BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF,)	
)	
PARTNERSHIP OF F. SABA-SYED,) OTA NO.	19034461
et al.,)	19034462
STAFF FOOD CONNECTIONS, LLC,)	
)	
APPELLANT.)	
)	
)	

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Sacramento, California

Wednesday, April 20, 2022

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

1	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF, PARTNERSHIP OF F. SABA-SYED, et al., STAFF FOOD CONNECTIONS, LLC, APPELLANT. APPELLANT. OTA NO. 19034461 19034462 19034462
14	Transcript of Proceedings, taken at
15	400 R Street, Sacramento, California, 95811,
16	commencing at 10:39 a.m. and concluding
17	at 12:18 on Wednesday, April 20, 2022, reported
18	by Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter, in and
19	for the State of California.
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1	APPEARANCES:	
2		
3	Panel Lead:	ALJ NATASHA RALSTON
4	Panel Members:	ALJ JOSHUA ALDRICH
5		ALJ ANDREW KWEE
6	For the Appellant:	F. SABA-SYED S. SIDDIQUI
7		Q. TAYYAB S. FIAZ
8		
9	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TAX AND
10		FEE DEPARTMENT
11		RAVINDER SHARMA STEPHEN SMITH
12		JASON PARKER
13		
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Sacramento, California; Wednesday, April 20, 2022
10:39 a.m.

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JUDGE RALSTON: So we're now on the record in the Appeal of Partnership of F. Saba-Syed, et al., and Staff Food Connections, LLC. These matters are being heard before the Office of Tax Appeals. The OTA Case Numbers are 19034461 and 19034462. Today's date is Wednesday April 20th, 2022, and the time is approximately 10:39.

Today's hearing is being held by a panel of three Administrative Law Judges. I'm Judge Ralston, and I will be the lead judge today. Judge Aldrich and Judge Kwee are the other members of this tax panel. All three judges will meet after the hearing and produce a written decision as equal participants. Although I will be conducting the hearing, any judge on this panel may ask questions or otherwise participate to ensure that we have all the information that we need to decide this appeal.

So I'm going to start with the Appellant, and I'm going to ask you to please state your name and who you represent for the record. So please go ahead when you're ready.

MR. TAYYAB: Tayyab Alim.

JUDGE RALSTON: Yeah. You don't have to -- I --

MR. TAYYAB: Don't raise the hand yet?

1 JUDGE RALSTON: Yeah. Not yet. Just state your 2 name for the record and then -- both of you -- and then 3 I'll go ahead and swear you in. MR. TAYYAB: It is Tayyab Alim, and I'm going to 4 5 represent the F. Saba-Syed Partnership as well as the 6 Staff Food Connections, LLC. 7 JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you. Okay. And then I will ask you both in a few minutes 8 9 when -- right before you begin your testimony. Let's see. 10 And for Respondent CDTFA, can you please 11 introduce yourselves and let me know who you represent. 12 MR. SHARMA: Ravinder Sharma, Hearing 13 Representative, CDTFA. 14 MR. PARKER: Jason Parker, Chief of Headquarters 15 Operations Bureau with CDTFA. 16 MR. SMITH: Steven Smith, Legal Department, 17 CDTFA. 18 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. 19 So as confirmed at the prehearing conference, the 20 issues to be decided in this appeal are whether 2.1 adjustments are warranted to the partnership's measure of 22 unreported taxable sales, unreported taxable sales for 23 special events and/or festivals, and whether the 2.4 negligence penalties are warranted.

Okay. As discussed at the prehearing conference,

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neither party intends to call any witnesses. As far as exhibits, Appellant's have submitted Exhibits 1 through 11, and Respondent has not raised any objections to Appellant's exhibits. So Appellant's Exhibits 1 through 11 are admitted without objection.

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in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)***

Also as discussed at the prehearing conference,

Respondent has submitted Exhibits A through H, and

Appellant has not raised any objections to Respondent's exhibits. Respondent's Exhibits A through H are admitted without objection.

(Appellant's Exhibits 1-11 were received

evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) ***

This hearing is expected to last approximately

60 minutes. Appellant will have 20 minutes for their

opening presentation. Respondent will have 20 minutes for their presentation, and Appellant will have approximately

5 minutes for rebuttal.

(Department's Exhibits A-H were received in

Does anyone have any questions before we move on to the opening presentations? No.

So I'm going to ask the Appellant to push the -push the button on the front of the microphone before you
speak. Looks like they're having a little bit of trouble
hearing you over the live stream.

1	MR. TAYYAB: I think it's on now.
2	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. So we're ready to proceed
3	with Appellant's opening presentation.
4	Can I have you both raise your right hand.
5	
6	QUDSIA TAYYAB,
7	produced as a witness, and having been first duly sworn by
8	the Administrative Law Judge, was examined and testified
9	as follows:
10	
11	SHAHAB SIDDIQUI,
12	produced as a witness, and having been first duly sworn by
13	the Administrative Law Judge, was examined and testified
14	as follows:
15	
16	JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. So you have
17	20 minutes for your presentation, and please begin when
18	you're ready.
19	
20	PRESENTATION***
21	MR. TAYYAB: Okay. It's an honor for all of us
22	to appear here today before this honorable panel. On
23	behalf of F. Saba-Syed Partnership and the Staff Food
24	Connection, LLC, to present and discuss the case that was
25	wrongly filed against F. Saba-Syed Partnership and Staff

Food Connections, LLC, regarding the sales tax based on the assumptions about the sales and the customers served.

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We are here today to contest the calculation of CDTFA regarding the underreported sales for the partnership and the Staff Food Connections, LLC. We will also contest the calculations of CDTFA regarding the outside sales for the partnership and the Staff Food Connections, LLC. And, consequently, we will also contest the negligence penalty imposed by the -- on the partnership and the Staff Food Connections, LLC.

This case against Saba-Syed Partnership and Staff Food Connections, LLC, was primarily based on the achievement claimed on a website as per CDTFA letter signed by Mr. Jason Parker. Although the facts have been presented and our response at different occasions, but I think it would be wise to repeat those facts again which will help us to clarify and understand the discussion as we move forward following all the facts that we must keep in mind before going any further to discuss this case.

Number one, F. Saba-Syed Partnership dba Mehran was in business from February 2005 until 31st, December, 2007. Number two, Staff Food Connections, LLC, dba Mehran Restaurant was in business just for four months and 15 days from 1st, January 2008 until February -- until May 15th, 2008. This could easily be verified by the

buyout agreement, which is attached here as Appendix 1.

And that Appendix 1 is also attached at the hearing binder as Appendix 1 from page number 3 to page number 7.

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Number three, Mehran Restaurant used to provide food to many mosques in the San Francisco Bay Area at very low prices, barely enough to cover the food costs. During the period of -- during that period, Mehran has provided lunch or dinner at a rate as low as \$4 per person.

Moreover, during the month of Ramadan, food and sweets were also provided to many mosques located in the San Francisco Bay Area.

In addition, Mehran Restaurant used to sell milk cakes, rice pudding, milk balls and syrup, quarter cheese ball and syrup, and other freshly made sweets to walk-in customers for consuming off the premises of the restaurant. Sales tax was never charged on these sales of these sweets. And eventually, I mean, since we didn't collect any sales tax on the sale of those sweets, we never paid and claimed those sales as a nontaxable on our quarterly returns.

Mehran Restaurant also has one banquet hall at that time, and we used to rent that banquet hall either with or without food. Most of the time customer rent the banquet hall because, you know, this is an Indian and Pakistani restaurant. A lot of people from the Hispanic

background or other people they just want to bring their own food, they just want to rent the space. And we used to do that. But if somebody wants the food, we provide that, and then we charge the sales tax. But for the rental of the hall, we did not charge any tax.

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Also on some occasions Mehran Restaurant used to provide complimentary food to different occasions, concerts, functions, and in return they just display our banner at the event. For example, Salman Khan Show was occurred on 13th, October, 2006, and we just provided food to them for the performers, and the volunteers. And in return they just put a banner on -- on the venue.

Number six, neither F. Saba-Syed Partnership dba
Mehran Restaurant nor Staff Food Connections, LLC, dba
Mehran Restaurant has any website while they were in
operation. This can easily be verified by the owners of
FSF Caters who established this website for Mehran
Restaurant in 2009. Please see Appendix 2, which is also
attached with the hearing binder on page number 8.

On -- also on page number 52 of Exhibit D of the hearing binder, it says that CDTFA under Verification of Audited Amounts and Findings, states that, "There was no material difference between the sales reported to the CDTFA or the federal tax return or the bank statement provided." They accepted that there is no material

difference between the numbers from all these three sources. Normally, these three sources are enough to justify that whatever the taxpayer is claiming is correct.

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But what happened? CDTFA, based on the website that was never made in our days, and there were some claims which are totally exaggerated, and they used those information to calculate the off premises sales or the catering for the events and, you know, different occasions. And also on page 52 of the hearing binder, Exhibit D, CDTFA under Verification of Audited Amounts and Finding states that as for taxpayer claim, "The rental invoices does not include food, and that they include the rental of the hall."

And then after examining the catering menu, which offer a base-catering menu at \$7 per person, CDTFA assumes that it does not seem reasonable that the price charged for the rental does not include food. I don't know they can reasonably say it or not, because reasonableness is a subjective thing. Someone reasonable to you might be unreasonable to me. So they cannot say that since they think it's reasonable that \$10 should include the food as well, so we should charge the sales tax. So they just refuse our, you know, the -- the non-sale amount. They included that as a sales tax amount on which we should charge the sales tax.

Even -- even today, if we do some research, then we could easily find that this is a common practice in all of the banquet halls. I can give you an example. We can just call any hotel in the area and ask them we just want to rent your place. They're going to charge at least \$45 to \$55 per person, and just for that venue, just for the tables and no food included. And even at that time in 2006 and '07 those charge like \$20 to \$25 per person, and we used to charge like \$10. And these -- these facts can easily be verified today as well.

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So in line of the above assumptions made by CDTFA regarding the charges for the hall rental were not correct and can be supported by the market data then and now.

Again, there's another issue. As mentioned in the CDTFA letter that the venue of some of the events were unknown.

In reality, the fact of the matter is those events took place in Mehran Restaurant. Now, let me tell you that at that time the Mehran Restaurant square footage was 8,611 square feet. They have one banquet hall with the capacity of 170 people, and there is about 45 to 50 people can sit in the restaurant.

Now, you can tell me is it possible for 3,000 or 2,000 or even 1,000 people to sit there and participate in a function, 170 plus 50. So all together maximum 225, 230. And if we remove the tables and just put the chairs,

it could be like 250, 275. And whatever they calculated based on -- again, based on the website, the main culprit here is the website. So based on the website for those events, which they say that the venue is unknown, that was at the restaurant. And they claim 6,000 people, 4,000 people.

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Actually, it should be in the hearing binder

Appendix 3, page 9 to 12. It gives you all the details,

that name of the function, amount of the -- I mean, the

money charged per person, and the number of people served.

So I don't know how we can serve 3,000 -- I mean, even 500

people in that restaurant. Even right now after the

expansion when FSF Caters took over the restaurant, they

acquired some additional place next to the restaurant.

And now that Mehran Restaurant is about -- about 15,

15,000 square feet, and they have three banquet halls.

Still they cannot accommodate more than 6 or 700 people. So I don't know where they get the number that we can sit or have functions where the number of participants is 2,000 or 3,000. You can see it's all -- it's all in the binder. And then the letter that we received from Mr. Parker, CDTFA estimated that the sales and the sales tax based on the bank deposit reconciliation of FSF Caters Corporation. Now, they are trying to calculate the sales for the taxable income from the Staff Food Connection from

FSF Caters.

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Now, the difference is that when they took over the restaurant, they expanded it. Instead of one banquet hall, they did two more banquet halls from 8,611 square footage. So they went to 15,000 and some square feet. So how can you compare the sales of a restaurant on 8,611 square feet with one banquet hall to a restaurant -- same restaurant -- when it is with three banquet halls and 15,361 square feet? So, of course, their sale is going to be a big jump after that -- when they took over the adjacent place and expanded the banquet halls.

Then in the next paragraph of the same letter from CDTFA, the off-site sales were estimated. These are not my words. It's in parenthesis. It's on the letter. "The off-site sales were estimated based on the achievements listed on the taxpayer's website, which included concerts, festivals, and events that took place during the third and the fourth quarter," as per CDTFA website. So that website does not belong to us. We didn't make that. That website was made in 2009, and our last day at Mehran Restaurant was February -- I mean, the May 15th, 2008.

And, moreover, the achievement listed on the website of FSF Caters were exaggerated for marketing purposes. Moreover, the website was Mehran 2009 and its

claims for achievements cannot be implemented on F.

Saba-Syed dba Mehran Restaurant and the Staff Food

Connections, dba Mehran Restaurants. And then there's a

letter from the secretary of FSF Caters, which is on

hearing binder Appendix 2, page number 8. It clearly

explains what happened after he left Mehran Restaurant.

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under Additional Bank Deposits Over Reported Total Sales are shown on Exhibit 1, page 1. Bank deposits are on page 2. I don't know why sales for information only.

Anyways, the last day of operation of Mehran Restaurant by Staff Food Connections, LLC, was May 15, 2008. Therefore, any deposit made after May 15, 2008, cannot be attributed towards the Staff Food Connections, LLC. But on page 1 of Exhibit 1, CDTFA claims that the deposit made in the checking account number ending 2852 in the first quarter of 2009 was considered as the sales for Staff Food Connections, LLC, despite the fact that Staff Food Connections, LLC, was dissolved on May 15, 2008. Again, please see Appendix A on the hearing binder, page 3 to 7.

On page 2 of Exhibit 1, CDTFA explained it more clearly. It shows that no deposit was made in the checking account ending 2852 for seven months. How can a business be in operation without any deposit, anything going to the bank for seven months, from June 2008 through

December 2008? Then in January 2009, \$15,200, and in February 2009, \$13,130 were deposited in the account ending 2852. And then, again, there was no deposit for the next -- for the rest of the period showing on page 2 of Exhibit 1. And it shows on the hearing binder Exhibit 15, page number 14.

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On Exhibit 2 of -- I'm sorry. On page 1 of
Exhibit 2 of CDTFA's attached, a page that titles "Our
Achievement." As mentioned earlier, the website was
Mehran 2009. CDTFA has highlighted in yellow some of the
achievement listed on the page 1 of Exhibit 2. Here are
some of the facts regarding those achievements. The first
achievement, official caters for Amitabah Bachchan Show
2008. This show occurred on July 27, 2008. Our last day
at Mehran Restaurant was May 15, 2008.

Even if Mehran Restaurant served maybe the whole barrier of 100,000 people on that occasion, it has nothing to do with us. We were gone on May 15th. So whatever happened after that and CDTFA -- and CDTFA are required -- are quite very well aware of it that we were not there after May 15th, but they still included that show. And the second thing is that how can we advertise something that has not happened yet?

Just for a second let's assume that the website was ours. I accept that it was ours, but how can I

advertise something that has not happened yet? That event occurred on July 27, 2008. How can we advertise it in our website, if the website is ours? Our last day was May 15, 2008. How can we advertise that event on our website? That is -- that is another contradiction that clearly tells us that the website does not belong to the taxpayers.

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And then the official caterers for Salman Khan Show 2007 in Oakland Coliseum. First of all, the Salman Khan Show, the correct day was 13th, October, 2006, not 2007 as claimed. And on that occasion, we just provided -- as I said earlier, we just provided food to the artists, the volunteers, and they just put a banner as a sponsor on the event. So that thing was just for the marketing purposes that we -- and this is not the only one occasion. We have done it for multiple purposes, multiple occasions that we just provided the free food. In return they just put a banner that this event Mehran Restaurant is the sponsor -- or one of the sponsors of the event.

And then it says official caterers of Prince

Karim Agha Khan Community. Mehran Restaurant has provided

food for Agha Khan Community in 2006 for their annual

meeting. We provided food for about 300 people at a cost

of \$5 per person. And for those occasions whenever we do

sell some food at different occasions, when people come

back to the restaurant, they give us or tell us that, you know, we sold 200 boxes. Here's \$1,000. Right away we ring that in the register.

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So these sales are already included in the sales that were reported on a quarterly basis on our quarterly tax returns. And then the next point was official caterers of Burhan Uddin Community. Yes, we did serve Burhan Uddin Community in 2006, and that was a big, big event. We provide about -- food for about 2,500 people. We sold those lunch boxes at \$5 each in 2006. And the CDTFA claims that we catered in 2006 and '07 too. He didn't even come to Bay Area in 2007, and it's a fact. You can even Google it. You can easily -- anybody can find it.

Normally, those people if they come one year, the next time they come would probably be like 6, 7, 8 years later. But they claim that they came in 2006, and I think we serve like 700 people, not 7,000. We provided food for 2,500 people? And then he said he come again in 2007, and he did not. But they calculated 2007 he came again, and we provided food for 7,000 people at the charge of \$7. I don't know where they get the \$7. I mean, we are the owner. We dictate the price of a lunch box or anybody else can do it. You don't know.

Even if it is -- even if it is not correct but

you have to go by my words. Time is gone, and I'm telling you that we sell -- sold those food for \$5 per person.

Even if I say \$4, nobody can prove it. I don't know why they kept on -- and for every event they use the standard number, \$7, \$7, \$7. Everything is \$7. Looks like a dollar shop. Menu prices changes based on the menu you ask. I mean, of course, if somebody has the same items, prices will not be the same, either you, him, me, or anybody else.

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But, normally, many changes with venue to venue and, accordingly, prices changed too. Unless they just ask her for the box, lunch box, \$5 we have a standard item that we will put in the box, and that is \$5. So again as I said, we did cater the Burhan Uddin Community in 2006 for 2,500 people but not in 2007. Why? Because he didn't come to Bay Area in 2007. That's why we didn't serve them. So in short, again, it proved that the whole case is based on the assumptions that are not correct. Again, this can easily be verified.

Then official cater for South Bay Islamic association San Jose. Mehran Restaurant sold lunch boxes at \$5 per box in each festival in 2006 and '07. On the average of about 2 to 3,000 people used to attend that festival in 2006 and '07. Some of the participants also purchased food from different vendors. By the way, Mehran

Restaurant is not the only vendor. There's like four or five different Bay Area restaurants that were selling the food there, and Mehran was one of them. Normally, we sold approximately 500 boxes on those occasions. And this can be verified from the letter from Raheel Merchant, program coordinator at South Bay Islamic Association, San Jose.

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It is -- it is -- please see Appendix 4 from our response and on hearing binder. You can see that letter on -- as Appendix 4, page 13, and Raheel Merchant number is there. You can call him and verify those information. While on the CDTFA estimates I think we sold like 3, 4,000 of the -- I mean, like 3, 4,000 people don't even come to the festival. Just like the event that took place in Mehran Restaurant, they claim that we serve like 3,000, 2,000, 4,000 people while the capacity of the restaurant at that time at the maximum is about 250. And if we remove the tables, just put chairs like theater style, still we cannot accommodate more than 375.

And then Mehran Restaurant provided lunch boxes.

\$5 for Pakistan American Culture Center meetings in 2006
and '07. That's true. We did. And we sold about

200 boxes on each of those meetings. And, again, those
sales were ringed up as soon as the event is over. So as
we can see from all above, that CDTFA copied the
information of achievements from the website. And without

any further confirmation or verification, CDTFA used those achievements and imaginary calculated the sales and the sales tax.

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In other words, CDTFA based their case on either false or grossly exaggerated claims or information listed on the website, which neither belong to or not operated by the taxpayer. Again, the website was Mehran 2009, while the last day of our operation was May 15, 2008. I mean, hopefully all the explanation and the documents attached are enough to convince you that the office -- convince the Office of Tax Appeals that the case built against the taxpayers by CDTFA is not correct, and is based either on the false facts or on grossly exaggerated numbers.

So we humbly request you to dismiss this case against the taxpayers. Thank you.

MR. SIDDIQUI: Honorable Judge, may I take two minutes?

JUDGE RALSTON: Yes. Go ahead.

MR. SIDDIQUI: Okay. Basically there is no unreported sales. All outside sales we always ring whenever we come back to the restaurant. Mr. Tayyab was mentioning that, yes, we do go to different occasions. And whatever sale we had we always come back to the restaurant and we were ringing the sale. So there is no unreported sale. All assumptions, all calculation by

CDTFA is based on website, even the website was not existing.

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And did you know it's a very common practice that people actually did numbers on their websites. It's just solely for the marketing purpose. So in reality it's not possible the numbers they quoted 3,000, 4,000, 7,000 is not practically possible. It can be verified. And as far as sponsorships are concerned for the shows, normally it's a very standard practice. You can make call to any Indian promoters or any other community promoters. They do not give you the money. They always get the food free, and they advertise your restaurant. But they never give you the money.

That's a very standard practice. It was implementing at that time, and it is still a practice right now. And anybody can call any promoter in Indian community and ask, do they provide money for the food? They don't. And normally a venue they have their own -- own place where they sell the food. And, normally, they don't allow you to sell outside food. If you do Oakland Coliseum, if you go to San Jose Civic, they don't allow outside food. And very well the only food they allow that's for the artist and for the crew members.

So I don't know where they come up with these numbers. I think they were totally misguided by the -- by

1 reading the website. So all these numbers are 2 assumptions, and we never cheated, or we never -- under 3 oath, I'm telling you that we never cheated, and we never 4 tried to un-report or underreport any numbers. So all 5 numbers are correct. 6 We -- we are suffering for so many years because 7 this is a pain for us for so many years, over 10 years now. And so we want the right conclusion for this one. 8 And under the oath we are telling you we never did 10 anything wrong, and we did everything with ultimate 11 honesty. Thank you very much. 12 MR. TAYYAB: I just wanted to add one thing --13 JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. 14 MR. TAYYAB: -- that he reminded me. You know, at 15 Oakland Coliseum you can't even sell your food. 16 MR. SIDDIQUI: It's not -- it's not --17 MR. TAYYAB: You can -- you can --18 MR. SIDDIQUI: It's not allowed. They don't 19 allow. 20 MR. TAYYAB: We can just take a five-minute 2.1 break. Call Oakland Coliseum. Just tell them you're 22 going to have an Indian star coming next month, and we're 23 going to sell our food at the event. They will say no 2.4 because they don't. They don't allow. I mean, just like

is it possible for you to go and sell food at the Coliseum

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1 while there's a baseball or football game is going on? 2 That's how they make money. Water bottle is \$4 or \$5. 3 Hot dog is \$10. That's how they make money. They won't allow you 4 5 to do that. So that part is killed then and there just by 6 one call. Call them and ask them that we're going to have 7 an event, 10,000 people, and we're gonna sell our food. 8 They will say no. Thank you. 9 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. I'm going to ask just 10 because we had an issue with the microphones earlier, and 11 I want to make sure that our record is clear. Can you 12 both please repeat your names for the record so that we know who is presenting later. 13 14 MR. TAYYAB: Tayyab Alim. 15 MR. SIDDIQUI: Shahab Siddiqui. 16 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. So I am going to turn 17 to my panel members and see if they have -- oh, I think 18 first let me see. 19 Since they were under oath, did CDTFA, did you 20 have any questions for the Appellant's? 21 MR. SHARMA: The Department has no questions. 22 Thank you. 23 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. Okay. 2.4 I'm going to turn to my panel members.

Judge Aldrich, did you have any questions for the

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Appellant?

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JUDGE ALDRICH: Hi. This is Judge Aldrich. Yes,
I have a couple of questions for you, gentlemen, if you'd
indulge me. So both of you had mentioned that when you
returned from events you would ring up sales. How are you
ringing up sales? What kind of system? Was it a
computer? Was it a --

MR. TAYYAB: No. It's a POS system. They were recorded different ways to sell a transaction -- to enter a transaction through the system. If you're ordering for the restaurant -- I mean, the customer is sitting in the restaurant, then you go to the menu page, select whatever items he's ordering, and then put the total. It will include the tax by itself, and it will give you the grand total. And when you print the receipt, it will say the food amount, tax, and then the total.

But if you come from an event, then there is a one-cent key. Cent key means you can put that key and enter any dollar amount. So we put, for example, the sale is \$600. So we are going to put in 600 -- type in \$600 in the POS, and hit the sales key, and then the tax key. It will give you the total; sale, tax, and then the total.

JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay.

MR. TAYYAB: And -- and -- and if it is a hall rental, for example, somebody is paying \$1,000 for the

hall rental. We're going to go \$1,000, cent key, enter, 1 2 nontaxable, and then open the register. 3 JUDGE ALDRICH: And I assume that this point-of-sale system could reproduce what your daily sales 4 5 were or weekly sales or --MR. TAYYAB: Oh, definitely. 6 7 JUDGE ALDRICH: Yes. 8 MR. TAYYAB: Oh, definitely. 9 JUDGE ALDRICH: So I guess what I was wondering 10 is that in the Department's Exhibits A and E, they mention 11 that none of those records were provided. 12 MR. TAYYAB: Actually, our -- our partnership and 13 the corporation ended on May 15th, 2008. Then the new 14 corporation, they got rid of the old system. They brought 15 the new system, and we didn't have any record. And then 16 our accountant has the record, but unfortunately later on 17 when we need it, we find out that he expired. And we --18 we couldn't find any record from him. 19 JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. And is the same true for 20 contracts for the rental hall? So, like, if somebody 21 wanted --22 MR. TAYYAB: Exactly. Yeah. 23 JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. 2.4 MR. TAYYAB: Exactly. 25 JUDGE ALDRICH: So neither of those are available to you?

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2 MR. TAYYAB: No.

JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. So it sounds like, if I can surmise, that you did have a recordkeeping system, but the subsequent entity somehow did something to them or --

MR. TAYYAB: Exactly.

JUDGE ALDRICH: -- you failed to retain --

MR. TAYYAB: We somehow, you know, they cleaned up the thing. They took the additional about 6,000 square feet. They totally remodeled the restaurant. They teared down the office. They built a new office. So in those procedures somehow all those couple of boxes, those were lost. And they have all of those information.

JUDGE ALDRICH: All right.

MR. SIDDIQUI: It's a very standard practice
when -- because when times change people change the POS
system also. Whenever the management, comes, if they find
a better POS system, so they will always try to put better
system. So if you go, we are talking about 2006, 2005.
So things change. The technology is improving as we go
along. Every -- every two years there's better
technologies. So it is very standard practice that people
after four years, five years, three years, they do change
the POS system. And so that's a very standard practice.

JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. And then there are a few

times that Appellant argued that things could easily be verified. Do you mean verified in the evidence that we have before us, or are you suggesting --

MR. TAYYAB: No, no, no. No based on the evidence. Verified means just it takes only a call. Call any Crown Plaza in Sacramento and ask them what the rental is for the venue. I bet you they're going to tell you \$45 to \$55 per person without food.

JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay.

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MR. TAYYAB: So if -- I mean, at Mehran we're still charging 10 -- we still charge \$15, \$20 per person. They still charge.

JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay.

MR. TAYYAB: Because they cannot charge \$45, \$50 per person just for the rental. Otherwise, the customer say hey, I better go to the Crown Plaza or Sheridan if I have to pay that price. So then when I say we can verify, this is easily verifiable by anyone.

JUDGE ALDRICH: And then you had also made reference to market data. Is it -- are any verifiable market data in the --

MR. TAYYAB: Market data means they charge \$55 today per person, the hotels. You can ask them how much you used to charge in 2006 and '07. '06 and '07 as I mentioned, they -- they were charging like \$20, \$25 per

person without the food. It can still be verified.

Although, we don't have any verification in hand right now, but it could easily be verified just making a couple of calls.

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And at that time hotels were charging \$25, \$20 per person just for the service, no food. We were charging \$10 for the same service. I mean, of course, it's not as good as environment -- not as good as the Crown Plaza, but you're saving half of the money. Instead of 20, \$25, they were renting it for \$10.

JUDGE ALDRICH: Thank you, sir. I believe you've answered my question. I'm going to refer back to Judge Ralston.

JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you.

Judge Kwee, did you have any questions for the Appellants?

JUDGE KWEE: This is Judge Kwee. Yes, I did have a couple of questions.

MR. TAYYAB: Please.

JUDGE KWEE: So I understand one of the concerns that you had was with respect to the website, the printed website info from 2009. And the concern was that website was being operated by a successor entity, not your entity or the --

MR. TAYYAB: No. Yes.

JUDGE KWEE: Okay. So and then, I guess, the other concern was that the later entity they -- they discarded the records, which would have established catering sales so you don't have that because the subsequent entity eliminated the record? Is that what --

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MR. TAYYAB: Not purposely eliminated it. They remodeled the whole restaurant, and somehow those couple of boxes they belong to the -- us. They were misplaced. I mean, not misplaced. They must have been thrown away in the dumpster.

JUDGE KWEE: Okay. And I was curious about -because I was looking at the website printout, and it said
the Mehran Restaurant was founded in 1982 by Mr. Fiaz, and
he is still running the restaurant with his two other
partners. And I'm wondering, so the subsequent
restaurant, is that the three of you instead of four of
you? Or is that a different --

MR. TAYYAB: We were four of us, and then when we were out Mr. Fiaz was still there, and he has two more partners. So that statement is correct. He -- he established the restaurant in early -- early 80s, not at this location, I think in Union City. And then he moved to this location, I believe, in 2000. And then we came in as a partner, and in -- on February 2005, and we left on May 15, 2008. And our whole case was based on between

that period.

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JUDGE KWEE: Okay. I see now. And so as far as the -- because the audit from my understanding that was based on two components. One was --

MR. TAYYAB: Exactly. Partnership and the other was a corporation. The corporation was for four-and-a-half months, and the partnership was from February 2005 to December 2007.

JUDGE KWEE: Right. And -- and during the audit, from my understanding, CDTFA established a liability.

One, from disallowing claimed exempt sales that -- that you made, and the other aspect was estimating catering sales that you made. And I was curious because -- and this I believe had to do with the website data that you had where they estimated that, you know, there would be like 5,000, 6,000 people served, you know, per event that were picked up in -- in the audit.

And so from -- from what you were saying was your -- are you saying that you -- your partnership, the entity at issue in this field, they were never even caterers at those events that were picked up? Or that they -- they made, like, 100 sales instead of 8,000?

MR. TAYYAB: Some of the events we did cater, but the amount -- the number of customers was grossly exaggerated. Instead of 2 or 300, it says 6, 7,000. And

as I said earlier, some of those events took place in the restaurant. I mean, you can visit restaurant right now.

And even today after expansion they cannot hold those 2,

3,000 people, no matter what.

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MR. SIDDIQUI: I think maximum 400 to 500 even now. I mean, even restaurant is right now I think is 13,000 square foot, and it accommodate 500 maximum people in three halls. So the numbers were reported were totally wrong because those numbers are not possible. And even they're talking about 7,000, 10,000 people. I mean, you know what, in reality where those 10,000 people come from? And whenever if we -- if somebody have an event in -- in a big, big ground or Alameda County Fair, I mean, they have several yendors.

It's not only one vendor who can -- who is feeding 10,000 people. And, practically, it's not possible to feed that many people. Those numbers are totally wrong, and it's based on website which was not existing at that time. And website, people normally exaggerate numbers just to attract people to -- because we are very good caterer, and we can handle as many people as possible. And there is no -- even vending event, probably maybe once in a lifetime, you will go, and you will find 2,000 people or 1,000 people.

Normally, the numbers are 200, 300, max 400

people. So numbers are totally wrong. I mean, it -it -- I mean, nobody can verify those numbers because
those doesn't exist.

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JUDGE KWEE: And so, for example, were -- with these catering events that are listed to the extent that you did serve any of those events, would you be the only caterer there, or was it something --

MR. TAYYAB: No. No, not the case. First of all, in most of the venues they don't allow outside food because they are some health requirements -- health

Department requirements so they do not allow outside food.

You can only provide the food to the artist, if they allow. And some -- some even venue they won't even allow outside food period. They don't allow any -- any outside food.

And whenever they do -- let's say, just assume if it's 1,000 people somewhere. They're not going to let one caterer handle all those thousands of people. First of all, among the thousand people only -- I'm going over time or what? Sorry.

JUDGE RALSTON: No, you can finish.

MR. SIDDIQUI: So, technically, it is not possible because if thousand people come, how many people will eat? Maybe 50 percent? Maybe 30 percent? Not the whole thousand people is going to eat because that's not

standard. It's not normal practice. Sometimes we all go, and we don't eat anything. But there are people, so I would say max 50 percent people eat. Not the whole 100 percent will come and buy food from -- from any vendor.

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it's -- it's just assumptions. They were misguided by that website, and the website was not even existing at that time, and restaurant square footage was so small.

And at that time maximum, as Mr. Tayyab said, the restaurant can only accommodate only maximum 175 plus 50. So how can you do that kind of a big event for such a small space?

mention in Oakland when we had -- we -- we -- I mean, we had one I think a few years back because there's so many years. Even accountant passed away. I mean, you know, we are humans. A memory does not last everything for so many years. I mean, you know, if I ask you probably of what happened 15 years ago, maybe 50 percent you forget too. So we all are humans.

I mean, the sad part was accountant passed away so we have no records because accountant was holding it.

And after you leave the place -- I mean, you are at the mercy of the other owner who bought the place if they --

so some records probably maybe -- maybe we can find if the accountant was alive, but accountant passed away a few years back. So there's no way we can verify.

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We don't know what happened and -- I mean, who are we going to approach now? Because the accounting firm is closed. The person doesn't exist. So it's so many years. But even today's date the numbers are not acceptable, and it cannot be verified, and I think it's just they were misguided by the website. So that's -- that makes our case very strong that we did not underreport. We did not under ring anything. We did not try to do anything because our accountant was doing all the paperwork.

And with honesty we were doing everything, and this case, I believe, it should be -- it should be looked at very carefully because there are so many -- so many problems here. And those numbers cannot be verified.

MR. TAYYAB: Let me -- sorry. Let me briefly answer your question that you raised. Yeah, for example, give you an example that South Bay Islamic Association, they said that we cater 7,000 people. While the letter from the Raheel Merchant, who is the coordinator, he said that the number of people that come to the festival around 2000, and some of them they purchase food. And there are four more vendors in addition to Mehran Restaurant who

were selling the food.

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So and -- and we used to sell like 200, 300, 400 sometimes lunch boxes, and they put down 7,000. Same thing for -- the biggest event outside event that we catered was the Burhan Uddin Community function when Dr. Burhan Uddin came 2006, and we cater for 2500 people. And they even, for that event, they put down I think 7 -- 700 -- I mean 7,000. And then they put down again in 2007. Why he didn't come in 2007? He only came in 2006. That also can be easily verified online. Thank you.

JUDGE KWEE: Thank you. And just one quick follow-up question. So my understanding was that you -- these -- the income from hall rentals or catering, that was reported on the sales and use tax return as total sales and then deducted as a nontaxable sale. So you --

MR. TAYYAB: Exactly.

JUDGE KWEE: Okay. So your position is the total income from all sources that you had was included on the reported total sales. So then the -- the estimated billing for catering sales should have been included?

MR. TAYYAB: Exactly. That is the case.

JUDGE KWEE: Okay.

MR. SIDDIQUI: Everything was reported. And even if we do outside, even it's a \$200, we always come back, and we do \$200. We have to ring up that one. Because it

was a partnership. It was not sole proprietorship. So you know when you have a partnership, everything has to be black and white, otherwise partners can fight with each other. So it's not possible in partnership that you can ring something or you cannot ring something. Because it's not -- if it's sole proprietorship, you can do whatever because you are the only one.

2.4

But if it's a partnership, then there are four people involved. I mean, you know, I mean in -- in humans they don't trust normally blindly to each other. So in partnership everything has to be black and white. So any partner can verify the numbers. So that's also -- I can give you an idea, I mean, how the partnership system works. So whatever sale we do outside, we have to ring up because we have to justify among -- in front of other partners also.

JUDGE KWEE: Thank you. I don't have any further questions for the Appellants. So I turn it back to Judge Ralston.

JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.

I did want to ask. So the restaurant sold -- did you say it sold only sweets? Or when it was operating --

MR. SIDDIQUI: No, that was a part of.

MR. TAYYAB: It was part of it.

MR. SIDDIQUI: It's not only sweet. It was a

1	part of our product. So basically, we were offering food
2	plus sweets, and that's what normally most of the
3	restaurants they do. And sweet is a it's a nontaxable
4	item.
5	MR. TAYYAB: It always rings up as a nontaxable
6	item.
7	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you.
8	Judge Aldrich, did you have another question?
9	JUDGE ALDRICH: Yeah. I just had one follow-up
10	question.
11	MR. TAYYAB: Sure.
12	JUDGE ALDRICH: Could do you have an idea of
13	when your accountant may have passed, like, approximate
14	year?
15	MR. SIDDIQUI: See that it it's so long. I
16	mean, I think four or five years. 2014 he passed away.
17	MR. TAYYAB: Eight years ago.
18	JUDGE ALDRICH: Thank you.
19	JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. Okay. Thank you.
20	I think that concludes the questions from the
21	panel at this time. So we're going to turn to CDTFA. You
22	have 20 minutes for your presentation. Please begin when
23	you're ready.
24	
25	PRESENTATION***

MR. SHARMA: Thank you. Appellant One, a partnership, and Appellant Two, an LLC, operated a full catering service restaurant. Appellants provided off-site location catering services to large groups of people for special events and festivals. The Department performed an audit for third quarter 2006 to fourth quarter 2007 for partnership, and for first quarter 2008 to second quarter 2008 for LLC.

2.4

The Department also performed an audit for corporation for June 2008 to second quarter 2009, which is not under appeal before the Office of Tax Appeals.

Partnership reported total sales of approximately \$1.35 million, claimed deductions for exempt food of little more than \$893,000, resulting in reported taxable sales of little more than \$461,000 for the audit period. That's Exhibit D, page 76. LLC reported total sales of little more than \$415,000, claimed deductions for food items of approximately \$291,000, resulting in reported taxable sales of approximately \$115,000 for the audit period. That's Exhibit H, page 167.

Appellants claimed that reported amounts were based on cash register Z-tapes. The Department could not verify the accuracy of reported amount as Appellants did not provide any cash register Z-tapes, sales summary reports, or sale journals. Records available:

Appellant's provided only federal income tax returns for 2006 and 2007, and bank statements from July 2006 to December 2006.

2.1

Despite various requests, Appellants did not provide any cash register Z-tapes, sales summary reports, sale journals, purchase journals, journal ledgers, or profit and loss statements for the audit periods. The Department computed markup using gross receipts and cost of goods sold per Appellants' federal income tax returns. The achieved markup was 196 percent for years 2006 and 2007, Exhibit D, page 100, which appear to be low for the type and location of business.

Due to lack of purchase invoices and purchase journals, the Department could not verify the accuracy of cost of goods sold. The Department compared Appellants' bank deposits for July 2006 through December 2006 with reported amounts per sales and use tax returns and noted no significant differences. However, based on review and analysis of bank statements for June 2008 to June 2009 for the subsequent audit related to the corporation, the Department noted four bank accounts as compared to only one bank account statements provided by Appellants.

Despite various requests, Appellants did not provide any cash register Z-tapes, sales summary reports, or sale journals to verify whether all sales were

deposited into bank account or not, and whether Appellants provided bank statement for all bank accounts or not.

Based on the above analysis, the Department determined that submitted bank statements were not complete and did not represent all sales by Appellants.

2.4

During the audit process, Appellants claimed that claimed exempt sales of food items are for sales to charitable organizations and not consumed at business premises. Despite various requests, Appellant did not provide any detailed sales records or supporting documents, such as exemption certificates, as required by Regulation 1570 or resale certificates as required by Regulation 1668. In the absence of any reliable and complete books and records, exemption certificates, or resale certificates, the Department could not conduct any standard audit procedures to verify the accuracy of claimed exempt sales.

Due to Appellants' failure to provide any supporting documents, the Department disallowed claimed exempt food deductions of little more than \$893 for third quarter 2006 through fourth quarter 2007; Exhibit D, page 95, and approximately \$291,000 for first quarter 2008 to second quarter 2008, Exhibit H, page 191. During Department's statewide compliance and outreach program, staff's visit to Appellants' business and during the audit

period, it was noted that Appellants provided catering services to large groups of people at off-site locations or special events and festivals.

2.4

Despite various requests, Appellant did not provide any sales records for catering services at off-site locations. In the absence of any books and records, the Department relied on information contained on Appellants' website to determine audited taxable sales for these events. The website listed past special events Appellant had catered, as well as the approximate number of guests in attendance. The Department applied an average price of per meal of \$7 per each catered guest to determine unreported taxable sales of approximately \$491,000 for third quarter 2006 to fourth quarter 2007. The catered events and the number of guests at each event are listed in Exhibit B, page 97.

Based on the above audit procedures, the

Department determined unreported taxable sales of
approximately \$1.4 million for third quarter 2006 to

fourth quarter 2007, Exhibit D, page 84, and \$291,000 for
first quarter 2008 to second quarter 2008, Exhibit H,

page 186. The Department assessed 10 percent negligence
penalty for third quarter 2006 to second quarter 2008.

Error rate for unreported taxable sales is approximately
300 percent for third quarter 2006 to fourth quarter 2007,

and 278 percent for first quarter 2008 to second quarter 2008.

2.4

These error rates are substantial and constitute evidence of negligence. Unreported taxable sales is due to Appellants' failure to maintain and provide mandatory books and records as required by Revenue & Taxation Code 7053 and 7054 and Regulation 6098, which is also evidence of negligence. Due to lack of books and records, the Department could not use markup method or bank deposit analysis to verify the reasonableness of audit findings. However, the Department used rent to total sales ratio analysis to see if audit findings are reasonable.

Based on Department's experience with similar businesses in the surrounding area, reasonable rent to total sales ratio should be around 10 percent. For federal income tax returns, Appellant paid rent of approximately \$179,000, Exhibit D, page 101, line 16, for a total of --

JUDGE ALDRICH: Sorry to interrupt. But are you saying Exhibit B or --

MR. SHARMA: Exhibit D. D like Denver.

JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. Thank you.

MR. SHARMA: I'm sorry. Exhibit D, page 101, line 16, for total sales of approximately \$892,000 for 2006, Exhibit D, page 101, line 1, and rent of

approximately \$214,000, same Exhibit D, page 101, line 16, for total sales of \$907 for 2007, Exhibit D, page 101 line 1, which means rent to total sales ratio is approximately 20 percent for 2006 and 24 percent for 2007.

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This ratio is almost double of a reasonable rent to total sales ratio of 10 percent. For a 10 percent rental total sales ratio, total sales would be approximately \$900,000 for July 2006 through December, 2006, and \$2.1 million for 2007, resulting into audited taxable sales of approximately \$2.9 million for July 2006 to December 2007. This amount is significantly higher than audited taxable sales of little more than \$1.8 million, Exhibit D, page 84, for the same period. In other words, the Department's determination of audited total sales appears to be conservative when compared to Appellants' rental payments.

Appellant stated various issues or concerns in their prehearing conference statement, which are:

Appellants contend and attach documents to show that LLC was dissolved in May 2008 and ownership changed to corporation. The Department submits that even though LLC audit is shown for the period from January 2008 to June 2008, based on available information, reported amounts appear to be for the period from January 2008 to May 2008. Appellants have not provided any documents to

prove that reported amounts are incorrect.

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Appellants contend that audit findings for partnership and LLC are based on corporation's bank deposits for June 2008 to June 2009. In response, the Department submits that none of the audit findings are based on bank deposits. Appellants contend that they did not have any website during the audit period. Website was started in 2009, and Department's use of website data is not appropriate. In response, the Department submits that website provided detailed information as to various special events successful organized and completed by Appellants from 2006 onwards. Appellants' website stated that Appellants have been in this business since 1982, and references for events and festivals could be provided upon request, Exhibit A, pages 15 and 16.

Despite various requests, Appellant failed to provide any documents to show that assessed amounts are not correct. Appellants raised various concerns related to bank deposit analysis and refer to Exhibit 1 and 2 from the Department's additional response, dated January 27, 2020. In response, the Department submits that Appellants reference to bank deposit analysis belong to the audit for June 2008 through June 2009 related to the corporation, and corporation audit is not under appeal before the Office of Tax Appeals.

The Department further submits that unreported taxable sales for both the cases, partnership and LLC, under appeal before the Office of Tax Appeals are determined based on quarterly sales and use tax returns filed by Appellants and available data from Appellants' website. Additionally, in the PHC statement, Appellants made various claims which are, Appellants' claim that Amitabh Bachchan Show was in July 2008. That was after May 15, 2008, and it should not be included in the LLC audit.

2.4

In response, the Department submits that there is no assessment for this show in either partnership or LLC audit. Appellants claimed that there was no Salman Khan Show in 2007. Instead, it was held in October 13, 2006. And Appellants provided complementary food in return for business' advertisement at the event, Exhibit D, D like in Denver, page 97, reference 2. In response, the Department submits that despite various requests, Appellant failed to provide any sales contract or other documentary evidence to support their claim.

Appellants' claim to have significantly lower sales amounts as compared to determined unreported taxable sales for other special events and festivals, Exhibit D, page 97, but did not provide any supporting documents such as sales invoices, sales contracts, or other documentary

evidence to support their claim. In the absence of any documentary evidence to support the lower amount of sales for these events, the Department is of the opinion that data provided in Appellants' website deemed reliable and reasonable and the Department's use of this data to project the unreported taxable sales is an acceptable audit method.

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Based on the above, the Department has fully explained the basis for the deficiencies and proved that the determination was reasonable based on the available books and records. Further, the Department has used approved audit methods to determine the deficiency and issue Notices of Determination to the correct ownerships. Therefore, based on the evidence presented, the Department request that Appellants' appeal be denied.

This concludes my presentation, and I'm available to answer any questions you may have. Thank you.

JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.

I'm going to turn to my panel members first.

Judge Aldrich, did you have any questions for Respondent?

JUDGE ALDRICH: Hi. Yes. Department, you made several references to exhibits with page numbers. Were you making them in reference to your submission or the exhibit binder?

MR. SHARMA: Yeah. It's the same, exhibit

submission and exhibit binder. It's the same page number.

JUDGE ALDRICH: Okay. And so the page number is not the -- the Bates Stamp of the exhibit but rather the page number of the overall packet?

MR. SHARMA: Exactly. That is right. Page number for overall package. That is right. Thank you.

JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Judge Kwee, did you have any questions for Respondent.

JUDGE KWEE: Yes. This is Judge Kwee. I did have a question, I guess, about the -- estimating the unreported catering sale revenue and the reasonableness rationalness of that aspect. It seems to me that, essentially, what the audit did is it came up with the, you know, \$500,000 in unreported taxable sales based on a two-page website printout from a successor entity. And in looking at that two-page print out, it doesn't even seem to me that it's saying that necessarily every instance involved catering for, you know, 5,000, 7,000 people. I mean, looking at one line, catering for an event of 4,000 to 5,000 people, and then description full-day barbecue sessions in Golden Gate Park, Civic Center San Francisco on every Pakistan day.

I mean, it doesn't even seem to me that it's saying that they fed a full meal to 5,000 people that day.

I mean, just looking at it, it could have easily been

saying that, you know, they setup a catering shop in, you know, and not that 5,000 people stopped and were fed there. But that, you know, may be like 400 or 500 people like they were saying would have picked up food there. But, like, these seem like major events, and I'm wondering, like, the taxpayer is saying this is something that could be easily verified. Is this something that, you know, CDTFA could look at?

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And it should be easy to see, like, whether or not you have one caterer feed 7,000 people, or if this is something where, you know, maybe someone comes and they — there's like 50 different caterers that feed, you know, whoever stops by to pick up food there. And it seems like if you're going to be asserting a \$500,000 liability that, you know, maybe some — I'm sure if there was a background verification done to see if these, you know, events even had one person cater to 5,000 people, but it seems like that's something that could be pretty easily verified, like the taxpayers are asserting.

And I guess my question is just as far as the reasonable and rationalness, I'm wondering what exactly CDTFA has done to verify that, you know, this -- this two-page printout from the website of the successor accurately or like, you know, is reasonably targeted to the \$500,000 liability that was picked up?

MR. SHARMA: During the audit period the Department made various requests, asked the Appellants to provide any sales contracts or any sales information or any documents whatsoever they have to provide for the Department to verify. These are the special events held where the Appellants had some kind of contract with these special event organizers.

2.4

Appellants could have easily arranged for those documents to be provided to the Department for the verification. So in the absence of documents, any books and records where the Appellants contain their website says these are our achievements, that's what they successfully organized and catered for these events up to that many number of people.

The Department has no other information, has no other way to determine those things, and Appellants have been given numerous opportunities to dispute those amounts and provide us the documentation, any -- any documents, whether sales contract, whether it's a POS report, or sales invoices, cash register Z-tapes, or any amounts they have already rung up into the cash register, the Department has no sales records, not even one cash register Z-tapes to do any kind of -- any sort of verification.

So in the absence of those things, Department is

of the opinion that the contained information of the website is deemed reliable unless the Appellants prove otherwise. Thank you.

2.4

(Wherein the following question was asked when the microphone was off.

This is a reconstruction of the question to the best of Judge Kwee's memory.)

JUDGE KWEE: Thank you. Yes. I understand that once CDTFA meets its initial burden the taxpayer has the burden to show error, and that Appellant did not provide any documentation to rebut the billing. The concern that I have is before that, whether CDTFA met its initial burden of showing that the estimated billing is reasonable and rational under the facts. The \$500K in estimated catering sales appear to be based entirely on a two-page internet printout from the successor's website, and it's not clear to me that the statements in the printout support the conclusions being drawn in the estimated billing.

For example, the estimated billing assumes that Appellant was the only caterer for all of these events, and that Appellant fed 5000, 7000 people during the events. But the statements on the successor's website are ambiguous, for example the Pakistan Day event lists

"Catering for a[n] event of 4000-5000 people" which doesn't necessarily mean Appellant fed all 5000 people there, or that Appellant was the only caterer present for that event. And these seem to be large and well-known events, where you'd typically expect there to be many different food booths.

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So I'm also wondering whether it is reasonable to assume that all 5000 people who attended one of these events, for example the Pakistan day celebration, stopped to eat a full meal from Appellants' booth? Or whether Appellant would reasonably be expected to be able to feed a full meal to all 5000 people who showed up that day? It seems like these assumptions or the facts could be very easily and readily verified by the parties. And it wasn't clear if any attempt to do so had been made by either party, but sounds like that was not the case, and that was why I was asking for clarification of CDTFA's position on why these assumptions were reasonable.

JUDGE KWEE: And I'm sorry. My mic wasn't on.

But, yeah, that was basically the question and the concern that I had. If there's any -- either party would like to further address that or clarify that, they're welcome to.

But that -- that was my only question there. Thank you.

MR. SHARMA: Thank you.

MR. SIDDIQUI: May I add one comment?

JUDGE RALSTON: Excuse me. I'm sorry. I didn't hear you.

MR. SIDDIQUI: I said can I add one comment.

JUDGE RALSTON: Yes. Go ahead.

2.4

MR. SIDDIQUI: Okay. Again, all the numbers are based on assumptions. Second thing is as it was mentioned the Salman Khan event. Why would you not provide the contract? But there was no contract to provide because we gave them complementary food. So it can be checked with the Oakland Coliseum that it is Mehran served the food. They allow us to collect the money. It can be verified. It's very simple.

Call Oakland Coliseum today and find out did
Mehran Restaurant serve the food, and did they charge the
money? That will give us -- give you the proof that we
are -- we are not lying because you can call. I'm not
telling you to call my friend. I'm telling you to call
Oakland Coliseum and find out is Mehran Restaurant serve
the food, and they allow them, and they -- we collect the
money. We did not collect the money. So there is no
contract.

So because our -- let me tell you. Because
Bollywood is a very big investment. They never go to any
small restaurants. So we are very small restaurant. That
was the first time they ever came to any Indian Pakistani

restaurant. Some of the artist came, and they stayed there for half an hour and even they did not eat the food. And the food we had to give them in the boxes so they can take to the hotel. Because whenever a Bollywood star comes, a lot of people come. A lot of people. We are talking about those days like 400, 500 people can come outside of your restaurant.

2.4

But we did not sell any food. It can be verified from Oakland Coliseum that Mehran Restaurant did not charge a single dollar. We did not sell any food. So that can give you the proof that what we are telling you is the truth. Because we are telling you to call Oakland Coliseum and ask them did Mehran Restaurant ever charge a single dollar in that restaurant -- in their premises. Ever, ever, since existence of Mehran Restaurant did we ever charge a single dollar. That can conclude.

MR. TAYYAB: Can I bring something up?

JUDGE RALSTON: Sure. Go ahead.

MR. TAYYAB: Actually, you know, the CDTFA calculated the sales backward based on the industry average for the rent, which -- which is true. I mean, for the industry the rent is about -- should be 10 to 12 percent or 13 percent of the sale, but it is not necessary that all the time that it is true. Sometimes the rent is 15, 20 percent, and eventually those

businesses go out of business.

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But for Mehran Restaurant, for example, the rent that was claimed -- I'm referring to page number 101, Exhibit D. The rent for 2006 we claimed \$179,071 on our tax return. This is a common practice for Indian and Pakistani restaurant to rent a house or an apartment for the employees. Again, it could be confirmed easily. Call any restaurant. You guys rent an apartment for the employees? They will -- most of them, they will say yes.

So that rent includes the house that we rented for our employees, and we used to pay \$1,500 per month for that rent, which equates to \$18,000 per year. Secondly, we used to pay triple net charges, which is also included in the rent. That includes the property tax, insurance, water bill, garbage bill, parking lot maintenance, and cleaning. And the charge for that was \$0.50 per square feet. So if you multiple it by 8,611 scare footage, that amount comes down to \$4,330.

So \$4,330 for the common area maintenance and the property tax and the insurance, plus \$1,500 per month for the house that we rented for the employees, it adds up to \$5,830 times 12, \$69,966 per year. If we subtract \$69,966 from the rent, then the amount comes out to be -- which is 12.1 percent of the sale. So it's not like 20 percent because there are a lot of things that are included in

that rent. So that's why the rent is like almost 20 percent of the sale. And in reality, if you just consider rent, rent was over 12 percent.

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JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you.

MR. TAYYAB: And then, again, one more thing that I think a couple of times it was mentioned about the bank deposits from June 2008 to June 2009. We have nothing to do with it. I mean, there's no point mentioning those deposits that don't belong to us. I mean, what a waste of everybody's time to bring up something that don't belong to us, just like the website. I mean, we have nothing to do with what happened from June 2008 to June 2009 because that wasn't our money. We weren't there. So I don't know why it was mentioned in our case. Thank you.

JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you. I do have a question for CDTFA. You mentioned that you used the cost of \$7 per meal for the catering events. Can you explain how -- how you arrived at that number?

MR. SHARMA: During the audit period, the

Department reviewed the menu and other stuff available to

them and the information is on page 095 of our submission,

which will be Exhibit D, like Denver. It states over

here, the discussion with the tax representative

Mr. Kabir Wadhwania, the claim for deductions also

included hall rentals and other stuff. And at the last

1 page they talk about how they come up with the \$7. And that's the minimum possible. That's the 2 3 lowest possible menu prices the Department used, but it goes from 7 up 8, 9, 10 and 11. And also during the 4 5 Departments visit to the location, they noted the same 6 price. 7 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. You said that was Exhibit D, page 95? 8 9 MR. SHARMA: That's right. Correct. 10 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. 11 MR. SHARMA: Thank you. 12 MR. TAYYAB: Can I bring up something? 13 JUDGE RALSTON: Hold on. I will give you a second for a rebuttal. Let's see. Does anyone have any 14 15 further questions for Respondent? 16 JUDGE KWEE: I have no further questions. 17 you. 18 No further questions. Thank you. JUDGE ALDRICH: 19 Okay. Thank you. Let me just --JUDGE RALSTON: 20 okay. For Appellant, you have five minutes for a 21 rebuttal. If you would like to, go ahead and proceed. 22 23 CLOSING STATEMENT*** 2.4 MR. TAYYAB: Yeah. A couple of things I would 25 like to mention. First, there was the rent, which was

already explained briefly, that whatever the rent is mentioned on the tax return, that includes the rent of the apartment, plus the property taxes, plus the charges for water, garbage, insurance for the roof, and parking lot maintenance. The actual rent was only about 12 percent of the sales.

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Second thing is that if we assume that the food was \$7 per person. And if we charge \$10 per person for the rental, it was mentioned by CDTFA that it is -- it is reasonable to believe that the food is included in there. So let's just assume it is correct for a minute. So 10 minus 7, \$3. Does it make any sense to charge \$3 per person for the hall rental? You know, the linen on the table, it cost about \$1.25 per piece, just the linen on the table, \$1.25. And then the charges for the seat cover is also \$1. So \$2.25 right there. Is it possible for someone to charge \$3 for the hall rental per person?

That's where the -- that was the position that CDTFA took. That seems like \$10, food is included.

That's why I said let's assume food is included in there. So what is left for the rent? \$3. And I told you that \$1.25 just for the round cloth on the table, white tablecloth. The rent is \$1.25 per one cloth at that time. Now it could be more. And then the \$1 for the seat cover. So these are the two things that we always rent from the

outside vendor. So I don't think it is reasonable that the \$10 should include food worth \$7.

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And -- and \$7 is the starting point. It could be \$9. It could be \$10. And if it is \$10 then it means \$10 for the hall rental, \$10 for the food. So, actually, the rent is free. Because if we're charging \$10 for the rental with the food -- so if the menu is a little bit better, have a couple of meat items, then we are not charging anything for the hall rental. Basically, we're just charging for the food and everything is free, which is not fact.

Because I told you, there is a lot of money, a lot of things involved in catering a party at the restaurant. Apart from this we also have -- sometimes we have to rent the chairs as well, depending on the need of the customer.

MR. SIDDIQUI: So in conclusion, basically, these numbers -- actually, the sale they are using against us, even with the larger banquet hall, it's still that sale cannot be verified or cannot be justified. Because the sale numbers they come up with after 15 or 14 years, it's still that kind of sale is not there. That's what I -- you know, the numbers that we -- we were given.

So if 12 years ago when the prices were cheap and the sale they are using against us is so high, even it can

all be proved today after 12, 14 years. So how can you justify? Because it -- it should need to make sense. Because if we after 14 years even the restaurant is not generating that kind of a sale, and you are using those numbers against us 14 years ago. So just think about it and then decide on -- based on that one. Thank you very much.

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MR. TAYYAB: And for a minute I'm going to refer back to Exhibit D, page 97. CDTFA says, "Even locations were not available for these events. The locations are assumed to be at the location of the business." What does it mean? It means that CDTFA accept that location for those events assume to be at the restaurant. I don't know if their representative came to the restaurant multiple times during the audit period, how come they cannot look at the restaurant and feel is it possible for that restaurant to sit -- seat 7,000, 6,000 people?

So the bottom line is this whole case was based on the website that didn't belong to us. They use a number -- I mean, outside catering you could say, oh, somebody can cater \$100,000. Yes. Possible. They might need 1,000 employees to do so. How can you cater a party of 5,000, 7,000? The smallest one is 5,000, in a restaurant 8,611 square foot restaurant with one banquet hall for 170 people and dining room for 55 people. So

they were kind of careless on putting those numbers. I mean, it would have been at CDTFA, I would never use that number. I mean, I would use that number that could sell. I mean, in this room? Can you put them all?

MR. SIDDIQUI: I believe --

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MR. TAYYAB: There were 500 people in the hearing. Can you say that? No because this room cannot accommodate 500 people. So if someone says -- any one of us says it means that that person is grossly negligent. I mean, he doesn't know even what he's talking. I mean, if they did not put this sentence, then probably they could defend themselves. They put down with asterisk, "Event locations were not available for these events." The location assumed to be at the location of the business.

And look at the numbers, 5,100, 5,000, 5,000.

Oh, there's one 7,000 as well. So I mean, you can judge that whole case was built up on numbers which were either grossly exaggerated or totally wrong, especially, for the events occurring at the restaurant. I'm going to conclude with that. Thank you.

JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. Just gathering my notes here, if you guys can indulge me for a minute.

Okay. Thank you. I'm going to go one more time with my panel. Judge Aldrich, did you have any questions?

JUDGE ALDRICH: No further questions. Thank you.

1 JUDGE RALSTON: And, Judge Kwee, did you have any 2 questions? 3 JUDGE KWEE: No further questions. JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. So we are ready to 4 5 conclude this hearing. Today's hearing in the Appeal of 6 the Partnership of Saba-Syed, et al., and --7 Okay. Sorry. I had a little technical 8 difficulty with my microphone, but we are ready to 9 conclude this hearing. 10 Today's hearing in the Appeal of the Partnership 11 of Saba-Syed, et al., and Staff Food Connections, LLC, is 12 now adjourned, and the record is closed. 13 Thank you everyone for attending. 14 The panel will meet and decide your case later 15 on, and we will send you a written opinion of our decision 16 within 100 days. Today's hearing in the Appeal of 17 Saba-Syed, and Staff Food Connections, is now adjourned. 18 (Proceedings adjourned at 12:18 p.m.) 19 20 21 22 23 2.4 25

1 HEARING REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 2 I, Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter in and for 3 the State of California, do hereby certify: 4 5 That the foregoing transcript of proceedings was 6 taken before me at the time and place set forth, that the 7 testimony and proceedings were reported stenographically 8 by me and later transcribed by computer-aided 9 transcription under my direction and supervision, that the 10 foregoing is a true record of the testimony and 11 proceedings taken at that time. 12 I further certify that I am in no way interested 13 in the outcome of said action. 14 I have hereunto subscribed my name this 16th day 15 of May, 2022. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 20 HEARING REPORTER 21 2.2 23 2.4 25