IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS AUSTIN DIVISION

J. WINSTON & SHERI S. KRAUSE)			
Plaintiffs,)			
)			
V.)	CIVIL NO.	08-CA-865	SS
)			
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)			
Defendant.)			

ORAL DEPOSITION OF

J. WINSTON KRAUSE

SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

VOLUME 1

GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT 12

ORAL DEPOSITION OF J. WINSTON KRAUSE, produced as a witness at the instance of the Defendant and duly sworn, was taken in the above-styled and numbered cause on September 30, 2009, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:57 p.m., before Mary Lou Taylor, CSR, in and for the State of Texas, reported by computerized stenotype machine at the offices of Krause & Associates, LP, 504 W. 13th Street, Austin, Texas, pursuant to the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure and the provisions stated on the record or attached hereto.

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2	FOR THE PLAINTIFF:		
3	TOK THE LEARNING	Government Exhibit No. 10	
4	Mr. J. Winston Krause	Government Exhibit No. 11 96	
4 5	Krause & Associates, LP 504 W. 13th Street	KAAS return for 2003	
	Austin, Texas 78701	Government Exhibit No. 12 97	
5 6 7	Telephone: (512) 477-6707	Krause 2003 individual 1040 Government Exhibit No. 13	
7 6	Fax: (512) 477-6708	Amended Krause 2003 return	
8 7	E-mail: winston@krause-assoc.com	Government Exhibit No. 14 99	
, 8	FOR THE DEFENDANT:	Amended complaint	
1 <u>8</u>	Mr. Jonathan Blacker	Government Exhibit No. 15	
11	Attorney, Tax Division	IFAA	
10 12	US Department of Justice 717 N. Harwood, Suite 400	Government Exhibit No. 16	
13	Dallas, Texas 75201	Government Exhibit No. 17	
1.4	Telephone: (214) 880-9765	Document to Mr. Beery outlining structure of Krause's	
12/5	Fax: (214) 880-9741	companies Government Exhibit No. 18	
113	E-mail: jonathan.blacker2@usdoj.gov	Individual customer information form from Gamma Trading	
114 114	ALSO PRESENT:	Partners Government Exhibit No. 19	
15 18	Ms. Moha P. Yepuri	Account information non-entity form for RBC Dain Rauscher	
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A. From college graduation through law school, I worked for Arthur Andersen & Company in their audit department. I left there about a month before law school and went to work for John Connally's presidential campaign, did that for about a month, and then law school -- after law school -- well, during law school, I worked at General American Oil Company, and then I also worked for, in my last year of law school, a small oil and gas law firm that I can't remember the name of. I think there were a couple of them in there, actually.

After law school, I came back to Arthur

Andersen & Company to work in their tax department. And after that I went to Dallas and worked for a company named Dearing Max -- Dearing Massey Company. And was there for a couple of years, '84 to '86, moved to Austin, worked for a firm here named Weeks, Chapman and Buford. And after a couple of years it became Weeks and Buford.

In 1990 that firm broke up and a little firm named Buford and Krause organized. It stayed together for three years, and then in 1993, it was -- you know, Winston Krause, Attorney at Law. Since then it's been either that or, you know, Krause & Associates. For a lot of the time, I've had professional staff lawyers working for me as employees. But no partners.

- Q. Okay. What did you do for Arthur Andersen when you were in their audit department?
- A. I worked primarily on the Transco audit from eight in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, seven days a week for about six months.
 - Q. And, Transco, are they an oil and gas firm?
 - A. Primarily pipeline.
- Q. And then you mentioned during law school you worked for General American Oil?
 - A. Uh-huh. Yes, sir.
 - Q. What did you do for them?
- A. Just helped out in the legal department; just kind of a clerk job, law clerk.
 - Q. Preparing contracts, reviewing contracts?
 - A. Leases, a little bit of title work.
- Q. And you went back to Arthur Andersen where I believe you said you worked from '82 to '84?
 - A. Yes, tax department.
 - Q. And what did you do in their tax department?
- A. Well, prepared tax returns, was involved in planning, research, anything that the partners asked me to do.
 - Q. Any specific clients you worked for?
- A. Not that I recall. I did feel like I had the opportunity to work on some pretty cool cases though.

Q. Do you recall any of those cases that you worked on?

- A. No. They wouldn't be -- they wouldn't be like litigation cases; they'd be like, you know, planning engagements, you know, researching a position to take on a return, you know, there was some estate planning, some prominent Houston families. I guess there was one, Mesa Royalty Trust, I had a little piece of that.
- Q. Okay. After Arthur Andersen, I think you mentioned you went to work for Dearing Massey Company?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. What is that company?
- A. That was a company that represented some professional athletes, real estate syndications and did some sporting event promotion, organization, undertaking the events and that kind of thing.
 - Q. What did you do for them?
- A. Well, I was in-house lawyer and we worked on, you know, the player contracts, although I wasn't the negotiator on that, Perry Dearing was. And then tax compliance. We hired outside firms to put together private placement memorandums, but I would be involved with gathering information and reviewing their work and that kind of thing and -- and then any of the in-house duties for trying to make sure that we complied with

securities law were the things that I did.

- Q. So were you familiar in securities law -- the securities laws at that time?
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Then you went to work for -- after Dearing

 Massey Company, you went to work for a law firm, Weeks,

 Chapman and Buford?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Was that around 1986?
 - A. It was in August of 1986.
 - Q. And what did you do for that firm?
- A. I was a business lawyer. I worked on tax cases. And they weren't cases where there was litigation, it was, you know, primarily plannings, estate planning. We did have one jeopardy assessment case that I spent a lot of time on, you know, but pretty muchly whatever a fellow named Sam Buford asked me to do. And I generally worked on his clients.
- Q. Is that when your -- did you start to kind of gravitate towards the tax area when you went to work for Buford?
- A. Well, I had -- I became a CPA after -- or during my first time at Arthur Andersen & Company. And so, you know, I mean, that doesn't automatically, you know, mean tax, I mean, but at the same time when I went

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- A. LL.M. program there. And so I got to take some of the graduate tax courses. And so, you know, once I got out -- then I went to work for Arthur Andersen & Company in their tax department, so that's pretty intensive. You know, and then with Weeks and -- Weeks, Chapman and Buford, if there was any, you know, tax aspect to, you know, a matter, then I was the guy for that. Of course Sam Buford was, you know, a CPA also and he might have had an LL.M. in tax, I don't recall at this time, but he and I would work on things and I would get the assignment first and work it up and he would look at it and that kind of thing.
- Q. Did you do tax work at Dearing Massey Company as well?
- A. You know, we did a little bit of tax planning for the clients. I was in charge of doing the compliance work, the tax returns. It wasn't a lot of tax planning to do. I was involved in, you know, -- and even though I wasn't writing the tax opinions that went into the private placement memorandums because we had outside counsel doing that, I was involved with, you know, helping put it together.

non-practicing, I don't have to do CPE, they just want my money.

- Q. So are you a CPA today?
- A. I'm a non-practicing CPA.
- Q. And as you sit here today, what would you consider your primary areas of practice, legal practice?
- A. My primary areas are tax-affected corporate work, tax-affected partnership work, regular old plain corporate work, some contracts, a little bit of real estate, too many real estate lawyers to compete with them, so, you know, I might not try to get that kind of thing. But, you know, I feel like my value-add is the, you know, tax-affected transaction work and then some of the tax dispute.
- Q. Is it fair to say that your primary focus is in the tax area?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You mentioned you were -- or you were appointed to serve on the Texas Lottery Commission by Governor Perry; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. How did that come about?
- A. I got a letter saying that the governor wanted to appoint me to something and I didn't know what -- what

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- Q. And so Weeks, Chapman and Buford became Buford Krause; is that right?
 - A. Well, it became Weeks and Buford.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. And so I continued doing there what I was doing at Weeks, Chapman and Buford.
 - Q. Same type of --
- A. Business focus with some tax. At that point I had some tax refund claims that I was prosecuting and, you know, had a couple successful cases and that kind of thing. And that was back during, you know, a lot of work after the '86 tax law came in and a lot of transitions with corporations, you know, and that kind of thing and so -- a lot of focus on that area.
- Q. And I believe you mentioned in nine -- Weeks Buford and then it became Buford Krause?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Were you the same -- were you doing the same types of things when it was Buford Krause?
 - A. Corporate, tax, estates.
- Q. And in '93 you struck out on your own; is that right?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Do you keep up with your CPA certification?
 - A. Well, I do. But only because I'm

to ask for, and so I finally got a call saying, Well, would you serve on the Lottery Commission? And I said, As long as it doesn't take more than a day a month.

- Q. Had you met the governor prior to --
- A. I've known the governor a number of years.
- Q. What are your duties on the Texas Lottery Commission?

A. Well, the Lottery Commission does two things. It regulates charitable bingo and then it executes the lottery. You know, and so, you know, what I do on the Commission is we make decisions having to do with bingo, charitable bingo regulation and, you know, disputes and, you know, they've got little administrative cases going on around that. On the lottery side, it's -- it really just more of a kind of an oversight function because we've got 300 to 400 staff and they're doing all the work and then, of course, lotteries -- a lot of what the lottery does is run by a company named GTECH. It's the biggest contract in state government.

- Q. Okay. You were admitted to the Texas Bar; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And you were also authorized to practice before the Tax Board?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- No. 7, you were asked to describe contributions made to an entity called Krause & Associates and that should be Advanced Strategies?
 - A. -- Strategies. Uh-huh.
- Q. And you point to the capital contributions set out in the Jenkins and Gilchrist legal opinion; is that right?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Is that where your understanding of where the capital contributions came from?
- A. That would be a source that I would rely upon if I was required to go back and refresh my recollection about the capital contributions.
 - Q. Any other sources that you can think of?
 - A. No, not that exist anymore.
- Q. Interrogatory No. 8, you were asked about the business purpose for various entities?
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Of course, you're familiar with those entities, Krause & Associates Advanced Strategies, Krause Holdings, Inc., Krause Management, LC; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And when asked about the business purpose of those entities, you also state that -- or you point to the business purposes set out in Jenkins Gilchrist

- A. Just me and probably Krause & Associates and maybe Krause Management.
- Q. But in terms of the business purposes for these entities, you point to the Jenkins Gilchrist legal opinion; is that right?
- A. Well, they -- each of these had, you know, business purposes other than for this transaction. But I'm sure at the time that the transaction was going down, Jenkins, you know, asked for some business purpose, you know, and whatever I told them, they -- I assume they accurately transcribed and put in their legal opinion.
- Q. Okay. Turn to the Interrogatory No. 9 if you would, please. When asked about your understanding of the nature and amount of the financial non-tax benefits, you also point to the Jenkins legal opinion and the financial non-tax benefits described in there.
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Is that where you're getting that information from, is from Jenkins --
- A. Yes, if -- if anything that I had told Jenkins at the time, I -- I am relying on the assumption that they accurately recorded and put in their opinion. And so, I wouldn't think that that opinion describes anything that is different than what I would know.
 - Q. Is there any other source outside of the

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legal opinion?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Are there any other sources for the business purposes of --
- A. Well, Krause Holdings, Inc. is a corporation that, you know, continues to serve as a general partner for other partnerships that I have. Those are, you know, there is at least one real estate limited partnership that it's a general partner of.
 - Q. What limited partnership is that?
 - A. It's called Mursch Partners.
 - Q. How do you spell that?
- A. M-u-r-s-c-h, Mursch Partners, LP. And Krause Management, LC, if I'm not mistaken, might be the general partner entity for Krause & Associates, which is a limited partnership. Krause & Associates Advanced Strategies was a partnership that, you know, existed to -- with which we provided services to clients that, you know, involved more specialized, you know, matters than we were undertaking in Krause & Associates, just the general law firm. And it doesn't exist anymore as far as I know. At least no tax returns have been prepared for it, you know, for seven or eight years.
- Q. Who else was involved in Krause & Associates Advanced Strategies; was it just you?

Jenkins legal opinion that you could point me to that would describe the financial non-tax benefits you're expected to get out of the transaction at issue in this matter?

- A. No, sir.
- Q. What about any other document outside of Jenkins' legal opinion that would describe the business purposes for the entities that we discussed on a previous page?
- A. Well, you know, other than the fact that at least two of the entities are still in existence and I can tell you what their business purpose is today.
- Q. What about back in 2002 when you -- when the transaction was undertaken?
- A. Probably I would have to rely on the Jenkins and Gilchrist legal opinion, what it said there, for factual basis.
- Q. And then finally on Interrogatory No. 10 when asked about the tax benefits, you again point to the tax benefits described in the Jenkins' opinion; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Is there any other document outside of the Jenkins' opinion you can provide me that talks about the tax benefits you expected to receive?

a short position generally.

Q. Describe that for me, please?

A. Well, a long position is where you own the --

you own the asset, you own the stock, you know, it's

yours, you own it, that's considered a long position. A short position is where a person has borrowed, you know,

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12 (Pages 42 to 45)

interest?

opportunity to make money.

because the bets are placed, you know, in a certain way,

then the risk of loss is contained but there is some

Q. Do you know how that translated -- how the

transaction increased the basis in the partnership

- - Q. Did you explain it to them?
- A. They seemed to understand it and we just talked about it.
- Q. Do you recall any PowerPoint presentations made?
 - A. No.

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(Government Exhibit No. 2

- that were worth 4.25 million may not be worth his while to go forward?
 - A. Well, that's kind of why I was asking him.
- Q. Do you know whether this was the Owens transaction that you were referring to?
 - A. It might have been. It might have been.
 - Q. And so you were having conversations with Mr.

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- analysis looked good to me.
- the IRS has come out in their two notices and listed transactions similar to this one as being covered under
- you just completely relying on what Jenkins had said?
 - Q. What type of research did you do?
- A. Well, I read the Hellmer case and, you know, thought that that -- you know, I mean that's, you know, pretty muchly the -- part of the reason for the rationale for the short sale.
- Q. And tell me what your understanding of the Hellmer case is, if you wouldn't mind?
 - A. Well, my understanding of it is is that -- it
- sorry, the amount of tax loss that a client wanted to generate as a result of the transaction; did you understand that?
- A. Well, I understood that they were getting a fee based on the value of the transaction of the client.
- Q. Okay. And so you were aware that the promoter of the transaction, which was Jenkins was also writing the tax opinion; is that correct?

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- know, transactions and their tax consequence, I didn't find it unusual at all that they would be paid for their services. Q. But if I come to you and say, I have a product
- to sell you, which is what Jenkins was doing; do you agree with that?
 - A. They were offering legal services, yes.
- Q. They were setting up a transaction that was used to shelter income from taxes, that was generating a tax loss; is that a fair statement?
- A. They were offering tax advice and advising people on how to enter into transactions that would have the consequences that they believed were appropriate.
- Q. But even beyond that though, Jenkins was preparing documentation for clients to execute the transaction, not just providing tax advice; is that riaht?
- A. That sounds perfectly consistent to me with what a lawyer would do.
- Q. So if I come to you as a lawyer and I say, I've got this transaction that I think will work, and you're going to pay me a fee, I'm going execute the transaction, I'm also going to write you an opinion that says the transaction will work for tax purposes; do you see a

- A. Yes.
- Q. Jenkins also wrote the opinion that said this will work; is that right?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And you don't see a conflict of interest anywhere in there?
 - A. I think that's what lawyers do.
- Q. The opinion writer is supposed to be objective; is that correct? The tax opinion; you would agree with that statement?
 - A. Yes, absolutely.
- Q. If I'm saying I wrote the opinion, if I'm selling you the transaction and I'm also writing the opinion saying it will work, do you believe that that's an objective opinion?
 - A. Sure.
 - Q. And why do you believe that?
- A. Well, let's move it to a different context. If I'm a lawyer for a client that's borrowing \$30 million from a bank and the bank asks me to write a legal opinion saying that, you know, the documents that I've reviewed that their lawyer wrote is going to validly put my client on the hook, I'm going to get paid a fee for that, okay? And I'm involved in the transaction because I helped to

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conflict of interest anywhere in there?

- A. Well, the only thing I want to distinguish with what you have said is that Gamma Trading was executing the transaction and Jenkins & Gilchrist was advising how the transaction should be structured.
- Q. And I'm not talking about your situation specifically. Let's talk about one of your other clients who may have entered into this transaction. Jenkins, they were aware that Jenkins was selling a transaction that could generate a tax loss; is that right?
- A. Well, I mean, Jenkins was well-known at the time as being a very sophisticated firm that provided some services that were highly valuable to clients.
- Q. Okay, but my question was, your clients -- you testified, came to you because they heard about a transaction Jenkins was promoting that could generate a tax loss; is that correct?
- A. They had heard that Jenkins & Gilchrist was offering services that they were interested in.
- Q. And those services involved transactions such as a basis enhancement securities transaction or a digital option transaction that could generate a tax loss; is that a fair statement?
 - A. Absolutely.
 - Q. Okay. Jenkins charged a fee for that service

negotiate the documents on all of that. So, you know, that's -- I think that's what lawyers do.

- Q. Okay. But going back to my original question. You were aware that Jenkins was selling a transaction that could generate a tax loss and also writing an opinion that covered that transaction; is that correct?
- A. They had -- they had opinions about, you know, the consequences of certain kinds of transaction and they were happy to advise people about that. And so they would advise people on how to do the transaction, there was always a securities firm that executed the transaction, and then they stepped up to the plate and wrote a legal opinion that they were ready to stand behind that said what the consequences were.
- Q. Okay. And you were aware that this was going on prior to the time that you entered into your transaction?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now for your transaction, you're not relying on the Jenkins' opinion for purposes of arguing that penalties are not applicable?
 - A. That's right.
- Q. Your sole argument is that cases of Heasley and Todd prevent the imposition of the penalties in this matter?

proceeding -- yeah, I sure might.

Q. When you say -- you amended your 2003 return

and you took off the loss that had carried over from 2002

you were backing out the tax benefit you received from

carryover.

A. To report the income without the loss

A. I just thought it would be in my best interest

Q. Why did you decide to do that?

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Q. Is that your signature?

Q. You prepared this return; is that right?

A. It sure is.

A. That's a company that I organized. Well, it's

a company that I had -- I've had for many, many years

that originally had some oil and gas properties in it,

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there was an option that was contributed, you know, into the partnership. And then when it expired, it generated all this income, And then that increased the basis of the partnership interest and the termination took that increased basis of partnership interest and that became the basis of the inside assets. And then that, you know, with the rules that say on a technical termination, that it's a recontribution, well, the inside assets now have the basis that it had because of the rules and when it sold, then that generates a loss.

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- Q. And you didn't have to recognize income on the expiration of an option because you had another option that expired that offset that income; is that right?

 That's how the transaction worked; is that correct?
- A. Well, let's see, there was one option that was on the outside and that always was on the outside and that produced a loss. There was another option that was contributed to the partnership and it produced a gain. That gain flowed through and caused the basis in the partnership interest to be increased, then the termination took that partnership basis and put it on the partnership assets that remained at the time, which is the Canadian currency, and then this Canadian currency with the -- with the new basis is then recontributed to the partnership and when sold, it realizes a loss. So it

income of 2.791,250?

- A. That's right.
- Q. Now go back to your 1040, which is Government Exhibit 6.
- A. Let's see here. I want to look at 6. Let's look at six.
- Q. And there's the 2,791,250 loss that you're -- that's the outside option, and that's what you reported on 4797?
- A. Right, right. And then that's also the same as on Page 2 Schedule E, 2,791,250.
- Q. Absolutely, and that's the -- that's the gain that we just looked at on Exhibit 8?
 - A. That's the gain. It sure is.
- Q. That flowed through down from KAAS; is that right?
 - A. Right.
- Q. So those two offset, then it's the sale of the Canadian currency that generates the actual monetary loss
 - A. Oh, okay.
 - Q. Is that a fair statement?
 - A. Yeah, it's coming back to me now.
- Q. Okay. So you have this sale of Canadian currency, which would you agree that economically your

sounds -- after we've been through this whole thing, that there was really just two option legs.

- Q. There were two options legs?
- A. One that always was outside and the other one that was transferred in.
- Q. Right. And the one that was outside generated a loss for you individually?
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. And you reported that on your individual 1040. The one on the inside generated income that eventually flowed up to you on your individual return; those two offset, correct?
- A. Well, I'm actually thinking that what offset -and of course they all offset, you know, but I'm not sure
 which offset, because there is -- one large loss and then
 one large piece of income realized, then one large loss.
 So I've got two losses and one income, so they set off to
 whatever they set off to.
- Q. Right. And the -- the loss on the outside exactly matched the option loss on the inside, so those two would offset, dollar for dollar?
 - A. Well, maybe.
 - Q. Well, let's look. Go back to the Exhibit 8.
 - A. 8
 - Q. On the first page of Exhibit 8, you report

loss was less than \$1,000; is that a fair statement?

- A. Closer to 500.
- Q. Out of pocket, cash out of pocket?
- A. Yes
- Q. You bought it for 20,000, you sold it for 19,500 so it's about a \$500 economic loss; is that a fair statement?
 - A. Would appear to be so.
- Q. You took \$2.7 million ordinary loss as a result of the transaction you entered into with Jenkins. That was part of that; is that right? Is that a fair statement?
- A. You know, I am not running away from what these things say.
- Q. And I'm not -- I'm not trying to trick you, I'm just trying to -- I need to get an understanding of how the transaction worked. This 2 million, \$2.7 million, close to \$2.8 million loss that KAAS reported for it's year December 26 through December 31; that loss -- a portion of that loss then flowed through to Krause & Associates, LP?
 - A. It appears so.
- Q. On the K1, for Government Exhibit 9, you've got 2.791,429 flowing through to KALP, Krause & Associates, LP.

assessed ---

A. Well, I think that what Klamath says, there was

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A. Well, I think it was, you know, perfectly

thus," and it looks like it's incomplete. It might have

been a proposal, you know, for -- maybe this is how it

Q. Why were you telling Jenkins -- why were you

giving Jenkins a proposal as to how this might work? I've got relationships here in town with people that work for Dain Rauscher and I've got clients that have, you

this transaction?

for RBC Dain Rauscher.

Q. Had ever worked with RBC Dain Rauscher before

A. Well, I've never had an account with them, but

could work.

A. You know, I don't.

(Government Exhibit No. 28

sending this letter to Mr. Henna.

Q. And she's providing him documents for purposes

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Q. And you prepared some of the documents that are in this package; is that right?

A. Yes, sir.

A. You know, I'm not going to say that there was any tax shelter involved.

- A. Well, I'm sure it is.
- Q. That's the amount of tax that -- tax loss that was to be generated from the transaction?
- A. Well, it's probably -- actually relates to some digital option or some swap or something like that that Jenkins was going have to place an order for.

Q. Mr. Keating actually did a swap transaction, is

Gilchrist did for Mr. Keating?

A. The last bullet.

A. Well, let's see, where does it say that?

Q. Right -- the last sentence under the 2.

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Q. Okay. Do you recall receiving these documents

A. I don't have a specific recollection about it.

from Mr. Daugerdas?

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- A. You know, I don't recall. But I did send money and I think I had some stock up somewhere.
- Q. Do you know whether those secured the option transactions?
- A. You know, I -- those are technical parts of the transaction that I just don't have any current recollection about.
- Q. No. B states you contributed your interest in option B to the partnership, which is KAAS, for substantial non-tax business reasons. Can you tell me the non-tax business reasons why you would have

- Q. How did you provide these representations?
- A. Well, most likely I would have talked to them on the phone and then, you know, obviously I sent stuff up by fax and probably Fed Ex.
- Q. And, again, there's no documents in existence that would verify that?
- A. You know, looking at this thoroughly organized booklet, you've got a lot more on it than I do.
- Q. I don't have that document though; do you know whether that document is in existence?