auditor -- it's in comments, "The system automatically accrues tax for preprogrammed vendors without internal review." Does DIRECTV has any software that reviews based on vendor?

A No. The taxability determination of use tax at DIRECTV and even at AT&T and many large corporations is based on, you know, the -- it's in conjunction with other third-party software. For example, we use Vertext. Vertext provides us the taxability of a particular description of a good, service, or product for a particular jurisdiction.

So in conjunction with that, then our ERP system, SAP, merges with that determination and then we pass that information along to the purchasing side. So once a particular transaction is contemplated and the PO is generated, then the general ledger is going to dictate the taxability based on destination of the product. So that's basically the automated portion of it. There's to no such thing as we identify a vendor because we know they are always going to be taxable or not. It's driven by the

purchase transaction and the general ledger that is assigned to that particular transaction.

MDMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Mr. Downey, let me interrupt you just for a second to remind you that you are asking questions sometimes which appear to be present-tense inquiries, and Mr. Manzano is responding in present-tense terms that that is what we do, this is what we do. I'm sure you both -- keep in mind that we're talking about prior period so that we are focused on what was happening at the time. Maybe Mr. Manzano was talking about what was happening at that time, but you might want to clean that up a bit.

MR. DOWNEY: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Just to clarify, everything I've been stating is what happened during that contemporary period.

MR. DOWNEY: We are only talking about the audit period. All of the comments are relative to the audit period, not their current systems.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Okay.

MR. DOWNEY: And we are addressing these comments -- these questions correlate directly to the representations that are provided in this document that was created some three years after the audit. Okay.

25 ///

2.4

BY MR. DOWNEY:

2.4

Q And I think we've talked about, you know, not all use tax is the same. There is a lot of sources that you have. But I wanted to ask you -- there's a comment in here -- and there's been a lot of comments about the system just makes these back-and-forth adjustments in and out, and the auditor says there is an automated system making adjustments. Is there any automated system making adjustments?

A No. Any adjustment that happened at the time during the audit period would have to have been reviewed by a tax member -- a tax employee.

Q Thank you. So does DIRECTV maintain internal controls as a public company during this audit period for sales and use tax reporting and compliance?

A Yes, as a public company, DIRECTV did. We have internal and external auditors on the internal control side that sales and use tax operations was part of the calendared items that were reviewed by our internal audit group.

Q Okay. And I guess my final comment relative to this is -- so the auditor says in her final conclusion that, "there were similar errors in past numerous audits that lasted over the decades and continues into the current and into subsequent audit periods." The DIRECTV

audit permit, this account was closed December 31, 2011; correct?

- A That is correct.
- Q And that is the end date of this audit period?
- A Yes.

2.

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- Q And the entity that it was merged into was audited for the subsequent period?
 - A That is correct.
 - Q And it was a deficiency; correct?
 - A Yes, there was no net refund for that period.
- Q So the auditor concludes that the overpayments are caused by over accrual of use tax from DIRECTV's failure to assume to observe proper standard of care in reporting use tax. How would you respond to this?
- A That is simply not accurate. The company's main objective, obviously, from our perspective during that period was to comply. And then the system implemented was to improve our compliance. So the issue, obviously, is the growth and the volume of transactions the came in through our AP system during that audit period was just phenomenal growth, so there was bound to be errors, but they were not due to carelessness. The company, again, really strived to minimize our out-of-pocket expenditures, and use tax is directly out of pocket.

MR. DOWNEY: I have no further questions. Thank

1	you.		
2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.		
3	Department, would you like to ask this witness		
4	any questions?		
5	MR. NOBLE: No, thank you.		
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Okay. Let me		
7	ask my co-panelists.		
8	Judge Aldrich, any questions?		
9	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: No questions		
10	for the witness.		
11	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Any questions?		
12	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKOPCHIKYAN: No		
13	questions.		
14	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.		
15	I have no question questions for the witness.		
16	Mr. Downey, does that conclude your primary		
17	presentation? Do you have Issue 3 you want to discuss		
18	still? How much time do you expect to take, because		
19	you		
20	MR. DOWNEY: I'll make it quick.		
21	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Proceed.		
22	MR. DOWNEY: All right. So the third issue		
23	involves the fourth quarter overpayment. And so DIRECTV		
24	made two prepayments for fourth quarter in November and		
25	December, and then reviewed the information and tax they		

were reporting, adjusted and filed a final return that was accurate and was substantially accepted in the audit.

what they had paid in as a deposit through the prepayments and the final return that they filed. Generally, when this happens -- I have had it happen with clients all of the time -- ADRS calls the taxpayer and say, "What do you want to do with it? Do you want us to sent it back to you or would you like us to apply it to your next quarter?"

We can just apply it to the next quarter. And we do that.

I've had clients where it's been a couple of quarters because we have had things that have changed. And in this audit, or in this situation with fourth quarter '11, the refund -- overpayment was sent to the district and they held the funds for 57 months, didn't ask a single question throughout the completion of the audit, and then when it was wrapped up, wrote a comment to send it back to Sacramento to pay the refund. Headquarters processed it as part of final notice that you see as part of the exhibits in Exhibit A.

And so there is a lot of detail in these overpayments within the submissions that have been provided as exhibit, but that's the highlight, so thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: And does that

conclude your primary presentation? Thank you.

My plan would be to hold questions, unless one of my panelists wants to ask questions. No. They indicated that they are okay. We will hold questions until after the Department gives its presentation, but usually before Appellant will give its final rebuttal or closing.

Mr. Noble, are you ready?

MR. NOBLE: I am. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: You may proceed.

OPENING STATEMENT

MR. NOBLE: Appellant filed three timely claims for refund for the period of January 1st, 2006, through December 31, 2011, asserting that it over reported use tax on various transactions. The claims were verified by audit which found deficiencies of tax of approximately \$13 million in total overpayments of tax of approximately \$14.9 million, resulting in a refund of approximately \$1.7 million.

As stated in the July 28, 2016, revised audit report, credit interest on these overpayments was denied pursuant to Regulation 1700, Subdivision (b)(6)(b). Petitioner claims that they refund should include an additional \$402,390.00, which represents overpayments of district tax to three jurisdictions that were offset

against underpayments of district taxes to other jurisdictions.

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Petitioner also claims that it is entitled to credit interest on the refund amount. There is no dispute that the applicable statute of limitations at issue and determination for the final quarter of the claim period expired on August 13, 2016, prior to the September 28th, 2016 notice of refund.

As will be discussed in greater detail, the overpayments in dispute were offset against other district liabilities based on the Court's holding in Sprint Communications v. The State Board of Equalization.

As indicated in Section 7202, subdivision (d) and 7270, state, local, and district taxes form a uniform and integrated sales and use tax system which are generally reported and paid by taxpayers as a single amount on a single return and for which the CDTFA performs all administration functions including, for example, rulemaking, permitting, auditing, and collecting.

When the CDTFA audits a taxpayer, it encompasses an examination of all of the taxing programs within its purview. Section 6483 provides that in making a determination, CDTFA may offset overpayments for a period or periods together with interest on the overpayments against underpayments for another period or periods.

As we noted in the supplemental decision under Section 6486, CDTFA can, and invariably does, issue a single notice of determination to cover all the taxes a taxpayer owes for the period covered. Accordingly, the CDTFA may offset overpayments against underpayments of any tax covered by the NOD.

With respect to periods that become time barred in which to issue the NOD, in the Sprint case, the Court, in applying the doctrine of equitable setoff, holds that the Department may issue billings to offset an underpayment of tax against a taxpayer's overpayment in another reporting period so long as the reporting periods are covered by a claim for refund, even though the statute of limitations otherwise bars the issuance of a timely deficiency determination for the same period.

In making this finding, the Court notes several key points based on well-settled case law. First, they sued for refund of taxes governed by equitable principles, and a taxpayer who challenges the validity of a tax may recover only if it can be shown that more has been exacted than equity in good conscience, should have been paid.

Second, that in making the equitable determination of whether the taxes paid were in excess of the amount due, the Department is not confined to the isolated transactions on which the refund is based.

Instead, a refund case throws open the taxpayer's entire tax liability for the period in question.

2.4

And, third, that while there is no statutory basis for permitting the Department to setoff a tax deficiency against a refund to after the statute of limitations has expired, the broad, equitable principle that a taxpayer is not entitled to a refund unless they have, in fact, overpaid its taxes, nevertheless, allows for such setoffs.

There's nothing in Sprint remotely indicating that such setoffs cannot be made between the numerous districts and local taxes administered by CDTFA. In fact, the assertion that Appellant should be able to retain any overpayments despite the existence of underpayments in any of these integrated sales and use taxes during the same period is directly contrary to the equitable principles underlying the decision in the Sprint case.

Consistent with Sprint, Appellant's claim for refund throws open its entire liability for the period in question, and Appellant is only entitled to a refund to the extent it actually overpaid its taxes. Therefore, offsetting Appellant's overpayments in some districts by its underpayments in other districts is clearly appropriate under Sprint.

Appellant's position in this appeal is directly

at odds with its arguments regarding the Department being a fiduciary that administers the tax under each contract for each individual jurisdiction. The CDTFA is acting as the fiduciary and ensuring that each individual jurisdiction receives the tax revenues to which it is entitled for the period at issue.

2.4

The Department is not using the funds of one jurisdiction to benefit another as Appellant alleges. The funds at issue are overpayments, and regardless of the outcome in this appeal, will not remain with the three districts that receive the overpayment. The issue here is whether Appellant should retain the payments at the expense of the districts to which it was underpaid during the same period. Again, under Sprint, the taxpayer is only entitled to a refund to the extent it actually overpaid its taxes.

Former Annotation 802.0090 similarly conflated the separate issues of offsetting between local jurisdictions and districts and offsetting between the taxpayer's underpayments and overpayments of tax. While the backup letter mentions Sprint, the actual conclusion in that letter appears to broadly conclude that overpayments in one local jurisdiction or district can never be offsetting against underpayments in another.

Even to the extent it meant to limit this conclusion to

Sprint offsets, such a conclusion is incorrect for the same reason that Appellant's arguments are incorrect here.

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As I have already discussed, that each local jurisdiction and district must receive the revenues properly due is actually supported by the Department's ability to offset a taxpayer's underpayments and overpayment.

As an aside, the annotation essentially provides that the Department must actually allocate tax revenue to the jurisdiction where it is properly due, and vice versa that the Department cannot make allocations that is to the detriment of other jurisdictions.

The annotation was never intended to address refunding overpayments in one jurisdiction when underpayments exist in others. This is why the annotation was a local and district tax annotation rather than a general sales and use tax annotation.

In summary, Section 6483 and the Sprint case allow the Department to offset Appellant's overpayment of district tax with underpayments in other districts. I think the Court summed it up best when it stated that Sprint, in seeking equity by requesting a refund of taxes, must be prepared to do equity by allowing its tax liability for the same period to be corrected because of errors through which it has profited.

Similarly, Appellant cannot seek the equity of recovering its overpayments while attempting to avoid the equity of its underpayments. With respect to credit interest as relevant here, Regulation 1703 provides that no credit interest will be allowed where the overpayment has been made by reason of carelessness.

Carelessness occurs when a taxpayer makes an overpayment as the result of a clerical error such as including receipts for periods other than that for which the return is intended or failing to take allowable deductions and the overpayment is made after the taxpayer has been notified in writing of the same or similar errors on one or more previous returns.

Audit Manual Section 0217.13 provides some examples of carelessness such as knowingly overpaying the tax liability, recurring overpayments caused by clerical or computational errors in an audit situations where there's a net refund but a negligence penalty would have been assessed if there had been a deficiency.

And, lastly, where there are overpayments caused by repeated errors in similar transactions. Appellant was previously audited for the period October 1, 1997 through September 30, 2000. The April 7, 2004 reported field audit, which has been provided as Exhibit G, shows a total refund of \$810,000.00 for use tax accrued and reported in

error.

The verification comments note that the overpayments result from the accounting department erroneously accruing use tax on nontaxable labor, periodicals, and construction contracts in an effort to correct errors found in a prior audit.

In addition, Appellant filed a claim for refund for that prior period dated May 19, 2003. This means no later than May of 2003, Appellant knew that it was over reporting its use tax liabilities and on or about April 7th, 2004, Appellant was notified in writing that it was over reporting its use tax liabilities.

Turning to the present period as summarized in Exhibit A, pages 315 to 316, audit staff found that approximately 95 percent of the refund was due to over accruing and reporting use tax in error. For example, audit schedule 12(h) which accounts for approximately 82 percent of the refund resulted from Appellant accruing use tax on exempt services on property that was shipped outside of California.

Audit schedule 12(s), overpayments result from continuous over accruals and under accruals of use tax that ended up and as net overpayments. Audit schedules 12(i) and 12(j) result from reliance on their accounting program. Audit staff found that the software was set up

to accrue a tax on full invoice amounts even if the invoice was only partially taxable. Audit staff also found that Appellant did not internally review or monitor how the program taxed various invoices.

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Even if as alleged Appellant that an employee made adjustments, we note that the continued debits and credits to the use tax accruals are the same issue seen in the prior audit. Lastly, according to audit schedules 12(d) and 12(e) which represents about three percent of the overpayments, those resulted from unclaimed tax paid purchases, resold credits, and excess tax reimbursement that ended up being refundable to Appellant which was carried over from a prior audit.

In short, audit schedules 12(f) through 12(j) shows that the overwhelming majority of the overpayments in the current appeal result from accruing use tax in error on nontaxable transactions and continuously adjusting some of those accruals back and forth in an effort to correct them.

Furthermore, the fact that Appellant adjusted the use tax accruals back and forth show that Appellant knew it was not accurately reporting its use tax liabilities. This establishes that the overpayments at issue occurred because of recurring clerical or computational errors and, thus, the overpayments were a result of carelessness.

These errors are similar to the errors that occurred as
far back as the audit period ending in September of 2003.
Therefore, Appellant is not entitled to credit interest
for this appeal. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. I'm going to open it up to questions from my co-panelists.

Judge Aldrich, do you have any questions of either party?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Yes. This is Judge Aldrich. I have a couple of questions. This is for Appellant. So regarding the chart for Exhibit 15, there's three separate periods, and I believe the witness indicated that there was a shift in business models, one where they could purchase from a third-party retailer, to DIRECTV selling directly to the customer, and three, there's leasing of the customers.

so to be clear, the three separate periods, do they correspond with the changes in the business model or -- I guess at what point did those occur?

MR. DOWNEY: So I think we reflected some of those changes on a prior chart earlier. I think they transitioned to a free-free somewhere around the end of the 2000 to 2005 audit. And then during this period, they transitioned to a lease model, and part of the tax due was relative to the lease of the boxes to customers who were

1 using them. So some of those changes occurred at the tail 2 end of the '00 to '05 five audit, and some of these 3 changes occurred in the middle of this current audit. 4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Thank you. 5 And back to Department. So the Department's position regarding the same or similar errors, could you, 6 I guess -- so it sounds like the errors are similar in the 7 8 sense that they're use tax largely, or --9 To a certain extent they are all MR. NOBLE: 10 related to use tax. But look at the audit that ended in 11 2000, and we are seeing accruing tax on exempt services and nontaxable labor, periodicals, and construction 12 13 contracts. Look at schedule 12(h) in the current audit 14 period. So see line items for accruing tax on services 15 such as translation services or other things that are also nontaxable. So when seeing those, that's what I believe 16 17 audit staff and myself saw that appeared to be similar. 18 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. Thank 19 I'm going to refer it back to Judge Geary. 20 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 21 Judge Akopchikyan, do you have any questions for 22 either party? 23 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKOPCHIKYAN: T have a 24 question for the Department. Does the percentage of error

factor into carelessness in the Department's position?

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1 I would say it's not a bright line MR. NOBLE: 2 rule, but it would be one of the factors we would like at. And I would note that while the refund amount in the 3 4 current audit period went down to \$1.6 million compared to 5 the \$5.5 million in the immediate preceding audit period, that actual total refund was \$14.5 million, representing a 6 7 measure of approximately \$165 million. The refund amount went down because of the underpayments that were around 8 \$13 million. 9 10 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKOPCHIKYAN: Thank you. 11 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: And I have no 12 questions. 13 Mr. Downey, are you ready to give a final short rebuttal? 14

MR. DOWNEY: I don't know how to do anything short, but I'll try to be short.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.

MR. DOWNEY: First, the Department presents this Issue 1 as us filing a claim and trying to ask for some money that wasn't due -- or that was due, but we don't want to repay. That's not the case. The claim for refunds and the overpayments that were in this were documented during the audit process, while the audit was in process, in working with the auditor.

So there was nothing that was us filing a claim

trying to sneak something past somebody. So the presentation of that is a little bit backwards. It started with the audit and the extensions that were provided by the taxpayer.

They raise an issue of integrated sales and use tax. There's no concept of an integrated sales and use tax. If you look at Sprint, Sprint discusses tax authority. It's undisputed that each district represents a tax authority that has adopted its own set of statutes, its own set of rules, its own Section 6483, equivalent to that of the State.

And then the second thing is the Department has

-- and I'm not an attorney. I'm an accountant. But the

-- where is 6483? The Department references 6483 is

providing them the ability to do this unrestricted offset,

throws everything open, et cetera. So 6483, first thing,

predated Sprint, so if that's the case, why did we have a

Sprint? If they can just do what they want whenever they

want, why do we have Sprint?

So 6483 is actually in the deficiency determination section. The periods are time barred. There is no deficiency. That ship had sailed a long time ago. If you look at what 6483 is saying, it's addressing a cumulative audit report where they audited a claim for four quarters. In the first quarter, they overpay and

they pay interest on that amount for that quarter and the next quarter, and then in the third quarter they underpay, and it absorbs the entire overpayment and the interest on the overpayment and now there is starting to be an underpayment and there is starting to be interest calculated on that.

It's basically saying that you can aggregate all of those periods together in one notice. You don't have to send them the refund and then go collect their payment. You put them together. You offset them. It starts with in making a deficiency determination. We are not making a deficiency determination. There is no basis for this to provide any offset to this audit.

And you will note in reading 6483 that is says, "May offset overpayments for a period or periods," -- and I'm going to skip the interest -- "against underpayments for another period" -- not the same period. Another period -- "with the interest and penalties that apply on that." Just as I explained, in an audit when one quarter is a refund and one quarter is an assessment, you can aggregate those together.

If you look at report, that's exactly what they do in accumulative interest. This section is not talking about you don't have to consider the statute of limitations or that time barred periods aren't time

barred.

So we seek a refund to tax authorities and jurisdiction where we've overpaid. Okay? We do not seek a refund, we have not sought a refund, and don't have a refund, and if we did, we've offset it in every other jurisdiction where they said to issue a deficiency determination under the state statute, when they should be looking at the district statute because they have an equivalent 6483. Those are separate. There are two sets of statutes. It's not one statute. There is not one 6483 that applies to everything.

With respect to credit interest. Not all use tax is the same. We report on a lot of different things. Giving you a report that pays you a refund doesn't, to me, fit the bill of giving a taxpayer notice that you will deny interest or that they need to do something or that they are doing something deliberate and they need to correct it, et cetera. Notice would be you would be aware that you were issued a notice.

The 1997 to 2000 audit was raised on March 18th of 2022. We filed our claim in 2016. It's the first time there is any reference to we gave you notice in this other period. So I think that is disingenuous. I think when they look at the summary of recap, it's, you know, you over reported use tax and this is use tax. I know in '97

1 to 2000, they reported on DIRECTV TV quide. Okav. Their 2 newsletter. They didn't recognize that that was a 3 periodical and it was exempt from tax, and that 4 represented a significant portion or that item. The creative art things or the giveaways or 5 things that they relate to how we acquire customers, and 6 that changes all of the time, from 2000 to whatever, we 7 have had 100 different programs of incentives we provide 8 to acquire customers. These aren't clerical errors as 9 10 referenced in the Audit Manual either, or in the other 11 where someone just added something wrong and paid an amount and you put \$10,000.00 instead of \$1,000.00. These 12 13 aren't clerical errors. They're not in the nature of 14 that. I think that's all I have got. 15 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Thank you, 16 Mr. Downey. 17 MR. DOWNEY: Thank you. 18 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: Mr. Downey, does 19 your client submit the matter? 20 We do submit the matter. MR. DOWNEY: 21 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: All right. 2.2 Department, submitted? 23 MR. NOBLE: Yes, sir. 2.4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: This case is

submitted on February 16, 2023, at 2:33 p.m. The record

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in this matter is now closed and this hearing is now concluded. I want to thank everyone for participating today. In the coming weeks, the Panel will meet to consider the matter, and OTA will send you a written opinion within 100 days. This also concludes OTA's afternoon calendar for the day. Thank you. (The hearing concluded at 2:33 p.m.)

Τ	HEARING REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
2	
3	I, Shelby K. Maaske, Hearing Reporter in and for
4	the State of California, do hereby certify:
5	That the foregoing transcript of proceedings was
6	taken before me at the time and place set forth, that the
7	testimony and proceedings were reported stenographically
8	by me and later transcribed by computer-aided
9	transcription under my direction and supervision, that the
10	foregoing is a true record of the testimony and
11	proceedings taken at that time.
12	I further certify that I am in no way interested
13	in the outcome of said action.
14	I have hereunto subscribed my name this 14th day
15	of March, 2023.
16	
17	
18	Shelby Maaske,
19	Hearing Reporter
20	SHELBY K. MAASKE
21	
22	
23	
24	

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		12900 2:16	2009 15:24 16:3
<u> </u>		13 43:7	20096628 2:6
\$1,000.00 57:12 \$1.5 31:23	(b)(6)(b) 42:22 (d) 43:13	15 29:2 30:1,3,5,6 51:11	2011 8:8,11,13 15:25 16:15 29:4
\$1.6 53:4		16 2:19 5:1 28:2	39:1 42:14
\$1.7 42:18	0	57:25	2014 33:15
\$1.8 20:15	00 20.7 50.2	1700 42:22	2015 33:6
\$10,000.00 57:12	00 29:7 52:2	1703 24:18 27:3 48:4	2016 7:4 16:3,10, 12 18:20 33:15
\$100.00 35:22	01/01/2006 26:23 0217.13 48:14	18 6:10,16 26:9	42:20 43:7,8
\$13 42:17 53:9	0434.30 21:15	18th 56:20	56:21
\$14.5 53:6	05 29:7 52:2	19 49:8	2018 19:1
\$14.9 42:18		1995 13:20	2019 7:7 19:8
\$1 50.00 35:23	06/30 26:24	1997 33:21 48:22	2022 26:9 56:21
\$165 53:7	1	56:20	2023 2:19 5:1 57:25
\$30 29:14		1:00 2:17 5:2	22 19:8
\$4.5 29:17	1 6:2,10,16 8:7,10, 18,19 9:12 11:20	1st 8:25 21:3	25 10:13 34:11
\$400,000.00 23:9	15:25 16:14,15	42:13	28 16:22 42:20
\$402,390.00	20:7,8,12 21:5,17 22:5,7,15,23 24:5	2	28th 21:14 43:7
42:24	48:22 53:19		2:33 2:18 57:25
\$403,870.00 23:1	10 9:12	2 6:3,4 8:9,18 9:12 10:1,6 16:16 20:7,	58:7
\$5.5 53:5	10/01/2000 26:22	9,12 21:1,18 22:8,	2nd 18:20 25:13
\$50.00 35:23	100 57:8 58:5	14,20 23:4 24:4 30:4	3
\$685,122.00 22:25	11 4:12 8:21 17:13 41:14	20 9:11	
\$810,000.00	12 13:9	2000 26:11,13	3 6:3,4 8:11 9:14 25:5 31:25 40:17
48:25	12(d) 50:9	28:3 29:13 48:23 51:23 52:11 56:20	30 16:14 17:1
\$813,000.00	12(e) 50:9	57:1,7	34:16 48:23
21:13	12(f) 50:14	2003 33:13 49:8,9 51:2	300 2:16
\$892,000.00 21:17	12(h) 49:17 52:13	2004 26:10 27:2	31 8:8,11,21 15:25 16:15 21:3 39:1
\$9.9 20:14	12(i) 49:24	33:13 48:23 49:11	42:14
\$950,000.00	12(j) 49:24 50:14	2005 28:3 51:23	315 7:2,11 25:6
20:16	12(s) 49:21	2006 8:7,10,19 15:25 16:14,15 21:3,6 28:4 42:13	32:1 49:14
\$955,718.00 22:20	12/31/2005 26:23		316 7:2,11 25:6 32:1 49:14
	124 22:10	2007 21:3 26:24	31st 18:7
	125 14:18	2008 28:14	320.0047 25:12, 23

Index: 320.0050..affirmation

320.0050 25:13	78 25:13	accrues 36:7	adjusting 50:18
33 4:16	7th 27:2 49:11	accruing 28:18 49:4,16,18 50:16	adjustment 38:10
4	8	52:11,14 accumulative	adjustments 38:6,8,9 50:6
4/12 25:13	8 4:5,6	55:23	administer 10:5 30:16 32:7
43 4:13 434.00 17:12	802.0090 13:3 15:11 46:17	accuracy 16:11 25:11	administered
434.30 17:12	82 49:18	accurate 7:19 17:14 18:14 31:24	14:5,16 45:12 administering
43400 19:11 43432 19:11	9	34:21 35:2 39:15 41:2	12:14 administers
4414(a)(b)(6)	9 19:2,8	accurately 50:22 acknowledge	14:3,9 46:2
24:21 45 9:5	94 25:13 26:1 95 49:15	17:9	administration 14:24 43:18
	97 26:11,13 29:4, 13 56:25	acknowledged 19:25	ADMINISTRATIV E 5:4,15,20,24 6:5
5 9:12 12:1	99 31:22	acquire 57:6,9 acquired 33:6	8,18,23 7:13,20, 24 8:2,22 9:2,15,
50 30:7	Α	acting 46:3	20,25 10:3,8,16 11:2 24:9 29:22,
57 41:15	abilities 17:22	actions 17:18 actively 13:23	25 30:9,11,14,21 32:6,10,18,22 37:3,20 40:2,6,9,
6	ability 47:6 54:15	actual 26:17	11,12,14,21 41:25 42:9 51:5,9 52:4,
6 21:24 23:20	absorbs 55:3 acceptable 14:24	46:21 53:6 add 7:16 30:19	18,20,23 53:10, 11,17 57:15,18,
6043 12:2 6483 12:7,18 15:1	accepted 41:2	added 57:11	21,24 admissibility
23:14 43:22 47:18 54:10,14,16,20,23	account 39:1	addition 19:12 24:24 49:7	7:21
55:14 56:9,10 6486 44:2	accountant 54:13	additional 10:21 16:7 25:5 35:19	admission 6:16, 20 7:22
6487 12:6,10	accounting 49:3,	42:24 address 11:17	admitted 7:25 adopt 12:21
20:25 7	accounts 36:4 49:17	16:1 19:14,17 20:1 25:2 26:7 47:13	adopted 12:19 20:23 54:9
7 18:24 21:25	accrual 35:7,14 39:12	addresses 15:7	ADRS 41:7
26:10 48:23 70 29:9	accruals 28:15 49:22 50:7,18,21	addressing 8:17 37:21 54:23	advance 10:22 advantage 14:15
7202 43:13	accrue 50:1	adherence 11:18	advising 13:21
7270 14:11 43:14	accrued 28:9 34:24 35:12,24 48:25	adjusted 41:1 50:20	affect 35:1 affirmation 10:5

AT&T 5:13 33:6, 30:17 32:8 Angeles 20:16 22:2 23:13 22:13,14 24:4 15 36:11 afternoon 58:6 applies 21:1 28:8 attached 19:2 annotation 13:3, 56:11 agencies 34:13 4,10 15:10,12,13 **apply** 15:11,14 attachment 25:5 agency 14:7 25:23 26:1,5 24:2 41:9,10 46:17 47:8,13,15, attempted 15:4 agency's 14:6 55:18 16.17 attempting 48:2 applying 17:10 aggregate 23:15 annotation's 55:7,21 44:9 attorney 13:21 13:5 54:13 approved 16:10 aggregated 22:1 annotations 22:13,19 attorneys 13:24 25:12 aggregation 20:21 approximately attributable **AP** 39:20 9:5 10:13,20 24:23 agree 8:16 appeal 2:5 6:9 29:14 42:16,17,18 **audit** 7:3,4,8,12 49:15,17 53:7 agreed 9:4 11:9,16 19:25 11:18,21,23 12:9 23:9,13 25:4 26:6 **April** 8:7,10,19 15:23,25 16:2,9, agreement 8:5 31:10 45:25 46:10 26:10 27:2 48:23 12,19,24 17:3,6, 50:16 51:4 ahead 6:23 30:12 49:11 11,13,21,24,25 appeals 2:1 7:10 18:14,17 19:10, Akopchikyan 3:5 **argue** 15:18 15:3 24:20 25:15 40:12 52:21,23 12,16,19 20:11 27:13 **argument** 9:5,17, 21:15 22:6 24:21, 53:10 22 10:12,13,17 24 25:2,10 26:11, **APPEARANCES** Aldrich 3:5 40:8,9 15:10 30:18 13,14,16,20,22 3:1 51:7,9,10 52:4,18 27:19 28:3,4 29:3, arguments 46:1 appeared 52:17 4,7,10,13,15 alleged 27:1 50:5 47:2 30:22 32:3 37:17, appears 7:3 alleges 46:8 arms 13:23 18,24 38:11,14, 15:18 25:22 46:22 19,25 39:1,4,20 allocate 47:9 **arrow** 21:8 Appellant 2:7 3:7 41:2,13,16 42:16, allocations 47:11 5:21 6:19 7:14 arrows 20:13 20 48:14,17,24 49:6,14,17,21,23, 8:9,11 9:4,22 22:15 allowable 20:4,9, 10:18,24 11:8 25 50:2,8,13,14 14 22:19 48:10 art 57:5 51:2,23 52:2,3,10, 15:18 42:6,12 allowed 14:19 45:13,20 46:8,12 Article 12:1 13,17 53:4,5,23 16:4 24:1,15 54:3,24 55:13,19 48:1,21 49:7,9,11, asserting 42:14 26:25 48:5 56:20 57:10 18 50:3,5,12,20, 21 51:3,11 assertion 45:13 allowing 47:23 audited 39:7 appellant's 4:5 48:22 54:24 asserts 11:25 amended 24:18 6:10,16 8:14 9:9 12:17 26:9 34:17 auditing 43:19 amendments 45:18,22,25 47:2, 26:2 27:3 assessed 48:19 auditor 16:25 19 17:18 25:4,12,23 amount 22:3,24 assessment Appellants 5:8 31:3,14 34:17 43:4,16 44:24 22:10 55:20 11:4 35:13 36:6 38:7, 53:3,7 55:1 57:12 assessments applicable 13:18 22 39:11 53:24 amounts 19:3 23:2 15:6 43:5 auditor's 26:17 20:18 50:1 assigned 37:2 29:6 application 17:21 **analysis** 13:7,17 assist 33:7 auditors 38:17 applied 11:11 15:6 20:1 22:16 20:10 21:9,20 **assume** 39:13 23:6

audits 24:16 **basis** 15:13,22 brought 34:6 18,19 11:21 12:2, 27:19 33:7 35:19 18:15 24:19 31:20 13 13:4 14:17 **BTFD** 15:14 38:23 43:20 33:14 34:7,16 15:18,21 16:4 45:4 55:12 **BTFD's** 15:10 23:21 24:16 August 18:7 43:7 43:17,20,23 44:2, begin 10:25 **Bureau** 11:15 authorities 12:19 5 45:12 46:3 13:14 14:19,25 beginning 25:8 business 27:21 **CDTFA's** 4:6 20:6 56:2 28:3 29:4 29:18 33:18,25 13:13 17:14 21:12 34:22 51:13,18 authority 11:11, behalf 14:3,24 24:19 22:9 13 12:21,24 businesses **Cerritos** 2:16 5:1 20:17,24 22:7,15 27:22 believes 24:14 54:8.9 **cetera** 31:10 **buy** 34:1,3,4 **benefit** 14:5,7 54:16 56:18 automate 28:15 46:8 challenges 44:19 automated 36:23 C **bill** 56:15 38:7,8 **change** 13:15 billed 11:22 23:3 18:5,13 19:25 calculated 28:25 automatically 24:11 55:6 36:7 **billing** 16:12 changed 41:12 calendar 58:6 avoid 48:2 billings 44:10 Chapter 11:25 calendared 38:19 aware 17:16 **billion** 31:23 18:11 56:18 charge 34:6 California 2:2,17 **bills** 15:21 5:1 11:25 12:17, charges 35:21,22 bit 37:12 54:2 22,23 13:25 29:15 В chart 24:11 29:1, 49:20 **Bixler** 3:8 5:11 11,25 51:11,21 10:1 24:13 29:22, **back** 28:11 29:5 call 6:6 10:4 **charts** 10:7 17:15 24 30:13,15 33:12.20 41:8.18 called 32:14 24:6 50:18,21 51:2 blue 20:13 22:15 52:5,19 calling 5:22 **chooses** 10:19 board 13:22,24 back-and-forth **calls** 41:7 Circuit 34:2 14:3,8,9,11,12 38:6 43:12 capture 35:19 circumstances **backup** 46:21 **BOE** 13:21 19:14 care 15:20 39:13 backwards 54:2 bottom 21:7 22:3 City 16:9 34:2 carelessness balance 35:1 23:1 24:17 25:20 26:4, claim 8:13 14:21 8 27:4,10 39:22 **bound** 39:21 15:4 16:13,15,16 barred 8:6 12:3.9. 48:6,7,15 50:25 17:7,20,22 18:21, 16 16:24 17:5 **box** 22:9 34:2 52:25 23 19:5 21:2.5.13. 20:2 21:11,19 16,17,18,21 22:8 **boxes** 51:25 23:12 44:7 54:21 carried 50:13 55:25 56:1 23:4,18 43:6 breach 14:7 case 19:14 20:5 44:13 45:18 49:7 bars 44:14 24:1 44:8,17 45:1, 53:19,21,25 54:24 breakdown 28:2 17 47:18 53:21 56:21 **based** 11:21,24 **brick** 34:2 54:17 57:24 17:19 18:19 19:20 claimant 25:19,21 briefly 33:3,17 27:20 28:17 35:6 **caused** 39:12 claimant's 25:16 36:3,9,12,22 48:16,20 bright 53:1 43:11 44:17,25 claimed 23:14 **CCTA** 22:9 **broad** 45:6 basically 33:16 claims 20:5.22 **CDTFA** 5:16,17, 36:23 55:7 broadly 46:22 21:10,11 27:1

Index: Claremon..couple

continued 50:6 42:12,15,23 43:3 38:5 49:2 conclusion 10:9 12:4 13:3 26:20 Claremon 3:11 commingling continues 27:17 27:17 38:22 12:25 15:2 5:18 38:24 46:21,25 47:1 clarification 7:14 Commission continuous conducting 19:6 21:22 22:14 49:22 32:19 clarified 6:22 **common** 27:22 continuously conference 9:4 50:17 25:15 **clarify** 7:10 37:14 Communication contract 14:10,20 **s** 43:12 clean 37:12 confined 44:24 46:2 company 33:22 clear 15:20 27:4,5 conflated 46:17 contracted 14:25 34:25 35:3,8 51:17 conflict 19:16 38:14,16 39:22 contracting clerical 25:17 conjunction 13:13 company's 39:15 48:8,16 50:24 36:2,12,17 contracts 49:5 57:9,13 compared 53:4 conscience 52:13 **click** 23:5 comparison 30:5 44:21 contrary 12:20 **client** 57:19 complete 11:16 conservatively 45:16 16:5 17:13 **clients** 16:25 28:9 control 38:17 41:6,11 completed 16:9 consideration controls 38:14 closed 11:24 39:1 8:4 10:23 completion 58:1 conversation 25:10 41:16 considered 18:19 15:11 17:10 20:3 closing 23:10 complexity 27:21 33:22 42:6 cooperated 16:1 compliance consist 6:9 co-panelists copies 6:12 19:8 28:11,18 29:19 40:7 51:6 31:23 34:12 38:15 consistent 7:18 copy 8:19 17:13, 39:18 Code 11:25 12:18 11:12 20:10 25:25 14 35:4,5 45:18 comply 39:17 collect 55:9 corporations construction 36:11 components collecting 43:19 13:7 49:5 52:12 20:21 correct 5:22,23 **column** 22:21 consultant 33:14 7:5 9:19,24 10:2, comprehensive 23:7 30:5 14 19:4 25:19,24 13:6,9,17 18:24 consulting 33:13 columns 21:22, 39:2,3,8,9 49:6 computational 23 22:12 contacted 18:17 50:19 56:18 25:17 48:17 50:24 commenced contacts 18:25 corrected 47:24 concept 54:6 8:18 correlate 37:22 contemplated concerned 7:15 commencing 36:20 correspond 2:17 conclude 15:5 contemporaneo 51:18 27:9 40:16 42:1 comment 17:19 **us** 7:12 46:22 Counsel 3:12 19:18 29:6 31:6 contemporary country 34:10,11 38:4,21 41:17 concluded 15:9 37:15 25:15 58:2,7 comments 7:5,9 **county** 20:15,16 content 7:17 11:24 24:21 25:3, concludes 12:12 22:13,14 24:4 5,9 26:14,17 30:13 39:11 58:5 continue 24:8,10 33:8 30:19,25 31:13,16 27:20 couple 6:21 9:13 concluding 2:18 36:6 37:18,22

30:19 41:11 51:10 58:5 denied 19:5 31:6, diagrams 20:13 17 42:21 deal 32:4 dictate 36:21 Court 44:8,16 47:21 deny 25:23 56:16 dealings 14:13 difference 35:20. Court's 43:11 denying 24:19 24 36:5 debits 21:20 50:6 31:20 **cover** 44:3 difficult 28:7 decades 38:24 department 6:22 diminished 14:1 covered 15:24 December 8:8, 7:7 11:24 12:2 44:4,6,13 DIRECT 33:1 11,21 15:25 16:15 15:4 17:16 18:11, covering 16:13 18:20 19:1 21:3 22,25 19:1,7,24 direct-to-home 39:1 40:25 42:14 23:13 24:1 26:8 **created** 7:6,11 33:23 27:8 33:9 34:14 decided 11:15 26:1 37:24 40:3 42:5 44:10, directly 37:22 creative 57:5 decision 11:12 24 45:4 46:1,7 39:24 45:16,25 47:9,11,19 49:3 51:15 12:12,17 19:11 credit 8:9,12,14 52:5,24 53:18 23:20 25:15,22 16:17 24:13,14, **DIRECTV** 2:6 26:6 44:1 45:17 54:12,14 57:22 5:10,12,14 11:8 19,22 25:6,21,23 decisions 28:17 **Department's** 26:2,14,16,24 15:24 16:1,3 7:10 11:18 15:17 27:6 28:25 30:20, 18:20 20:11 24:14 deductions 23:17 47:5 52:5, 24 31:2,6,16,20 27:15,17,25 48:11 25 42:21 43:4 48:3,5 29:12,20 30:23 51:3 56:12 deficiencies 33:4,6,11,12,16, deposit 41:4 42:16 18,21 34:4,10,15 credits 21:20 description 35:21 36:8,11 50:7,11 deficiency 12:1, 36:15 38:13,16,25 40:23 3,8 21:4,5,18 22:9 51:15 57:1 crowd 13:20 destination 23:3,7 39:9 44:15 Culver 16:9 36:22 DIRECTV's 21:2 45:5 48:19 54:20, 26:12 27:12,19 22 55:11,12 56:6 detail 23:11 27:15 cumulative 54:24 29:3 39:12 definition 26:3,8 28:16 41:21 43:9 current 17:14 disagree 27:17 27:4 determination 24:22 37:19 38:25 **delay** 31:9 12:7,8,15 13:15 disagreement 50:16 52:3,13 15:19 16:20,21 8:24 53:4 delayed 16:21 18:6,17 19:4 36:4, customer 34:4,7 disclosed 19:9 10,18 43:6,23 **delays** 31:9 51:15 44:3,15,23 54:21 **discuss** 18:18 delete 15:5 customers 34:1 55:11,12 56:7 40:17 deleted 13:4 51:16,25 57:6,9 determinations discussed 9:3 12:1,3 14:18 23:3 deletion 13:10 25:7 31:1,2 32:2 D 43:9 47:3 determined 19:3 deliberate 18:13 28:10 discusses 54:7 56:17 daily 33:14 determines discussion 8:3 delivered 30:23 date 7:3 18:8 35:22 9:7 26:15 delta 35:14,15,18, 19:23 39:4 determining 33:9 discussions 20,23 36:5 dated 25:12,13 31:14 detriment 47:12 demonstrates 49:8 disingenuous 21:1 diagram 21:7,9, day 58:6 14:21 56:23 denial 24:13 25:6, 15 days 16:22 33:13 dismiss 15:4 14 26:16

Index: dismissed..expired

examined 32:15 dismissed 14:1 due 14:14 15:21 entity 14:5 39:6 16:18 20:14,19 display 29:2 entity's 15:15 examines 22:5 22:4 24:3 35:22 dispute 17:9 39:22 44:24 47:5, Equalization examples 48:15 20:11 31:5 43:4, 10 49:15 51:24 13:22 43:12 exceeded 16:18 53:20 equally 15:14 excerpt 13:19 disputed 22:17 duly 32:14 equipment 34:1, **excess** 41:3 distinguishable **duty** 14:8,12 4,6 44:23 50:11 15:13 equitable 44:9, executed 14:10 Ε district 8:7 12:24 18,22 45:6,16 16:3 13:14 14:2,4,11, **equity** 44:21 15,18 15:20 **exempt** 49:19 earlier 51:21 47:22,23 48:1,3 16:10,11 17:25 52:11 57:3 **early** 16:12 20:24 22:6,25 equivalent 12:21 **exhibit** 6:22 7:2,5, 23:2 31:17 41:15 20:25 54:10 56:9 easily 14:1 6,11 13:9 17:13 42:25 43:1,10,14 **ERP** 36:1,17 18:24 19:2,8 20:7, economic 14:15 46:23 47:4,16,20 8,9,19 21:1,12 54:8 56:8 erroneously 49:4 efficiency 28:18 22:5,21 23:5,20 district's 14:10 24:4,5 25:7 28:2 **error** 48:8 49:1,16 effort 49:5 50:19 29:2 30:1,3,5 50:17 52:24 districts 14:13 elaborate 35:17 31:25 34:17 35:13 22:10 23:6 45:12, errors 24:23,25 41:20,23 48:24 embedded 30:25 22,23 46:11,13,19 25:1,2,18 26:18 49:14 51:11 31:5 47:20 27:7,12 38:23 **exhibits** 4:5,6 6:8, 39:21 47:25 employed 33:6 doctrine 44:9 48:12,17,21 49:6 10,11,13,16,20 employee 33:15 document 7:18 50:24 51:1 52:6,7 7:25 8:1 20:12 38:12 50:5 18:4 25:7 37:23 27:16 31:13 41:20 57:9,13 encompasses documented essentially 47:8 exist 47:15 43:20 24:16 53:23 existence 45:14 establish 27:24 end 14:16 15:16 **Downey** 3:7 4:12 established **expand** 29:20 18:9 32:3 39:4 5:9,11,23,25 6:2, 17:11 26:3,4 51:22 52:2 21,25 7:16,23 expanding 34:9 8:16,18 9:8,11,19, establishes ended 49:23 **expect** 40:18 24 10:2,6 11:1,7 50:23 50:12 52:10 24:11,12 26:12 expected 31:11 establishing ending 51:2 30:4,10,16,19,22 27:3 expenditure 32:9,21,24 33:2 enforces 14:10 34:22 37:3,13,17,21 estimates 9:3 **ensure** 14:13 38:1 39:25 40:16, expenditures evaluate 18:1 20,22 51:20 15:21 39:23 53:13,15,18 **event** 17:1 ensuring 46:4 expense 35:11 57:16,17,18,20 evidence 8:1 46:13 entire 16:23 23:4 downward 28:21 45:1,19 55:3 evolved 24:20 experienced **Drive** 2:16 29:12 entitled 8:9.11 exacted 44:20 driven 36:25 25:21 43:3 45:7, **expire** 14:19 examination 9:6 20 46:6,15 51:3 17:22 18:8 24:2 drops 28:11 32:20 33:1 43:21 entitlement 8:14 expired 11:22

i

Index: expires..held

12:11 16:23 17:17,19 18:10, 12,19 31:11 43:7 45:6 expires 17:5 explain 6:24 explained 55:19 explanation 18:15 exponential 29:17 extending 12:10 16:4,23 extension 16:6,7

extent 5:6 45:21 46:15,25 52:9

extensions 16:5

18:8

54:3

external 38:17

F

fact 12:15 13:11 18:18 27:22,23 45:8,12 50:20

factor 52:25

face 30:23

factors 53:2

facts 11:20 15:11, 12

failed 14:17,20 25:19

failing 48:10

failure 25:24 39:13

fair 14:13

fairness 18:7,9

faith 14:12

fast 29:18

FBO 26:23

February 2:19 5:1 57:25

fiduciary 12:13 13:13 14:8,12 46:2,4

field 48:23

Fier 5:10,12 11:8 26:12

file 31:10

filed 15:4 18:20 41:1,5 42:12 49:7 56:21

filing 53:19,25

final 16:6,18 18:16 23:7 38:21,22 41:1,5,19 42:6 43:6 53:13

Finally 28:25

find 15:10 25:16, 20

finding 44:16

findings 15:14 **finds** 10:20

fine 10:8 14:22

fit 56:15

flawed 12:4 13:2

focus 27:12

focused 37:9

follow 9:21 18:23

form 43:14

forward 11:10

found 42:16 49:6, 14,25 50:3

fourth 8:12 40:23, 24 41:13

free-free 51:22

frequencies

24:25

front 7:1 29:1

frustrating 19:24

fulfill 14:20

full 50:1

fully 16:1

functions 43:18

fund 14:3,4,6 18:21

funds 41:15 46:7,

future 26:16,18

G

Gary 13:20

Gary's 15:5

gave 56:22

Geary 3:3 5:4,15, 20,24 6:5,8,18,23 7:13,20,24 8:2,22 9:2,15,20,25 10:3, 8,16 11:2 24:9 29:22,25 30:9,11, 14,21 32:6,10,18, 22 37:3,20 40:2,6, 11,14,21 41:25 42:9 51:5 52:19, 20 53:11,17 57:15,18,21,24

general 24:20 35:7 36:3,21 37:1 47:17

generally 18:8 41:5 43:15

generated 36:21

give 30:18 33:3 42:6 53:13

giveaways 57:5

giving 56:14,15

goal 35:2

good 14:12 28:12 36:15 44:21

governed 44:18

grad 13:21

granted 8:10,12 10:13 16:7 23:18 24:5 27:6

granting 15:9

gray 21:8 22:17

greater 43:9

green 22:12,22

group 38:20

grouped 31:12

grows 29:18

growth 29:12,17 30:1,2 33:17 34:8, 21 35:8 39:19,21

guess 38:21 51:19 52:7

guidance 19:10

guide 57:1

Н

half 22:14

hand 32:11

handle 16:17

happen 41:6

happened 31:12 37:15 38:10

happening 37:10,

Harvard 13:21

headquarters 16:12,17 31:4 41:18

hearing 2:20 3:10,13 8:4 15:8 58:1,7

height 34:10

held 41:15

Index: hiccups...jurisdiction's

hiccups 28:20 **imposed** 12:14, integrated 43:15 56:19 45:15 54:5,6 high 29:20 **issues** 6:4 8:3,5, imposing 14:6 intended 28:15 17 11:10,14 16:1 highlight 41:23 47:13 48:10 23:15 34:12.25 imposition 13:12 history 29:3 46:18 20:23 intentional 31:15 hold 42:2,4 **issuing** 13:15 improve 28:17 interest 8:9,12,15 holding 20:11 39:18 item 57:4 15:7 24:14,19,22 43:11 25:6,21,24 26:2, improvement items 38:19 52:14 15,16,24 27:6 **holds** 44:9 28:23 28:25 30:20,24 **HON** 3:3,5 incentives 57:8 31:2.6.16.20 J 42:21 43:4,24 include 10:10 house 34:6 48:4,5 51:3 55:1, January 8:19,20, 27:20 42:23 3,5,16,18,23 21,25 15:24 16:14 56:12,16 ı included 16:13 19:8 42:13 19:8 23:11 27:16 internal 31:5 36:8 Jarrell 3:10 5:17 30:23 **idea** 9:9 38:13,17,19 **Jason** 3:13 5:19 includes 30:1 identification internally 50:3 6:9,11,12 **job** 14:22 including 13:10 interrupt 29:23 27:4 43:18 48:9 identified 17:3 Jose 4:16 5:13 6:3 37:4 25:11 28:16 29:20 20:13 36:5 income 35:1 invariably 44:2 32:5,13 33:3,5,11 identify 5:5 36:24 inconsistent **invoice** 50:1,2 **JOSH** 3:5 26:21 ignores 12:5 invoices 36:3 **Judge** 5:4,15,20, incorrect 13:4 ignoring 18:12 50:4 24 6:5,8,18,23 47:1,2 20:22 7:13,20,24 8:2,22 involved 33:8,12 incorrectly 8:6 **II** 12:1 9:2,15,20,25 10:3, involves 20:21 8,16 11:2 24:9 increase 30:6 illustrate 20:9 40:23 29:22,25 30:9,11, increased 35:8 14,21 32:6,10,18, illustrated 22:22 ironically 35:18 22 37:3,20 40:2,6, 24:7 incurred 24:24 irrelevant 19:23 8,9,11,12,14,21 illustrates 22:18 independent 41:25 42:9 51:5,7, isolated 44:25 11:10 17:8 9,10 52:4,18,19, illustration 22:7 issuance 44:14 20,21,23 53:10, indicating 45:10 imagine 34:12 11,17 57:15,18, issue 6:2,3 8:9,14, individual 46:3.4 21,24 immediately 18 9:12.14 10:1.6 18:16 19:6 11:20 12:3 14:17 information 6:14 Jugum's 13:20 11:14 13:10 36:19 15:19 16:21 18:6 **impact** 18:1,2,5 **July** 8:20 16:12,15 40:25 19:15 20:20 23:9 33:18 21:3 42:20 25:16 29:16 39:18 initial 15:8 24:20 implement 28:19 40:17,22 43:5 **June** 16:3,10,14 44:2,8,10 46:6,9, initially 23:18 25:13 implemented 11 50:7,23 53:19 28:14.22 35:25 inquiries 37:6 jurisdiction 33:7 54:5 56:6 39:17 36:16 46:3,5,8,23 insightful 13:6 **issued** 11:21 47:4,10,14 56:3,6 implied 31:16 13:16 17:17 19:1, instituted 26:18 jurisdiction's importantly 14:9 7 22:9,11 23:8,18 15:15

mentioned 25:10 iurisdictions **legal** 13:17 15:6, main 27:12 39:15 34:9,12 42:25 maintain 38:13 mentions 46:21 43:2 46:19 47:12 **letter** 46:21,22 major 34:24 merged 39:6 **letters** 13:16 K majority 50:15 merges 36:18 levying 14:4 make 14:8 27:5 **methods** 13:15 key 44:17 liabilities 43:11 32:4 36:4 40:20 Metro 20:16 22:15 49:10,12 50:22 47:11 **knew** 49:9 50:21 MICHAEL 3:3 makes 15:17 38:6 **liability** 21:8 45:2, knowingly 48:15 19 47:24 48:16 48:7 middle 52:3 knowledgeable liable 14:8 making 12:7 38:8 million 20:14,15 13:24 43:22 44:16,22 29:14 34:11 license 28:5 55:11 42:17,18,19 53:4, L limit 46:25 5,6,7,9 mammoth 17:1 limitation 12:6,10 mind 9:9 37:8 **labor** 49:4 52:12 managed 16:2 20:10,24 23:25 minimize 39:23 language 12:4 manual 17:12,13, limitations 16:4 21 19:11 20:11 minute 10:21 large 28:4 34:14 17:11 20:3 35:3 21:15 48:14 57:10 36:11 43:5 44:14 45:6 minutes 9:5.11. 55:25 Manzano 4:16 12,13 10:13,20 largely 52:8 5:13,22 7:17 9:6, limited 21:4,19 misinterpretatio lasted 38:24 13,18,21,23 10:4 **n** 23:19 25:11 32:10,13 list 13:9 18:24 lastly 48:20 50:8 33:5 37:6,10 misinterprets **listen** 11:16 launching 33:22 11:13 Manzano's 10:9 local 15:19 20:15 **law** 5:4,15,20,24 misplaced 17:15 33:8 43:14 45:12 March 26:9 56:20 6:5,8,18,23 7:13, 46:18,23 47:3,16 misrepresent 20,24 8:2,22 9:2, marked 6:9,10,11 6:25 15,20,25 10:3,8, localities 34:13 masks 23:15 16 11:2 24:9 misrepresents **logic** 13:2 29:22,25 30:9,11, matched 31:1 12:4 14,21 32:6,10,18, long 14:21 23:22 matrixes 35:6 missing 30:2 22 37:3,20 40:2,6, 33:11 44:12 54:22 9,11,12,14,21 matter 2:5 57:19, misstating 25:8 longer 17:6 27:6 41:25 42:9 44:17 20 58:1,4 mistakes 29:19 51:5,9 52:4,18,20, **Los** 20:16 22:13, means 49:8 23 53:10,11,17 14 24:4 model 33:25 34:5 57:15,18,21,24 meant 46:25 51:18,24 lot 31:17 32:1 Lead 3:3 38:3.5 41:21 measure 29:15, models 33:18,25 56:13 16 31:23 53:7 51:13 leads 13:3 meet 58:3 money 53:20 lease 34:5 51:24, M 25 member 38:12 monitor 50:3 leasing 51:16 members 3:5 **month** 16:6 Maaske 2:19 10:10 ledger 35:7 36:4, monthly 34:7 made 8:23 11:23 21 37:1 memorandum 40:24 45:11 48:6, months 41:15 13:20 11 50:6 left 21:10 22:24

mortars 34:2 notified 48:12 51:6 54:16 45:14,22 46:9,20, 49:11 23 47:14 48:2,16, multiple 20:4,5 opening 4:10 9:5 20 49:3,21,23 **notify** 18:2,3 34:9 11:6 42:11 50:10,15,23,25 multiplied 25:1 November 40:24 operations 38:18 53:22 55:15 numbers 20:20 opinion 5:7 13:2, overwhelming Ν 30:1,2 31:1 5 15:5,8 25:24 50:15 58:5 **OVSEP** 3:5 numerous 38:23 named 35:15 45:11 opportunities owe 35:23 10:10 names 5:6 owes 44:4 0 opportunity nature 14:2 57:13 10:18,19 11:9 **needed** 31:18 Ρ oath 10:5 30:17 order 28:17 35:10 negligence 48:18 32:7 orders 36:3 **p.m.** 2:17,18 5:2 net 20:22 21:14 **objection** 6:15,19 57:25 58:7 ordinance 12:20, 7:21 28:25 39:10 48:18 21 20:23 49:23 pages 4:5 7:2,11 objective 39:16 23:5 25:6 31:25 original 30:22 netted 21:5 **observe** 39:13 49:14 **OTA** 2:6 6:13 newsletter 57:2 obvious 27:5 paid 20:22 21:13, 15:17 26:9 58:4 18 22:25 23:4 **Noble** 3:10 4:13 occur 51:19 **OTA's** 58:5 34:23 41:4 43:16 5:17 6:7,17 7:2 44:21,23 50:10 8:24 9:1 10:14.15 occurred 50:23 out-of-pocket 57:11 40:5 42:7,8,12 51:1 52:1,3 35:10 39:23 52:9 53:1 57:23 **Panel** 3:3.5 8:4 **occurs** 48:7 outcome 46:10 **NOD** 44:6,8 10:11 13:6 58:3 **October** 48:22 outlined 19:14 **Panel's** 11:10 nonresponse odd 18:8 overpaid 45:8,21 18:20 panelists 42:3 46:16 56:3 odds 46:1 nontaxable 49:4 papers 19:9 overpay 54:25 50:17 52:12,16 office 2:1 16:10 **Park** 2:16 overpaying note 29:11 49:2 officer 15:8 48:15 Parker 3:13 5:19 50:6 53:3 55:14 offset 8:6 12:25 overpayment **noted** 44:1 part 21:13 26:11 15:14 17:20 19:18 16:16 21:2,17 27:14 35:25 38:18 22:2 23:21 24:2 notes 44:16 22:12 23:21 41:19 51:24 42:25 43:10,23 27:23,25 31:15 **notice** 12:15 44:5,10 47:6,19 partially 50:2 40:23 41:3,14 13:15 15:19 16:21 54:15 55:10,13,15 44:11 46:11 47:7, participating 17:17 18:6,16,18 56:5 19 48:5,8,11 55:3, 19:3 21:14 27:2 58:2 offsets 12:2,18 4 41:19 43:8 44:3 parties 5:5 6:12 15:2 20:4,9,14 55:8 56:15,18,19, overpayments 21:19 22:17,18,20 7:25 22 17:22 22:22 24:15 47:1 party 10:20 51:8 25:16,20,25 27:9, noticeable 34:23 offsetting 45:22 52:22 18,20 28:24 29:9 notification 26:6, 46:18,19,24 39:11 41:22 pass 36:18 7,10,20,21 27:5 42:17,21,24 open 11:22 19:20 past 38:23 54:1 43:10,23,24 44:5 23:25 45:1,19

Index: pay..quarter

pay 31:19 41:18 permit 39:1 preprogrammed product 36:15,22 55:1 36:7 permitting 43:19 profited 47:25 payment 55:9 45:4 present 6:2,3 program 35:25 9:11 10:6 11:9 payments 46:12 perspective 49:25 50:4 49:13 34:25 39:16 pays 56:14 programs 23:22 present-tense Petitioner 42:23 43:21 57:8 37:6,7 penalties 55:18 43:3 progress 18:25 presentation penalty 48:18 phenomenal 5:25 9:10 23:10 **prong** 27:11 39:21 percent 21:24,25 40:17 42:1,5 54:2 29:9 31:22 49:15, **proper** 35:5 39:13 **piece** 30:13 presented 8:3 18 50:9 properly 14:14 pioneer 13:25 19:25 percentage 47:5,10 plan 6:6 42:2 presents 53:18 52:24 property 49:19 percents 22:14 **Plaza** 2:16 preserving 14:14 protections 12:5 Perfect 11:7 prevent 26:18 plenty 6:14 provide 12:24 **PO** 36:20 performed 16:2 previous 48:13 13:6.17 20:8 23:5 55:13 57:8 performs 43:17 pocket 39:24 previously 25:10 48:22 provided 6:12 **period** 8:7,10 point 13:11 24:7 7:4,6,9 9:17 12:5 12:6,9 15:24 29:15 32:3 33:21 primary 33:7 17:12 19:10 20:7 16:24 17:5,6,22 51:19 40:16 42:1 24:21 25:23 26:10 18:19 21:16,21,24 principal 31:14 27:13 37:23 41:23 points 29:3 44:17 23:4 26:13,20,22, 48:24 54:4 23 28:4 29:4,7,8, policies 11:18 principle 45:6 10,13,14,16 37:9, providing 9:16 principles 44:18 **Policy** 13:25 16,18,19 38:11,14 54:15 45:16 39:4,7,10,17,20 population 30:6 provision 20:25 42:13 43:6,23,25 prior 11:22 24:16, **portion** 16:2 24:4 44:4,12,15 45:2, **public** 38:14,16 24 25:2 26:2.11 36:23 57:4 16,19 46:6,14 27:18 28:2 29:10 purchase 28:5,7 47:24 48:22 49:8, 35:19 37:9 43:7 position 19:4 36:3 37:1 51:14 13 51:2,23 52:14 49:6,8 50:8,13 45:25 52:6,25 53:4,5 55:15,17, 51:21 purchases 33:10 post-acquisition 18 56:23 35:6 50:11 priority 29:20 33:16 periodic 35:11 purchasing potential 11:17 proceed 11:4 36:19 periodical 57:3 32:23 40:21 42:9 18:5 purports 17:16 periodicals 49:5 proceeded 18:6, preceding 53:5 52:12 12 pursuant 42:22 predated 54:17 periods 8:24 **PROCEEDINGS** purview 43:22 prehearing 9:3 12:3,11,15 16:13 2:15 put 23:21 55:10 19:13 20:2 21:13, prepare 17:20 process 7:10 57:12 14 23:12,24 26:16 15:3 24:20 27:13 prepared 11:21 27:7,19 38:25 53:23,24 19:10,20 25:4,9 43:24,25 44:7,12 Q 31:18,19 47:23 48:9 51:12,17 processed 27:1 54:21 55:8,15,25 41:19 prepayments quarter 8:13 18:9 16:17 40:24 41:4

28:13 40:23,24 41:9,10,14 43:6 54:25 55:1,2,19,

quarters 21:6 25:19,25 41:12 54:25

question 40:15 41:16 45:2,20 52:24

questions 10:11, 24 24:6 37:5,22 39:25 40:4,8,9,11, 13,15 42:2,3,4 51:6,7,10 52:21 53:12

quick 40:20

quote 14:2,16 15:9,16 19:2,9 23:20

R

raise 32:11 54:5 raised 56:20 ranged 16:5 rate 21:24.25 read 13:19 reading 55:14 ready 10:4 11:4 30:17 32:7 42:7 53:13

reason 31:7 47:2 48:6

rebuttal 10:18 42:6 53:14

recap 56:24

receipt 18:16

receipts 48:9

receive 18:14 46:11 47:4

received 4:5,6 8:1

16:19

receives 46:5

recognize 23:10 30:25 57:2

recommended 24:22

reconsideration 23:17

record 5:4 10:25 11:3,16 13:19 27:14 57:25

recover 44:20

recovering 48:2

recurrence 24:25

recurring 25:17 27:18 48:16 50:24

red 22:9

redistribute 14:21

redistributed 23:23

reduce 21:9

refer 16:14 52:19

reference 56:22

referenced 12:22 25:12 57:10

references 32:1 54:14

refers 35:13

reflect 18:4

reflected 51:20

refund 8:10,12,13 15:9 16:20 19:5 20:22 21:9.12 22:19,25 23:2 24:23 26:22 29:1, 6 39:10 41:14,18 42:13,18,23 43:4, 8 44:13,18,25 45:1,5,7,19,20 46:15 47:22 48:18,25 49:7,15,

18 53:3,6,7 55:9,

20 56:2,4,5,14

refundable 50:12

refunded 22:4

refunding 47:14

refunds 16:13 17:7 24:3 53:22

regular 33:14 34:15

regulation 24:18 27:3 42:22 48:4

regulations 26:3

regulatory 11:19

reimbursement 50:11

relate 57:6

related 19:18 20:3 26:14,15 28:5 52:10

relates 27:11

relative 37:18 38:21 51:25

relevant 48:4

reliance 49:24

rely 25:22

remain 46:10

remaining 23:5

remind 37:4

remitted 34:18

remotely 45:10

reoccurring

27:12,25

repay 53:21

repeated 25:18 48:21

reply 26:9

report 11:21,23 16:19 17:6,24,25 18:1,4,14 19:16, 19 30:22,24 31:1, 3 34:18 42:21 54:24 55:22

56:13,14

reported 2:19 42:14 43:16 48:23,25 56:25 57:1

reporter 2:20 17:19

reporting 31:23 33:19 38:15 39:14 41:1 44:12 49:10, 12.16 50:22

reports 27:25

represent 5:6 20:18

representations 37:23

representative 3:10,13 16:25 26:13

represented 5:7 57:4

representing 5:10,12,13,17,18 11:8 23:7,8 53:6

represents 17:1 21:24 22:12,21 42:24 50:9 54:8

request 16:7 23:17

requested 10:12

requesting 47:22

required 15:18 17:21 23:11

requirement 11:19 12:20 26:6,

requirements 17:11 24:17 26:4

resold 50:11

27:8

respect 12:13 22:6 28:23 44:7 48:3 56:12

Index: respond..Smith

respond 39:14 reviewed 16:10 **Scott** 3:11 5:18 **sheet** 35:1 19:20 23:16 Respondent 3:10 Shelby 2:19 **section** 12:2,6,7, 38:11,19 40:25 6:5,15 8:6 10:10, 10 14:11 16:20 **shift** 51:13 reviewer 16:11 17:12.13 18:17 18:2 19:11 21:15 **ship** 54:22 Respondent's 43:13,22 44:2 6:11,20 10:12,17 reviews 36:9 shipped 49:19 47:18 48:14 25:7 54:10,21 55:23 revised 26:8 **short** 50:14 53:13, responding 37:6 42:20 16 seek 48:1 56:2,3 response 7:9 rights 11:15,17 **shortly** 25:3 31:8 seeking 47:22 18:14 19:2,7 **show** 22:16 50:21 self-assessment responsibility **role** 12:13 33:3,7 35:9 **shown** 30:3 44:20 13:13 row 20:19,20 selling 51:15 **shows** 21:12 rest 32:4 rule 53:2 48:24 50:15 send 41:17 55:9 result 25:17,20 rulemaking 58:4 **side** 21:8,10,11,23 27:9 35:19 48:8 43:19 34:22 35:7 36:19 49:3,21,24 50:16, **sense** 52:8 38:18 rules 54:10 separate 11:14 significant 18:5 resulted 21:3 **rulings** 13:16 12:21 17:7,20 27:14 29:12 57:4 23:18 49:18 50:10 20:23 21:10.11 run 8:25 22:6 46:18 51:12, significantly resulting 20:22 17 56:9 31:24 42:18 S separately 12:14, similar 22:16 results 17:20 25 21:17 24:15,23,25 25:18 22:6,8 23:15 Sacramento 27:7,11,18,25 26:11 29:1 separately-16:20 41:18 38:23 48:12,21 imposed 14:18 retailer 51:14 51:1 52:6,7,17 **sailed** 54:22 separately= retain 45:13 46:12 similarly 46:17 sales 13:8,25 imposed 15:2 48:1 34:23 38:15,18 return 16:18 September 7:7 43:15 45:15 47:17 17:25 41:1,5 **simply** 23:20 16:3,22 21:14 54:5,6 43:17 48:10 39:15 43:7 48:23 51:2 **SAP** 36:1,18 **returns** 48:13 **single** 12:14 sergeant 13:23 15:19 19:17 20:1 satellite 33:23 revenue 11:25 28:5 41:16 43:16, **served** 13:22 12:17 14:14,22 satisfied 24:17 17 44:3 47:9 27:8 service 36:15 sir 6:7 9:1 57:23 revenues 23:23 services 33:24 satisfy 7:14 46:5 47:4 **Sissy** 18:17 49:19 52:11,14,15 save 35:10 reverse 15:7 situation 41:13 set 34:2 35:18 **schedule** 7:3.4.8 49:25 54:9,10 reversed 15:12 situations 48:17 20:1 22:24 24:21 setoff 44:9 45:4 25:8 49:17,21 review 11:10,16, sizable 17:2 52:13 20 13:5 15:23 setoffs 45:9.11 size 29:7 35:3 17:24 18:23 19:9 schedules 6:21 sets 56:9 26:14 34:18,25 **skip** 55:16 17:20 19:19 21:14 35:4,5,11 36:8 24:2 31:18 49:23 setting 35:5 **Smith** 5:9,11 11:8 50:3 50:8,14 26:12

Index: sneak..taxpayer

sneak 54:1 47:21 subscription talk 31:24 32:4 33:23 33:17 software 28:5,6 statement 11:6 talked 30:1 38:2 35:14,15 36:8,13 15:17 23:24 42:11 subsequent 49:25 26:22 27:7 38:25 statements 4:10 talking 33:20 39:7 sought 19:6 56:4 7:18 19:16 35:1 37:9,10,17 55:23 substantial 18:12 sounds 52:7 states 12:7 21:16 target 9:11 substantially 25:24 sources 28:1 tax 2:1 3:12 12:18, 41:2 21,24 13:8,25 38:3 **stating** 5:5 37:15 successive 14:6,10,18 15:15, speaking 9:8 stature 12:5 25:19,25 16,21 16:18 20:5, statute 11:13,22, special 13:14 14,15,18,24 21:2, **sued** 44:18 24 12:24 15:1 20:23 12 22:1,3,4,6,25 suit 14:8 23:2,7 24:22 16:23 17:5,17,19 specifically 14:5 27:20,23 28:1,8, 18:10,12,19 **Suite** 2:16 specifics 15:23 19:13,21 20:24 10,15,18 31:17 22:18 23:14,19,25 summarized 33:9,19 34:14,18, **spike** 28:4 43:5 44:13 45:5 31:7 49:13 23 35:9,11,19,20, **Sprint** 15:1,7,12 55:24 56:7,8,10 21 36:4,7,10 38:3, summary 47:18 12,15,18 39:12, 17:10 19:11,14, **statutes** 12:19, 56:24 14,24 40:25 17,18 20:1,2,10, 22.23 13:7 54:9 42:14,16,17,25 **summed** 47:21 12 21:1 22:19 56:10 43:15 44:6.11.19 23:6,12,15 24:3 supplemental 45:2,4 46:2,5,20 statutory 11:11 43:11 44:8 45:10, 11:11 12:12 13:2 45:3 47:9,16,17,20,23 17,18,24 46:14,21 19:7 20:1 23:20 48:16,25 49:4,10, 47:1,18,22 54:7, **steady** 28:23 44:1 12,16,19,22 50:1, 17,18,19 7,10,11,16,21,22 **Steve** 3:8 5:11 6:2 support 15:1 squares 22:22 51:24 52:8,10,11, 18:17 31:7 25:5,13 27:14,24 14 54:6,7,9 56:2, **staff** 7:7 34:16 stop 12:8 supported 22:18 12,25 57:3 49:14,25 50:2 47:5 52:17 **strived** 39:23 taxability 33:9 supporting 13:5 35:6 36:10,14,22 standard 39:13 strongly 24:14 supposed 8:25 taxable 29:14,16 **start-up** 33:22 structure 9:10 36:25 50:2 surprise 19:22 started 15:24 structuring 9:9 Taxation 11:25 33:14 34:15 54:3 switch 10:7 subdivision 12:18 42:22 43:13 **starting** 5:8 55:4, sworn 32:14 taxed 12:14 50:4 subject 14:12 **system** 13:8 taxes 8:7 13:1,12 **starts** 55:10 28:10 28:14,19,22 14:2,3,15 15:2,20 35:12,21,23,24 submissions **state** 2:2 8:6 43:1,14 44:3,18, 36:6,17 38:6,7,8 41:22 12:22 14:16 15:1 23 45:8,12,15,21 39:17,20 43:15 20:15,21 21:2,11, 46:16 47:22 submit 36:2 12,25 22:1,3,16 systems 28:1 57:19,20 taxing 14:25 23:8,14 24:4 33:10 35:4 37:19 15:15 23:22 43:21 26:17 33:8 34:13 submitted 25:5 43:12,14 54:11 57:22,25 taxpayer 16:8 Т 56:7 18:3 19:6 24:24 subscribers 26:18 27:2,6 **stated** 42:20 34:11 tail 52:1

Index: taxpayer's..writing

31:21 41:7 43:20 today 5:22 6:1,6 36:2,9,24 13:18 58:3 U 44:4,19 45:7 vendors 34:24 46:14 48:7,11 top 21:15 22:24 36:7 54:4 56:15 ultimately 28:9 34:2 verification taxpayer's 11:17 unapplied 16:16 total 20:19 23:8 11:23 19:19 49:2 18:14 23:21 44:11 29:16 42:17 48:24 unaware 18:10 45:1 46:20 47:6 verified 42:15 53:6 unchanged 18:6 taxpayers 11:15 versa 47:10 totals 20:18 43:16 unclaimed 50:10 Vertext 36:13,14 touch 28:16 television 33:23 underlining vice 47:10 transaction 28:8 13:16 terms 37:7 36:20 37:1,2 violation 18:13 underlying 15:5 testified 32:15 transactions violations 11:17 45:17 testify 5:22 7:17 25:18 39:19 42:15 visual 22:7 29:2 underpaid 46:13 25:11 44:25 48:21 50:17 **voids** 12:15 underpay 55:2 **TRANSCRIPT** testimony 9:17, 21,22 10:9 2:15 volume 25:1 underpayment 27:21 39:19 44:11 55:5 Transit 22:15 thing 7:16 29:11 36:24 54:12,16 underpayments transitioned 34:3 W 17:2 23:22 43:1, things 31:12 32:1 51:22.24 25 44:5 45:14,23 41:12 52:15 56:13 translation 52:15 46:20,24 47:6,15, Wade 3:7 5:9 11:7 57:5,6 20 48:3 53:8 transmit 19:23 **waiver** 14:19 third-party 36:13 55:16 16:22 18:7 19:20 51:14 transmitted understand 28:7 24:1 31:11 16:11 19:12 30:24 throws 45:1,19 31:3 understanding **waivers** 12:10 54:16 5:21 16:3 **Transportation** Thursday 2:18 20:16 22:13 undisputed 54:8 wanted 32:3 38:4 5:1 treated 21:16 uniform 43:14 ways 29:19 time 6:14 7:7 8:6 31:22 9:3 10:5,21 12:3, unpaid 24:3 website 17:14 9,16 13:22 14:14 treatment 26:20, unpersuasive weeks 58:3 16:4,7,23,24 17:5 21 15:10 20:2 21:11,19,24 well-settled trend 28:21 23:12 26:5 28:7 unrelated 12:18 44:17 36:1 37:10,11 **trends** 29:5 23:2 witnesses 4:15 38:10 40:18 41:7 true 23:24 unrestricted 6:6 44:7 54:21,22 54:15 55:25 56:21 57:7 trust 14:2 words 14:1 **update** 17:18,25 time-barred 22:8 turn 20:8 22:5 work 13:24 14:23 16:5 19:9 timely 14:17 **Turning** 49:13 V 18:18 42:12 44:14 working 53:24 **TV** 57:1 times 25:1 29:6 worthy 13:5 two-sentence valid 15:6 30:6,7,8 19:2 wrapped 41:17 validity 44:19 titles 5:7 type 26:19 28:7 writing 48:12 vendor 35:21,22 33:25

Index: written..younger

49:11 written 26:5,7,15 27:4 58:4 wrong 57:11 wrote 7:8 41:17 Υ **years** 16:5 17:1 18:22 25:9 31:22 37:24 younger 13:20