## BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA JEFF ANGEJA, HEARING JUDGE

In the Matter o	f the Appeal	of: )			
		)			
MOHAMMAD LAVAF,		)	OTA	No.	18043000
		)			
Appell	ant.	)			
		)			

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Los Angeles, California

Tuesday, March 19, 2019

Reported by:

Lisa V. Berryhill

CSR No. 7926

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1	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
3	JEFF ANGEJA, HEARING JUDGE
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7	MOHAMMAD LAVAF, ) OTA No. 18043000
8	Appellant. )
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16	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, taken at
17	PBC - Wells Fargo Center, 355 South Grand Avenue,
18	Suite 2450, Los Angeles, California,
19	commencing at 1:00 p.m. on Tuesday,
20	March 19, 2019, heard before JEFF ANGEJA,
21	Hearing Judge, reported by Lisa V. Berryhill,
22	CSR No. 7926, a Certified Shorthand Reporter
23	in and for the State of California.
24	
25	

1	APPEARANCES:	
2	PANEL LEAD:	JEFF ANGEJA
3 4	PANEL MEMBERS:	LINDA CHENG ALBERTO ROSAS
5	For the APPELLANT:	MOHAMMAD LAVAF
6		(In Pro Per)
7	For the RESPONDENT:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION
9		BY: PAMELA BERGIN, ESQ. SCOTT LAMBERT & LISA RENATI
10		Hearing Representatives Legal Division
11		450 N Street MC 82
12		Sacramento, California 95814 (916) 323-3248
13		pamela.bergin@cdtfa.ca.gov
14		
15		
16		
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1	Los Angeles, California; Tuesday, March 19, 2019
2	1:00 p.m.
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5	JUDGE ANGEJA: We're now on the record for the
6	Office of Tax Appeals formal hearing for the appeal of
7	Mohammad Lavaf, Case No. 18043000. It is March 19,
8	1:00 not 18. My name is Jeff Angeja and I'm the lead
9	administrative law judge. My co-panelists today are Linda
10	Cheng and Alberto Rosas.
11	After today's hearing we'll waive the evidence
12	and issue a written decision within 100 days of the close
13	of the evidence. And Mr. Lavaf, you've introduced
14	yourself for the record but for the stenographer's
15	benefit, can I get you to state your full name again.
16	MR. LAVAF: My name is Mohammad Lavaf. They
17	know me as Mike.
18	JUDGE ANGEJA: And for CDTFA I'll call you
19	guys the Department can I get you guys to introduce
20	yourselves.
21	MR. LAMBERT: Scott Lambert.
22	MS. RENATI: Lisa Renati.
23	MS. BERGIN: Pamela Bergin.
24	JUDGE ANGEJA: As we agreed at that pre-hearing
25	conference in this matter, this appeal involves two

issues, which are first whether Appellant has established reductions are warranted to the measure of unreported taxable sales established in the audit; and second, whether Appellant should be relieved of the tax based on allegedly erroneous advice received from the Department.

And during our pre-hearing conference Appellant indicated that he has 8 exhibits -- CDTFA said that it had 13 -- all of which have been previously provided by the parties to each other and to the Office of Tax Appeals.

We've marked Appellant's Exhibits 1 through 8 and CDTFA's Exhibits A through M, and we've electronically provided them to those parties. At the pre-hearing conference neither party had an objection to those exhibits. I assume that's still the case?

MR. LAMBERT: Correct.

JUDGE ANGEJA: Hearing no objections, I admit those exhibits into evidence.

(Appellant's Exhibits 1 through 8 and Respondent's A through M received into evidence.)

JUDGE ANGEJA: And at our pre-hearing conference -- it's based on our pre-hearing conference.

My understanding is we've got two witnesses today.

Mr. Lavaf will testify on his own behalf and Ms. Renatifor the Department. So not at this moment but in a few

minutes, I'll swear each party in before they make their testimony so that your testimony will be under oath.

And then we've covered it at the pre-hearing conference but I quickly want to explain how this hearing will proceed. We had agreed Mr. Lavaf's testimony may not exceed 20 minutes and the Department would then be allowed to ask questions, if they have any, as would the panel. And then the Department will present its testimony, also not to exceed 20 minutes. Co-panelists can ask questions and Mr. Lavaf, you can ask questions of them as well. And then we'll allow you 5 minutes to make a rebuttal or to respond to anything you raise if they wish to.

With that, if neither party has any procedural questions, I will swear you in and then we'll get started.

MR. LAVAF: I have a question.

JUDGE ANGEJA: Sure.

MR. LAVAF: Because I've never met these people -- I met the member of B.O.E. I don't know these people. But -- and I'm not an attorney.

JUDGE ANGEJA: That's okay.

MR. LAVAF: My case is based on a false accusation. They put a lot of stuff -- and these are the papers that the B.O.E. gave me and they have it probably. And I read line by line -- most of the lines is false accusation. So with that case, I'm a little bit nervous

because of the three judges. I just wanted to say that because of the false accusation -- and I searched it online -- we throw the case out because of the false accusation that they have. If it's okay with you guys, I would go into it more.

JUDGE ANGEJA: Well, it sounds like you want to try to make your case; so let me let your clock begin in a second. I'll swear you in as a witness and then you'll tell us your side of the story.

MR. LAVAF: I understand. I thought maybe this one is before I proceed because I have some papers that I mailed -- I emailed it to Ms. Lopez --

JUDGE ANGEJA: Sure.

MR. LAVAF: -- and they have it. I asked the question online how I could throw the case out because of the false accusation. I could go into my case line by line and tell them that they lied but this is very important for me, that in their file B.O.E. had false accusation of what I have -- lots of them.

So the main thing is they said I had beer or wine. I never sell any beer or wine in that shop.

JUDGE ANGEJA: Let me stop you because even if I we were to agree with you, I can't throw this case out today.

MR. LAVAF: That's fine.

JUDGE ANGEJA: We'll consider the evidence and the arguments from both sides and then we write a written decision that gets mailed to both parties in less than 100 days from today's date. So we want to hear your story. With that, let me swear you in.

Would you please stand and raise your right hand.

Do you swear or affirm to tell the truth?

MR. LAVAF: Absolutely.

JUDGE ANGEJA: So be seated and you can begin when you're ready. Tell us your side of the story.

## OPENING STATEMENT

MR. LAVAF: I hope I have the time. I have a little shop in Santa Monica, 1715 Pico Boulevard. It's a little shop. It's a falafel house, not the Greek restaurant, not the Mediterranean. It is a falafel shop, 600 to 650 square foot. My main food was a falafel and I had a menu that they have but I had a menu. Most of my customers, they knew me as falafel because it was the name of the falafel house -- Falafel Family Deals.

I had cold food and hot food. I had one little grill, one little machine for the shawarma and one that -- oil maker for the falafels and hummus. Small place. It was a counter size, about 600 square footage, owned and

controlled by me only. I bought it in '84 for \$80,000.

In their report, when I'm reading it -- I'm just going to get into it a little bit. Because I sold it for 125, they estimated my sale or tax or whatever they're trying to get from me -- from the sale that -- I bought it for \$80,000 in '84. I sold it on August 31, '15. That was my last day. I sold it for 125. I was there by myself. I made the food; I cleaned the place; I closed the place; I opened the place. I did everything. So it's my fault if I did something.

But based on that -- just wanted to say the location of my place is between 17 and 18 on Pico Boulevard, which is the worst area of Santa Monica. It's a gang member. So if they have some witness that is going to come later on and tell me something about the Greek restaurant, for example, in Westwood, that doesn't make any sense because my location isn't usual. It was a little place.

It was in front of the Santa Monica City College but the college had four semesters. Because of the bad budget in L.A., they didn't have a winter session. They shut down the summer classes. So they didn't have any classes in the summertime. Maybe they open like maybe 9:00 to 2:00 or 2:30. But they didn't have any class in the winter session. So I only had one or two semesters.

I'm not going to argue how much I sold but everything that the B.O.E. told me to do, I did it exactly. I have two important files; one is the File E, which is like nine pages -- they have it and I sent it to the judges -- and I sent it to the judges. And also, the letter that I got from Mr. Satel (phonetic) -- which is very important, this letter -- on September 19, 2012 -- because I was doing -- the B.O.E. never had the e-file before 2012.

We go and do the taxes every four -- it was four quarters. Every three months I had to do the taxes and send it to the B.O.E. and send them a check. Then they change it to the e-filing. On September 19, 2012, I got a letter from the B.O.E. that I had a state Board of Equalization that said I have to give them 2,145.24, by Mr. Michael Satel. I called them. I had a phone number in there. I called them. He had an assistant named Rebecca. I had few conversations with her. She told me that I have to -- because of this amount -- we don't know what kind of food do you have. So she told me to itemize the cold food and the hot food. So what I did, I send the letter on 9-26-12 with my handwriting, which is not good but I did it.

JUDGE ANGEJA: Let me quickly interrupt.

MR. LAVAF: Yes.

JUDGE ANGEJA: That is, for those of you following, that's Exhibit 6, page 204, as I understand it, will be marked. That's your handwritten letter, dated -
MR. LAVAF: That's a handwritten letter that I send with all the information that I have to the state Board of Equalization.

JUDGE ANGEJA: Go ahead.

MR. LAVAF: Dear Mr. Satel -- I can't pronounce it. And I wrote it down. For the response of that letter, what should I do? So Mr. Satel introduced me to Rebecca and when I was talking to her, she told me to itemize it. So I did itemize it and I put the drinks and the cold food and the hot food, wrote it down on the page, and after, when I had a conversation with Rebecca, everything was okay.

They took that 2000 -- whatever amount it was -- 2,145.24 -- they made it to zero. They never -- B.O.E. never sent me a letter after that. They say that what -- they should send the letter but I did most of my stuff by writing a letter and talked to the members on the B.O.E. At one of the meetings that I had after, on 2016, when I talked to the B.O.E., they were telling me about the letter that they didn't have. They didn't have this letter. I gave them the letter because they couldn't find it; the B.O.E. could not find this letter. I gave them

1 all the information that I have.

JUDGE ANGEJA: The one you have in your right hand -- what's that date --

MR. LAVAF: That's the letter -- Exhibit F, from Mr. Satel, from B.O.E. They could not find this letter.

JUDGE ANGEJA: Dated September 19?

MR. LAVAF: September 19, 2004.

JUDGE ANGEJA: Exhibit 6, page 1.

MR. LAVAF: They could not find this letter. They couldn't find the response from me. I gave them these things. So whatever they made, they made it out of these letters. And in 2016 it was the middle of the -- talking to some people in Board of Equalization, I find this letter and I called Mr. Satel myself; I told him -- because he was telling me, he promised me that everything is okay and because the B.O.E. didn't send me a letter I thought everything was okay.

So I separated my cold food; I separated my hot food. I put a tax on the hot food. If I had, let's say, a falafel plate, I had a small plate, I put the hot food on the side, my plate was all cold -- I didn't charge a customer a penny for the tax. I only charge a customer if there was hot food in there. And I had a piece of paper, you could see I just write down if it was falafel sandwich, it was a cold pita bread. I cut the top, I put

salad and lettuce and tomato, and it comes with three falafel bowls. With falafel bowls, I make it, I put it in the little plate. I put it on the side.

The taxes on that is -- at the time, if it was 12 or 13 or 14, it would be 10 percent or 9 percent or whatever it was -- I put 50 cents each; so if there's three falafel bowls, I put the tax on it, it's 15 cents tax, for the three falafel bowl. So I had a piece of paper by my cash register. I wasn't busy; so I just write it on a piece of paper. That's my tax on the hot food.

For me to recognize -- because every three months I had to do this and then I figured out for the whole year for the IRS. B.O.E. asked me to do the five every -- four quarters, every three months. So I had this until 2015. I tax on the hot food; my hot food and cold food were totally separated and I had the price. A bunch of my stuff was cold food. In the report that I have, the "E," which is nine pages, that's the big important -- this is dirt, the B.O.E.

JUDGE ANGEJA: That's the D & R. Go ahead.

MR. LAVAF: That's nine pages. And they write down -- they made it bigger. Every line that I could go into it, they say that it was a restaurant. They said that I sold beer and wine. They said that I had a table with a tablecloth. They said that I had dishes.

That's what -- from the beginning I thought they should throw the case because it's all false accusation. If there was something that I did, they should have sent me a letter. B.O.E. should have sent me a letter. From 2012, I never received a letter from them -- not a bill, not a letter, nothing. Every time -- every year, every three months I did my tax based on the cold food and hot food that I gave them and they cashed it.

On one time I had a paper and I -- I sent it email because the B.O.E. had mishandled the taxpayer money and at the time I didn't know what it was but they sent a bill and they said I have to pay them \$703 because I didn't pay them -- one of the quarter. I didn't know what's going on but I called them; they told me "You didn't pay that." So I went to the bank -- the B.O.E. cashed that check two days before even they send me that letter.

I called the B.O.E. It took me a month or so because they had to research it. Finally they told me on the phone "Okay; we're going to make it a zero," and they send me a letter; they grant it to zero. And they even charged me for the penalty, for \$70.35, that I -- I mention it to them but then -- but then the letter that I -- the email that I sent to them was very important because then it come to me that because the B.O.E. was

mishandling the taxpayer money, I'm just -- I'm not saying anything.

I don't know what's going on because they were following this, the Court was, but in the L.A. Times was that they mishandled the money and then they charge the taxpayer, they send them the bill. So if someone is sending the money, they would cash it, but because I caught them, they checked it off their month and say everything is okay. So they made it to zero. They waived the penalty. They never sent me a letter back on it. They never sent me a letter back on it.

Now, if you don't mind, I could go to the "E" and line by line I'd tell you why they're lying.

JUDGE ANGEJA: Well, let me -- if I could get you to focus on -- as we explained in the pre-hearing conference, they've got the burden of establishing their determination is reasonable and based on the best available evidence. Your burden is to establish a more accurate determination. If you think going line by line through the D & R would help you, I don't want to stop you. What we need to hear is your evidence related to the amount of taxes due or that's not due, if you think they've assessed too much.

MR. LAVAF: They assess too much. I'm just saying that from the beginning I've said my location, it

was in the gang member, 17 and 18 on Pico, worst area of Santa Monica. I wasn't in Wilshire Boulevard; I wasn't on Santa Monica. I was in 17 and 18, the African American gang, the Latino gang. And in their report that you have, at one point they say it's 80/80 road. At one point they have 40/60 road. At one point they have 30/70 road.

I don't know which one is wrong or which one is correct. My point is I don't have any papers to prove it because when I saw the place -- I was lucky I had a stroke in 2014; I was very happy to get rid this place -- I throw everything out. I find some of the papers but they're blaming -- they're estimating this on different locations.

If they're right, they could have come to the Hungry Pocket when I was operating, or even when I sold that place, they could have come to that place and ordered the food and see what kind of food we had and if it was crowded or not, if we have beer or we have wine. They could check it. They didn't check it.

They went to some other place. They put the Greek restaurant in there. They compare me with Wendy's and Subway and they false accusation of me selling beer and wine. I never sold the beer and wine. I never had a license. The B.O.E. could have checked the place if I had license to sell beer and wine. And that's on page 8, line

1 | 11 to 23, on the "E" that they had the accusation.

At one point Ms. Karen Hit, for the appeal center, which is one on October 19, 2017 -- she copied everything that is on 5G, which is few months -- is June 25, 2018. The date doesn't make any sense. One is June 25, 2018. Her report is October 19, 2017. The B.O.E. had a lot of problems. I have no evidence to say -- I'm just saying that I'm okay.

If they want to tell me actual -- maybe I made a mistake on the carry card. I separated the tips for the B.O.E. for the IRS, maybe I didn't separate it. They told me -- not then but they told me that I paid more to the IRS than the B.O.E. I did all of this myself. I'm ready to pay for actual, actual payment if there's a mistake on that.

I paid my taxes. If it's actual -- but don't compare me to the other locations. Don't compare me to the Subway or any other places that you want. I told them exactly what I did. I told them exactly what I did. I charge them the taxes. They even said it in the report. They never audited me. It is my person -- I always paid it on time. I always pay my taxes. I don't know what else I can do.

If they charge me -- they said it's like 30-, \$40,000. I can't afford it. I sold the place. Now I'm a

1 Lyft driver to pay my expense. I don't know what they 2 want from me. So I have no difference. You know, it's 3 just that's what it is. 4 JUDGE ANGEJA: Okay. 5 MR. LAVAF: A bunch of false accusations. Okay. Does that conclude your 6 JUDGE ANGEJA: 7 main presentation? MR. LAVAF: I'm happy to answer --8 9 JUDGE ANGEJA: Sure. 10 MR. LAVAF: -- it but I'm just saying, if you'd 11 allow me, I could go into 5E and tell them line by line 12 and which line they lied and I can could tell you, but the 13 problem I had -- I think it was you when we had the phone 14 conversation -- you asked me to send everything that you have so I can read it and understand it. 15 So my understanding -- I'm not an attorney. I 16 don't know the details. But I email it to Mrs. Lopez. 17 18 JUDGE ANGEJA: Yes. 19 MR. LAVAF: And from my understanding, they mail 20 all my disks, all my papers they send to them. So they 21 have everything I have. 22 JUDGE ANGEJA: Sure. 23 MR. LAVAF: I never add anything to it. 24 only thing I have extra is I find in the L.A. Times 25 yesterday that that goes for the false accusation -- and I know you're not making the rules but the two important case that I remember -- this is one yesterday -- that one person was accused them of killing some people and it says in the paper that the city forced him, forced him to say something different and now the attorney for this gentleman is trying to find out and says that he was somewhere else. That's one case.

The other case that everybody knows is the OJ Simpson, that -- if you'll allow me, I could say it. Just one second. OJ Simpson case -- everybody know about it -- the gloves didn't fit. The blood, they put it in different cars. They did so many different things to make this case up and then the jurors, they read it, they find out, even though everybody thought that maybe this man is guilty but they didn't charge him as a guilty person.

I'm just saying that maybe I made the mistake here but do the exact. Please do the -- be fair and do the actual amount that I owed B.O.E. I'll give it to them. Don't estimate, don't compare me with the other places.

JUDGE ANGEJA: All right. So let me turn it over to the Department because we'd like to hear how they came up with the numbers they came up with.

Ms. Renati, would you please stand and take your oath?

Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth?

MS. RENATI: I do.

JUDGE ANGEJA: At the pre-hearing conference, you said it was going to be by narrative; so I'll leave it to you guys to make the case.

MS. RENATI: So my name is Lisa Renati. My current job title is supervising tax auditor 3. I've been employed by B.O.E. for over 31 years. Half that time I was an auditor, performing sales and use tax audits, including audits of small mom and pop shops such as the Appellant's. I was a supervising tax auditor with a team of auditors for about seven years and for over five years I was the principal tax auditor of a department with eight supervisors and 90 plus auditors.

In that time I've reviewed thousands of audits. So bringing that experience, I know that when they're -- an audit is performed and there's no records provided, we must use audit procedures that are approved and one of those is the cash to credit method, including estimating a percentage of credit card sales.

In this case the percentage I believe is reasonable. The percentage I believe was 80 percent. And in -- looking back, I went and looked at -- prepared material, did different audits, found that of similar types of businesses in similar areas, the percentages

varied from 60 percent to 80 percent, the majority of about 70 percent. So use of 80 --

JUDGE ANGEJA: You guys, I don't mean to interrupt you but our records show it was 70 percent.

MR. LAMBERT: Well, 80 percent was the taxable ratio and 70 percent was the credit card ratio. So there's two separate ratios then we're discussing.

MS. RENATI: So in looking at other audits, I found that using the credit card ratio of 70 percent was reasonable and of a reasonable estimate of how many people use credit cards versus cash. Also, in addition, in preparing for the hearing, I was able to pull 1099-K information and found that for 2014, the amount of credit cards exceeded the amount of purported sales for 2014, in just total sales.

So in using that information, I believe the amounts are reasonable.

MR. LAMBERT: I don't know if you want to ask questions. I have a presentation.

JUDGE ANGEJA: This is still all part of your case.

MR. LAMBERT: All right. So initially, when we started the audit, the appellant provided two years of income tax returns. It was 2012 and 2013. Apparently 2012 and 2013 were the income tax returns that were

provided. There were no other records that were provided.

We had contacted the Appellant just a couple months after he had sold the business. Based on a comparison of the figures on the income tax returns to what was reported on the sales and new tax returns, there were differences. So that is -- and as Exhibit B, page 12, is our analysis of the income tax returns as you can see in column D, it's the year 2012 and column E, it's the year 2013. So there were differences there.

The next thing that we went to go look at was the audit menu, the menu that was available during the audit, and that's Exhibit E, page 10. So if you go ahead and take a look at that menu, what you'll see on the left-hand side, it will have falafel, fish, gyro, kabobs, different types of kabobs. The majority of the items on the left-hand side of this menu are subject to tax.

So the fact that you could have cold food that is sold with hot food when it's sold for a single price, the entire combination plate would be subject to tax. So what appeared here is that the vast majority of the items — the menu items would be subject to tax because they are hot food or either carbonated beverages. In addition, if any food was eaten on the premises, all of that food would be subject to tax too. So even if you got a non-taxable drink, on its face, non-carbonated drink, if

you drank it there, it would be subject to tax and that's under our regulation 1602.

So where we went next is we took a look at the amounts that were reported on the sales and use tax return, which is Exhibit B, page 8. And what you'll see there is 71 percent of the sales that were reported were claimed as non-taxable transactions. Only 28 -- almost 29 percent were reported as taxable. When you do the calculation out, if you came down to a per day taxable amount, it comes out to about \$100 a day that's been reported as taxable sales.

Taxpayer was open somewhere between 10 and 11 hours a day. It didn't appear reasonable that you would only have \$100 of taxable sales for the day. So the fact that there were no records that were provided, there was no bank statements or sales journal, no cash register tapes — unfortunately, the way we needed or had to audit this is using estimates. And as Ms. Renati had said, we use estimates that we would consider for a similar type of business. You can call it, the business, whatever name that you want, whatever type of restaurant you want, but ultimately it comes down to the menu and what's on the menu and that's what's important here is the menu items and the taxable items.

Now, it appears that the Appellant may have

considered items taxable and non-taxable that wasn't correct. In other words, if you're selling a falafel plate and it's for one price, the entire price would be subject to tax. So the fact that you might have reported 15 cents in tax when in fact you should have reported tax on the entire amount and that might explain some of the problem that we have here in that this is a falafel house; falafels for the most part are subject to tax.

So we did a calculation, which is on Exhibit B, page 9. And what we did is we considered the amounts that were reported on total sales on the return -- on the sales and use tax returns to just be credit card amounts. And we then estimated that 70 percent of your sales are by credit card, 30 percent is cash. So we divided that amount by 70 percent, get your total sales and then we considered 80 percent of that to be subject to tax. So that's how we did the calculation.

Now, during the appeals conference, the conference holder asked us to take a look at the credit card receipts and that's on form -- federal form 1099-K and so we obtain that information, used those same parameters, essentially. There was some adjustments there for tips and whatnot, but we did the calculation and based on the 1099 information, the taxpayer would have owed more money than the method that we used. So ultimately what we

decided was what we had come up with was a reasonable amount, even though it was lower than what the 1099 information had shown and we went with our original calculation.

So in regards to the letter that was sent to the Appellant in 2012 -- where that letter came from was our return analysis section. So when a taxpayer files a return, we have people that go through it and see, you know, do the numbers -- do they add up properly, the deductions? Does it make sense, what's being reported?

So this business, the Appellant's business, was coded as a restaurant and it appeared that a 70 percent deduction for non-taxable food was a high deduction. So a letter was sent out, asking the Appellant to provide information as to what type items that he sells that would be non-taxable.

So that's where you see his response, which he referred to his Exhibit 6, page 2, where -- 2 of 4, where he replied to that and what you'll see is you'll see non-taxable items. Nowhere on there does it say that I'm taxing falafel -- just the falafel part of it and on a combination plate, but not the rest of it. So if you just take a look at the letter and you see the explanation is like why do you have 70 percent non-taxable sales?

Because I sell -- a large percentage of my food is cold

food, to go.

Given that explanation and the fact that this was not an audit -- it was just an inquiry -- the fact that the appellant responded back and the way he did was sufficient for them -- for the return analysis section to say it appears reasonable what you're claiming as non-taxable food.

The second part of it I would get into is our regulation 1705, which is relief from liability, and in regards to -- to actually receive relief from not owing the tax, you would have to receive a written response from what was then the Board of Equalization -- or the Department, in regards to a letter specifically asking which items were subject to tax.

That was not done in this case. There was not a letter from the Appellant asking for a -- an opinion from us. And there was not in fact an opinion given other than we removed the liability that we had initially established for the Appellant based on the return than was filed.

So even if you go under the letter of regulation 1705, this doesn't qualify for it. And I guess what I would say is, you know, when someone would tell you that, in fact, I sell these non-taxable items, they were not in a position -- they were not under audit -- they weren't in a position to verify what was saying was true or not. It

was taken at face value, what was told was, and it appeared that they were non-taxable items, cold food to go, and that's why that was accepted.

In regards to the 80/80 rule -- just discussing that for a minute -- under the 80/80 rule, if 80 percent of the items that you sell are food and 80 percent of those are taxable, all your sales can be subject to tax. And in this particular case, the Department allowed 20 percent of the items to be non-taxable food, with no evidence that in fact that was the case.

So if you had a situation where you fell under the 80/80 rule, you could still take a deduction for cold food but you'd have to provide the information to show that in fact the non-taxable cold food was made and you'd be allowed a deduction there. So the Department allowed what we consider to be a reasonable conservative 20 percent for non-taxable foods in this particular case.

So based on that, that concludes my presentation.

JUDGE ANGEJA: All right. Do you have questions of the Department?

MR. LAVAF: Yes.

MR. LAVAF: This letter that Mr. Satel sent
me -- it doesn't indicate that -- whatever this gentleman
was talking about. My understanding was to itemize the

item cold food and non-food, I talked to the assistant of the person that sent me the letter -- I didn't know his title. It says "Board of Equalization." So I obeyed whatever this gentleman and the person under him told me.

Nobody from the Board of Equalization came to me at that time in the restaurant and says because you have this menu, you got to charge this combination plate, the whole thing, as a tax. Nobody came to me, nobody sent me a letter. I called Mr. Satel, I talked to Rebecca -- who was assistant to this person -- told me that as long as you itemize the cold food and hot food, you're okay.

As I said, on 3-5-16 I called him back and he didn't recognize me. I had to FAX this letter, the response that I have, to Mr. Satel, send it back to him, and I have the form and they have it -- it's M -- which has the FAX on the top and the letter on the bottom -- and then I called them back.

I called them back and said "Now, do you remember when we had this conversation in 2012 that you send me the letter?" This is 2016, four years after that. He didn't know. So I sent it back to him another time. I talk to him. At that time Ms. Rebecca was gone. So I couldn't find the lady.

This person told me on the phone -- most of the conversation he's talking about the books that he has, all

the systems, the written laws that they have, but when I talked to him, he told me as long as you separate the food -- the hot food and the cold food -- you're okay. I explained to him what I do. I charge -- he's right. I have a falafel plate but I never put the falafel bowls on the falafel plate. I didn't know that I have to charge the customer taxes on the whole falafel plate.

The falafel plate has three falafel bowls. The basis on that falafel plate has lettuce and tomato, hummus, eggplant and tabouli and a piece of tomato and a cold pita bread on the side. They told me that "You should not charge taxes on the cold food." So I didn't charge it. The three falafel bowls I sold on the side. I never put it on top.

It's amazing he's telling about this menu. When you open a place, a shop, you have to have a menu. This is not my main menu. This is a menu, yes. I did this. But even on the left side, he's talking about I have a tuna sandwich. What part of tuna sandwich is taxable? The tuna is cold. The pita is cold, the lettuce -- they don't know anything about the restaurant or the falafel. The only thing is compare me to the Greek restaurant, tell me that I have beer or wine and make it meaty so everybody understands, they make it bigger than what it is now.

I told him exactly what I did. I told

Mr. Satel. I went and based on the letter that I got from this gentleman from B.O.E., I did exactly what he was telling me and the assistant named Rebecca. I don't know these guys. I had a menu on that little place that I have. I had a little menu on the wall. I had salads.

Most of my food was cold. I had salad.

I go to Smart & Final, I go to Restaurant Depot,
I go to Woodlands Market and I buy my produce, which is
bagged. The only thing I made in that place was falafel.
I buy the falafel mix somewhere else, pay the taxes, put
it in there, cook it, put it on the side, give it to my
customer. The credit card, whatever they have, if they
have the actual credit report and I made a mistake, I pay
for it.

As I'm saying again, don't estimate. Don't compare me with other places. I was in a gang zone. It was at 17 and 18. Everyone knows about the place.

JUDGE ANGEJA: And you haven't asked a question, which is fine. But you've effectively given a rebuttal.

MR. LAVAF: Well, I do because when he said left side is all taxable -- it's not taxable. I ask him a question -- it's a tuna sandwich. What kind of tuna sandwich is taxable?

MR. LAMBERT: If you had the pita bread and it was toasted --

1 MR. LAVAF: It's not toasted. It's cold. 2 the bag. I never heat the pita bread. 3 JUDGE ANGEJA: You guys, this isn't supposed to 4 be back and forth --5 MR. LAMBERT: I'm sorry. MR. LAVAF: Not my fault. 6 7 JUDGE ANGEJA: It's okay. I don't want to have an argument between you guys. We'll have a look at that 8 9 menu. We've got it in evidence. We've got it in the 10 records. So --11 MR. LAVAF: You have the menu. And this part of 12 the menu -- I never had fish in there. The menu is in 13 there. Every time they asked me about fish, I didn't have the fish. It's a falafel place. They come for the 14 15 falafel. And this business was so bad, the owner that 16 bought the place, they change it to the hamburger place. 17 I have picture that I sent to you guys. I have the picture of the restaurant. It's not a big place. 18 19 It's a little 600 square foot with -- they say in the file 20 that I have 20 people sitting. I had two tables and two 21 chairs, each side, total of ten people. I never fill up that place. 22 23 JUDGE ANGEJA: Panelists, do you have any 24 questions? 25 JUDGE CHENG: The Department based its estimates on the credit card receipts, the 1099-Ks, and they estimated 70 percent was credit card sales. So if you don't believe that's reasonable and you don't have any record to prove your case, what would you think would be a reasonable estimate based on just the credit card receipts?

MR. LAVAF: Ma'am, I don't know. Whatever they have, the actual report of the tax, if I made a mistake, I pay the extra. I reported everything that I got from the credit card, I report to the B.O.E. And I reported to the IRS. If they have that actual one -- if I made a mistake, I pay for it. I never said that I don't pay for it.

The only thing I'm not agreeing with is the estimation of that. I don't want them to compare me with other locations. They could have gone after me. They could have gone to that place, to 1715 Pico, and ordered the plates and see how they're serving it. If it's 80 percent, if it's 90 percent, whatever the actual price is on that thing, I pay for it. If I made a mistake, it's okay. I swear to God and I tell the truth.

I don't know these guys. I never met them. I met different people in the Board of Equalization.

Everything I knew I told them had. They bring in the book. They tell me -- if it's 70 percent -- if it's correctly 70 percent and I made a mistake, I pay for it.

1 JUDGE CHENG: Thank you. 2 JUDGE ANGEJA: Quick question. The business was closed before the audit started? 3 4 MS. BERGIN: That's correct. 5 MR. LAVAF: May I add another thing? Sure. Go ahead. 6 JUDGE ANGEJA: 7 MR. LAVAF: On the report they say that on July 2012 to December of 2012, they estimated because -- they 8 said they couldn't find the record of the credit cards. 9 10 They didn't have the record of the credit cards and they didn't have the amount of the cash that I had because 11 they never asked me that but, Your Honor, on July of 2012 12 to December of 2012, I close the place. The place -- I 13 had to change the hood, I had to repaint the wall. I had 14 15 to -- I was sick. I was by myself. I just didn't open it. So that's why they didn't have the account. 16 What they did was they went and estimated. They 17 18 estimated that six months the amount of the cash and the 19 credit card machines. So as I'm just going back and 20 repeating myself -- I'm so sorry. But if it's actual --21 actual rate that they got from whatever they find out, I paid for it if I made a mistake. 22 23 JUDGE ANGEJA: Questions, Mr. Rosas? 24 JUDGE ROSAS: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Angeja. 25 Mr. Lavaf, I know you were talking about

1 comparison and you were talking about that you feel your 2 business is being unfairly compared to I believe you said 3 Subway and you mentioned another --4 MR. LAVAF: Wendy's and -- yes. 5 JUDGE ROSAS: So my question is actually to the Department -- when discussing the comparison and the range 6 that was reasonable between 60 and 80 percent, what other 7 types of businesses are we talking about here? 8 MR. LAMBERT: Well, we thought for this type of 9 10 place, you could have a range for -- are you talking about credit card percentage? 11 Is that --12 MS. BERGIN: He's asking what type of business. 13 MR. LAMBERT: Oh, what type of business? 14 JUDGE ROSAS: Correct. I'm hoping that by 15 talking about the range, you can address Mr. Lavaf's question if his business was unfairly compared to some 16 franchise businesses in the area. 17 18 MS. RENATI: I was specifically looking at 19 restaurants that were small mom and pops, quick dining 20 that sold falafel, gyro, kabobs, similar items to this 21 menu. 22 MR. LAVAF: Where? 23 MS. RENATI: Throughout the state, anyone that had been audited --24

What's the location?

MR. LAVAF:

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JUDGE CHENG: We can't give information about individual taxpayers --

MR. LAVAF: Well, see, that's what my question is, Your Honor, because they go comparing it -- if you go to the falafel place in Westwood, it's different than the falafel place I have on Pico Boulevard. It's totally different. That's why I'm asking and I think it's fair -- JUDGE ANGEJA: Two things -- direct questions to us --

MR. LAVAF: I'm sorry. If you ask them the location, so I know, I could tell you if they go to Westwood, there is a falafel place in Westwood.

JUDGE ANGEJA: And the constraint they've got is they're not allowed to tell information on taxpayers any more than they can tell someone on the street --

MR. LAVAF: They can say which location.

JUDGE ANGEJA: But you can keep it anonymous and list similarity and the nature -- in other words, you're not comparing it to -- I know this isn't even relevant -- to a Home Depot or to a sit-down restaurant that's four star, five star, high end.

MS. RENATI: Just credit card percentage, how many people are using credit cards at these type of restaurants. And it's based on the amount, how much each sale is, the dollar value and what they're selling. And I

1 found from all the way down to 50 percent cash, 50 percent 2 credit, up to, you know, I found one at 80. But most of them were right in that 70 to 75 range. So 70 percent is 3 4 reasonable, especially since it is located in an area 5 where more people are going to college, where you use more cash than credit. 6 7 JUDGE ROSAS: So just to follow up on Ms. Renati, a sample, if you will -- for lack of a better 8 9 term -- where you focused on small mom and pop shops 10

located near Santa Monica College?

MS. RENATI: I can't say that they were right

near -- they're looking for similar food items; so I had

to expand further than just near Santa Monica City

College. And also I had to look for people that had been audited. We don't audit every single business. So I had

to open up the pool.

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JUDGE ROSAS: And in terms of opening up the pool, did you look outside the city of Santa Monica?

MS. RENATI: Yes.

JUDGE ROSAS: No more questions.

JUDGE ANGEJA: I have one quick question.

Ms. Renati said you looked at the 1099 numbers for 2014 and that was -- the actual 1099s were less than -- and my notes didn't say the rest of it. And my question is -- I only know that my records -- let's say

the evidence is 2012 and '13. So it was new to me; my ears perked up at '14 -- do you have specifics and do you have any documentation?

MS. RENATI: The information was available to look at. I don't know if we turned it in but it was available at this time. It wasn't available during the audit. We can get that later on through our agreements.

Did you want the amounts?

JUDGE ANGEJA: Let me stop you there. I just wanted to make sure I wasn't missing something in what I've got. I hadn't seen that; so I wanted to clarify that.

But I also know that it goes to the reasons you questioned what was reported and it's not what the assessment was based on. So I don't know that I need the rest of the answer to the question. So I'll stop.

Other questions?

Mr. Lavaf, you look like you've got a question.

MR. LAVAF: I'm sorry. Based on the conversation that you had with them about if they check the other places. Of course the lady went and checked maybe online with other places but when they had the File E on the page 8, on line 11, they said that I sold beer and wine. So absolutely they go to the places that they have credit cards and they have beer and wine. They never

checked the falafel place in the area that has only falafel.

JUDGE ANGEJA: So I know we're getting out of time. I want to make sure we're looking at the right exhibit for that. That's D & R --

MR. LAVAF: Exhibit is nine pages, page 8, line 11, and then I have line 23. That says that I had a table cloth, I had glasses, I had waiters and waitresses.

JUDGE ANGEJA: Give me a second.

JUDGE CHENG: It's Exhibit 5.

MR. LAVAF: Page 8, line 11.

JUDGE ANGEJA: So we can definitely take that into account as well.

MR. LAVAF: That's -- from the beginning, Your Honor, that's the false accusation because they could have checked it -- the lady went and checked it online. She could have gone to the Hungry Pocket after I sold the place, if she wants to compare it. There was a different owner. She could have gone to the hungry pocket and ordered or see the place and then from that location she could have come here and tell us and tell you what she did.

JUDGE ANGEJA: Okay.

MR. LAVAF: But she never put a step in that Hungry Pocket, if you ask her. I don't know if any of

1 them even went there. 2 JUDGE ANGEJA: They explained that the business 3 was already closed by the time they --4 MR. LAVAF: No. It was open, Your Honor. Ι 5 sold it on August 31 but the business was open --6 JUDGE ANGEJA: The audit -- okay. 7 MR. LAVAF: Same food as I said. They could have gone there but because the business was so bad and on 8 the window he changed the falafel to now it says 9 10 "Hamburger." 11 I understand. JUDGE ANGEJA: MR. LAVAF: You have all the pictures, all the 12 13 size of the place. That's how big this place was. 14 JUDGE ANGEJA: Okay. So my co-panelist has one 15 more question. 16 JUDGE ROSAS: I do. This is to the Department. I'm hoping you can address Mr. Lavaf's concern. 17 18 He mentioned that there are a few errors in the decision. 19 If you can just focus on the statement and decision that 20 talks about business selling beer and wine. We have 21 testimony that it did not sell beer and wine. Could you address that please. 22 23 Sure. It does say that in the MR. LAMBERT:

D & R that it does sell beer and wine. The auditors that

were auditing knew that he did not sell beer and wine.

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fact, if you look at the reported discussion -- and I don't have it marked in here but it is marked --

MS. BERGIN: It's Department's Exhibit H.

MR. LAMBERT: If you look at that, what it will say is that he did not -- and this is kind of in a different context but it proves the point because they were trying to do an analysis of the sale of the business to support the figures that we came up with, and basically the rule that they went by was generally, if you sell a business, it's about half of what your annual sales are and what they explain in there is that he did not have a beer and liquor license and so there's nothing in the audit that says he sells beer and wine.

It was a mistake by the appeals conference holder that said that he did and that is inaccurate. But that was not taken into consideration in coming up with the percentages that we did.

JUDGE ROSAS: I know Mr. Lavaf had other concerns regarding statements made in the decision. Other than the statement about the beer and wine, were there any other mistakes that were made?

MR. LAMBERT: Well, it depends -- mistakes -I'll explain further as far as the business. We described
it as a Greek or a Mediterranean type business and he says
"No; it's a Middle Eastern type business." I think it's a

matter of semantics. We based our information based on the menu because that's what we had to go on and we described it in the way that we did and so I believe it's more a matter of semantics as to what you would call something.

JUDGE ANGEJA: I think we've covered everybody's -- without repeating -- I'll give you one more minute.

MR. LAVAF: I hate to repeat but the way he's describing it, if you place -- you ask the right question, if any paper that they give to me and gave it to you that it says that I don't sell beer and wine, I accept it. This is the main file that I have. Not just that. There's nine pages. Every line is false accusation. It's not the only one.

They're telling me that I sell beer and wine.

They tell me that I have a tablecloth. They telling me that I have glasses. It says I have waiters and waitresses. It's all wrong. It's unbelievable. All false accusation. So that's the continuation of whatever Your Honor was asking. That's what I'm saying. I don't have any other thing to add but that's -- it's their file. I didn't add anything.

JUDGE ANGEJA: We've got that evidence in the record; so we will weigh that and give it the appropriate

consideration. Not hearing anything new at this point, I will close the record and conclude the hearing. I'd like to thank each party for coming in today and as I said earlier, following this hearing my co-panelists and I will discuss the evidence and the argument and issue a written opinion within 100 days and with that, this hearing is closed. Thank you all for coming. (Proceedings concluded at 1:57 p.m.) 

1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA )
2	) ss. COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES )
3	
4	I, Lisa V. Berryhill, C.S.R. No. 7926, in and for the
5	State of California, do hereby certify:
6	That the foregoing 43-page hearing was taken down by
7	me in shorthand at the time and place therein named, and
8	thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction, and
9	the same is a true, correct and complete transcript of
LO	said proceedings;
11	I further certify that I am not interested in
12	the event of the action.
13	Witness my hand this day of
	, 2019.
L4	
L4 L5	
15 16	
15 16 17	Isa Benzhald
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L5 L6 L7 L8	Isa Benzhald
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