## BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN	THE	MATTER	OF	THE	APPEAL	OF:	)				
							)				
J.	PAD	ILLA,					)				
							)	OTA	NO.	2103738	3
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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(A)

1	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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5	IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF: )
6	J. PADILLA,
7	) OTA NO. 21037383 APPELLANT.
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15	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, taken at
16	12900 Park Plaza Drive, Suite 300, Cerritos,
17	California, commencing at 9:30 a.m. and
18	concluding at 10:34 a.m. on Thursday,
19	February 16, 2023, reported by Shelby K. Maaske,
20	Hearing Reporter.
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1	APPEARANCES:				
3	Panel Lead:	HON. JOSHUA ALDRICH			
4					
5	Panel Members:	HON. MICHAEL GEARY HON. ANDREW KWEE			
6					
7	For the Appellant:	DAVID PIDAL			
8					
9	For the Respondent:	NALAN SAMARAWICKREMA			
10	Tor ene nespondene	Hearing Representative			
11		CHRISTOPHER BROOKS Tax Counsel			
12		JASON PARKER			
13		Hearing Representative			
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1	INDEX
2	
3	EXHIBITS
4	
5	(Appellant's Exhibits were received at pages 7)
6	(CDTFA's Exhibits were received at page 7)
7	
8	
9	
LO	
11	
L2	
13	
L4	
15	
L6	
L7	
18	
L9 20	
21	
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23	
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Cerritos, California; Thursday, February 16, 2023 9:30 a.m.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: This is Judge Aldrich. We are opening the record in the appeal of J. Padilla before the Office of Tax Appeals, OTA Case No. 21037383. Today's date is Thursday, February 16, 2023, and it is approximately 9:30 a.m. This hearing is being conducted in Cerritos, California, and is also being live streamed to OTA's YouTube channel.

This hearing is being heard by a panel of three administrative law judges. My name is Josh Aldrich. I'm the lead judge for purposes of conducting the hearing. I'm joined by Judges Michael Geary and Andrew Kwee. During the hearing, the panel members may ask questions or otherwise participate to make sure we have all of the information needed to decide the appeal. After the conclusion of the hearing, we three will deliberate and decide the issues presented.

As a reminder, the Office of Tax Appeals is not a court, it is an independent appeals body. The Panel does not engage in ex parte communication with either party, and our opinion will be based on the parties' arguments, admitted evidence, and the relevant law.

We have read your submission, and we look forward

1	to hearing your arguments. Who's present for the
2	Appellant?
3	MR. PIDAL: Myself, David Pidal.
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Thank you.
5	For the Department?
6	MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Nalan Samarawickrema for the
7	Department.
8	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. I may
9	be using the term "Department," but that refers the
10	California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.
11	So with respect to the substitution, OTA made
12	substitutions to the panel. On February 3rd, 2023, we
13	sent the parties a notice of tax appeals panel revised,
14	and I have taken the lead role and Judge Kwee has been
15	added to complete the panel.
16	Department, any objections to the revision of the
17	panel?
18	MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: No objections.
19	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: And Mr. Pidal?
20	MR. PIDAL: No objections.
21	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: So next, we
22	will address issues. According to the January 20, 2023,
23	Minutes and Orders as distributed to the parties, the
24	issues are whether adjustments are warranted to the
25	determined measure of tax and whether Appellant was

1	negligent.
2	Does that sound correct to you, Mr. Pidal?
3	MR. PIDAL: Yes. Very simple.
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Department?
5	MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yes.
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Thank you.
7	Regarding exhibits, the Department's exhibits are
8	identify alphabetically as Exhibits A through K. And
9	according to the Minutes and Orders we previously
10	referenced, Appellant had no objections to admitting the
11	Department's exhibit into evidence during the prehearing
12	conference.
13	Do you have any objections now, Mr. Pidal?
14	MR. PIDAL: No, I don't.
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay.
16	Appellant submitted two exhibits, Exhibits 1 and
17	2.
18	Department, did you have any objections to
19	admitting those into evidence?
20	MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: No objections.
21	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Thank you.
22	So the exhibits for Appellants, 1 and 2, and the
23	exhibits for the Department, A through K, are submitted
24	into evidence.
25	(All exhibits were received in evidence.)

1	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: And that is in
2	the same order we referenced earlier provided that the
3	hearing would proceed as follows: Appellant's opening
4	presentation, which we estimated at 20 minutes, then the
5	Department's combined opening and closing, we estimated at
6	30 minutes, and then the Panel will ask questions for 5 to
7	10 minutes, and, then, finally, the Appellant or his
8	representative will have 10 minutes for closing remarks or
9	a rebuttal statement.
10	Like we indicated in the Minutes and Orders,
11	these are estimates and made for our calendaring purposes.
12	If you need additional time, please make the request, and
13	we can reassess at that time. Okay?
14	MR. PIDAL: I didn't catch that. I'm sorry.
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: So if you need
16	additional time, more than what we have allotted, just
17	ask, and we can determine whether or not we can
18	accommodate it at that time. Okay?
19	MR. PIDAL: Thank you.
20	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: And with
21	respect to witness testimony, my understanding is that
22	there are no witnesses today; is that correct, Mr. Pidal?
23	MR. PIDAL: That is correct.
24	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Department?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yes, that is correct.

25

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Great. Any questions from either party before we transition to statements?

MR. PIDAL: No questions.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. So Mr. Pidal, we are ready to hear your argument when you are ready to proceed.

MR. PIDAL: Okay.

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## OPENING STATEMENT

MR. PIDAL: Well, basically, as you indicated, there's -- whether or not an adjustment is warranted to the taxable sales or measure of tax and whether the Appellant was negligent. So there's two issues. I want to preface, basically, by stating this audit was started back in June of 2014. Since the initial beginning of the audit when I got involved, I've dealt with four auditors, and every auditor had their own methodology of performing the sales and use tax audit.

The final auditor assessed tax based on the credit card ratio. And I don't know if we need to explain that, but credit card ratio -- the Respondent came up with a credit card ratio of around 40-some percent. And the credit card ratio is based on two premises, number one, the credit card receipts and the ratio. So you have the

credit card receipts, and if the ratio is 50 percent, then they're saying the result is 50 percent are card sales and 50 percent are cash sales. So there's two components to the credit card ratio.

The Department -- well, I should say the Respondent. When I say Department --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: I understand what you mean. Feel free to use Department.

MR. PIDAL: Okay. I might use the term Board of Equalization because that's what they were when they started the audit. Anyway, but the auditor -- the final auditor or the last auditor, I should say, assessed understated sales of \$6,369,246.00. Again, that was based on credit card receipts and the credit card ratio.

It went through an appeals conference, and it was determined that the Department overstated the credit card receipts. The Department erroneously included credit card receipts from another business that the Appellant held, thereby overstating the taxable sales by \$3,275,176.00. In other words, the Department overstated the sales by 51.43 percent, which I believe is a pretty egregious error.

And the reason I'm bringing that up is that is part of the negligence -- whether or not the Appellant was negligent. The Appellant's second language is English.

Okay. So they or he didn't understand requirements. The Department will argue that this is Appellant's second audit. The Appellant had another business, more like a market grocery store, and that's where the Department errored in picking up the credit card receipts from that store, from that business. Okay.

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The business, as I said, was a market grocery.

This audit is a restaurant bar operation. Two different entirely operations. As a matter of fact, the audit manual has two sections, one for grocers and one for bars and restaurants. So they're totally different. The Department will argue that Appellant had a prior audit.

Well, the prior audit had nothing to do with the restaurant bar operations.

Audit Manual Section 0506.4 talks about negligence penalties and taxpayer's first audits, and they give examples in the audit manual. They talk about whether or not the taxpayer or the Appellant had prior experience in being audited, or they had prior experience in running a restaurant. Obviously, the Appellant did not have any prior experience in the restaurant. So in our view, this is the Appellant's first audit. Okay.

And given all of the facts that they understated their sales -- the understatement was around 42 percent, okay, and that was after the adjustment that was made in

the appeals conference, which the Department overstated their sales by 51.65 percent.

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There was an appeals conference held on a similar audit, or I should say on a similar business restaurant. It had the sale percent of error, 42 percent. It had the same things that's going on in this particular audit, and the appeals auditor writes up all of the court cases stating they are negligent -- blah, blah, blah -- stating the Revenue and Taxation Code. But I just want to read verbatim here what the report said.

It said, "However, since this is Petitioner's first audit, Petition is entitled to leniency because there is no evidence to show Petitioner did not have a bona fide and reason to believe that her bookkeeping and reporting practices were not sufficiently compliant with requirements of the sales use and tax law."

We conclude the negligence penalty should be deleted under these circumstances. And that -- excuse me. And that is based on a first audit, which again, we argue or we state the facts that this is the taxpayer's first audit with a restaurant.

The two businesses are going on concurrently, okay, and that's how the Department errored in picking up the credit card sales from the groceries and including it in the audit of the restaurant and bar and overstating

their liability by 51 percent. So that is why we believe the negligence penalty should be abated. This is the taxpayer's, basically, first audit, and there should be leniency based on the fact that this is his first audit.

The other argument is whether or not there's an adjustment to the credit card ratio. I have submitted --which is in Respondent's Exhibit J. Exhibit J is what I had submitted to discuss the adjustment and the credit card ratio itself. Exhibit J, this is something that I had submitted. But I had to resubmit it because it's already in the Respondent's exhibits.

Exhibit J discusses in length the contentions as to why the credit card ratio should be adjusted.

Basically, the revenue and taxation code basically says that the Department can make any adjustments that they get access to any information if they find the returns are not correct or reasonably correct.

So when the appeals conference was held, the appeals attorney requested a May 2020 report. That was access to the Board of Equalization -- the CDTFA, and I wanted to incorporate that I am recommending that this be -- I'm suggesting that this be incorporated into recalculating the credit card ratio.

Now, May 2020, unfortunately, was the time of the pandemic when the restaurants were closed and businesses

were down and all of that. The Department said, "Well, this is not represented." Well, I understand and the Respondent understands it's not representative because of the weighting factor. I believe the Department's suggests that it's five times less than what it was that was used for March, April, and May, to compute the original credit card ratio. So I suggested take an average. Okay?

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They pointed out — the Department pointed out that is not representative, you can't take an average. Well, if it's five times less than what it was back when they took the original ratio, then if you multiply that by five, you can weight it for the sales correctly or estimate, and it comes out pretty close to the average. They are listed in Exhibit J. So that, at least, make an adjustment to the credit card ratio.

Of course, the Department will argue that saying, "Well, 42 percent is based on similar restaurants in the area." Okay. Well, that's when I submitted Exhibit 1 and 2. If you look at Exhibit 1 and 2, Exhibit 1 is demographics of two restaurants -- the same restaurants here. Mexican restaurants. They're four miles apart, and the demographics are 90 percent Hispanic, the credit card ratio on that audit -- and that's Exhibit 2 -- is around 60 percent.

So when I originally looked at this, I figured

the ratio would be 60 percent. I have been an -- I'm an ex-employee of the Board of Equalization. I worked for them for 34 years, and I retired in 2009. I have been doing this since 2009, in addition to the 34 years I have of board experience.

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The 42 percent that the Respondent used is the lowest I have ever seen. I have done fast food restaurants, and it was never 42 percent. This is the lowest. To support that is the lowest, I'm pointing out that a restaurant, similar operation, four miles down the road, the demographics are the same, 60 percent, and that's what CDTFA used.

So because May 2020, the report, that should be incorporated to at least give the Appellant a reasonable and more fair adjustment in recalculating the credit card ratio. The Department already made the adjustment for the credit card receipts through the appeals process. So that's basically where the Appellant is seeking adjustment to the credit card ratio and the abatement of the negligence penalty. And if you have any questions, I'll be glad to answer any.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Thank you,

Mr. Pidal. Does that conclude your opening presentation?

MR. PIDAL: Yes, it does.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. I think

we are going to reserve questions for after the
Department's combined opening and closing, but we will get
back to you on that. I know I have a couple of questions.

So, Department, are you ready to proceed with your combined opening and closing?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yes, Judge.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Go ahead when you are ready.

2.4

## OPENING STATEMENT

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Appellant operates a full-service Mexican restaurant with a bar in Baldwin Park, California. Appellant's restaurant and bar provides entertainment such as live music, DJ, dancing, and karaoke. Appellant also offers catering services.

The Department audited Appellant's business for the period April 1st, 2011, through March 31, 2014. During the audit period, Appellant reported taxable sale of around \$7.4 million, and that will be on Exhibit A, page 16. During our presentation, we will explain why the Department rejected Appellant's reported taxable sales, why the Department used an indirect audit approach, and how the Department determined Appellant's unreported sales tax for the audit period, and why the Department recommended a 10 percent negligence penalty.

During the audit, the Appellant did not provide complete sales records. Appellant failed to provide complete documents of original entry such as his actual POS download with all folders, POS sales receipts, credit card sales receipts, guest checks, and copies of catering contracts for the audit period.

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In addition, Appellant failed to provide complete purchase invoices or purchase journals for the audit period. Appellant used a Matre d' point of sale system to record his sales. Appellant stated he combined sales from his POS sales reports into handwritten sales worksheet, which was used to prepare the sales and use tax return for the audit period. While Appellant provided copies of the handwritten worksheets to the Department, he did not provide copies of POS sales report for the audit period. Appellant failed to provide POS sales data and POS folders for the audit period.

Appellant stated he was unable to provide POS data for the audit period because his POS system crashed in April 2014, a month before the Department sent its audit engagement letter to him. The Department did not accept Appellant's reported taxable sales due to lack of a reliable report, low reportable book markups, and high credit card sales ratio.

The Department also determined that the

Appellant's record was such that sales could not be verified by a direct audit approach. Therefore, the Department relied upon an indirect audit approach using Appellant's credit card sales ratio to determine audited sales for the audit period.

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The Department completed three verification methods to evaluate the reasonableness of Appellant's reported taxable sales. First, the Department had mailed an engagement letter to Appellant on May 6, 2014, to inform the Appellant that his account has been selected for an audit, and that will be on your Exhibit A, page 27.

In the three subsequent orders, Appellant finds sales and use tax returns which show his average reported daily sales increased from the average daily sales during the audit period. The Department ordered average reported daily sales of around \$6,700.00 ranging from as low as \$3,600.00 to as high as \$8,900.00 for the audit period. However, those values increased to around \$10,500, and that would be on your Exhibit A, pages 67 and 68.

In addition, based on May and June 2014 POS reports, Appellant's reported average daily sales of over \$30,000.00, and that would be on your Exhibit A, page 17. This is an indication that not all of Appellant's sales had been reported in the sales and use tax returns.

Second, the Department compared reported taxable

sale of around \$3.8 million and with the cost of goods sold of around \$1.6 million reflected on Appellant's 2011 and 2012 federal income tax returns, and calculated an overall reportable markup of around 134 percent, and that would be on your Exhibit C, page 165.

However, based on the items sold, menu prices, customer base, services provided, and the location of the restaurant, the Department expected to see higher book markup than the reported bookmark for a full-service restaurant with live entertainment and a license to sell alcoholic beverages.

Third, the Department did not provide complete sales information for the audit period. Therefore, the Department obtained the Appellant's credit card sales information for the audit period from his internal sources, and that would be on your Exhibit A, pages 62 through 66.

The Department compared the reported total sales to the credit card sales and calculated an overall credit card sales ratio of around 62 percent, ranging from as low as 51 percent to as high as 93 percent for the audit period, and that will be on your Exhibit A, page 69.

Based on his experience in audit of a similar restaurant in Appellant's area, the Department viewed this as a high credit card sales ratio for a restaurant selling

alcoholic beverage and providing entertainment. This is an indication that not all of Appellant's cash sales transactions had been reported in the sales and use tax return for the audit period.

In contrast, based on May and June 2014 POS reports, the calculated credit card sales ratio was around 44 percent, which is, the Department determined, to be a more reasonable credit card sales ratio, and that would be on your Exhibit A, page 70.

Appellant was unable to explain the low average reported daily sales, the low reported book markup, and the high reported credit card sales ratios, therefore, the Department conducted further investigation by analyzing Appellant's credit card sales and credit card sales ratios.

Appellant did not provide any POS information for the audit period, however, Appellant provided his POS report for May and June 2014, and that will be on your Exhibit C, pages 167 and 168. Therefore, the Department used the available POS reports to determine the credit card sales percentage of around 44 percent, and that will be on your Exhibit A, page 70.

The Department also noted the average daily sales of around \$13,300.00, and that will be on Exhibit A, page 17. Appellant did not provide any evidence such as credit

card information that in May and June 2014 was significantly different than the condition during the audit period. In fact, the May and June 2014 sales information were within two months of the audit period.

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During the field work, Appellant failed to provide credit card merchant statements or 1099(k) forms to calculate credit card sales for the audit period. Therefore, the Department obtained Appellant's credit card sales information for the audit period from the Department's internal sources, and that would be on your Exhibit A, pages 62 through 66.

If the Department used total credit card sales of around \$5.5 million, the audited credit card sales ratio of around 44 percent, credit card tip ratio of around 10 percent, and the applicable sales tax rate factors to determine audited taxable sale of around \$10.5 million, and that would be on your Exhibit A, page 57.

The Department then compared the audited taxable sales to the reported taxable sales of around \$7.4 million to calculate unreported taxable sales of around \$3.1 million, and that would be on your Exhibit A, page 55.

The Department then compared the unreported taxable sales with reported taxable sale of around \$7.4 million to calculate their rate of around 42 percent for the audit period.

Had the Department used the audited average daily sales of \$13,300.00 without adjusting for the annual growth, then the audited taxable sales would have been increased by around \$4 million, from \$10.5 million to \$14.5 million for the audit period, and that would be on your Exhibit A, page 70.

2.4

The Department also analyzed Appellant's available sales and business expense information to verify the reasonableness of the audit finding. Since Appellant did not provide complete sales information, purchase invoices, wage information, insurance information, utility bills, and other business expense details for the audit period, the Department relied on reported expenses on Appellant's federal income tax returns, and that would be on Exhibit A, page 73.

Those federal income tax returns show that Appellant did not report enough daily sales to cover his daily expenses. The ratio of reported daily expenses to report a daily sales was 93 percent, and that would be on your Exhibit A, page 73. Therefore, Appellant's reported daily sales are not sufficient to cover his actual daily expenses for these years, and this is an indication that Appellant did not report all of his sales on its sales and use tax return for these years.

A similar analysis was made comparing the

1 reported daily expenses to average audited daily sales.

In 2012, the ratio of daily expenses audited daily sales

71 percent, and that would be on Exhibit A, page 73.

Based on this analysis, the Department concluded that the

audited taxable sales was reasonable, and that would be on

your Exhibit A, page 73.

The audit calculation of unreported taxable sales based on the credit card sales ratio approach was reasonable and was in Appellant's since favor since it was the lowest of the differences determined. Appellant contends that the audited credit card sales ratio of around 44 percent is not reasonable and claims that his credit card sales ratio is close to 60 percent.

In support, Appellant provided a worksheet from a similar restaurant, and that would be on your Exhibit 2. This worksheet listed its office ATM deposits, electronic payment deposits, adjusted total deposits, online transfers from business checking, and total deposits based on that similar restaurant's bank statement for the period April 2011 through July 2011, and that would be on your Exhibit 2.

Using this worksheet, Appellant calculated a credit card ratio of around 60 percent, that would be on your Exhibit 2. Therefore, Appellant argued that the Department should increase its credit card sales ratio

from 44 percent to 60 percent to determine Appellant's audited sales for the audit period, and that would be on your Exhibit 2.

2.4

The Department analyzed this information on this worksheet and ultimately rejected it, and the Department ordered that Appellant computed the proposed 60 percent credit card sales ratio using other business credit card sales ratio and its adjusted total bank deposits based on bank statements from that similar restaurant, and that would be on your Exhibit 2.

This, however, will not be equal to an audited credit card sales ratio for this restaurant. Instead, this is just a recorded credit card ratio which is based on a similar restaurant's bank statements. The worksheet is inaccurate because it cannot establish that 100 percent of the similar restaurant's cash sales were deposited into his bank account.

But in his audit, the Department used the Appellant's own May and June 2014 POS sales information to determine his credit card sales percentage. Therefore, it is not necessary to rely upon projections from a similar restaurant in Appellant's area to determine Appellant's credit card sales ratio.

Appellant also provided a POS sales report for the period of May 1st, 2020 through May 31, 2020, and that

would be on your Exhibit J, page 301 through 305. Using the reports, total and credit card sales for that month, Appellant calculated a credit card sales ratio of around 52 percent, and that would be on your Exhibit J, page 300.

2.4

Therefore, before the period in question, the Appellant argued that the combined credit card sales ratio should be increasing from 44 percent to 46 percent, and that will be on your Exhibit J, page 300.

The Department also reviewed and analyzed this information and ultimately rejected it. Upon examination of Appellant's May 2020 POS sales information, the Department noted that Appellant did not provide actual POS download with all folders, POS sales receipts, and credit card sales receipt to the corroborate the figures listed in his May 2020 POS reports. Therefore, the Department was not able to verify the completeness and recordkeeping activities of the Appellant's May 2020 POS sales information.

However, the Department reviewed Appellant's May 2020 POS report and ordered that Appellant need not calculate the combined credit card sales percentage correctly, and that would by on your Exhibit J, page 300. Based on the three months of POS reports, the Department calculated the combined credit card sales percentage of 44 percent and not 46 percent, and that would be on your

Exhibit A, page 70 and Exhibit J, page 300.

Therefore, the Department continues to find that Appellant's credit card sales ratio of 44 percent to be representative and reasonable. Based on this new May 2020 sales information, the Department can also use this May 2020 POS sales information to verify the reasonableness of the audit finding.

Since the Department now has two different credit card sales ratio of around 44 percent for year 2014, and 52 percent for year 2012, it is now able to mathematically determine Appellant's credit card sale ratios for years 2011, 2012, and 2013, using compound annual growth rate formula, and that would be on your Exhibit A, page 72.

Based on the compounded annual growth rate formula, the Department mathematically determined the credit card sales ratio of 40 percent for year 2011, 41 percent for year 2012, and 42 percent for year 2013, and that would be on your Exhibit A, page 72.

If the Department used its credit card sales ratios, this would increase the audited taxable sales by around \$400,000.00, from \$10.5 million to \$10.9 million for the audit period, and that would be on your Exhibit A, page 71.

At this time, the Department will not assert an increased account for the additional taxable sale of

around \$400,000.00, that would be on your Exhibit A, page 71. Therefore, the Department finds that the estimated amount as is in this audit is not only reasonable, but a benefit to Appellant.

Finally, the Department imposed an increased penalty based upon its determination that Appellant's books and records were incomplete and not accurate for sales and use tax purposes, and because Appellant failed to accurately report his taxable sales. The Department knows that although this may be Appellant's first audit on the subject account, he was previously audited under a different permit which is asserted in a determination of unreported sales tax.

This indicates that Appellant had the experience and knowledge to sufficiently understand his sales and use tax compliance of the obligation. Specifically, the Department ordered that Appellant provided a record for the audit period, and Appellant failed to provide documents of original entry to support his reported sales tax liability.

As a result, the Department had to calculate

Appellant's taxable sales based on the credit card sales

ratio method. In addition, the audit examination

disclosed unreported taxable sales of around \$3.1 million,

which when compared with the report of taxable sale of

around \$7.4 million for the audit period, resulted in an error rate of 42 percent. This high error rate is additional evidence of negligence.

The Department understands that Appellant may have language barrier. The Department also knows that the Department offers its information and assistance in Spanish, both in writing and speaking, and, therefore, it must not be of complete value. Thus, the Department finds Appellant's argument that he was not knowledgeable of the recordkeeping requirements because English is his second language, lacks merit.

As stated earlier, the audit calculation of unreported taxable sales, based on the credit card sales and two months' sale information was reasonable and was in Appellant's favor since it was the lowest of the differences determined. Ultimately, the Department used an audit method which yielded the lowest deficiency measure to give a benefit to Appellant.

Appellant did not provide complete source documentation such as POS download, POS sales receipt, catering contract information, and credit card sales receipt. Appellant did not provide complete purchase invoices. Appellant failed to provide documentary evidence to support his taxable sales for the audit period. The Department was unable to verify Appellant's

reported sales tax using the direct audit method.

Therefore, an alternate audit method was used to determine unreported sales tax.

2.4

Accordingly, the Department determined the unreported sales tax based upon the best available information. The evidence shows that the audit produced fair and reasonable results. Appellant has not provided any reasonable documentation or evidence to support an adjustment to the audit finding, therefore, the Department requests the appeal be denied. This concludes our presentation. We are available to answer any questions the Panel may have. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Thank you.

I was going to start with a couple of questions for Appellant's representative if that's fine. So Exhibit 2 appears to be a schedule that you submitted. Could you tell me what the source of it is? Is that something that BOE or the Department generated?

MR. PIDAL: This is an audit done by CDTFA, the same time this audit was done. Just to give you a brief -- without divulging any confidential information. They are related in blood, okay, but they have bad blood between them. So when CDTFA started the audit, they were doing them together as a related accounts, per se, so I had to point out to CDTFA that you have two individuals,

two parties that don't get along, but they're related by blood. So I didn't want one person knowing what the other person is doing and vice versa. I represented them both, so I was in a funny situation, for lack of a better term.

2.4

But to answer your question, that was from an actual audit done by the same auditor, and it's -- I find it intriguing that auditor will say this is the current credit card ratio that I find in similar audits, yet, he concurrently doing another audit, or has -- you know, but they are totally different.

The auditor says that the markup should be X amount, 300 percent, so based on the projected sales. And as the Respondent was reading the markups -- I mean, the adjustments that were made after the credit card receipts were adjusted accordingly, the markup is around 270 percent, yet the Department will say we expected 300 percent. That was before the egregious error including the credit card receipts from the grocery store in the restaurant.

Now I know I went off track. To answer your original question, that is an actual audit that was done concurrently with this audit, and they are related by blood, but they are not related.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: So I have a follow-up question. I guess you mentioned there was some

confidential information, and it looks like you attempted 1 2. to redact some of that. 3 MR. PIDAL: Yes. 4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: But at the 5 bottom of the page, there's a workbook and then what appears to be the name of the other restaurant. 6 Did you intend to have that redacted? 7 MR. PIDAL: If it said it, I intended to redact 8 9 it. I apologize. 10 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: So Okay. follow-up question. You know, for the Appellant's 11 business at issue, it's a bar and grill? 12 MR. PIDAL: Yes. 13 14 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: I guess I'm 15 wondering, is there anywhere in the evidence that shows 16 that the restaurant that you are comparing here is also a 17 bar and grill? 18 MR. PIDAL: They're very similar. They have a 19 night club. As the Respondent was describing the business 20 operations, they're the same. One might be a little 21 larger. 22 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: The question 23 is -- I'm sorry. I'm not asking to argue what they may 2.4 be. Will I find something in the evidence that shows,

like, how comparable they are, like, the business models

25

or whether they're both bar and grills? Do you understand what I'm saying?

2.4

MR. PIDAL: Well, I guess to answer your question, I don't think you will find it in the exhibits. Because as I said, I tried to redact that info and I screwed up.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: And would it be your request to redact that information now?

MR. PIDAL: Yes, that should be redacted. I apologize. Please redact it if it's going to be public. And I guess it is.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay

MR. PIDAL: The reason I was pointing this out is part of the argument is that the Department always says, "Well, based on my experience, or based on similar audits in similar businesses, we think 42 percent is reasonable, or based on similar audits, we think the markup is reasonable."

Well, they've been making that comment ever since auditor one started the audit. Remember, I went through three or four auditors. Every time they make a change, the current markup right now, after adjusting for the sales, is about 270 percent. I think there's a letter signed by Mr. Parker saying they expected a 300 percent markup, so they did an indirect audit approach. Well, the

indirect audit approach, after adjusting for the correct or more reasonable credit card receipts, resulted in about a 270 percent overall markup.

2.4

I kind of tried to point this out in Exhibit J -- I can't find it here -- but I had a markup showing what the markup would be based on the adjustments, and I'm estimating that using the overall 271 percent and using the different market for bar and restaurant just to show how reasonable or unreasonable it would be to use the amounts. It's a Schedule J. I can't pull it up here on my laptop.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: That's okay. We have a copy of Exhibit J.

MR. PIDAL: It's Exhibit J, but I don't remember the page number.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay.

MR. PIDAL: But in there is my calculation of the -- okay. Let me quickly try to find it here.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: So while you are looking for that, I'm going to also pose another question.

MR. PIDAL: Okay

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: It looked like in Exhibit J that you were arguing for an average to include the May 2020 credit card ratio, but in your

opening argument, it sounded like you were arguing for a weighted average.

MR. PIDAL: Well, the reason my first submission was an average, because recognizing the fact that May 20th is one fifth of the two months' use in the audit, so if you weighted them, you know, it would not be weighted correctly as the Respondent pointed out. You can't say, okay, these are 50 percent and 50 percent, and this one has about one-fifth of the sales of these months, so if you try to weight them out, it wouldn't weight correctly. So my best guess -- and I'm sure that Respondent has done it -- take an average. Okay. So that's what I did.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. So that's your position?

MR. PIDAL: That was my position initially. It is -- here's the position, either take an average or if you want to weight it correctly, multiply that, increase it by five times, and then you take the weight of the two months plus May, and it comes close. So either one is going to change the credit card ratio, which is going to be more reasonable -- closer to 50 percent, 60 percent, which I believe it still is -- unfortunately, this is the best information that we have.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. Thank you. And for the Department, I did have a couple of

1 So there's reference to a prior audit from an questions. 2 unrelated business. Will I find information in the Department's exhibits regarding that prior audit? 3 4 MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: 5 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. So we just have notes saying that one occurred, but no --6 7 In the decision it MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: 8 specifically says, but the Department did not include any 9 working papers relating to that audit with the 10 Department's exhibits. But if the judges want, then we 11 can provide that. 12 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Thank you. Αt 13 this time I'm going to refer to my colleagues. 14 Judge Geary, did you have any questions for 15 either party? 16 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GEARY: I do not. Thank 17 you. 18 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Judge Kwee, do 19 you have any questions for either party? 20 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Hi, this is Judge I think in your 21 Yes, I will start with CDTFA. 22 opening combined presentation you had mentioned that if we 23 increased the credit card ratio that you would have to 2.4 increase additional taxable sales by \$400,000.00. Did I 25 hear that correctly? I guess I'm not understanding how

increasing the credit card ratio would result in additional taxable sales.

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: So in 2014, we have one credit card ratio based on May and June sales information. Close to 44 percent. Then based on the May 2020, the credit card ratio was close to 52 percent, so there is a six-year gap. So if you use that information and use the annual growth rate formula -- it's page 72.

So, basically, we use 2014 and 2020, and use that two numbers and estimated 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 credit card ratio. So if you use that tool credit card ratio based on the growth rate formula from 2011, 40 percent, 2012, like, 41, and like 43 for he other year -- and it's also listed on page 71. And if you use the credit card ratio based on the May and June, 44 percent, and May 2020, 52 percent, there's a difference of \$400,000.00, showing on page 70.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: So if I understand you're factoring in the growth weight?

MR. PARKER: Judge Kwee, I just wanted to add a little clarification. The credit card ratio did not go up, it went down, which meant -- based on the annual growth rate factor, which increases the cash sales which makes the overall assessment go up. It's not that the credit card ratio went up, it went down based on the

growth rate factor.

2.4

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: I understand. I didn't realize you were factoring in the growth rate factor. So that explains my confusion. Thank you.

And another question for the Department. On the audit working papers that we do have in the file, it references that there were three related accounts. So I guess it seems that one of those accounts had a prior audit, which was mentioned in the decision, and my question was for the prior audit that was referenced, is that the same type of entity as was here? It's also a sole proprietorship grocery store, or is there an issue where it is a different type of business or different type of entity?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: It's a different type of -based on the Appellant's argument, it appears that it's
not a restaurant and bar, but the taxpayer had the
experience and had the knowledge on the reporting
requirements.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Thank you.

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: And, also, the percentage that we have, 42 percent, if he uses that actual audited sales using the growth rate formula, or the daily sales approach, the percentage of error is more than 80 percent. If you use the growth rate formula and compare the

original sales to the reported, the percentage of error is 82 percent, but in this audit, it's only 42 percent.

We give a huge break to the taxpayer by using this audit approach. Even if you use the daily sales approach and give an annual adjustment, then the liability is \$593,00.00, more than what we have today -- I mean, more than what we have in this audit. We have, like, three different approaches and we went with the lowest number.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Thank you.

And for the Appellant, I did just want to clarify my understanding. So with the decision, the CDTFA had deleted some of the credit card sales based on 1099 (k) info and that was from a different business. Am I correct in understanding that you no longer dispute that there are erroneous credit card sales or erroneous 1099(k) info in the current audit, you are only looking at the 43 percent credit card ratio, you agree with the amount of credit card sales that were used?

MR. PIDAL: Yes. The credit cards are reasonably correct. It's just the ratio, because I -- we still believe the ratio should be closer to 60 to 50 percent, and that's why I submitted Exhibit 1 or Exhibit 2. And I just want to add -- if I can add, the prior audit that they're referring to was a grocery store. The audit

methodology was a markup analysis which is totally different. The requirements for reporting are totally different, that's why there is an audit manual section for grocers and that's why there's an audit manual section for bars and restaurants. So they're totally different operations owned by the same individual.

2.4

And, again, the audit manual talks about prior audits, and when they say negligence should apply to prior audits, they are saying that, hey, if Mr. Padilla operated a restaurant and was prior audited and then opened up another restaurant, okay, he was negligent. You know, it was not his first audit. Or if he incorporated, his audit as an individual and an audit as a corporation, similar business — the exact same business, but they're reference to — they are putting a lot of weight on other than the fact that, you know, the error is this and then they didn't have the books and records.

Well, obviously, there's a lot of businesses that don't have all of the books and records. Okay. Whether or not they were negligent or fraudulent, you know, is not the case here. And, again, when I read that decision and recommendation, that was on that audit that I gave you referring to Exhibit 1 and 2, that was the same circumstance. That was the decision and recommendation on that audit where the appeals attorney or appeals auditor

recommended that the negligence penalty be deleted because it was the taxpayer's first audit.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Thank you for the clarification. I don't have any further questions, so I will turn it back to the lead judge. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Thank you. So at this time, Mr. Pidal, would you like to make a closing statement or rebuttal to the Department's argument?

MR. PIDAL: Well, I think already rebutted, and maybe not in the form. But just in summary then, the adjustment that we are seeking is the credit card ratio should be increased, because even though there's -- you know, when I first took this case, I knew something was wrong. Part of it was they had the wrong credit card receipts.

And, I mean, you can go through my initial meeting with the appeals attorney, my discussion is in there. And, I mean, the unreasonableness of their estimate. You know, they talk about how reasonable it was -- well, I don't know how they come up with those numbers. So the credit card ratio should be increased. Okay. Very minimal, but you are talking thousands of dollars here. And the penalty should be abated because, really, this is the taxpayer's first audit. That's it.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. I'd like to thank everyone for their time. We are ready to conclude the hearing. The record is now closed. Panel will meet and decide the case based off the evidence and arguments presented today. We will send both parties a copy of our written opinion within 100 days. While this hearing is concluded, there are more hearings today. We will take a 15-minute recess before we proceed to the next hearing. Which will resume, I guess, at 10:50. So please cut the live stream and have a great day. (The hearing concluded at 10:34 a.m.) 

Т	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 9th day		
15	of March, 2023.		
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19	Hearing Reporter		
20	SHELBY K. MAASKE		
21			
22			
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24			

i1 Index: \$1.6..82

\$	<b>10</b> 8:7,8 16:25	<b>2020</b> 13:19,24 15:13 24:25	5
<b>\$1.6</b> 19:2	21:14 100 24:15 41:6	25:11,15,17,20 26:4,6 33:25 36:5, 9,16	<b>5</b> 8:6
<b>\$10,500</b> 18:18			<b>50</b> 10:1,2,3 34:8, 21 38:22
	<b>1099</b> 38:13	<b>2023</b> 2:19 5:1,8	
<b>\$10.5</b> 21:16 22:4 26:21	<b>1099(k)</b> 21:6 38:16	6:12,22 <b>20th</b> 34:4	<b>51</b> 13:1 19:21
<b>\$10.9</b> 26:21			<b>51.43</b> 10:21
<b>\$13,300.00</b> 20:24		<b>10:34</b> 2:18 41:12 <b>21037383</b> 2:6 5:7	<b>51.65</b> 12:2
22:2	<b>10:50</b> 41:10	<b>27</b> 18:11	<b>52</b> 25:4 26:10
<b>\$14.5</b> 22:5	<b>12900</b> 2:16	<b>270</b> 30:15 32:23	36:6,16
\$3,275,176.00	<b>134</b> 19:4	33:3 <b>271</b> 33:7	<b>55</b> 21:21
10:19	<b>15-minute</b> 41:8		<b>57</b> 21:17
<b>\$3,600.00</b> 18:17	<b>16</b> 2:19 5:1,7	3	
<b>\$3.1</b> 21:20 27:24	16:20		6
<b>\$3.8</b> 19:1	<b>165</b> 19:5	<b>30</b> 8:6	<b>6</b> 18:9
<b>\$30,000.00</b> 18:22	<b>167</b> 20:19	<b>300</b> 2:16 25:4,8,22	
<b>\$4</b> 22:4	<b>168</b> 20:19	26:1 30:12,17 32:24	<b>60</b> 14:24 15:1,11 23:13,23 24:1,6
\$400,000.00	<b>17</b> 18:22 20:25	<b>301</b> 25:1	34:21 38:22
26:21 27:1 35:24 36:17	<b>1st</b> 16:17 24:25	<b>305</b> 25:1	<b>62</b> 19:16,20 21:11
<b>\$5.5</b> 21:13	2	<b>31</b> 16:17 24:25	<b>66</b> 19:17 21:11
<b>\$593,00.00</b> 38:6		<b>34</b> 15:3,4	<b>67</b> 18:19
\$6,369,246.00	<b>2</b> 7:17,22 14:19,23 23:15,21,24 24:3, 10 29:16 38:23	<b>3rd</b> 6:12	<b>68</b> 18:19
10:13			<b>69</b> 19:22
<b>\$6,700.00</b> 18:16	39:23	4	
<b>\$7.4</b> 16:19 21:19,	<b>20</b> 6:22 8:4		7
23 28:1	<b>2009</b> 15:3,4	<b>40</b> 26:16 36:12	<b>7</b> 4:5,6
<b>\$8,900.00</b> 18:17	<b>2010</b> 36:10	<b>40-some</b> 9:23	<b>70</b> 20:9,22 22:6
	<b>2011</b> 16:17 19:2	<b>41</b> 26:17 36:13	26:1 36:17
(	23:20 26:12,16	<b>42</b> 11:24 12:5	<b>71</b> 23:3 26:23 27:2
<b>(k)</b> 38:13	36:10,12	14:17 15:6,8 21:24 26:17 28:2	36:14
(K) 30.13	<b>2012</b> 19:3 23:2	32:16 37:22 38:2	<b>72</b> 26:13,18 36:8
0	26:10,12,17 36:10,13	<b>43</b> 36:13 38:17	<b>73</b> 22:15,20 23:3,6
0F0C 4 44.45	<b>2013</b> 26:12,17 36:10	<b>44</b> 20:7,21 21:14	8
<b>0506.4</b> 11:15		23:12 24:1 25:7, 25 26:3,9 36:5,15	<b></b>
1	<b>2014</b> 9:16 16:17		<b>80</b> 37:24
•	17:20 18:9,20	<b>46</b> 25:7,25	<b>82</b> 38:2
<b>1</b> 7:16,22 14:18,19	20:5,18 21:1,3 24:19 26:9 36:3,9		<del>-</del>

Index: 90..audit

14:15 15:15,16,18 analyzed 22:7 applicable 21:15 9 29:9 38:5 40:12 24:4 25:9 apply 39:8 adjustments analyzing 20:13 approach 16:22 90 14:22 6:24 13:15 30:14 **Andrew** 3:5 5:14 18:2,3 23:8 32:25 33.6 93 19:21 22:19 33:1 37:24 38:4,5 annual 22:2 Administration 9:30 2:17 5:2.8 26:12,14 36:8,22 approaches 38:8 6:10 38:5 approximately administrative Α apologize 31:9 5:8 5:4,12 6:4,8,19,21 32:10 7:4,6,15,21 8:1, **April** 14:6 16:17 **a.m.** 2:17,18 5:2,8 15,20,24 9:1,5 appeal 2:5 5:5,17 17:20 23:20 41:12 10:7 15:22,25 29:10 area 14:18 19:24 abated 13:2 40:24 16:7 29:13 30:24 24:22 appeals 2:1 5:6, 31:4,10,14,22 abatement 15:19 20,21 6:13 10:15 32:7,12 33:12,16, argue 11:2,12 12:1,3,7 13:18,19 accept 17:22 19,23 34:13,24 12:19 14:16 31:23 15:17 39:25 40:18 35:5,12,16,18,20 access 13:16,20 argued 23:24 36:18 37:2,20 **APPEARANCES** 25:6 38:10 40:3,7 41:1 accommodate 3:1 8:18 arguing 33:24 admitted 5:24 appears 29:16 34:1 account 18:10 31:6 37:16 admitting 7:10,19 24:17 26:25 27:11 argument 9:6 Appellant 2:7 3:7 agree 38:18 13:5 28:9 32:14 accounts 29:24 6:2,25 7:10,16 8:7 34:1 37:16 40:9 37:7,8 ahead 16:7 9:14 10:18,24 11:3,12,18,20 arguments 5:23 alcoholic 19:11 accurate 27:7 15:14,18 16:11, 6:1 41:5 20:1 accurately 27:9 15,18 17:1,2,7,9, assert 26:24 **Aldrich** 3:3 5:4,5, 10,13,16,18 18:9, activities 25:17 12 6:4,8,19,21 10,12 20:10,16, asserted 27:12 7:4,6,15,21 8:1, 17,25 21:5 22:9, actual 17:3 22:21 assessed 9:20 15,20,24 9:1,5 17,23 23:10,14, 25:12 30:6.21 10:12 10:7 15:22.25 22.24 24:6.24 37:22 16:7 29:13 30:24 25:3,6,12,20 27:4, assessment add 36:20 38:24 31:4,10,14,22 8,14,17,18 28:4, 36.24 32:7,12 33:12,16, 18,19,22,23 29:7 added 6:15 assistance 28:6 19,23 34:13,24 38:11 addition 15:4 35:5,12,18 40:7 **ATM** 23:16 appellant's 4:5 17:7 18:20 27:23 41:1 8:3 10:25 11:2,22 attempted 31:1 additional 8:12. allotted 8:16 16:13,16,21,23 16 26:25 28:3 attorney 13:19 17:22 18:1,4,7,21, alphabetically 35:24 36:2 39:25 40:18 23 19:2,14,24 7:8 address 6:22 20:2,14 21:8 22:7, **audit** 9:15,17,19 alternate 29:2 14,20 23:9 24:1, 10:11 11:3,8,9,12, adjusted 13:13 19,22 25:11,17,19 13,15,17,22 12:4, amount 27:3 23:17 24:8 30:15 26:3,11 27:6,10, 6,12,19,21,25 30:12 38:18 22 28:9,15,25 adjusting 22:2 13:3,4 14:23 29:15 31:11 37:16 amounts 33:10 32:22 33:1 16:18,22,24 17:1, 6,8,13,15,17,19, Appellants 7:22 analysis 22:25 adjustment 9:12 21 18:2,3,5,11,15, 23:4 39:1 11:25 13:6,8 17 19:13,15,21,23 20:4,17 21:3,4,7, 9,24 22:5,9,12 23:7 24:2,18 26:7, 22 27:3,10,18,23 28:1,12,17,24 29:1,2,6,9,19,20, 23 30:6,9,21,22 32:20,25 33:1 34:5 35:1,3,9 37:6,9,10 38:2,4, 7,17,24,25 39:3,4, 7,12,13,22,25 40:2,25

audited 11:19 16:16 18:4 21:13, 16,18 22:1,3 23:1, 2,5,11 24:2,11 26:20 27:11 37:22 39:10

**auditor** 9:18,20 10:11,12 12:7 30:6,7,11 32:20 39:25

**auditors** 9:17 32:21

**audits** 11:16 30:8 32:15,17 39:8,9

average 14:7,9,13 18:13,14,15,21 20:10,23 22:1 23:1 33:24 34:2,4, 12,16

## В

**back** 9:16 14:10 16:3 40:5

bad 29:22

Baldwin 16:12

**bank** 23:19 24:8, 9,14,17

bar 11:8,14 12:25 16:12,13 31:12,17 32:1 33:8 37:17

barrier 28:5

bars 11:10 39:5

**base** 19:7

based 5:23 9:20, 24 10:13 12:19 13:4 14:17 18:20 19:6,23 20:5 23:4, 8,18 24:8,13 25:23 26:4,14 27:6,22 28:13 29:5 30:12 32:15, 17 33:6 36:4,5,12, 15,22,25 37:16 38:13 41:4

**basically** 9:11,15 13:3,14 15:18 36:9

beginning 9:16

benefit 27:4 28:18

beverage 20:1

beverages 19:11

**bills** 22:12

blah 12:8

**blood** 29:22 30:2,

**board** 10:9 13:20 15:2,5

**body** 5:21

**BOE** 29:18

**bona** 12:14

**book** 17:23 19:8 20:11

bookkeeping 12:14

bookmark 19:9

**books** 27:7 39:17, 19

**bottom** 31:5

**break** 38:3

bringing 10:23

**BROOKS** 3:11

**business** 10:18 11:3,6,7 12:4 16:16 22:8,12

23:18 24:7 31:12, 19,25 35:2 37:13 38:14 39:14

businesses

12:22 13:25 32:16 39:18

## C

**calculate** 21:7,20, 24 25:21 27:21

**calculated** 19:3, 19 20:6 23:22 25:3,24

calculation 23:7 28:12 33:17

calendaring 8:11

**California** 2:2,17 5:1,9 6:10 16:13

card 9:21,22,23, 24,25 10:1,2,4,14, 16,17 11:5 12:24 13:6,9,13,23 14:7, 15,22 15:15,17,19 17:5,24 18:4 19:14,19,20,25 20:6,8,12,14,21 21:1,6,7,8,12,13, 14 23:8,11,13,23, 25 24:7,12,13,20, 23 25:2,3,6,14,21, 24 26:3,9,11,16, 19 27:22 28:13,21 30:8,14,18 33:2, 25 34:20 35:23 36:1,4,6,11,15,21, 25 38:13,16,18,19 40:12,15,22

cards 38:20

**case** 5:6 39:21 40:14 41:4

**cases** 12:7

**cash** 10:3 20:2 24:16 36:23

**catch** 8:14

catering 16:15

17:5 28:21

**CDTFA** 13:20 15:12 29:19,23,25 35:21 38:12

cdtfa's 4:6

**Cerritos** 2:16 5:1, 9

**change** 32:21 34:20

channel 5:10

checking 23:18

checks 17:5

CHRISTOPHER

3:11

circumstance 39:24

circumstances 12:18

**claims** 23:12

clarification 36:21 40:4

clarify 38:11

**close** 14:13 23:13 34:19 36:5,6

**closed** 13:25 41:3

**closer** 34:21 38:22

**closing** 8:5,8 16:2,5 40:8

**club** 31:19

**code** 12:9 13:14

colleagues 35:13

**combined** 8:5 16:2,5 17:10 25:6, 21,24 35:22

commencing 2:17

comment 32:19 communication

5:22

comparable confidential 30:8,14,18 33:2, 16:4,16,21,22,23, 29:21 31:1 31:25 25 34:20 35:23 24 17:14,20,21,25 36:1,4,6,11,15,21, 18:3,6,8,15,25 confusion 37:4 compare 37:25 25 38:13,16,18,20 19:8,12,14,18,24 20:7,13,19,23 compared 18:25 contends 23:11 40:12,15,22 19:18 21:18,22 21:8,12,18,22 contentions current 30:7 27:25 22:1,7,13 23:4,25 13:12 32:22 38:17 24:4,5,18 25:9,12, comparing 22:25 customer 19:7 continues 26:2 15,19,23 26:2,5,8, 31:16 15,19,24 27:2,5,9, **cut** 41:10 contract 28:21 17,21 28:4,5,6,8, complete 6:15 17:2,3,7 19:12 contracts 17:6 16,25 29:4,9,18 D 30:16 32:14 34:25 22:10 28:8,19,22 contrast 20:5 35:8 37:5 completed 18:6 **copies** 17:5,13,15 **d'** 17:9 Department's completeness 7:7,11 8:5 14:4 copy 33:13 41:6 daily 18:14,16,21 25:16 16:2 21:10 35:3, 20:11,23 22:1,17, corporation 10 40:9 compliance 18,19,21 23:1,2 39:13 27:16 37:23 38:4 deposited 24:16 correct 7:2 8:22, compliant 12:15 dancing 16:14 deposits 23:16, 23.25 13:17 33:1 17,18 24:8 components 38:14,21 data 17:16,19 10:3 describing 31:19 correctly 14:12 **date** 5:7 compound 26:12 25:22 34:7,10,17 details 22:12 **David** 3:7 6:3 35:25 compounded determination day 41:11 26:14 corroborate 27:6,12 25:14 days 41:6 compute 14:6 determine 8:17 cost 19:1 **dealt** 9:17 18:4 20:20 21:16 computed 24:6 24:1,20,22 26:11 Counsel 3:11 decide 5:17,19 conclude 12:17 29:2 41:4 15:23 41:3 couple 16:3 29:14 determined 6:25 34:25 decision 35:7 concluded 23:4 10:16 16:23 17:25 37:9 38:12 39:21, 41:7,12 court 5:21 12:7 20:7 23:10 26:15 24 28:16 29:4 concludes 29:10 cover 22:17,21 deficiency 28:17 difference 36:16 concluding 2:18 crashed 17:19 deleted 12:18 differences conclusion 5:18 credit 9:21.22.23. 38:13 40:1 23:10 28:16 24,25 10:1,4,14, concurrently deliberate 5:18 16,17 11:5 12:24 direct 18:2 29:1 12:22 30:9.22 13:6,8,13,23 14:6, demographics disclosed 27:24 condition 21:2 15,22 15:15,17,19 14:20,22 15:11 17:4,24 18:4 discuss 13:8 conducted 5:9 **denied** 29:10 19:14,19,25 20:6, 20:13 discusses 13:12 8,12,14,20,25 Department 6:5, conducting 5:13 21:6,7,8,12,13,14 7,9,10,16 7:4,18, discussion 40:18 23:8,11,13,23,25 23 8:24 10:5,6,8, conference 7:12 **dispute** 38:15 24:7,12,13,20,23 16,17,20 11:2,4, 10:15 12:1,3 25:2,3,6,13,21,24 12 12:1,23 13:15 distributed 6:23 13:18 26:3,8,11,16,19 14:1,8,16 15:16 27:22 28:13,21

**finds** 18:12 27:2 divulging 29:21 12:23 19:23 27:14 32:15 37:18 28:8 **DJ** 16:14 establish 24:15 explain 9:21 fine 29:15 documentary estimate 14:13 16:20 20:10 28:23 40:20 **folders** 17:4,16 explains 37:4 25:13 documentation estimated 8:4,5 28:20 29:8 27:3 36:10 **follow-up** 30:25 F 31:11 documents 17:3 estimates 8:11 food 15:7 27:19 estimating 33:7 fact 11:9 13:4 21:3 dollars 40:24 form 40:11 34:4 39:16 evaluate 18:7 download 17:4 forms 21:6 factor 14:4 36:23 evidence 5:24 25:13 28:20 37:1,4 7:11.19.24.25 formula 26:13.15 **Drive** 2:16 12:13 20:25 28:3, 36:8,12 37:23,25 factoring 36:19 24 29:6,8 31:15, 37:3 due 17:22 forward 5:25 24 41:4 factors 21:15 fraudulent 39:20 ex-employee Ε facts 11:23 12:20 free 10:8 15:2 failed 17:2,7,16 exact 39:14 full-service 16:12 earlier 8:2 28:12 21:5 27:8,18 19:9 examination egregious 10:21 28:23 25:10 27:23 **funny** 30:4 30:17 fair 15:15 29:7 examples 11:17 electronic 23:16 fast 15:7 G **excuse** 12:18 engage 5:22 favor 23:9 28:15 exhibit 7:11 13:7, engagement gap 36:7 February 2:19 9,12 14:14,18,19, 17:21 18:9 5:1,7 6:12 gave 39:22 23 16:19 18:11, English 10:25 19,22 19:5,16,22 federal 19:3 **Geary** 3:5 5:14 28:10 20:9,19,22,24 35:14,16 22:14,16 21:11,17,21 22:6, entertainment Fee 6:10 generated 29:18 15,20 23:3,6,15, 16:14 19:10 20:1 21,24 24:3,10 Feel 10:8 get along 30:1 entitled 12:12 25:1,4,8,22 26:1, fide 12:14 **give** 11:17 15:14 13,18,22 27:1 entity 37:11,14 28:18 29:20 38:3, 29:16 33:4,13,14, field 21:5 entry 17:3 27:19 24 38:23 39:23 figured 14:25 **equal** 24:11 glad 15:21 exhibits 4:5,6 7:7, **figures** 25:14 8,16,22,23,25 **Equalization goods** 19:1 13:11 32:4 35:3, 10:10 13:20 15:2 file 37:6 great 9:1 41:10 final 9:20 10:11 erroneous 38:16 **grill** 31:12,17 expected 19:8 erroneously finally 8:7 27:5 30:16 32:24 grills 32:1 10:17 **expense** 22:8,12 find 13:16 26:2 groceries 12:24 error 10:22 12:5 30:6,8 31:24 32:4 expenses 22:13, 28:2 30:17 37:24 33:5,18 35:2 grocers 11:10 18,22 23:1,2 38:1 39:16 39:4 finding 22:9 26:7 experience errored 11:5 29:9 **grocery** 11:4,7 11:19,21 15:5

30:18 37:12 38:25 including 12:24 internal 19:15 Κ 30:18 21:10 growth 22:3 26:12,14 36:8,12, **income** 19:3 intriguing 30:7 karaoke 16:15 19,23 37:1,3,23, 22:14,16 investigation kind 33:4 incomplete 27:7 20:13 guess 30:25 knew 40:14 invoices 17:8 incorporate 31:14 32:3,11 22:11 28:23 13:21 knowing 30:2 34:11 35:25 37:8 involved 9:17 41:9 incorporated knowledge 27:15 13:22 15:14 39:12 37:18 **guest** 17:5 issue 31:12 37:12 increase 23:25 knowledgeable issues 5:19 6:22, 26:20 34:17 35:24 28:9 Н 24 9:14 increased 18:14, Kwee 3:5 5:14 **items** 19:6 18 22:4 26:25 handwritten 6:14 35:18,20,21 27:5 35:23 40:13, 17:11,14 36:18,20 37:2,20 22 J 38:10 40:3 hear 9:6 35:25 increases 36:23 heard 5:11 January 6:22 L increasing 25:7 hearing 2:20 **JASON** 3:12 36:1 3:10,13 5:8,11,13, lack 17:22 30:4 joined 5:14 independent 15,18 6:1 8:3 5:21 lacks 28:11 41:3,7,9,12 **Josh** 5:12 indication 18:23 language 10:25 hearings 41:8 JOSHUA 3:3 28:5,11 20:2 22:22 held 10:18 12:3 journals 17:8 indirect 16:22 **laptop** 33:11 13:18 judge 5:4,13 6:4, 18:3 32:25 33:1 larger 31:21 hey 39:9 8,14,19,21 7:4,6, individual 39:6, 15,21 8:1,15,20, **law** 5:4,12,24 6:4, high 17:23 18:17 13 24 9:1,5 10:7 8,19,21 7:4,6,15, 19:21,25 20:12 15:22,25 16:6,7 individuals 29:25 21 8:1,15,20,24 28:2 29:13 30:24 31:4, 9:1,5 10:7 12:16 info 32:5 38:14,16 higher 19:8 10,14,22 32:7,12 15:22,25 16:7 33:12,16,19,23 29:13 30:24 31:4, **inform** 18:10 Hispanic 14:22 34:13,24 35:5,12, 10,14,22 32:7,12 information 5:17 **HON** 3:3,5 14,16,18,20 33:12,16,19,23 13:16 19:13,15 36:18,20 37:2,20 34:13,24 35:5,12, **huge** 38:3 20:16 21:1,4,9 38:10 40:3,5,7 16,18,20 36:18 22:8,10,11 24:4, 41:1 37:2,20 38:10 19 25:10,11,18 I 40:3,7 41:1 judges 5:12,14 26:5,6 28:6,14,21 35:10 **lead** 3:3 5:13 6:14 29:6,21 31:1 32:8 identify 7:8 34:23 35:2 36:4,7 40:5 July 23:20 imposed 27:5 **length** 13:12 initial 9:16 40:17 June 9:16 18:20 inaccurate 24:15 20:5.18 21:1.3 leniency 12:12 initially 34:15 24:19 36:4,15 13:4 **include** 33:25 insurance 22:11 35:8 letter 17:21 18:9 intend 31:7 included 10:17 32:23 intended 31:8

Index: liability..parte

liability 13:1 mathematically **music** 16:14 operates 16:11 27:20 38:5 26:10,15 operation 11:8 license 19:10 **Matre** 17:9 Ν 15:10 listed 14:14 23:16 matter 2:5 11:9 operations 11:9, Nalan 3:9 6:6 25:14 36:14 14 31:20 39:6 meant 36:22 needed 5:17 live 5:10 16:14 opinion 5:23 41:6 measure 6:25 19:10 41:10 negligence 10:24 9:13 28:18 order 8:2 11:16 12:17 13:2 location 19:7 ordered 18:15 meet 41:4 15:20 16:25 28:3 **longer** 38:15 24:6 25:20 27:17 39:8 40:1 meeting 40:18 orders 6:23 7:9 looked 14:25 negligent 7:1 members 3:5 33:23 8:10 18:12 9:14 10:25 12:8 5:15 39:11,20 lot 39:15,18 original 14:6,11 mentioned 30:25 17:3 27:19 30:21 **night** 31:19 low 17:23 18:16 35:22 37:9 38:1 19:20 20:10,11 noted 20:23 25:12 menu 19:6 originally 14:25 lowest 15:7,9 **notes** 35:6 merchant 21:6 23:10 28:15,17 OTA 2:6 5:6 6:11 notice 6:13 38:8 merit 28:11 **OTA's** 5:10 number 9:24 method 27:23 overstated 10:16, 33:15 38:9 М 28:17 29:1,2 20 12:1 numbers 36:10 methodology Maaske 2:19 overstating 40:22 9:18 39:1 10:19 12:25 made 6:11 8:11 methods 18:7 **owned** 39:6 11:25 15:16 22:25 0 Mexican 14:21 30:14 16:12 objections 6:16, Ρ mailed 18:8 18,20 7:10,13,18, Michael 3:5 5:14 make 5:16 8:12 20 Padilla 2:6 5:6 miles 14:21 15:10 13:15 14:14 32:21 39:9 obligation 27:16 40:8 **million** 16:19 pages 4:5 18:19 obtained 19:14 19:1,2 21:13,16, makes 36:24 19:16 20:19 21:11 21:8 19,21,23 22:4,5 **making** 32:19 26:21 27:24 28:1 pandemic 13:25 occurred 35:6 manual 11:10,15, minimal 40:23 panel 3:3,5 5:11, offers 16:15 28:6 17 39:3,4,7 15,21 6:12,13,15, minutes 6:23 7:9 office 2:1 5:6.20 March 14:6 16:17 17 8:6 29:12 41:4 8:4,6,7,8,10 23:16 market 11:4,7 papers 35:9 37:6 models 31:25 one-fifth 34:9 33:8 Park 2:16 16:13 month 17:20 25:2 online 23:17 **markup** 19:4,9 Parker 3:12 32:24 months 21:4 20:11 30:11.15 **opened** 39:10 36:20 25:23 34:9,19 32:17,22,25 33:3, opening 5:5 8:3,5 5,6 39:1 part 10:24 32:14 months' 28:14 9:10 15:23 16:2,5, 40:15 34:5 markups 17:23 10 34:1 35:22 30:13 parte 5:22 multiply 14:11 operated 39:9 34:17

participate 5:16 12:11 19,21 35:1,3 37:8, **quickly** 33:18 10 38:24 39:7,8, parties 6:13,23 picking 11:5 10 R 30:1 41:5 12:23 proceed 8:3 9:7 Pidal 3:7 6:3,19, parties' 5:23 16:4 41:9 ranging 18:16 20 7:2,3,13,14 party 5:22 9:2 19:20 8:14,19,22,23 9:4, **PROCEEDINGS** 35:15,19 2:15 6,8,11 10:9 15:23, rate 21:15,24 payment 23:17 24 29:19 31:3,8, 26:12,14 28:2 **process** 15:17 13,18 32:3,9,13 36:8,12,23 37:1,3, penalties 11:16 33:14,17,22 34:3, produced 29:6 23,25 15 38:20 40:8,10 penalty 12:17 projected 30:12 ratio 9:21,22,23, 13:2 15:20 16:25 **Plaza** 2:16 24,25 10:1,4,14 projections 27:6 40:1,24 13:6,9,13,23 14:7, **point** 17:9 29:25 24:21 percent 9:23 11,15,23 15:1,16, 33:4 10:1,2,3,21 11:24 proposed 24:6 19 17:24 18:4 pointed 14:8 34:7 12:2,5 13:1 14:17, 19:20,25 20:6,8 proprietorship 22,24 15:1,6,8,11 21:13.14 22:18 pointing 15:9 37:12 16:25 19:4,20,21 23:2,8,11,13,23, 32:13 20:7,21 21:14,15, provide 17:1,2,7, 25 24:7,8,12,13, **POS** 17:4,11,15, 24 22:19 23:3,12, 15,16,18 19:12 23 25:3.6 26:3.9. 13,23 24:1,6,15 16,18,19 18:20 20:16.25 21:6 16 27:23 30:8 25:4,7,25 26:3,9, 20:5,16,17,20 22:10 25:12 27:18 33:25 34:20 35:23 10,16,17 28:2 24:19,24 25:11, 28:19,22,23 35:11 36:1,4,6,11,12,15, 30:12,16,17 12,13,15,17,20,23 21,25 38:18,21,22 provided 8:2 32:16,23,24 33:3, 26:6 28:20 40:12,22 17:13 19:7 20:17 7 34:8,21 36:5,6, pose 33:20 23:14 24:24 27:17 ratios 20:12,15 13,15,16 37:22,24 29:7 26:11,20 38:2,17,22 position 34:14, 15,16 providing 20:1 read 5:25 12:9 percentage 39:21 20:21 24:20 practices 12:15 **public** 32:10 25:21,24 37:21,24 reading 30:13 preface 9:15 pull 33:10 38:1 ready 9:6,7 16:4,8 prehearing 7:11 purchase 17:8 performing 9:18 41:2 22:10 28:22 premises 9:24 period 16:17,18, realize 37:3 purposes 5:13 24 17:6,9,13,15, prepare 17:12 8:11 27:8 reason 10:23 17,19 18:5,15,17 present 6:1 12:14 32:13 34:3 19:13,15,22 20:4, **putting** 39:15 17 21:3,4,7,9,25 presentation 8:4 reasonable 15:14 22:5,13 23:19 15:23 16:20 29:11 20:8 23:5,9,12 Q 24:2,25 25:5 35:22 26:4 27:4 28:14 26:22 27:18 28:1, 29:7,8 32:16,18 presented 5:19 question 25:5 25 33:2,9 34:21 41:5 30:5,21,25 31:11, 40:20 **permit** 27:12 22 32:4 33:21 pretty 10:21 14:13 reasonableness 37:5,10 person 30:2,3 previously 7:9 18:7 22:9 26:6 questions 5:15 Petition 12:12 27:11 reassess 8:13 8:6 9:2,4 15:20 Petitioner 12:13 **prices** 19:6 16:1,3 29:11,14 rebuttal 8:9 40:9 35:1,14,19 40:5 Petitioner's prior 11:12,13,18,

Index: rebutted..seeking

rebutted 40:10 rejected 16:21 11:1 12:16 28:10 road 15:11 24:5 25:10 37:19 39:2 role 6:14 recalculating 13:23 15:15 related 29:22.24 reserve 16:1 running 11:20 30:1,22,23 37:7 receipt 25:14 respect 6:11 8:21 28:20,22 relating 35:9 S Respondent 3:9 receipts 9:25 relevant 5:24 9:22 10:6 14:3 10:1,14,17,18 15:6 30:13 31:19 **sale** 12:5 16:18 reliable 17:23 11:5 15:17 17:4,5 34:7,11 17:9 19:1 21:16. relied 18:3 22:13 25:13 30:14,18 23 26:11,25 27:25 Respondent's 33:2 40:16 28:14 13:7,11 rely 24:21 received 4:5.6 sales 9:13,19 remarks 8:8 restaurant 11:8, 7:25 10:2,3,13,19,20 14,20,21 12:4,21, remember 32:20 11:24 12:2,16,24 recess 41:8 25 15:10 16:12,13 33:14 14:12 16:21,23 19:8,10,24,25 recognizing 34:4 17:2,4,5,10,11,12, 23:15 24:9,12,22 reminder 5:20 15.16.22.24 18:1. recommendation 30:19 31:6,16 report 12:10 4,5,8,13,14,16,21, 39:22,24 33:8 37:17 39:10, 13:19 15:13 23,24 19:13,14, 11 recommended 17:15,23 20:18 18,19,20,25 20:2, restaurant's 16:25 40:1 22:17,19,23 24:24 3,6,8,11,12,14,21, 23:19 24:14,16 25:20 27:9,25 23 21:3,7,9,12,13, recommending 15,19,20,22 22:2, 13:21 reportable 17:23 restaurants 3,8,10,17,19,21, 19:4 11:11 13:25 record 5:5 17:10 23 23:1,2,5,7,8, 14:17,20,21 15:8 18:1 27:17 41:3 reported 2:19 11,13,25 24:2,7,8, 39:5 16:18,21 17:22 12,16,19,20,23,24 recorded 24:13 resubmit 13:10 18:8,13,15,21,24, 25:2,3,6,11,13,14, recordkeeping 25 19:9,18 20:3, 17,21,24 26:3,5,6, result 10:2 27:21 25:16 28:10 11,12 21:19,23 9,16,19,20 27:8,9, 36:1 22:13,18,20 23:1 13,15,19,22,24 records 17:2 27:7 resulted 28:1 27:19 29:1 38:1 28:13.20.21.24 39:17.19 33:2 29:1,3,5 30:12 Reporter 2:20 redact 31:2,8 32:23 34:9 35:24 results 29:7 32:5,8,10 reporting 12:15 36:2,4,23 37:23 **resume** 41:9 37:18 39:2 38:1,4,13,16,19 redacted 31:7 reports 17:11 retired 15:3 Samarawickrem 32:9 18:21 20:6,20 **a** 3:9 6:6,18 7:5,20 return 17:12 20:4 **refer** 35:13 25:2,15,23 8:25 16:6.11 35:4. 22:24 reference 35:1 7 36:3 37:15,21 representative **returns** 13:16 39:14 3:10,13 8:8 14:3,9 schedule 29:16 18:13,24 19:3 26:4 29:15 referenced 7:10 33:10 22:14,16 8:2 37:10 represented 14:2 screwed 32:6 revenue 12:9 30:3 references 37:7 13:14 section 11:15 referring 38:25 request 8:12 32:8 39:3,4 reviewed 25:9,19 39:23 requested 13:19 sections 11:10 revised 6:13 refers 6:9 requests 29:10 seeking 15:18 revision 6:16 reflected 19:2 40:12 requirements

i10

Index: selected..utility

selected 18:10 state 2:2 12:20 talking 40:23 **totally** 11:11 30:10 39:1,2,5 sell 19:10 talks 11:15 39:7 stated 17:10,18 28:12 track 30:20 selling 19:25 tax 2:1 3:11 5:6.20 statement 8:9 6:10,13,25 9:13, transactions **send** 41:5 9:10 16:10 23:19 19,20 12:16 16:24 20:3 services 16:15 40:9 17:12 18:13,24 **TRANSCRIPT** 19:3 20:3 21:15 19:7 statements 9:3 2:15 22:14,16,24 27:8, Shelby 2:19 21:6 24:9,14 13,16,20 29:1,3,5 transfers 23:18 **show** 12:13 18:13 **stating** 9:15 12:8 taxable 9:13 transition 9:2 22:16 33:8 store 11:4,6 30:18 10:19 16:18.21 turn 40:5 showing 33:5 37:12 38:25 17:22 18:8,25 36:17 21:16,18,19,20, **type** 37:11,13,15 **stream** 41:10 22.23 22:3 23:5.7 **shows** 29:6 26:20,25 27:9,22, streamed 5:10 31:15,24 U 24,25 28:13,24 subject 27:11 35:24 36:2 **signed** 32:24 ultimately 24:5 submission 5:25 taxation 12:9 significantly 25:10 28:16 34:3 13:14 21:2 **unable** 17:18 submitted 7:16, taxpayer 11:18 **similar** 12:3,4 20:10 28:25 23 13:6.8.10 37:17 38:3 14:17 15:10 19:23 14:18 29:16 38:23 understand 10:7 22:25 23:15,19 taxpayer's 11:16 11:1 14:2 27:15 subsequent 24:9,14,16,21 12:20 13:3 40:2, 32:1 36:19 37:2 30:8 31:18 32:15, 18:12 25 16,17 39:13 understanding substitution 6:11 term 6:9 10:9 30:4 8:21 35:25 38:12, simple 7:3 substitutions 15 testimony 8:21 situation 30:4 6:12 understands things 12:6 six-year 36:7 sufficient 22:21 14:3 28:4 thousands 40:23 sold 19:2,6 sufficiently 12:15 understated Thursday 2:18 27:15 10:13 11:23 **sole** 37:12 5:1,7 suggested 14:7 understatement sound 7:2 time 8:12,13,16,18 11:24 suggesting 13:24 26:24 29:20 sounded 34:1 13:22 unreasonable 32:21 35:13 40:8 **source** 28:19 33:9 41:2 suggests 14:4 29:17 unreasonablene times 14:5,10 **Suite** 2:16 **sources** 19:16 **ss** 40:19 34:18 21:10 summary 40:11 unrelated 35:2 tip 21:14 Spanish 28:7 support 15:9 today 8:22 38:6 unreported 16:23 23:14 27:19 28:24 speaking 28:7 21:20,22 23:7 41:5,8 29:8 27:13,24 28:13 specifically Today's 5:7 system 17:9,19 29:3,5 27:16 35:8 tool 36:11 **utility** 22:11 **start** 29:14 35:21 Т total 19:18 21:12 started 9:15 23:17,18 24:8 10:11 29:23 32:20 talk 11:17 40:20 25:2

٧

**values** 18:18

verbatim 12:10

verification 18:6

verified 18:2

verify 22:8 25:16

26:6 28:25

versa 30:3

vice 30:3

view 11:22

**viewed** 19:24

W

wage 22:11

**wanted** 13:21

36:20

warranted 6:24

9:12

weight 14:12

34:10,17,18 36:19

39:15

weighted 34:2,6

weighting 14:4

witnesses 8:22

wondering 31:15

words 10:20

work 21:5

workbook 31:5

worked 15:2

working 35:9

37:6

worksheet 17:11

23:14,16,22 24:5,

14

worksheets

17:14

**writes** 12:7

writing 28:7

written 41:6

wrong 40:15

Υ

year 26:9,10,16,17

36:13

**years** 15:3,4 22:22,24 26:11

yielded 28:17

Youtube 5:10