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BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF: )
K ( )

| K. ELDAR, | ) File No. 19024292 |
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| APPELLANT. |  |

CERTIFIED COPY
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
Cerritos, California
Wednesday, July 12, 2023

Reported by:

HANNA JENKIN, Hearing Reporter

Job No.:
42730 OTA (B)

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, taken at 12900 Park Plaza Drive, Suite 300, Cerritos, California, commencing at 1:00 p.m. and concluding at 2:15 p.m. on Wednesday, July 12, 2023, reported by HANNA JENKIN, Hearing Reporter.

APPEARANCES:
Panel Lead:

Panel Members:

For the Appellant:

For the Respondent:

ANDREW KWEE

TERESA STANLEY SUZANNE BROWN

ARTHUR HERSH

STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION

NALAN SAMARAWICKREMA, HEARING REP. CHAD BACCHUS, TAX COUNSEL JASON PARKER, HEARING REP.

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& \text { (Department's Exhibits A-J were received at page 9) } \\
& \text { (Appellant's Exhibits } 1-6 \text { were received at page 9) } \\
& \text { PRESENTATION } \\
& \text { PAGE } \\
& \text { By Mr. Hersh } \\
& 11 \\
& \text { By Mr. Samarawickrema } 15 \\
& \text { CLOSING STATEMENT } \\
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& \text { By Mr. Hersh }
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Cerritos, California, Wednesday, July 12, 2023

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JUDGE KWEE: We are opening the record in the Appeal of Kristen Ann Eldar. This matter is being held before the Office of Tax Appeals, the OTA Case Number is 19024292 .

Today's date is Wednesday, July 12th, 2023, the time is approximately 1:02 p.m. This hearing is being live-streamed on OTA's public YouTube channel and it's also being conducted live in Cerritos, California in OTA's Hearing Office.

Today's hearing is being held by a panel of three Administrative Law Judges. My name is Andrew Kwee and I will be the lead judge today. The other two members of this panel are to my right, Judge Teresa Stanley, and to my left, Judge Suzanne Brown.

All three of the judges will meet after the hearing and produce a written decision as equal participants. Even though I will be conducting the hearing today, all the other members of this panel are equal participants and they can interrupt the proceeding at any time if there's any additional information that we need to decide this appeal.

And just for the record, I'll ask the parties to please state their names and who they represent.

And I will start with the representatives for the tax agency.

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Nalan Samarawickrema, hearing representative for the Department.

MR. PARKER: Jason Parker, Chief of Headquarters, Operations Bureau.

MR. BACCHUS: Chad Bacchus, Attorney IV with legal division.

JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And for Appellant?
MR. HERSH: Arthur Hersh, appearing for Kristen Ann Eldar.

JUDGE KWEE: Perfect. Just look for the green dot, you don't have to keep your finger on the microphone to have it turned on though.

MR. HERSH: Thank you.
JUDGE KWEE: So my understanding -- oh. Actually, before I get into the specifics of the preliminary matters, we did have two panel substitutions in the last week or two. Unfortunately, we had some conflicts and we now have two new members of this panel. First is Judge Teresa Stanley, on my right, is replacing Judge Keith Long, and on my left, Judge Suzanne Brown is replacing Judge Natasha Ralston.

I will check with CDTFA. Do you have any objections based on the substitution of the two panel members?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: No objections.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And for Appellant, did you have any objections for the substitution of the two panel members?

MR. HERSH: No, not at all.
JUDGE KWEE: Great. Thank you.
As far as witnesses, I believe the parties had agreed that there are no witnesses today that will be called, it is just legal arguments by the party representatives, and I don't see any witnesses checked in. I believe that is correct.

CDTFA, is that correct for you?
MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yes, it is.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And Appellant that's still correct for you?

MR. HERSH: Correct.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Great. And as far as the exhibits, we had discussed those during the prehearing conference a couple weeks back.

For CDTFA we had Exhibits A through I.
And for Appellants we had Exhibits 1 through 6.
There were no procedural objections to admitting
those documents, and those documents were provided to the parties as an attachment to the minutes and orders that went out following the prehearing conference. Is that a correct summary of the exhibits?

And the there been no objections, I'll start with Appellant. Is that correct for you? You had Exhibits 1 through 6 and no objections to CDTFA's exhibits.

MR. HERSH: Yes. No objections.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And no additional exhibits today?
MR. HERSH: No additional exhibits.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And CDTFA, is that also correct for you?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Exhibit A through J.
JUDGE KWEE: A through $H$, $I$-- one second.
MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: $J$ is the Department's response to Appellant's opening brief.

JUDGE KWEE: Okay. I had written A through I in the minutes and orders. Did I just number that incorrectly or was there one new submission after the prehearing conference?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: No. We submitted J before the appeal and conference.

JUDGE KWEE: Then I must have just numbered that incorrectly. Let me pull it up really quickly. Okay. It is page 241 and I listed all 241 pages.

I'm sorry, $I$ just typed in $I$ instead of $a \quad J$. And $I$ do see your exhibit index and your exhibit binder also reflects Exhibit J, so I apologize for that.

Thank you for the clarification. I will make a note that Exhibits A through J for CDTFA -- so you have no new exhibits and no objections to Appellant's exhibits, is that correct?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yes. No objections.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Perfect. Thank you. So we will admit CDTFA's Exhibits A through $J$, as in jump, and Appellant's Exhibits 1 through 6 into the evidentiary record without objection.
(Department's Exhibits A-J were received in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
(Appellant's Exhibits $1-6$ were received in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)

JUDGE KWEE: As far as the issue, my understanding is this is a single issue case, whether adjustments are warranted to the measure of unreported taxable jewelry store sales. I understand that also CDTFA had reduced the measured from 481,000 to approximately 219,000.

And that Appellant agrees that some portion of this is taxable it's just the contention is that additional adjustments are warranted and that's what the focus of the hearing will be about on the minutes and
orders that we had discussed at the prehearing conference that summarized a couple areas of contention.

Is that a correct summary of the issue in the case for CDTFA?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yes, Judge.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And for Appellant, is that a correct summary of the issue in the case?

MR. HERSH: Correct, Judge.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Thank you.
During the prehearing conference, I had also placed the parties will notice that -- CDTFA and Appellant that OTA might will ask questions regarding, basically concerning the purity level, of the 90 percent purity level of certain coins that were or were not accepted during the audit.

CDTFA, are you prepared to answer those questions?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yes, Judge.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And Appellant, you're also prepared to answer those questions?

MR. HERSH: Yes, Judge.
JUDGE KWEE: Perfect. Thank you.
With that said, I'll just give everyone a quick run down of how the organization and the order of presentation for today.

So basically, I understand each party has 30 minutes, so we'll start with Appellant's opening presentation for 30 minutes, and then we'll turn it over to the tax agency's opening presentation, they will also have 30 minutes.

After that each party will be allowed 5 minutes for any concluding remarks. Between the presentations, the panel members may ask questions of either party following the conclusion of their presentations.

Are there any questions about the order of presentation before we get started?

MR. HERSH: No, Judge.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And for CDTFA?
MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: No.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Great. So then we are ready to turn it over to Appellant for his opening presentation, you have 30 minutes. Please proceed.

## PRESENTATION

MR. HERSH: Right. There are two issues here, one we discussed regarding the taxation of the American Eagle Coin, which regardless of the purity, it is deemed nontaxable. And there is substantial taxable transactions listed per the auditor's report.

So with that being said, if those were reversed
out the tax based on the supporting documentation that the auditor had assessed, based on the items that she was provided documentation for, the percentages would have been at 35 percent for 2012 if overall sales, 29 percent for 2013, and 33 percent for 2014.

Now, for all transactions the auditor was not provided supporting documentation for she deemed those a hundred percent taxable, which in my opinion is unreasonable due to the sample size that she reviewed was large enough to, I think, make a pretty good determination that the rest of the -- if she was provided documentation for the other sales, she would arrive at a percentage similar to what she had arrived at based on what she did review.

And in most cases, this is the only audit I've ever been a part of which I went off the audit where every transaction was requested to be accounted for, not just the sample size. In normal cases they would just -- when you're reviewing documentation of three years and asking the taxpayer to procure those documents, especially you know, after 2012 she wanted to put documentation for it and I think this audit was picked up in '16, I may be wrong on that, the original -- when it was first picked up, so we're talking, you know, four years after the first audit period, two years from, you know, the most current
based on her --
So really there's no more -- and there was documentation that was provided that she deemed was insufficient, it was incredible due to the handwritten nature of the invoices.

So with that being said, I just believe that she did have enough -- a big enough sample size to -- just a hundred percent just seems unreasonable to me for the transaction she did not receive documentation for.

And so two issues just applying those percentages to the other taxable sales, and also reversing out the taxation of the American Eagle sales, which I have a new calculation here and $I$ can send them afterward as well totaling those American Eagle sales that she listed as taxable.

So that's pretty much like, I said I don't have anymore additional documents, everything was provided. You know, to come in here with just a bunch of handwritten invoices again, it just seems -- I just feel like this would be the most reasonable and acceptable way to proceed to challenging the assessment, particularly in this industry where there are a lot of tax exempt sales, you know, based on certain conditions, we have criteria based on bulk, purity of the gold, and a lot of repairs they do a lot of repair for jewelry as well.

In this industry there are a lot of nontaxable sales, if those criteria are met, and the majority of the time these sales are in bulk when we're dealing with gold.

And the cash sales as well, I disagree with the 25 percent. I think of the 25 percent -- those same taxable percentages $I$ asked to be applied to the remaining transaction be applied to the taxable sales. So for instance, rather than 25 percent for 2012 , the cash assessment would be 8.75 percent for 2013 , would be 7.25 percent, and for 2014 would be 8.25 percent. And I could show you how I arrived at those later on. I'm not sure if I submit can submit those following this.

JUDGE KWEE: So what normally happens, if you are asking right now, is that following the hearing we close the record, it means close the record is that no additional submissions are accepted beyond that point and then we issue an opinion within a hundred days.

MR. HERSH: Right. Because that was brought up in my original argument, the cash sales were brought up, so it should be covered.

JUDGE KWEE: And also if we were, for example to make an adjustment for the AE Coins, I believe the information is sufficient in the audit working papers for us just to issue an order and CDTFA would review their documents and make --

MR. HERSH: Right. The auditor was thorough in titling the name of the coin and the total sales amount, so it would be easy to calculate and back out.

And yeah, that's it, that is what I have. I mean, it's pretty much the bulk of my -- the basis of my argument or my dispute for the adjustment on the taxable measure.

JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Thank you. I will start by turning to my co-panelist to my right.

Judge Stanley, did you have any questions for the Appellant's representative?

JUDGE STANLEY: No, I don't at this time. Thank you.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Then I'll turn next to the judge on my left.

Judge Brown, do you have any questions for the Appellant's representative?

JUDGE BROWN: I'll reserve my questions until after we hear CDTFA's presentation. Thank you.

JUDGE KWEE: Oh. Sorry. I just turned that off.
Then I will turn it over to CDTFA for their opening presentation.

CDTFA, you have 30 minutes for your presentation. You may proceed. / / /
/ / /

## PRESENTATION

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Thank you, Judge.
Appellant, a sole proprietorship, operates a jewelry store known as the Gold Store in Palm Springs, California.

Appellant jewelry, vintage and antique jewelry, watches, and precious metals, fabricated jewelry, and fine jewelry at retail. Appellant also affords jewelry repair resells. Appellant's sales invoices indicate that she did not collect sales tax reimbursement for most of her fabrication labor, jewelry, taxable coins, and fabricated gold, or fabricated silver.

The Department audited Appellant's business for the period April 1st, 2012 to June 30th, 2014. During the audit period, Appellant reported around 363,000 as total sales and claimed around $\$ 357,000$ as sales for resale and other deductions, resulting in reported taxable sale of around $\$ 6,000$, and that will be on Exhibit $A$, pages 28 and 29.

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 for this Appellant.

During the audit, Appellant failed to provide
complete sales records for cash, checks, and credit card sales. Appellant did not provide complete documents of all journal entries such as, sales invoices, service invoices, and credit card sales receipts to support her total taxable and claim nontaxable sales for the audit period.

In addition, Appellant failed to provide complete purchase invoices of merchandise and materials or purchase journals for the audit period. Appellant was unable to explain how she reported her sales on her Sales and Use Tax Returns. Appellant was also unable to explain what sources she relied upon to complete her Sales and Use Tax Returns.

The Department completed three verification methods to evaluate the reasonableness of Appellant's reported total taxable and nontaxable claimed sales. First, the Department analyzed reported taxable sales for the audit period and noted that Appellant only reported around 2 percent or $\$ 7$ per day as her taxable sales. And that will be on Exhibit A, page 51.

Based on Appellant's business the Department expected to see a higher average taxable sale amount and a taxable sales percentage than the reported amount and percentages.

Second, the Department reviewed Appellant federal
income tax returns for years 2011, 2012, and 2013 and noted low average recorded net income of around \$13,000 for these years. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 54.

This is an indication that not all Appellant's transactions had been reported in a federal income tax return for these years.

Third, the Department opt in credit cards information from his internal sources and compared the reported total sales to the credit card sales and calculated an oral credit card sales ratio of around 171 percent, ranging from as low as 138 percent to as high as 215 percent for the audit. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 52.

This is an indication that not all of Appellant's credit cards, checks, and cash sales transactions had been reported in a Sales and Use Tax Return for the audit period.

Appellant was unable to explain the reason for the low average taxable sales, low average net income, and high reported credit card sales ratios. Appellant did not provide the information required to determine Appellant's cash and checks sales percentage. Therefore, based on Appellant's location, items sold, and selling prices, the Department determined cash and check sale percentage of 10
percent, not 25 percent as Appellant stated today. Appellant did not provide any information to determine a low cash and check sale percentage. Appellant provided some sales invoices for sales of bullion coins, fine jewelry, fabrication labor, and nontaxable repair labor, paid for with credit cards for the period May 1 st, 2012 through June 30th, 2014.

Appellant also provided credit card sales information for the first six months of 2014 , and credit card receipts for personal credit card transactions, included in the credit card transactions reported on Appellant credit card sales for the audit period.

The Department also obtained credit card sales information from his internal sources. Based on the provided sales invoices, the Department determined that Appellant's credit card sales include taxable and exempt sales of gold and silver coins and bullions, taxable gold or silver sales included, but sales less than $\$ 1,500$ and fabricated gold and fabricated silver.

The Department also found some of Appellant's gold or silver sales over $\$ 1,500$ were fabricated, but did not have the required gold or silver content to be exempt from sales tax.

Based on the credit card sales information, the Department calculated total credit card sale of around
$\$ 663,000$ for the audit period. And that will be on your Exhibit A, page 121.

The Department reviewed personal credit card transactions receipt provided by Appellant and determined that personal credit card transaction totaling around $\$ 42,000$ were included in the credit card transaction for the audit period. And that will be on Exhibit C, pages 90 and 91.

Appellant also provided sales invoices of around $\$ 416,000$ to support exempt sales of coin and bullion and exempt repair labor paid with credit cards, and that will be on Exhibit A, page 41.

Based on this information, the Department calculated audited taxable credit card sale of around $\$ 205,000$ for the audit period, and that will be on Exhibit A, page 40 .

The Department used the audible tax sale of around $\$ 205,000$, cash, and check sales ratio of 10 percent to determine audited total taxable sale of around $\$ 226,000$ for the audit period, and that will be on Exhibit A, page 40.

The Department then compared the audited total taxable sales with reported taxable sales of around $\$ 6,000$ to determine unreported taxable sales of around $\$ 220,000$ for the audit period, and that will be on Exhibit A, page
40.

The Department compared the unreported taxable sales with the reported taxable sale of around $\$ 6,000$ to calculate an error rate over 3,700 percent for the audit period.

When the Department is not satisfied with accuracy of the tax return file, it may rely upon any facts contained in those returns or upon any information that comes into the Department's position to determine if any tax liability exists. Taxpayer should mention and make available for examination on request by the Department all records necessary to determine the correct tax liability, under the sales and use tax law, and all records necessary for the proper completion of the sales and use tax return.

When a taxpayer challenge and orders of determination the Department has a burden to explain the basis for that deficiency. When the Department's explanation appears reasonable, the burden of proof shifts to the taxpayer to explain why the Department asserted deficiency is not valid.

The audit calculation of unreported taxable sales, based on the available sales invoices and credit card sales ration approach were reasonable.

Appellant contends that the Department did not
review all her sales invoices to determine the taxable invoices, sales invoice sales for the audit period. Appellant is requesting that the taxable percentage the Department computed for transactions, which sales invoices were provided for, be applied to the remaining sales which the Department claimed to have not received sales invoices for.

Using provided sales invoices that were paid with credit cards, Appellant calculated a taxable sales percentages and requested to apply these percentages to determine her taxable sales for the audit period, and that will be on Appellant's Exhibit 1. The Department reviewed and analyzed these calculations and ultimately rejected them.

> Upon examination of Appellant's credit card amounts and number of transactions, the Department noted that Appellant did not provide any supporting documents to support that Appellant's sales transactions paid with credit cards fall within the same range of sales amounts.

However, the Department analyzed Appellant's provided credit card sales amounts and number of sales transactions listed on her Form 1099-K for year 2013 and found average sales value of around $\$ 810$ for transactions, and that will be on Appellant's Exhibit 2, pages 3 and 4. Similar analyses was made for the year 2013,
comparing 65 sales invoices provided by Appellant and total sales invoice amount of around $\$ 230,000$. This result in an average of around $\$ 3,500$ for transactions, and that will be on Exhibit $A$, pages 45 from 46.

Appellant did not provide around 260 sales transactions paid with credit cards for the year 2013. The Department used Appellant's 1099-K information to determine a total value of around $\$ 70,000$ for these 260 sales transactions. The Department used this information to calculate the average sales price per transaction of around \$270.

The average sale value per transaction calculated using the 65 sales invoices was significantly higher than the average sales value of $\$ 270$ per transaction for the sales invoices that were not available to analyze.

Based on music analyses, the Department determined that it was not reasonable and not representative for Appellant to calculate taxable sales percentage using 65 sales invoices to estimate taxable sales for remaining 260 sales invoices. And therefore, the Department rejected Appellant-proposed audit calculations.

Previously, Appellant submitted additional 23 sales invoices totaling around $\$ 84,000$ to claim additional exempt sales. The Department reviewed and
analyzed the sales invoices and ultimately rejected them.
Upon examination of Appellant's sales invoices, the Department noted Appellant did not provide any supporting documents, such as credit card receipts and or copies of checks to collaborate the sales amount and sales invoices. It was also noted that the sales invoices provided for second quarter 2012 are greater than the audited sales for this period.

Absent of additional collaborating evidence, Appellant-provided information is insufficient to support further adjustment to the audit finding.

According to the minutes and orders of prehearing conference, you panel also requested to discuss the reason why the Department set up coin transactions listed in Audit Schedule R4-12C-1, lines 20, 21 and 25, Schedule R4-12C-2 line 13, 14, 20, 28, and 45, and Schedule R4-12C-3, line 2.

The sales tax applied to sale of gold or sale of bullion, except sales in bulk of monetized bullion, non-monetized gold or silver bullion, and new minted coins. A sale in bulk occurs if the total market value sold in a single transaction is 1,500 or more. The sales tax also applies to sale of fabricated gold or fabricated silver.

According to Annotation 1680260, the Treasury

Department's definition of gold bullion is used for the purpose of Revenue and Taxation Code Section 6355. This annotation indicates that under the gold regulations, fabricated gold is excluded from the definition of gold bullion. Fabricated gold is defined as any processed or manufactured gold having a gold content not exceeding 90 percent of the total value of the processed or manufactured article.

According to the gold industry, it is determined that sales of 22 carat gold have gold content of 91.67 percent, 18 carat gold has 75 percent, 14 carat gold has 58.3 percent, and 12 carat gold has 50 percent gold content.

According to Annotation 1680240, silver bullion within the meaning of Revenue and Taxation Code Section 6383 does not include fabricated silver. And item is considered fabricated silver when less than 80 percent of its total value is attributable to its silver content.

First, Schedule R4-12C-1, line 25 and Schedule R4-12C-2, line 20, according to these two sales invoices, Appellant sold 18 carat gold. Because gold content of 18 carat gold is less than 90 percent, these sales do not qualify as exempt sales, and that will be on Exhibit A, pages 42 and 45.

Second, Schedule R4-12C-2, line 13 and 14
according to these two sales invoices, Appellant sold 14 carat gold, which also has a gold content of less than 90 percent, and that will be on Exhibit A, page 45. Therefore, these sales do not qualify as exempt sales. Third, Schedule R4-12C-2, line 28 and 45 and Schedule R4-12C-3, line 2, according to these three sales invoices, Appellant sold various types of coins and watches and these were not separated to identify in Appellant's invoices to identify whether these three sales invoices include any exempt sales, and that will be on Exhibit A, pages 45, 46, and 47.

Fourth, Schedule R4-12C-1, lines 20 and 21, according to these two sales invoices Appellant sold 22 carat gold, 24 carat gold, and 18 carat gold, but did not provide sales item details to identify whether Appellant's sales included any exempt sales, and that will be on Exhibit A, page 42. Therefore, the Department determined the total sales amount as taxable.

As mentioned earlier, Appellant did not provide complete sales source documentation to support her reported total taxable and claimed nontaxable sales for the audit period. Appellant did not provide complete purchase invoices. Appellant failed to provide documentary evidence to support her taxable sales for the audit period.

The Department was unable to verify the accuracy of reported sales tax using a direct audit method. Therefore, an alternative audit method was used to determine unreported sales tax. 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.

JUDGE KWEE: Thank you. I will start with the co-panelist to my right.

Judge Stanley, did you have any questions?
MR. BACCHUS: Mr. Kwee, if I can just add one thing. I apologize for interrupting you.

I wanted to address the argument about the American Eagle Coins. And according to Annotation 168.005, American Eagle Coins can be exempt when they are sold to bulk. So the disallowed transactions of American Eagle Coins in the audit are sales that were not in bulk. JUDGE KWEE: Thank you. My understanding was that the
sales over that amount were allowed for AE Coins and also for Mexican Pesos and Krugerrand -- I hope I'm pronouncing that correctly. I did have a question about that, but $I$ was going to turn to my co-panelists first.

Was that all?
MR. BACCHUS: Yes, that's it. Thank you.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Thank you. But I'll start with my co-panelist to my right.

Judge Stanley, did you have any questions for CDTFA?

JUDGE STANLEY: No, I don't. Thank you.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Judge Brown, did you have any questions for CDTFA?

JUDGE BROWN: Yes, I do. One second.
I wanted to follow up regarding CDTFA's discussion toward the end of its presentation, regarding the question that was identified in the minutes and orders about the items on Schedule R4-12C-1 and R4-12C-2 regarding Regulation 1599.

It wasn't clear to me whether CDTFA had addressed whether those items -- how they did or didn't need meet the definition of monetized bullion. It seemed like you were addressing whether they were non-monetized bullion based on whether the gold was 22 carat, 18 carat, 14 carat, but I want -- and if I missed it, I apologize. You
can set me straight.
I wanted to ask then, whether CDTFA could address whether the items that are addressed as -- that are described in those audit pages on the schedules as coins would meet the definition of monetized bullion under Regulation 1599, Subdivision A-3. Where for example, I'll just give one particular example, it says "Roman drachma." Would that be monetized bullion?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: So can you -- you refer to our R4-12C-1 and R4-12C-2 pages. Which line number are you referring to?

JUDGE BROWN: One second. I'll look it up.
(Brief pause.)
JUDGE KWEE: Was that one the R4-12C-2, line 14 of the drachma -- Roman coin drachma, 14 carat.

JUDGE BROWN: Thank you.
MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yeah. So the line 13 and 14, it specifically says 14 carat. And the 14 carat gold doesn't have the required gold content, and that's the reason we disallowed and considered that transaction as a taxable. JUDGE BROWN: I understand that in terms of analyzing it as non-monetized bullion, but if it's drachma would it be monetized bullion? Sorry. Yeah, monetized bullion. MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: But their invoice specifically says 14 carat gold.

JUDGE KWEE: Judge Brown, if I may?
JUDGE BROWN: Go ahead.
JUDGE KWEE: So I think the issue is that for the American Eagle Coins, the Mexican Pesos and the Krugerrands, the CDTFA -- if I am understanding correctly -- you allowed those when the gold content was less than 22 karats, if it was 14 carats, if it was 18 carats, on the basis it was monetized bullion.

I think that's what Suzanne is asking, how come you allowed it when the purity level was below 90 percent for some types of coins, but not for example, with the Roman coin drachma.

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: According to the Schedule R4-12C series, if you may check the description, if it specifically says 14 carat then we will disallow it. If it specifically says 22 carat then we allow. And if you can show that we allow a transaction that is less than 22 carat, then we can adjust the item.

MR. BACCHUS: If you could give us a few minutes to discuss and we will be better able to answer the question. I understand that the differences that you're asking about, we just need to confirm.

JUDGE BROWN: That's fine. Thank you.
JUDGE KWEE: Did you want to call a recess at this point so that you can discuss and then we can resume?

MR. BACCHUS: Are there other questions that we might be able to answer first? I don't want to run into the same issue.

JUDGE BROWN: I'll say $I$ don't have any further questions right now.

JUDGE KWEE: All of my questions also were pertaining to the 90 percent threshold test.

MR. BACCHUS: And just to be clear, that is specific to the monetized as opposed to the non-monetized?

JUDGE KWEE: Suzanne shaking her head yes. And that's what my understanding of the issue was is that CDTFA didn't consider the threshold purity level when it was in a, AE Coin or a Krugerrand or a Mexican Peso. They just allowed it for those items, but then for items which are just listed as other coins, they looked at the purity level and that's why $I$ was asking if it was inconsistent to treat some coins as allowable and some not allowable based on applying or not applying the 99 percent test. MR. BACCHUS: Understood. Thank you. JUDGE STANLEY: Can I just add one thing. If you guys wanted to refer to Schedule R41-414-A2, it talks about the monetized coins.

JUDGE KWEE: Right. Were we going go on a recess at this point? Or is that the direction we are going in? MR. BACCHUS: We would appreciate that.

JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And how much time would CDTFA like for their recess?

MR. BACCHUS: Five, ten minutes.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Let's do 10 minutes and resume at 2:00 p.m. We'll be back in 11 minutes and we'll go off the record now. Thank you.
(Recess.)
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. We are back from a 10 -- 12 minute break.

CDTFA, were you prepared to proceed with the question.

MR. BACCHUS: Yes, we are.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. When you're ready.
MR. BACCHUS: So our review of the schedules in question did not -- we were not able to identify any transactions that were allowed in the audit where the value was under 90 percent.

If you have specific line items that we can look at, but our review of the schedules didn't show any. So for any transaction where we could verify the percentage of gold and that it was a sale in bulk, if that percentage was over 90 percent, then those transactions were allowed. JUDGE BROWN: Well, my question is under Regulation 1599, Subdivision A-3 for the definition of monetized bullion, does that percentage -- is that relevant?

MR. BACCHUS: For the Department, yes. We consider that relevant and that is one of the determining factors. JUDGE KWEE: All right. Judge Nellie did you have any -- I am sorry.

Judge Brown, did you have any further questions? JUDGE BROWN: Not at this time. Thank you. JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Judge Stanley, did you have any questions for CDTFA?

JUDGE STANLEY: So in our file in our record, we do not have any timely waiver for Appellant. The NOD says it is valid for the period April 1st, 2012 through June 30th, 2012, but it would be only if the Department obtained a waiver from her.

Are you aware of whether that is the case or whether I'm mistaken?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: The taxpayer -- if you check Exhibit A, page 28, the taxpayer filed fiscal year, so we showed a Notice of Determination before expiry of that period.

JUDGE STANLEY: What was that page you said again? Twenty?

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Page 28 is the transcript in the taxpayer file physical year basis. And also if the panel needs, we can provide a copy of the sales tax return to demonstrate that we billed before -- within that three
year period.
And if you check original audit, we billed before the period expired.

JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Thank you.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. I'm gonna go back to CDTFA with 90 percent question then.

So just to make sure we're on the same page, the 90 percent threshold for gold was CDTFA looking at 22 or 24 carat.

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: The 22 is 91.67 , that is 22 carat is 91.67 , so the 24 is more than that. And the 18 carat doesn't have 90 percent, 18 carat or below doesn't have 90 percent.

JUDGE KWEE: Okay. So you allowed 22 carat or above. MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: Yes.

JUDGE KWEE: Okay. I think that's where I was confused. I thought CDTFA was looking at a 22 carat threshold, not a 24 carat threshold for the 90 percent. So I guess that answers my question because those coins were 22 carats. So thank you.

If the panel -- I'm sorry.
Judge Stanley, did you have further questions?
JUDGE STANLEY: Yes. I was just going to follow up on my last one. It seems that Appellant only became a fiscal year filer on July 1st, 2012, not on April 1st, 2012, so I
guess the questionable time period is April 1st, 2012 through June 30th, 2004.

MR. PARKER: Judge Stanley, just real quick. In Exhibit A, page 27 there's the copy of the waiver that has the -- it was signed on June 25 th, 2015 , which would be timely for the second quarter 2012. And it had the through date of January 31st, 2016 which is after the date of the Notice of Determination of November 16th, 2015. JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you. That takes care of that. JUDGE KWEE: Okay. If there are no further questions from the panel, then $I$ believe it is time to turn it over to the parties for any closing remarks. Each party has 5 minutes for their closing remarks.

We'll turn it over first to Appellant's representative. You have 5 minutes. You may proceed.

## CLOSING STATEMENTS

MR. HERSH: Correct. Pertaining to the information provided reinstating the way the auditor arrived at her taxable sales, I'm an agreement with that. Like I stated, it was just regarding the information was not provided for.

And in response to the bulk sale the American Eagle, stating that all bulk sales were not taxable. I only included those that met the bulk threshold of $\$ 1,500$.

I did not challenge the ones that did not meet the 1,500 . So I came up with grand totals of 5,850 for period 4/1/12 to $12 / 31 / 12,21,151$ for period $11 / 13$ to $12 / 13$, and for the final period came up with $\$ 23,110$ in American Eagle sales that did meet the threshold, $\$ 1,500$ bulk sales.

Now the problem is a couple, for instance are 5,200 which say American Eagle and a battery repair, now we can safely assume that battery repair should not cover more that American Eagle sale was at least 1,500 in that sale.

Those are my closing remarks. Just that $I$ that I did not challenge the American Eagle sales unless they met the bulk threshold.

JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Thank you.
And I'll turn it over -- first, I'll ask the panel.

Judge Stanley, did you have any final questions for the opponents representative? JUDGE STANLEY: No. Thank you for your presentations. JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And Judge Brown did you have any further -- any final questions for the appellants representative?

JUDGE BROWN: No. Thank you.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Then it's to you, CDTFA, for your final five minutes on a rebuttal.

MR. SAMARAWICKREMA: We have nothing to add. Thank you.

JUDGE KWEE: All right. Then $I$ believe we are ready to conclude this hearing.

Judge Stanley, are you ready to conclude?
JUDGE STANLEY: Yes.
JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And Judge Brown, are you ready to conclude?

JUDGE BROWN: Yes. Thank you.
JUDGE KWEE: Thank you. Great.
Okay. Everyone, thank you for coming in. This case is submitted on Wednesday, July 12th, 2023. The evidentiary record is now closed.

The panel will meet after today's hearing and discuss and will issue an opinion within 100 days from today's date. The appeal and the case in the Appeal of Kristen Ann Eldar is now concluded. (Hearing concluded at 2:15 p.m.)

## CERTIFICATE

OF
HEARING REPORTER

The undersigned hearing reporter does hereby certify: That the foregoing was taken before me at the time and place therein that any witnesses in the foregoing proceedings were duly sworn; that a record was made of the proceedings by me using a machine shorthand, recorded stenographically, which was thereafter transcribed under my direction.

I further certify I am neither financially interested in the action nor a relative or employee of any attorney or party to this action.

Dated July 12, 2023

Hanna Jenkin


|  | 138 18:12 | 23 23:23 | 51 17:20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | 14 24:16 25:11,25 | 24 26:14 | 52 18:14 |
| \$1,500 19:18,21 | $\begin{aligned} & 26: 1 ~ 28: 24 ~ 29: 14, \\ & 15,17,18,25 ~ 30: 7, \end{aligned}$ | 241 8:25 | 54 18:4 |
| \$13,000 18:2 | 15 | 25 14:5,8 19:1 | 58.3 25:12 |
|  | 15 4:12 | 24:15 25: |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 205,00020: 15 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | 1599 28:19 29:6 | 260 23:5,8,20 | 6 |
| \$220,000 20:24 | 16 12:22 | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \text { 16:18 24:16 } \\ & 26: 5 \end{aligned}$ | 6 7:24 8:7 9:11 |
| \$226,000 20:19 | 168.005 27:22 | 29 12:4 16:19 | 6355 25:2 |
| \$230,000 23:2 | 1680240 25:14 | 2:15 2:18 | 6383 25:16 |
| \$270 23:11,14 | 1680260 24:25 |  | 65 23:1,13,19 |
| \$3,500 23:3 <br> \$357,000 16:16 | 171 18:11 | 3 |  |
|  | 18 25:11,21 26:14 |  | 7 |
| \$416,000 20:10 | 28:24 30:7 | 3 22:24 |  |
| \$42,000 20:6 | 19024292 2:6 5:8 | 3,700 21:4 | $7.2514: 9$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \$ 6,000 \quad 16: 18 \\ 20: 23 \text { 21:3 } \end{gathered}$ | 1:00 2:17 5:2 | $\begin{aligned} & 3011: 1,3,5,17 \\ & 15: 22 \end{aligned}$ | 75 25:11 |
| \$663,000 20:1 | 1:02 5:10 1st 16:14 19:6 | 300 2:16 | 8 |
| \$7 17:19 |  | 30th 16:14 19:7 | $8.2514: 10$ |
| \$70,000 23:8 | 2 | 33 12:5 | 8.7514 .9 |
| \$810 22:23 <br> \$84,000 23:24 | 2 17:19 22:24 | 35 4:16 12:4 | 80 25:17 |
|  | 24:17 26:6 | 363,000 16:15 |  |
| 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \text { 24:15,16 } 25: 20 \\ & 26: 12 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | 9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { 7:24 8:6 9:11 } \\ & \text { 22:12 } \end{aligned}$ | 2011 18:1 | 4 22:24 | 90 10:13 20:7 |
|  | $\begin{array}{cc} 2012 & 12: 4,21 \\ 14: 8 \\ 16: 14 & 18: 1 \quad 19: 7 \end{array}$ | 40 20:16,21 21:1 | 25:6,22 26:2 |
| 1,500 24:22 | 16:14 18.1 24:7 | 41 20:12 | 30:10 31:7 |
| 1-6 4:6 9:15 | 2013 12:5 14:9 | 42 25:24 26:17 | 91 20:8 |
| 10 18:25 20:18 | 18:1 22:22,25 | 45 23:4 24:16 | 91.67 25:10 |
|  | 23:6 | 25:24 26:3,5,11 | 99 31:18 |
| 1099-K 22:22 23:7 | $\begin{gathered} 2014 \text { 12:5 14:10 } \\ \text { 16:14 19:7,9 } \end{gathered}$ | 46 23:4 26:11 | A |
| 25:12 2:19 5:1 | 2023 2:19 5:1,9 | 47 26:11 |  |
| 121 20:2 | 21 24:15 26:12 | 481,000 9:21 | A-3 29:6 |
| 12900 2:16 | 215 18:13 | 5 | A-J 4:59:13 |
| 12th 5:9 | 219,000 9:21 |  | Absent 24:9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13 \text { 24:16 } 25: 25 \\ & 29: 17 \end{aligned}$ | 22 25:10 26:13 | 5 11:6 | acceptable 13:20 |
|  | 28:24 30:7,16,17 | 50 25:12 | accepted 10:14 |

14:16
accounted 12:17
accuracy 21:7 27:1
add 27:18 31:20
addition 17:7
additional 5:24 8:9,10 9:24 13:17 14:16 23:23,25 24:9
address 27:20 29:2
addressed 28:20 29:3
addressing 28:23
adjust 30:18
adjustment 14:22 15:6 24:11 27:9
adjustments 9:18,24

ADMINISTRATIO N $3: 8$

Administrative 5:15 9:14,16
admit 9:10
admitting 7:25
AE 14:22 28:1 31:13
affords 16:8
afterward 13:13
agency 6:4
agency's 11:4
agreed 7:11
agrees 9:22
ahead 30:2
allowable 31:17
allowed 11:6 28:1 30:6,10 31:14
alternative 27:3
American 11:21 13:12,14 27:21, 22,23 30:4
amount 15:2 17:22,23 23:2 24:5 26:18 28:1
amounts 22:16, 19,21
analyses 22:25 23:16
analyze 23:15
analyzed 17:17 22:13,20 24:1
analyzing 29:21
Andrew 3:2 5:15
Ann 5:6 6:12
annotation 24:25
25:3,14 27:21
antique 16:6
anymore 13:17
apologize 9:3
27:19 28:25
appeal 2:5 5:5,25
8:22 27:11
Appeals 2:1 5:7
APPEARANCES 3:1
appearing 6:12
appears 21:19
Appellant 2:7 3:5 6:11 7:5,17 8:6 9:22 10:6,11,19 11:16 16:3,6,8,15, 24,25 17:2,7,9,11, 18,25 18:19,21 19:1,2,3,8,12 20:4,9 21:25 22:3, 9,17 23:1,5,18,23 24:3 25:21 26:1,7, 13,19,22,23 27:8
appellant's 4:6
8:16 9:6,11,15

11:2 15:11,16
16:9,13,21,23
17:15,21 18:5,15,
22,24 19:16,20
22:12,15,18,20,24
23:7 24:2 26:9,15
Appellantproposed 23:21
Appellantprovided 24:10

Appellants 7:24
applied 14:6,7 22:5 24:18
applies 24:23
apply 22:10
applying 13:10 31:18
approach 16:22 21:24
approximately 5:10 9:21

April 16:14
areas 10:2
argument 14:19 15:6 27:20
arguments 7:12
arrive 12:12
arrived 12:13 14:11

Arthur 3:5 6:12
article 25:8
asserted 21:20
assessed 12:2
assessment 13:21 14:9
attachment 8:2
Attorney 6:9 attributable 25:18
audible 20:17
audit 10:15 12:15, 16,22,25 14:23
16:15,22,24,25
17:5,9,18 18:13,
17 19:12 20:1,7,
15,20,25 21:4,22
22:2,11 23:21
24:11,15 26:22,25
27:2,3,7,10,24
29:4
audited 16:13 20:14,19,22 24:8
auditor 12:2,6 15:1
auditor's 11:24
average 17:22
18:2,20 22:23 23:3,10,12,14

| B |
| :---: |

Bacchus 3:9 6:9 27:18 28:6 30:19 31:1,8,19,25
back 7:22 15:3
based 7:2 12:1,2, 13 13:1,23 17:21 18:23 19:14,24 20:13 21:23 23:16 27:5 28:24 31:18
basically 10:12 11:1
basis 15:5 21:18 30:8
big 13:7
binder 9:2
brought 14:18,19
Brown 3:4 5:18 6:24 15:15,17
28:12,14 29:12, 16,21 30:1,2,23 31:4
bulk 13:24 14:3
15:5 24:19,21
27:23,24

| bullion 19:4 20:10 | 17:1 18:16,23,25 | 30:4,11 31:15,17, | correct 7:14,15, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24:19,20 25:1,5, | 19:3 20:18 | 22 | 17,19 8:4,6,11 9:7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1428: 22,23 \text { 29:5, } \\ & 8,22,2330: 8 \end{aligned}$ | CDTFA 7:1,15,23 | collaborate 24:5 | 10:3,7,8 21:12 |
| bullions 19:17 | 8:11 9:5,20 10:4, 11,16 11:13 14:24 | collaborating | correctly 28:3 30:5 |
| bunch 13:18 | $\begin{aligned} & 15: 20,22 \text { 28:10, } \\ & 13,2029: 230: 5 \end{aligned}$ | collect 16:10 | COUNSEL 3:9 |
| burden 21:17,19 | 31:11 | commencing | couple 7:22 10:2 |
| Bureau 6:8 | CDTFA's 8:7 9:10 | 2:17 | covered 14:20 |
| business 16:13 | 15:18 28:15 | compared 18:9 | credit 17:1,4 18:8, |
| 17:21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cerritos 2:16 5:1, } \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | 20:22 21:2 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,11,16,2119: 6 \\ & 8,9,10,11,12,13 \end{aligned}$ |
| C | Chad 3:9 6:9 |  | 16,24,25 20:3,5,6, $11.1421: 23 \text { 22:9. }$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { calculate } 15: 3 \\ 21: 423: 10,18 \end{gathered}$ | challenge 21:16 | 7,12 26:20,22 | 15,19,21 23:6 |
|  | challenging 13:21 | completed 17:14 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 24:4 } \\ & \text { criteria } 13: 23 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { calculated } 18: 11 \\ 19: 2520: 1422: 9 \end{gathered}$ | channel 5:11 | completion 21:14 | 14:2 |
| 23:12 | check 7:1 18:25 | computed 22:4 | current 12:25 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { calculation 13:13 } \\ & 21: 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 19:3 20:18 30:14 } \\ & \text { checked 7:13 } \end{aligned}$ | concludes 27:12 | D |
| calculations 22:13 23:22 | checks 17:1 18:16,23 24:5 | concluding 2:18 $11: 7$ | date 5:9 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { California } 2: 2,17 \\ 3: 75: 1,1216: 5 \end{gathered}$ | Chief 6:7 claim 17:5 | conclusion 11:9 conditions 13:23 | day 17:19 <br> days $14: 17$ |
| call 30:24 | Claim 17:5 23:24 | conducted 5:12 | dealing 14:3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { called } 7: 12 \\ & \text { carat } 25: 10,11,12, \\ & 21,2226: 2,14 \\ & 28: 24,2529: 15, \\ & 18,2530: 15,16,18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { claimed 16:16 } \\ & \text { 17:16 22:6 26:21 } \end{aligned}$ | conducting 5:21 | decide 5:25 |
|  | clarification 9:4 | conference 7:22 | decision 5:20 |
|  | clear 28:20 31:8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8:3,20,22 10:1,10 } \\ & 24: 13 \end{aligned}$ | deductions |
|  | close 14:14,15 | 24:13 | $16: 17$ |
| carats 30:7 | CLOSING 4:14 | conflicts 6:21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { deemed 11:22 } \\ & 12: 713: 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { card } 17: 1,418: 10 \\ 11,2119: 8,10,11 \\ 12,13,16,24,25 \\ 20: 3,5,6,1421: 24 \\ 22: 15,2124: 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { co-panelist } 15: 9 \\ & 27: 1628: 8 \end{aligned}$ | considered 25:17 29:20 | deficiency 21:18, 21 |
|  | co-panelists | contained 21:8 | defined 25:5 |
|  | 28:4 | contends 21:25 | definition 25:1,4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { cards 18:8,16 } \\ & \text { 19:6 20:11 22:9, } \\ & \text { 19 23:6 } \end{aligned}$ | Code 25:2,15 | content 19:22 | 28:22 29:5 |
|  | coin 11:22 15:2 | 25:6,10,13,18,21 | denied 27:11 |
|  | 20:10 24:14 29:15 | 26:2 29:19 30:6 | department 3:7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { case } 5: 79: 18 \\ & 10: 4,7 \end{aligned}$ | 30:12 31:13 | contention 9:23 | $6: 6 \text { 16:13,21,22, }$ |
|  | coins 10:14 14:22 | 10:2 | 23 17:14,17,21,25 |
| cases 12:15,18 cash 14:4,8,19 | 16:11 19:4,17 | copies 24:5 | 18:8,25 19:13,15, |
|  |  | copies 24.5 | 20,25 20:3,13,17, |


| 22 21:2,6,12,17, | 17:2 22:17 24:4 | 11,13,15 | gold 13:24 14:3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20,25 22:4,6,12, | dot 6:14 | exists 21:10 | 16:4,12 19:17,19, |
| 16,20 23:7,9,16, | dot 6.14 | exists 21.10 | 21,22 24:18,20,23 |
| 21,25 24:3,14 | drachma 29:7,15, | expected 17:22 | 25:1,3,4,5,6,9,10, |
| 26:17 27:1,5,10 | 22 30:12 |  | 11,12,21,22 26:2, |
| department's 4:5 | Drive 2:16 | 17:10,11 18:19 | $14 \text { 28:24 29:18, }$ |
| 8:15 9:13 21:9,18 |  | 21:17,20 | 19,25 30:6 |
| 25:1 | due 12:9 13:4 | explanation | good 12:10 |
| description | E | 21:19 | Great 7:9,20 |
| 30:14 | E |  | 11:15 |
| details 26:15 | Eagle 11:21 | F | greater 24:7 |
| determination | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13:12,14 27:21, } \\ & 22,24 \text { 30:4 } \end{aligned}$ | fabricated 16:7, | green 6:14 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { determine } 18: 22 \\ & \text { 19:3 20:19,24 } \\ & 21: 9,1222: 1,11 \\ & 23: 827: 4 \end{aligned}$ | earlier 26:19 | 11,12 19:19,21 | guys 31:20 |
|  | easy $15: 3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24: 23 \text { 25:4,5,16, } \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | H |
|  | Eldar 2:6 5:6 6:13 | ```fabrication 16:11``` | handwritten |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { determined } \\ & \text { 16:23 18:25 19:15 } \\ & \text { 20:4 23:17 25:9 } \\ & \text { 26:17 27:5 } \end{aligned}$ | end 28:16 | f | 13:4,18 |
|  | entries 17:3 |  | HANNA 2:19 |
|  | equal 5:20,23 | 26:23 | head 31:10 |
| differences30:21 | error 21:4 | fair 27:7 | Headquarters |
|  | estimate 23:19 | fall 22.19 | 6:7 |
| rect 27:2 | evaluate 17:15 | federal 17:25 18:6 | hear 15:18 |
| direction 31:24 | evidence 9:14,16 | FEE 3:8 | hearing 2:20 3:9, |
| disagree 14:4 | 24:9 26:24 27:6,9 | feel 13.19 | 105:10,13,14,20, |
| disallow 30:15 | evidentiary 9:11 | feel 13:19 | 22 6:5 9:25 14:14 |
| disallowed 27.23 | examination | file 2:6 21:7 | held 5:6,14 |
| 29:20 | 21:11 22:15 24:2 | finding 24:11 | Hersh 3:54:11,16 |
| discuss 24:13 | exceeding 25:6 | 27:10 | 6:12,17 7:8,19 |
| 30:20,25 | excluded 25:4 | fine 16:7 19:5 | $\begin{aligned} & 8: 8,1010: 8,21 \\ & 11: 12,2014: 18 \end{aligned}$ |
| discussed 7:21 |  | 30:23 | 15:1 |
| 10:1 11:21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { exempt } 13: 22 \\ & 19: 16,2220: 10,11 \end{aligned}$ | finger 6:15 | high 18:12,21 |
| discussion 28:16 | 23:25 25:23 26:4, | focus 9:25 | higher 17:22 |
| dispute 15:6 | 10,16 27:22 | follow 28:15 | 23:13 |
| division 6:10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { exhibit 8:13 9:2,3 } \\ \text { 16:18 17:20 18:3, } \end{gathered}$ | Form 22:22 | hope 28:2 |
| documentary | 14 20:2,7,12,15, | found 19:20 22:23 | hundred 12:8 |
| 26:24 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20,25 22:12,24 } \\ & \text { 23:4 25:23 26:3. } \end{aligned}$ | Fourth 26:12 | 13:8 14:17 |
| documentation $12: 1,3,7,11,19,21$ | $11,17$ | G | I |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13: 3,926: 2027: 9 \\ & \text { documents } 8: 1 \\ & 12: 2013: 1714: 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { exhibits 4:5,6 } \\ 7: 21,23,248: 4,6 \\ 7,9,109: 5,6,10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { give 10:23 29:7 } \\ & 30: 19 \end{aligned}$ | identified 28:17 |





Schedule 24:15, 16 25:19,25 26:5, 6,12 28:18 30:13 31:21
schedules 29:4
Section 25:2,15
selling 18:24
send 13:13
separated 26:8
series 30:14
service 17:3
set 24:14 29:1
shaking 31:10
shifts 21:19
show 14:11 30:17
shows 27:6
significantly 23:13
silver 16:12 19:17,18,19,21,22 24:20,24 25:14, 16,17,18
similar 12:13 22:25
single 9:18 24:22
size 12:9,18 13:7
sold 18:24 24:22
25:21 26:1,7,13 27:23
sole 16:3
source 26:20
sources 17:12 18:9 19:14
specific $31: 8$
specifically
29:18,24 30:15,16
specifics 6:19
Springs 16:4
Stanley 3:35:17 6:23 15:10,12

27:17 28:9,11 31:20
start 6:3 8:5 11:2 15:8 27:15 28:7
started 11:11
state 2:2 3:7 6:2
stated 19:1
STATEMENT 4:14
store 9:20 16:4
straight 29:1
Subdivision 29:6
submission 8:19
submissions 14:16
submit 14:12
submitted 8:21 23:23
substantial 11:23
substitution 7:2, 6
substitutions 6:20
sufficient 14:23
Suite 2:16
summarized 10:2
summary $8: 4$ 10:3,7
support 17:4
20:10 22:18 24:10 26:20,24 27:9
supporting 12:1, 7 22:17 24:4

Suzanne 3:4 5:18
6:24 30:9 31:10
$\mathbf{T}$
talking 12:24
talks 31:21
tax 2:1 3:7,95:7
6:4 11:4 12:1
13:22 16:10,24
17:11,12 18:1,6,
17 19:23 20:17
21:7,10,13,15
24:18,23 27:2,4,5
taxable 9:19,23
11:23 12:8 13:11, 15 14:6,7 15:6 16:11,17,21 17:5, 16,17,19,22,23 18:20 19:16,17 20:14,19,23,24 21:2,3,22 22:1,3, 9,11 23:18,19 26:18,21,24 29:20
taxation 11:21 13:12 25:2,15
taxpayer 12:20 21:10,16,20

Teresa 3:3 5:17 6:23
terms 29:21
test 31:7,18
thing 27:18 31:20
threshold 31:7,12
time 5:10,24 14:3 15:12
titling 15:2
today 5:16,22 7:11 8:9 10:25 19:1

Today's 5:9,14
total 15:2 16:15
17:5,16 18:10
19:25 20:19,22
23:2,8 24:21 25:7, 18 26:18,21
totaling 13:14 20:5 23:24
transaction 12:17 13:9 14:7 20:5,6 23:10,12,

14 24:22 29:20 30:17
transactions 11:23 12:6 18:6, 16 19:10,11 20:4 22:4,16,18,22,23 23:3,6,9 24:14 27:23
TRANSCRIPT 2:15

Treasury 24:25
treat 31:17
turn 11:3,16 15:13,20 28:4
turned 6:16 15:19
turning 15:9
typed 9:1
types 26:7 30:11

## U

ultimately 22:13 24:1
unable 17:9,11 18:19 27:1
understand 9:20 11:1 29:21 30:21
understanding 6:18 9:17 27:25 30:5 31:11
Understood 31:19
unreasonable 12:9 13:8
unreported 9:19 16:23 20:24 21:2, 22 27:4,5

## V

valid 21:21
verification 17:14
verify 27:1
vintage 16:6
w
wanted 12:21
27:20 28:15 29:2
31:21
warranted 9:19, 24
watches 16:7
26:8
Wednesday 2:18
5:1,9
week 6:21
weeks 7:22
witnesses 7:10,
11,13
working 14:23
written 5:20 8:17
wrong 12:23
$\mathbf{Y}$
year 22:22,25 23:6
years 12:19,24,25
18:1,3,7
Youtube 5:11

