BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF,)
YOGURT TIME, LLC,) OTA NO. 18011830
)
APPELLANT.)
	CERTIFIED COPY

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Sacramento, California

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Reported by:

SARAH M. TUMAN, RPR HEARING REPORTER

Job No: 371200TA(A)REV

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6	YOGURT TIME, LLC,) OTA NO. 18011830
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L4	Transcript of Proceedings, taken at
L5	400 R Street, Sacramento, California, 95811,
L6	commencing at 9:30 a.m. and concluding at
L7	12:04 p.m., on Tuesday, June 21, 2022, reported
L8	by Sarah M. Tuman, RPR, Hearing Reporter, in and
L9	for the State of California.
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25	

1	APPEARANCES:	
2	Panel Lead:	ALJ TERESA STANLEY
3	Panel Members:	ALJ JOSHUA LAMBERT ALJ KEITH LONG
4	For the Appellant:	MR. AMIN KAZEMINI
5	ror the Appellant:	MR. HASSAN KAZEMINI MR. REZA KAZEMINI
6	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
7		DEPARTMENT OF TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION
8		RAVINDER SHARMA
9		JASON PARKER CARY HUXSOLL
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1	Sacramento, California; Tuesday, June 21, 2022
2	9:30 a.m.
3	
4	
5	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: So we're going
6	to go on the record I don't know your name.
7	(Reporter responds.)
8	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: And Ms. Tuman,
9	are you ready to go on the record?
LO	(Reporter responds.)
11	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Then we'll go
L2	on the record. And, again, this is the appeal of Yogurt
13	Time, LLC. I should say, "appeals of." There are two
L4	case numbers: 18011830 and 18012048.
15	The date is June 21st, and the time is 9:30 a.m.
16	We're in Sacramento, California. And the Panel Judges are
L7	myself Judge Teresa Stanley and Judge Josh Lambert
L8	and Judge Keith Long.
L9	I'm going to ask the parties to identify
20	themselves on the record. We'll start with Appellant.
21	MR. A. KAZEMINI: Amin Kazemini, legal
22	representative for Taxpayer.
23	MR. H. KAZEMINI: Hassan Kazemini, owner of
24	Yogurt Time.
25	MR. R. KAZEMINI: Reza Kazemini, manager.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you.

MR. SHARMA: Ravinder Sharma, hearing representative for CDTFA.

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MR. PARKER: Jason Parker, chief of Headquarters
Operations Bureau for CDTFA. We also have Cary Huxsoll in
the audience from our Legal Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Thank you.

Once again, I'm going to welcome everybody to the Office of Tax Appeals. But to let everybody know, including the viewing public, that the OTA is independent of CDTFA and any other tax agency. The Office of Tax Appeals is not a court but is an independent appeals agency staffed with its own tax experts. The only evidence in OTA's record will be what was submitted during the appeal.

These proceedings are being live-streamed on YouTube, and the stenographer is recording the proceeding.

The issues in this case are for -- there are two different audit periods: For the audit period January 1, 2008, through March 31, 2011 -- which is Office of Tax Appeals Case Number 18012048 -- whether further reductions to the measure of disallowed claimed exempt food sales that were recommended in the third supplemental decision warranted.

And -- sorry -- and a second issue for that audit period is whether a reduction to the measure of unreported taxable food sales is warranted.

And the third issue for that audit period is whether relief from interest is warranted.

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For audit period July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2014, which is Office of Tax Appeals Case Number 18018130. The issue is whether further reductions to the measure of disallowed claimed exempt food sales are warranted.

At the prehearing conference, participants also confirmed that the audit period from January 1, 2008, through March 31, 2011, CDTFA's third supplemental decision deleted both the use tax audit item and the negligence penalty.

And also, for audit period 2011 through June 30, 2014, CDTFA deleted the negligence penalty in the August 28, 2015, re-audit.

Mr. Kazemini, are those the issues as you understand them?

MR. A. KAZEMINI: Yes, Judge Stanley.

In addition, I would also add relief of interest warranted for the second audit period as well. I'm not sure of the issues, as outlined, when we identified the relief of interest for the first audit period or for both periods.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay.

And Mr. -- Mr. Sharma, do you agree with the issues plus the additional one that the Appellant just stated?

MR. SHARMA: We agree with the issues.

But one thing I want to clarify -- in the first audit, with the item listed on these minutes, the reduction and to the matter of unreported taxable sales -- food sales -- \$33,080. That is -- needs to be corrected. Actually, the Department has already reduced that amount to 30,839. Issue is correct, but the amount is 30,839.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay.

MR. SHARMA: And for the issue as to relief of interest for the second audit, Department objects to that because that's something new. We need an opportunity to look at that one and then determine.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Well, there's a likelihood we'll be keeping the record open in this case anyway because of the late submission of a lot of documents -- which we'll go over in a minute.

But we can allow the Department to brief that if they want to after the hearing. We'll go ahead and let Appellant address it today, and then we can give the Department an opportunity to respond.

MR. SHARMA: Thank you.

1	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: But speaking
2	of numbers, I wanted to go ahead and confirm that for the
3	first for the first audit period, the disallowed
4	claimed exempt food sales are currently at \$448,470.
5	MR. SHARMA: That is correct.
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: And for the
7	second audit period, the disallowed exempt food sales are
8	308,757?
9	MR. SHARMA: That is correct. Thank you.
10	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Is that your
11	understanding too, Mr. Kazemini?
12	MR. A. KAZEMINI: Yes, it is. Thank you.
13	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay.
14	So the exhibits. We need to deal with that
15	because we got significant amount of exhibits following
16	the prehearing conference.
17	The ones that were already in the record there
18	were no objections to, including CDTFA's exhibits. So
19	we're going to we're going to admit all of CDTFA's
20	exhibits into evidence without objection.
21	(Department's Exhibits A-K were received in
22	evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
23	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: And,
24	Mr. Sharma, what is the Department's response to the 72
25	documents submitted?

1	MR. SHARMA: The Department has no objection to
2	those.
3	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay.
4	So we'll admit Exhibits 1 through 72 of Appellant
5	into evidence without objection.
6	(Appellant's Exhibit Nos. 1-72 were received in
7	evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
8	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: So let's move
9	on then to opening statements.
10	Appellant had requested five minutes to make an
11	opening statement. You may proceed when you're ready.
12	MR. A. KAZEMINI: Thank you.
13	
14	OPENING STATEMENT
15	BY MR. A. KAZEMINI:
16	Thank you, ladies and gentlemen of the panel, and
17	thank you for the opportunity today to present Appellant's
18	oral arguments as to why we contend that the Department
19	has continued to make mistake after mistake in assessing a
20	penalty tax assessment against penalty against the
21	Appellant. Excuse me.
22	Before I continue, can everyone hear me? Does
23	this sound good? Okay. Thank you.
24	The hearing today is 11 years in the making.
25	Appellant has been fighting with the Department to

recognize its mistakes for 11 years now. And since it has been 11 years, I'd like to take a brief moment to outline where we started and where we are today.

On April 29, 2011, Mr. Scott Yokel, auditor of the Department of Tax and Fee Administration, contacted Appellant to inform the Appellant that he was to commence an audit on Appellant -- on Appellant's business.

On June 2, 2011, and on June 13, 2011, auditor, Mr. Yokel, performed two observation tests at two separate locations of Appellant's businesses. Based solely on these observation tests, the Department issued a Notice of Determination on July 23, 2012. Issuing for the audit -- for -- for the audit period January 1, 2008, to March 31, 2011 -- which I'll refer to throughout this hearing as "audit period one" -- alleging Appellant owed \$82,730.19 in tax and a 10 percent negligence penalty of \$8273.07.

(Reporter interrupted.)

MR. A. KAZEMINI: \$82,730.19 in tax and a 10 percent negligence penalty of \$8,273.07.

(Reporter interrupted.)

MR. A. KAZEMINI: The NOD was based primarily on two items: One being the alleged disallowed claimed exempt food sales, which measured to \$723,700, and an unreported ex-tax purchase of fixed assets subject to use tax measuring \$223,500 -- excuse me -- \$223,535. Totaling a

total deficiency for the first notice of determination of \$947,235.

So, now, where are we today? As Judge Stanley just briefed us, the current disallowed claimed exempt food sales that the Department alleges is now \$448,470. The difference of \$223,500 that the Department originally claimed was deficient. That's a 38 percent reduction.

In addition, the audit -- the first audit period's negligent penalty was a hundred percent removed. In addition, the use tax audit of fixed assets was a hundred percent removed. So from the time that the Department issued their original notice of determination against Appellant to 11 years later -- to today -- the -- the total amount the Department claimed has been reduced by 52 percent. 52 percent.

For the second audit period, which is July 1, 2011, to June 30, 2014 -- which throughout this hearing I'll refer to "audit period two" -- the original Department Notice of Determination from April 23, 2015, issued \$378,370 in alleged disallowed claimed exempt food sales.

Now, again, today, as Judge Stanley pointed out, the current alleged disallowed claimed exempt food sales that the Department claims is \$308,757. Again, a reduction of 18 percent from what they were -- the

Department originally claimed.

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In addition, the negligent penalty has been reduced by 100 percent.

So the categories that Appellant would like the panel to observe and focus on during this hearing are -- we are going to discuss the first audit period and the flawed observation test and the multiple, multiple mistakes the Department made in making a determination.

We will discuss the second audit period and the baseless determination by the Department to ignore certain sales reports but then to accept certain sales reports and the contradiction they made originally when determining certain sales reports were reasonable for the first audit period but unreasonable for the second audit period -- which they later had to correct.

We will discuss the taxability of frozen yogurt and what the Department's advice that they gave Appellant directly prior to Appellant opening his business.

We'll discuss the reasons why we believe the request for relief is appropriate. And we will discuss the unfair process and procedure that Appellant feels that the appeals process has taken as we are now 11 years in this appeal process.

And lastly, we will -- we will discuss the inaccuracies and misrepresentations that the Department

1	still maintains today that the Appellant has been trying
2	for years to correct.
3	Thank you.
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you,
5	Mr. Kazemini. Thank you.
6	Next, we're going to go on to Appellant's
7	presentation. So we'll have witness testimony.
8	Now, I are these the two people that were on
9	my list?
10	MR. A. KAZEMINI: Correct.
11	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. So I'm
12	going to ask the two witnesses to stand so I can swear you
13	in. Raise your raise your hand. You don't have to
14	stand.
15	
16	MR. R. KAZEMINI,
17	called as a witness on behalf of the Appellant, having
18	first been duly sworn by the Administrative Law Judge, was
19	examined and testified as follows:
20	
21	MR. H. KAZEMINI,
22	called as a witness on behalf of the Appellant, having
23	first been duly sworn by the Administrative Law Judge, was
24	examined and testified as follows:

1	MR. R. KAZEMINI: I do.
2	MR. H. KAZEMINI: I do.
3	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you.
4	Okay. Mr. Kazemini, you can ask for a narrative
5	from your witnesses or do question and answer. However
6	you want to proceed.
7	MR. A. KAZEMINI: Thank you.
8	
9	PRESENTATION
10	BY MR. A. KAZEMINI:
11	So what I'd like to do is I'm going to call
12	Hassan Kazemini as my first witness and go through a
13	conversation with him. And, afterwards after
14	Mr. Kazemini's done with his discussion, I'm going to do a
15	little narration argument and then introduce Reza Kazemini
16	to provide some more further information.
17	So here we have Hassan Kazemini.
18	
19	DIRECT EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. A. KAZEMINI:
21	Q Mr. Kazemini are you the majority share
22	shareholder of Yogurt Time, LLC?
23	A I do.
24	Q Can you get a little closer?
25	A I do.

1 I believe you mean to say you are. 0 2 Α Yes, I am. 3 Thank you. And when did Yoqurt Time start its 0 4 business? 5 Α 2008. And prior to Yogurt Time, what was your primary 6 0 7 occupation? Self-employee. I have my own business. 8 Α And what kind of business is that, please? 9 0 10 Α Selling Persian rugs -- Unique Oriental Rugs. 11 still have it. 12 How long -- was that your occupation prior to 13 opening Yogurt Time? 14 Α Around 30 years. 15 So is it fair to say prior to Yogurt Time 0 operating its new business, this was a new industry for 16 17 you. You had never worked in the food sales industry 18 before. Is that fair to say? 19 Α Yes. 20 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Excuse me for 21 a minute. Can we ask the witness to speak up just a little bit? I'm having trouble hearing all of what you're 22 23 saying. 2.4 THE WITNESS: Sure. 25 BY MR. A. KAZEMINI:

1	Q Prior to opening prior to Yogurt Time opening
2	for business, did you visit the Department of Sales and
3	Tax Santa Rosa District Office to inquire about the
4	taxability of frozen yogurt?
5	A Yes, I did.
6	Q And what did the Department staff inform you and
7	recommend to you?
8	A Before I open the Yogurt Time, I went in there
9	and ask them for the Use Permit. And they indicate to me
10	that you don't need use permits.
11	I they asked me what I'm selling. I said it's
12	only frozen yogurt. Anything else? I said no. They even
13	asked do I sell do I sell bottle of water. I said no.
14	Just yogurt Yogurt Time out of the machine.
15	So they indicate to me that you do not need no
16	sales permits, and I walk out.
17	Q So when did you learn that it was it would be
18	probably appropriate for Yogurt Time to obtain a seller's
19	permit?
20	A The State Board called me asked me to come in
21	the office. I went in there, and we sit down. And they
22	said, "You should have a permit."
23	Q And and when you say "the State Board," just
24	to be clear, do you mean the State Board of Equalization;

correct?

1 Α That's correct, yes. 2 0 Thank you. So after the -- after the Board of 3 Equalization contacted you, what did you do next? 4 Α Then on the same time that we were in the office, 5 they fill out the applications, and they issue me the Use Permit. 6 7 0 So when you had the conversation with the employee of the Board of Equalization, they identified to 8 9 you that you should fill out a seller's permit; is that 10 correct? 11 That's correct. А And who filled out that seller's permit? 12 0 13 They did. Α 14 And who -- by "they," who do you mean? Q 15 The State Board of Equalization employee filled Α out the applications for me. Asking my driver's 16 17 license -- I give him my driver's license. And he had my 18 other cell number -- user -- use permits. He pulled that 19 one out, got the same information out of that one, and 20 they issue me another one with a different name of Yogurt Time, LLC. 21 22 So if I understand correctly, the Department 23 employee completed with -- with the information you

provided, filled out the seller's permit, and you

acknowledged it; is that correct?

24

1 Α That's correct. 2 And what did the employee indicate to you that 0 3 they believed would be a reasonable estimation of taxable 4 sales for your business? 5 After we fill out the permits, I left. I believe it was a week or two later that he called, and I went back 6 7 into the office. And he said that you're not paying sales 8 tax. 9 I said, "You told me I don't have to pay any 10 sales tax." 11 He said, "Doesn't work like that." I said, "Okay." I said, "I do not charge no 12 13 sales per -- no sales tax. None of the customers pay any 14 sales tax, period." 15 He said, "Okay." 16 So what we -- I said, "What do you want to do?" 17 So he figured it out. He did it himself in his 18 office through his computer -- fill up the form -- and he 19 said, "The common things to do is 3 to 5 percent of your 20 sale." 21 I said, "Perfect. Do it." 22 So he did it right in the office -- right in the 23 State Board office. He fill up the applications.

because he had all the sales -- I provide him with all the

sales. He come up with the number. He give me the form.

24

1 And I went back to the office and cut him a check and send 2. it to them. 3 And what -- and this conversation -- this took 0 4 place when? Was this 2009? 5 Α That was 2000 -- end of -- almost end of 2009, 6 yes. 7 Q Okay. 8 Α After a year and plus that we were open. So in 2009 you were informed that Yogurt Time 9 Q 10 should have a seller's permit. And you filled out the 11 seller's permit and you made a first payment for that. 12 What in -- did you retroactively submit payment for 2008? 13 He calculate everything, and he did 3 to 5 14 Α 15 percent -- percentage and come up with the number. So for the sales tax that Yogurt Time was to pay 16 17 in 2008, you paid in 2009 once you learned that it was 18 appropriate to have a seller's permit. Is that -- is that 19 accurate? 20 Α Yes. 21 0 And from 2009 to present, has Yogurt Time been 22 making timely sales tax payments? 23 Α Every -- every single time, yes. 2.4 Every quarter; correct? 0 25 Every quarter, yes. Α

Q And -- so for how long did Yogurt Time estimate three to five percent of their gross sales to be taxable sales?

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A Until they come back, and they said that you should pay more tax. And I asked, "Why do we have to pay more tax? We're not collecting no sales tax. We paying everything out of the pocket. Why do we pay more?"

They said, "You have table inside. And because you have table inside and the people get their yogurt and they sit down on the table, those people that sit down on the table -- they have to pay sales tax."

I said, "Hey. If we go to the supermarket, we pick up a cold sandwich and come outside -- we not -- or pick it up out of the deli, and we eat inside. We not paying no sales tax."

The gentleman said, "Hey. Yogurt Time is cold -it's -- frozen yogurt is on gray area. We don't know what
to do with it. This is what the rule is. You are -we're going to count you as a restaurant. And when these
people sitting on the table, they got to pay tax."

So they calculate -- we calculate that number down. So then, what we did -- we fix our computer to ask it from that day on -- we said, "Okay. We're going to charge the customers sales tax."

So from day on, we asked the customers, "Are you

1 going to eat inside? Or are you going to eat outside?" 2 The one that were going to sit inside, we charged 3 them sales tax. And this is hundred percent accurate with 4 our computers. We provide that to the State Board. And 5 the guy comes in and says, "No. This is not right." I said, "Okay. Why this is not right?" 6 7 He said, "Because more people sitting inside." My computer doesn't show that. He said my count 8 is short. So that's the difference that we have. 9 10 So to clarify quickly, because I think you may 0 11 have misspoken, you -- the computer system didn't ask if you were sitting "inside" or "outside." It would ask if 12 13 you are eating "for here" or "to go"; is that correct? 14 Α That's correct. Yes. 15 And then when they answered "for here," that was 0 Yogurt Time's way of knowing that the food that they were 16 creating for themselves -- because it's a self-serve 17 18 frozen yogurt shop -- that they were eating at Yogurt 19 Time's premises; is that correct? 20 Α That's correct. 21 0 And for those transactions, they were taxed? 22 Α Yes. 23 So back to my original question -- when Okav. Q 24 did you -- when did Yoqurt Time stop -- approximately what

date did Yogurt Time stop averaging 3 to 5 percent of

gross sales as taxable? You mentioned it's when the Department came back and contacted you. Are you referring to when they commenced their audit on Yogurt Time?

A Yes.

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Q So that was sometime in 2011. When -- when would you say the system was upgraded so that it was a requirement of the Yogurt Time employees to request when the customers were eating to go or for here?

A After that, I -- discussion that I had with the State Board, I figured that makes it -- makes things go very smooth. We should change the computer and ask the people and start charging sales tax.

Q So is it reasonable to state that the first quarter of 2012 -- that Yogurt Time stopped estimating 3 to 5 percent of gross sales and changed their computer system per the instruction you had just mentioned?

A Yes. For the first four years, we never charged no customers sales tax. Period. Everything that we paid, I paid out of pocket.

Q And at any time during your -- during your conversations with Department employees or Board of Equalization employees, did they tell you not to rely on their advice?

A Never said that.

Q Did they ever tell you to only rely on advice if

1 it's in writing? 2. Α Never said that. 3 Did you know that only advice in writing by a 0 4 Department employee or a board employee, can be relied 5 upon by a business? Otherwise the Department will not consider the advice to be given? 6 7 I didn't know that. Α And if you did know that advice had to be in 8 0 writing in order to be relied upon, would you have asked 9 10 for that advice to be in writing? 11 Yes, I would. Of course. А So from 2009 until now, Yogurt Time has made 12 0 13 timely tax payments; correct? 14 Α Yes. 15 And as you mentioned, from 2008 through the first 0 quarter of 2012, Yogurt Time did not charge sales tax on 16 its customers; is that correct? 17 18 Α That's correct. 19 So the 3 to 5 percent you were paying from 2008 0 20 to the first quarter of 2012, of gross sales -- that was 21 coming out of Yogurt Time's profits; is that correct? 2.2 Α Yes. 23 So why would you do that? Why would you not 0 2.4 charge sales tax on the customers for those four years and

pay 3 to 5 percent to the Department?

1 I honestly felt that it's not legal to charge the 2 customers sales tax because the State Board was agreed with me. Because he was saying it's a gray area. 3 4 So I didn't want to create a problem. 5 3 to 5 percent? What the hell. I'll do it. 6 pay out of pocket." 7 And then once you -- once the Department 0 initiated their audit and were claiming a substantially 8 9 higher percentage of taxable sales -- that's when you 10 decided you could not afford to pay this out of your own pocket, or Yogurt Time's own pockets, and you had to start 11 12 charging sales tax on the customers; is that correct? 13 Α Yes, it is. 14 Okay. 0 15 Α And many unhappy customers. 16 MR. A. KAZEMINI: Thank you. 17 That's -- that's all the questions I have for 18 Mr. Kazemini at this time. 19 I'd like to point out, in addition, that Sales 20 Tax Regulation 1603 states that food products furnished, 21 prepared, or served for consumption at table, chairs, or 2.2 counters --23 I'm sorry. My apologizes. I -- I misread the 2.4 wrong rule.

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Per Revenue Taxation Section 6359 Subdivision (b)

Subsection (2), "food products" is defined as milk and milk products, milkshakes, malted milks, and other similar type beverages which are composed at least in part of milk or milk product that require the use of milk or milk product in preparation.

And, in addition, Revenue Taxation Section 6359
Subdivision (b), (3), further defines food products as all
fruit juices; vegetable juices; and other beverages,
whether liquid or frozen, including bottled water; but
excluding spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors, or
carbonated beverages.

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FURTHER DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. A. KAZEMINI:

- Q Mr. Kazemini, frozen yogurt is made out of -- consists of milk; is that correct?
- A Yes, it is.
 - Q Does all of your machines contain frozen yogurt?
- 19 A No.
- 20 Q What -- how many machines are within each of your location businesses?
- 22 A Each -- we have five machines on each locations.
- Q And how many of those machines contain frozen yoqurt?
 - A I believe four of them, sometimes. And three and

1 a half, sometimes, or three of them, sometimes. 2. 0 And the other machine -- what does that contain? 3 Α Sorbet. 4 And does sorbet contain any milk product? Q 5 Absolutely not. Α And does sorbet contain fruit juices, vegetable 6 0 7 juices, or any other item that I just read off? Α 8 No. MR. A. KAZEMINI: So as we have mentioned to the 9 10 Department on multiple occasions, 20 percent of the product that the Appellant sells is not taxable -- is not 11 a food product as defined by the Revenue Taxation Code. 12 13 So that was not something that was considered 14 when reviewing -- reviewing the sales reports and during 15 the observation tests, which was greatly flawed. And speaking of the observation test, that's 16 17 where I'd like to take our attention now, please. So for the first audit period -- so to give a 18 19

little, brief, understanding of Appellant's business -- at the time of the first audit period, Appellant had four locations: A Farmers Lane location, a Mark West location, a Summer Field location, and a Healdsburg location. All the locations had two tables inside consisting of three chairs each.

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So indoors there's two tables of six chairs total

for occupancy. Outside there were chairs provided by the landlord as common areas that were used by all the tenants in the area. And those tables were provided by landlord which Appellants would pay through Common Area Maintenance Charges, or CAM Charges -- part of the lease agreement.

2.4

Based on informal observations -- informal observations meaning, on -- Department staff that are not on duty would drive by Appellant's businesses and determine that they felt the Appellant's sales were unreasonable. So based on these observations, the Department decided to implement an audit on Appellant's business.

Appellant was contacted by Mr. Yokel, as mentioned earlier, and two observation tests were performed: One on June 2, 2011, at the Farmers Lane and one on June 13, 2011, at the Healdsburg location.

The Farmers Lane location observation test resulted in a taxable sales ratio of 35.14 percent. The Healdsburg observation test resulted in a taxable sales ratio of 12 percent. However, the Department did not only use -- excuse me -- only used the Farmers Lane location observation test when analyzing the other two business locations that did not have observation tests performed on them.

So therefore, the Summer Field location and the

Mark West location -- they only implemented the 35.14 percent observation test against it, as opposed to considering the 12 percent observation test against it. Their rationale being that the Farmers Lane location was of comparable size to the other locations. That's why it was reasonable.

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However, that still doesn't make sense because the Farmers Lane location was a -- is a thousand square feet; the Healdsburg location is a thousand square feet; the Summer Field location is 800 square feet; and, at the time of the audit, the Mark West location was 600 square feet. Since then, the Appellant was able to add 400 square feet to it, so it's now a thousand square feet. But during the first audit period, it was only 600 square feet.

So the comparable size argument of the Department placed on the observation test does not make any sense and does not have any validity as to why the 12 percent observation test would be ignored when considering the other two locations that didn't have observation tests performed on them.

Additionally, within the supplemental decision and recommendation, the Department -- the Department states that, based on their experience -- that auditing similar businesses to Appellant's taxable sales -- that

sales should be roughly -- taxable sales should be roughly 20 percent. Yet they ignore the 12 percent observation test and only use the 35.14 percent observation test.

2.4

So we have conflicting advice. First, we're told that 3 to 5 percent is reasonable. Then the Department claims 20 percent is reasonable. Now, it's claiming 12 percent is not reasonable but 35.14 is.

Mr. Corin Saxton, who's the tax counsel for the State Board of Equalization, recommended a re-audit in order for the Department to form an additional observation test in accordance to the Audits Manual because he found that the observation tests were not performed in accordance with the Audits Manual.

First, Mr. Saxton states that the observation test should occur over multiple days, which neither one took -- that -- of the Department's observation tests did. They only took place over one day at two different locations. According to Mr. Saxton, they should have taken over multiple days at multiple locations, which the Department did not do.

Second, according to Audit Manual Section 0810.30, the Department is supposed to pick a day that most represents average sales days. Which means they are to review cash register tapes, sales tickets, and/or have a discussion with the taxpayer to make a determination of

when is an appropriate average sales day to determine taxable sales against Appellant.

Appellant picked the observation test days. That's simply not true. The Department provided a small range of dates that the Appellant must have chosen from in order for the observation test to be performed. The Appellant requested that the observation not be performed in June or the summer because the summer was the busiest time of year for Appellant.

Appellant is a frozen yogurt parlor -- a shop.

It is very, very reasonable to conclude that when the weather is hot, it's -- he's going to be busier. When the weather is cold, he's not going to be as busy. Okay?

Yet the Department disagreed. The Department thought the faster the observation test could be done, the better. So the Department had an observation test on June 2, 2011.

Another requirement of Section 0810.03 of the Audit Manual states an observation test should not occur right after a holiday. Well, on March -- May 31, 2011, it was Memorial Day. Yet two days later, the Department found it was reasonable to conduct an observation test, even though the Audit Manual sates that's not how it should happen.

In addition, that is the week that school got out. Again, this type of business -- these type of issues factor how busy they are. School getting out and school getting out at half days -- parents will take their kids at 1:00 o'clock on a hot day to get frozen yogurt. That might not happen in November. That might not happen in March or at any other month that's not a hundred degrees outside.

But yet the Department did not consider these issues when conducting the observation tests. They relied on the results of these observation tests for years until 2016, when the State Board of Equalization finally concluded, no, they made errors and that this had to be redone.

So once -- once they determined the observation test was not valid, they decided to turn to the second audit period sales reports for Yogurt Time and to use those sales reports to implement against the first audit period.

But before I get further into that, I'd like to introduce Reza Kazemini and have him speak on a few issues. And then we'll delve into the second audit period in more depth and detail.

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/// 1 2 MR. R. KAZEMINI, 3 having been called as a witness on behalf of the Appellant 4 and previously sworn by the Administrative Law Judge, was 5 examined and testified as follows: 6 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. A. KAZEMINI: 8 9 Mr. Kazemini, what is your role with Yogurt Time, Q 10 LLC? 11 I'm the manager. I take care of all the day-to-day activities: Hiring, firing, training, product 12 13 management, basically everything that goes into running the store. 14 15 Pardon me. And do you handle the day-to-day 0 bookkeeping as well? 16 17 Yes, I do. Α 18 And prior to the Department initiating an audit Q 19 in 2011, how did Yogurt Time ring up its customers? 20 Real simple system. I mean, I'm sure everyone Α 21 here has been to a self-serve frozen yogurt shop. 22 make your own yogurt, make your way to the counter, 23 there's a scale there. Everything in the store is by 2.4 weight. They would just hit a button that would process

the weight to the dollar per pound, and that would be your

total.

2.4

Q And after the Department issued their determination that Yogurt Time was not accurately reporting sales tax in 2012, how did Yogurt Time's employees ring up its customers? How was -- how did the transaction recording change?

A We ran a -- we had to modify the POS system to be calculating two different items. One item was a "for here" item, and one item was -- we would ask the customer if it was "for here" or "to go" -- and there was two separate buttons for that.

The "for here" item would calculate sales tax onto the item. So we had to do a little retraining of what -- of the staff and the stores to make sure they were addressing the customers properly -- asking them if it was going to be "for here" or "to go" -- asking if they needed spoons or lids as they were on their way out.

- Q And a customer would respond "for here" -- that was Yogurt Time's way of understanding that that food was going to be consumed on their premises; is that correct?
 - A Yeah. That's correct.
- Q And so, when a customer would answer "to go," that's Yogurt Time's way of understanding that the food product was to be eaten off premises; is that correct?
 - A Correct.

Q So was -- was it ever a -- did it ever become apparent where customers would start saying, "to go," but then take their food and sit outside and eat at -- eat at the tables provided?

2.4

A No. It was not really a major issue. It was pretty clear cut. Well, you know, it was -- it was pretty simple. There wasn't -- there wasn't a lot to it.

So it was either "for here," or "to go." And then, generally, the customers that were getting it "to go" would get lids, take it in their cars, and take it home; so --

Q Perfect. And then -- so if -- if a customer, for example, at the Healdsburg location -- if the customer were to order if -- to state "to go," and then to go down the shopping center and sit at a Starbucks table -- would that be considered taxable sales in Yogurt Time's mind?

A I can't imagine why that would be my issue at that point.

Are -- are -- we've asked if it was "for here" or "to go." They said, "to go"; decide to leave, what I would consider, Yogurt Time's premises; and then decide to eat somewhere else. I can't imagine how that would be on us for a dine-in.

Q So would a -- would -- would a Yogurt Time employee be able to finalize a transaction -- meaning

accept payment from a customer -- prior to answering the "for here or to go" answer [sic]?

A No, you can't. To initiate the transaction, they had to ask, "for here or to go?" to weigh in the transaction in the proper category.

Q Okay. So in order for a customer to be able to get their yogurt and make payment for it, they had to -they -- it had to be answered -- asked -- asked and answered. And it had to be fully understood whether that product was for here or to go -- deciding whether that item would be taxed or not; is that correct?

A That is correct.

2.4

- Q Okay. So when -- when was -- when was the POS system updated to make these requirements?
- A After the audit was being done and we got a notification that the processes that Yogurt Time was doing was not satisfactory to the State Department or Board of Equalization, we got together; and we decided that we should update our system until this whole thing got sorted out.

And that was 11 years ago, now. And we're still sorting it out; so --

Q And so at that time -- starting at that time -- that's when Yogurt Time started collecting and charging sales tax amongst its customers?

A That's correct, yes.

Q And every single penny that Yogurt Time collected in sales tax from its customers, it paid to the Department; is that correct?

A Absolutely.

2.4

Q So essentially, once you made these changes, the POS system made it impossible for a transaction to be ring -- ringed up incorrectly per the Department's standards.

Is that fair to say?

A That's correct. The computer system calculates everything, puts everything in categories -- for here or to go, total sales, dine-in, take out -- everything's broken down. Everything can be seen remotely from the office for -- for when I'm doing sales tax reporting to input everything. It's to the penny.

Q So from the time that the POS system was upgraded in 2012 to today, June 21, 2022, has there been any changes in the POS system and the transaction process between Yogurt Time employees and its customers?

A No. Just continued training on -- on all the new employees on exactly what they got to do. And the reporting's pulled quarterly for submittal to the Board of -- or CDTFA, now.

Q So for the last ten years, the transactions have

1 all been the same? 2. Α Correct. 3 Okay. Let's talk about the auditor, Mr. Yokel, 4 for a bit. Did Mr. Yokel ask to review Yogurt Time's daily sales reports prior to choosing an observation date? 5 No, he didn't. 6 7 Did Mr. Yokel ask you what day or days would be 0 most appropriate to conduct an observation date? 8 He didn't give me an option to make a choice. 9 Α 10 Did you request Mr. Yokel to -- excuse me -- to 0 11 conduct the observation test -- to not conduct the observation test during the summer when it's Yogurt --12 13 Yogurt Time's busiest time of the year? I asked him if we could move it to a more 14 Α 15 reasonable time. And what was his response to that request? 16 He was adamant about getting this done as soon as 17 Α 18 possible. He seemed like he was on a time crunch to get 19 this done or something. 20 So it's fair to say Yogurt Time had no say when Q 21 collect -- when selecting the date of the observation 2.2 test. 23 We had no choice. А 2.4 Is any of the four business locations identified 0 in the first audit period substantially different than any 25

1 other? 2 Α And to clarify, as you said earlier, regarding the square footages, the front -- the front --3 4 the dining rooms of the stores are all the same size. 5 Even the added space to the location we have now was just It has nothing to do with seating or 6 for storage space. 7 anything like that for the front. They're all set up exactly the same. 8 So one 9 would be completely -- we -- the models just continued on 10 going forward. They're all -- they're all the same. So one -- one wouldn't be bigger than the other, 11 12 substantially? 13 Α Not at all. 14 And like you just mentioned, they all have the 0 15 same amount of tables and chairs; correct? 16 Α Correct. 17 And they all had the same amount of frozen yogurt 0 18 or sorbet machines; is that correct? 19 They're all the same. Α 20 And -- and they all had the same toppings; 0 21 correct? 22 Α Correct. 23 So all four of the locations are nearly 2.4 identical. And you did this intentionally; isn't that 25 correct?

1	A That's correct. That's the business model.
2	Q Okay. So is there any reason why the Department
3	would ignore the Healdsburg observation test and only
4	implement the Farmers Lane observation test using the
5	Summer Field and Mark West location for the first audit
6	period?
7	A It didn't make sense. It doesn't make sense,
8	now. And there wasn't really an answer a substantial
9	answer when we asked the question before.
10	Q So since the implementation or since the
11	upgrade of the POS system in 2012, are all of Yogurt
12	Time's transactions compliant with the sales and use tax
13	requirements?
14	A Yes, they are.
15	Q Did Yogurt Time charge sales tax to its customers
16	prior to the implemented prior to the upgrading of the
17	POS system in 2012?
18	A No. No sales tax was collected by any customers.
19	Q Okay. Thank you.
20	A Thank you.
21	MR. A. KAZEMINI: So the main issue with the second
22	audit period now comes is that originally the
23	Department would review the sales reports for the second
24	audit period and only determined the last three quarters

of the second audit period were reasonable.

25

They averaged out the last three quarters of those three periods and then implemented that rate amongst every single quarter in the first audit and the remaining quarters of the second audit period.

Now, this was deemed to be unreasonable. And thankfully, the Board of Equalization finally made that determination. Because, if you look at the reports, the 3Q13 -- which the Department deemed was unreasonable -- was a sales tax ratio of 22.6 percent, I believe. Let me get the exact number so we're accurate. 22.06 percent.

However, they claimed that -- so the taxable rate in 4Q13 was 22.06, which they accepted and deemed reasonable. However, in 3Q13 one year -- or one quarter before, the taxable ratio was 25.68 percent per Appellant's reports that were provided. And they deemed that to be unreasonable.

How and why? It made no sense. And if you look at the reports of all of Appellant's sales for the second audit period, they are consistent and have gradual growth that you will see in a normal business. However, the Department utilizes certain marks without justification.

They claim only a 10 percent variation would be deemed appropriate in the sales report. So they take the highest percentage, subtract it by ten, and anything below

that is deemed unreasonable, which is simply not fair.

And especially when they considered that those same quarters were originally unreasonable for the second audit, but then deemed them to be reasonable for the first. It doesn't make sense.

Secondly, once you take into consideration that the POS system makes it impossible to complete a transaction without asking the required questions in order to satisfy the Department's rules and regulations as to the sales tax, it doesn't make any sense as to why the Department would not accept all of those reportings.

In fact, the Department, nowhere -- in any of their arguments, in any of their briefs, or any of the conversations with Appellant or the Board of Equalization -- accepts the fact that the POS system was upgraded for these measures.

They don't identify the POS system refrains

from -- the Appellant from being able to mischaracterize a

transaction. All they state is "over time, the

transaction -- the reporting has improved."

But yet, even when they stated that, they were still issuing negligence penalties against Appellant for audit periods. And not until years later of fighting with them did they finally realize that those negligence penalties were unjustified. And it was because of a Board

Summary Hearing that the State Board of Equalization issued in December of 2016 identifying this.

And I'd like to read that for a moment because I think it's important as to how the Board of Equalization Administrative Panel deemed Appellant's actions.

The Board Administrative Panel during the revised Board hearing summary that was supposed to take place December 14, 2016, but was deferred by the Department which we'll get into in a little bit. It states next upon further review of the negligence penalty we first observed this is Appellant's first audit.

Second, we note that the audit work paper stated that Appellant did not charge sales tax reimbursement on any of its yogurt sales, which strongly suggests Appellant genuinely misunderstood the law regarding the taxability of his yogurt sales.

And there is no evidence to establish that

Appellant could not have had a good faith, reasonable

belief that it was substantially compliant with its

reporting obligations. We have recommended the deletion

of the negligence penalty.

This was in December of 2016 -- okay? -- five years after the notice of determination. Five years after the Department issued a negligence penalty -- that's when the Department finally realized the negligence penalty was

unreasonable.

And when you consider all the facts, you consider the practice changes that the Department -- the Appellant instituted during this -- to correct the mistakes the Department presented to them -- is unreasonable. For years and years and years -- that Appellant has to continue fighting negligence penalties and continue fighting arguments that are unsubstantiated by the Department.

The Department relied for years that only three quarters of the second audit period were reasonable for the second audit period, but that eight quarters of the second audit period were reasonable for the first audit period. For years they relied on that argument. And not until countless, countless arguments by Appellant did they finally change that position. And that's because the Board of Equalization recommended for them to change that position.

So now let's talk about general errors that took place in both audit periods. So the Department didn't comply with the Audit Manual when conducting its audits. The California Sales and Use Tax regulation 1698.5 sets forth comprehensive procedures for Sales and Use Tax Audits and have been approved by the California administrative -- excuse me -- California Office of

Administrative Law.

According to these regulations, they were necessary to establish taxpayers and staff responsibilities and duties during the audit process in order to ensure that staff completes audit -- audits in a timely and efficient manner to help taxpayers better understand and avoid confusion of the audit process.

So, first, audit one was held in abeyance in violation of Sales and Tax Regulation 1698.5 Subsection (c)(4), which states, "A Board will not hold in abeyance the start of an audit pending the conclusion of an audit prior pendings [sic] or pending completion of appeal of a prior audit currently in the Board's appeal process. In cases where the prior audit is under appeal and the audit for the subsequent periods is not held in abeyance, the Board will begin the current audit by examining errors that are not effected by the outcome."

The Board -- the Department did not hold audit period two in abeyance, but they did hold audit period one in abeyance. And it's undisputable.

The first audit period, we received a Notice of Determination in 2011, or -- excuse me -- 2012 was the Notice of Determination. That same year, we asked for oral hearing. And oral hearing was issued April 29, 2015, which was later postponed by the Department because they

determined they needed more time to review.

2.4

It was then moved to December 14, 2016. Which, six days prior to the hearing date, the Department postponed because they claimed they needed to further review the ratio of taxable sales to nontaxable sales.

Now, the Department requested for that deferral end of -- on December 8, 2016. From December 8, 2016, to now, the Department has not changed its position on the first audit period. They have not changed anything of their determination for the first audit period.

Everything that they stated in their November 14, 2016, opening brief for that December 2016 Board hearing remains true today.

So when they postponed a hearing in December 6, 2016, for them to review more information to come to further conclusions and then take no additional measures -- they didn't issue any supplemental Notice of Determination. They didn't issue any additional decision or recommendation. They didn't present a new re-audit of documents for the first audit period.

The first audit period, nothing has changed since December of 2016 -- in fact, since January 28, 2016. And that was when Mr. Saxton last issued his supplemental decision recommendation. Since that day, nothing has changed.

And no -- at no point did Appellant request that the first audit period be on hold. At no point did the audit -- Appellant request that the first audit period be in abeyance to allow the second audit period to essentially wind its way through the process to catch up.

It seems all of this is because the Department didn't want to have two oral hearings; they only wanted to have one oral hearing. So instead of having an oral hearing in 2015 or 2016, it's now 2022. And we're doing this 11 years later.

Secondly, Sales and Tax Regulation 1698.5

Subsection (c)(7) states an audit plan is required on all audits. These are requirements. These aren't suggestions or recommendations. These are requirements.

"An audit plan is required on all audits. The audit plan shall be discussed, with a copy provided to the taxpayer, at the opening conference, or when it's necessary for the auditor to first review the taxpayer records, within 30 days of the opening conference. The audit plan should be signed by the auditor and either the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative to show commitment by both parties that audit will be conducted as described in the audit plan to allow for a timely completion of the audit. The audit plan is considered a guideline for conducting the audit and may be amended

throughout the audit process as warranted. If the original audit plan is amended, the auditor shall provide the taxpayer with a copy of the amended plan."

There is no audit plan for the second audit period. None. And for the first audit period, there is an audit plan. That audit plan was executed by Mr. Scott Yokel on August 26, 2011. And the first time Appellant received that audit plan was when the Department provided the -- a submission of files to the Office of Tax Appeals on February 21, 2019.

Prior to February 21, 2019, the Department did not provide an audit plan to the taxpayer, did not review the audit plan with the taxpayer, did not explain the process and procedures of the audit plan to the taxpayers, nor did they ask the taxpayer to sign it, nor did the auditor sign it. So now the auditor -- there is an audit plan, but they didn't provide it. They didn't sign it. They didn't ask the taxpayer to review or to sign it.

And, again, these are requirements. These aren't recommendations or, you know, soft guidelines that the Department must follow. These are requirements.

Again, Section -- Sales and Tax Regulation 1698.5 Subsection (c) Subsection (11) states that the Department shall be -- shall invite taxpayers and encourage them to attend exit conferences. And whether or not the taxpayers

authorize a party to represent them, during an exit conference, the items discussed include but are not limited to: an explanation of the audit findings, the audit schedules, the review process, and how to prepare a liability, and the Board's appeal process.

2.4

Appellant was never invited to an exit conference for either audit period -- for either one. The Department did not discuss in person their findings, did not discuss schedules, did not discuss the review process -- none of this took place -- okay?

Sales and Tax Regulation 1698.5(c) provides 11 rules and procedures the Department must follow in conducting an audit. Three of those rules were (1), (2), and (3) -- were not applicable in Appellant's cases. They had to do with other matters.

So there was eight rules within the guideline -or this rule -- excuse me -- that the audit -- the
Department must comply with while conducting an audit.
Three of them they did not. So three of the eight rules
in -- that they were -- procedures they were to follow
they did not comply with.

Oops. Pardon me.

So now, I'd like to discuss Appellant's request for relief of interest and the reasons why -- for that relief.

Again, as just mentioned, the first audit period was held in abeyance by the Department. There was no justification for it. Again, since January 28, 2016, nothing has changed for the first audit period. There hasn't been any changes in the Department's arguments and the Department's positions and the Department's claim for disallowed exempt food sales.

To further illustrate this delay, I'm going to go through quickly a list of dates to kind of illustrate to the panel how we've gotten to this point.

So on July 23, 2012, the Department issued a Notice of Determination on the first audit period. On July 31, 2012, Appellant files a timely petition and at this time requested an oral hearing. On December 19, 2013, Appellant attends a conference with Board of Equalization employee, Ms. Emily Vena, at the Department Santa Rosa District Office.

On July 11, 2014, Appellant filed a timely request of consideration and, again, requested an oral hearing. On August 21, 2014, the Board scheduled a hearing -- and when I say Board -- excuse me -- Board of Equalization scheduled a hearing for April 29, 2015.

On March -- excuse me -- on February 17, 2015,

Appellant submits a timely opening brief for the April 29,

2015, hearing date. On March 10, 2015, Appellant submits

as time -- oh, excuse me -- pardon me.

2.4

On February 17, 2015, Appellant submits a timely response to the notice of board hearing indicating Appellant will be present in person. On March 10, 2015, Appellant submits a timely 18-page opening brief for this hearing date.

On March 23, 2015, Appellant receives a letter from Ms. Mary Cichetti-Brennan -- who, at the time, worked at the Board of Equalization, but now works for the Office of Tax Appeals -- indicating that the Board hearing had been postponed. At this time, no explanation was provided as for the postponement.

On April 7, 2015, after inquiry, Appellant receives a letter from Ms. Mary Cichetti-Brennan indicating Appellant's board hearing was postponed to allow Departments to review transportation charges.

Again, at this time, the Department still believed that the Use Tax penalty against Appellant was reasonable.

Appellant requested additional information and explanation; but none was provided. And Appellant was informed that interest would continue to accrue even though it was the Department that requested the deferral and postponements.

October 5, 2016, a board hearing was scheduled for December 14, 2016. Appellant submits a timely notice

of Board hearing indicating Appellant will be in attendance in person.

On October 26 of 2016, Appellant submits a timely 22-page opening brief for that hearing. Then on November 14, 2016, the Department submits an opening brief for that hearing as well.

On December 8, 2016, eight days or -- excuse

me -- six days prior to our hearing date, Appellant

received an email from Ms. Mary Cichetti-Brennan

indicating in quote, "Business and Taxes and Fee

Department has requested that your matter be deferred from

the December 14, 2016, oral hearing calendar for further

review and to review further figures to establish the

ratio on taxable to nontaxable sales."

Again, Appellant was informed, due to
Department's delay, interest would continue to accrue.

From December 8, 2016, until March 30, 2018, when the OTA sent the Appellant a letter indicating this is a new appeal in a new Department, Appellant did not receive a hearing date, nor a supplemental decision recommendation, even though Department claimed they needed further time to review Appellant's sales.

The Department postponed the December 2016 hearing and then subsequently took no action on the first audit period. And in fact, they continued to send 90-day

deferral letters. We received one in December of 2016 indicating the hearing was postponed for 90 days. We were to have the hearing in March of 2017.

2.4

And then in March of 2017, we received another 90-day deferral letter. And then in July, we received another 90-day deferral letter.

July 3, 2018, again -- excuse me -- on March 30, 2018, Appellants received a letter from Office of Tax Appeals indicating that this -- this appeal for both audits have been moved from the State Board of Equalization into the Office of Tax Appeals.

On July 3, 2018, Appellant requests an oral hearing with the OTA by responding to the OTA's June 11, 2018, letter. On August 30, of 2021 the OTA providing a hearing date September 21, 2021. Appellant informed the OTA that they had scheduling conflict for that month and requested that the hearing be scheduled for the proceeding month.

The OTA granted Appellant's request and sent the letter indicating that Appellant's hearing would be scheduled for the November 16/17, 2021, calendar. However, the OTA did not re-schedule Appellant's hearing for that month. Instead, we received a hearing date of today, June 22, 2022.

So to summarize, they took five years for the

Department to -- to remove an improper assessment of Use Tax penalty on purchase of fixed assets because the Department continued to ignore the simple fact that Appellant purchased fixed assets from a California business in California.

2.4

It took them five years for them to acknowledge that. It took another -- and it also took five years for the Department to acknowledge that their negligence penalty was unjustified.

It took another two years for Appellant to convince the Board of Equalization that the Department did not comply with the Audit Manual and the audit procedures when conducting the observation tests when they recommended a new observation test to be performed in a re-audit.

The audit period one was held in abeyance to allow the second audit period to wind its way through the process. Seemingly, the only reason why is to allow the Department to accrue as much interest as possible against the Appellant. No other justification seems reasonable, as they are the ones that continue to defer this hearing date yet provide no supplemental response.

We strongly contend that these delays have been intentional. There doesn't seem to be any justification as to "they need more time to review documents." As

evidence by their briefs to the OTA, they have provided no new information to the OTA. All the same briefs that they provided the OTA are identical to the briefs that they provided to the State Board of Equalization prior to this matter being moved here.

2.4

So now, I'd like to move our attention to -- as to why we believe this appeal process has been unfair to Appellant and why it has greatly prejudiced Appellant's ability.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. I'm going to just ask you to kind of do -- do your final summary because you're closing in on an hour.

MR. A. KAZEMINI: Will I have time for a closing?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Yes.

MR. A. KAZEMINI: Okay. So -- okay. Thank you.

Okay. I'll -- I'll try to be as quick as possible.

The OTA provided the Department different policies and procedures to follow than the Appellant in this appeal process. The OTA allowed the Department to create their own timelines as to when to provide information yet required the Appellant to be on strict guidelines and timeframes when providing information to the OTA.

On March 30, 2018, Appellant receives a letter from the OTA indicating strict guidelines in which the

Appellant must provide their opening brief within 30 days. Now, this opening brief must contain every single document that Appellant has submitted either to the Department or to the State Board of Equalization in the last seven years; otherwise, that document would not be considered.

When Appellant first responded to the OTA's request, the Appellant informed them that they would incorporate in the letter all documents that was presented to the State Board of Equalization and the Department from 2011 to 2018.

That request was denied by the OTA. They stated that you must submit every single document. If you do not, that document would not be considered. So then the Appellant had to submit hundreds and hundreds -- almost thousands of pages -- to the OTA again. Because, even though the same people that are working for the OTA, now, were working for the State Board of Equalization then. And the same people that Appellant was providing those communications to, now work for the OTA.

So Appellant was providing communications to

Ms. Mary Cichetti-Brennan of the State for Board of

Equalization and Ms. Claudia Lopez of the State Board of

Equalization. Once this appeal moved to the Office of Tax

Appeals, the Office of Tax Appeals indicated all those

communications were no longer within the record. Yet they

asked all new communications to be given to Ms. Mary Cichetti-Brennan of the OTA and Ms. Claudia Lopez of the OTA.

So all the communications that were provided to those two individuals years before were no longer within purview but were -- needed to be resubmitted to the same two people seven years later in order to be within record.

It doesn't -- it's not fair. It's just not fair.

In addition, when you consider on May -- on April 28, 2018, Appellant's opening brief was sent to both OTA and the Department. On May 8, 2018 -- and that's because -- let me go back for a second.

On the OTA's March 18, 2018, letter it indicates specifically, any communication to the OTA must go to all parties. There's no ex parte communication. So Appellant sends something to -- pardon me -- to the OTA, it must be sent to Department as well.

On May 8, 2018, Ms. Cichetti-Brennan acknowledged a timely submission of Appellant's opening brief and provided the Department 30 days until June 7, 2018, to submit a response brief. On June 6, 2018, the Department did submit a response brief with several enclosures.

On July 12, 2018, Appellant received a correspondence from OTA indicating briefing is now complete for this appeal. On the -- therefore, it came to

a complete surprise to Appellant when, in January of 2019, the Department made a request to the OTA without -- without incorporating a communication to Appellant -- to submit hundreds and hundreds, almost thousands, of pages in addition to what they had submitted on June 6, 2018.

2.4

They provide a CD-ROM to the OTA with a request that more information be submitted to the OTA without any communication to Appellant. The OTA communicated that to Appellant. And the OTA notified Appellant of the Department's request and provided a copy of that CD to Appellant, not the Department -- okay?

When the Appellant objected to this -indicating, "Why does Appellant only have 30 days and
strict guidelines of having to communicate to everyone?

Not to communicate ex parte -- but the Department doesn't
have the same rules and regulations?"

The OTA rejected Appellant's arguments and allowed the OTA to submit this CD of information.

Now, it's important to consider that the CD of the documents that the OTA -- excuse me -- the Department submitted had no new information that wasn't in their possession prior to the June 6, 2018, opening brief they submitted.

All of the information they submitted were from the file of the appeal and the State Board of Equalization

file. Meaning, they had all those informations. But they waited an additional seven months to provide that to the OTA -- to provide that to the Appellant -- which, in turn, delayed, again, an oral hearing for Appellant.

Because, I'm sure, once the OTA receives thousands of pages of new file information, that has to be reviewed. That takes time. These delays and procedures the Department follows that are not the same as Appellant.

Appellant requested -- prior to this hearing date -- requested a brief phone call with Susan Seyller just to outline some clarity as to how the Board proceedings would take place. No issues were going to be asked as to the actual issues of this matter.

Yet that brief phone call request was denied because it was told to us that it would be inappropriate to have that conversation without the Department's presence. Yet the Department's allowed to make requests to the OTA, without Appellant's knowledge, until after the OTA accepts information.

Lastly -- and I know I'm short on time; so I'll be quick.

The burden of proof on these matters is completely unconstitutional. The Department's burden of proof as they indicate by -- by -- where is it? -- by referencing Riley B's Inc. v. State Board of Equalization,

claimed all they needed to do is to make a reasonable allegation against Appellant.

If -- and who makes that determination? Of course, the Department makes that determination. So once the Department made the determination that their arguments against the Appellant are reasonable for the first audit and second audit period, the burden shifts to Appellant to have to prove by preponderance of evidence -- a much stricter burden -- that what they're saying is not true.

And it's taken 11 years, but in those 11 years, Appellant has been successful. Successful enough where they've reduced audit period one by 52 percent, removing the negligence penalty a hundred percent, by reducing the second audit period by 18 percent, by removing the negligence penalty a hundred percent.

In fact, they're -- the Department's standards of reasonableness is, frankly, outrageous -- okay? -- when you consider that for five years -- for five years -- the Department's position was that Appellant was -- tried to deceive by not paying Use Tax on fixed assets purchased.

And now, quickly, I'm going to read to you what Corin Saxton, Tax Counsel for the State Board of Equalization, deemed in reference to the fixed assets:

"Superior Quality is a distributor of Electro Freeze machinery. And we note that the D&R and SD&R both fail to mention the fact that Superior Quality is a California "corporated" located -- excuse me -- California corporation located in Corona California. And that is currently registered with the Board. And that Superior Quality recorded approximately 200,000 to 550,000 gross sales per quarter to the Board during the audit period.

2.4

This is significant given that Appellant submitted credit card statements indicating payments of \$124,289 to Electro Freeze district Corona, as well as a copy of Mr. Levine's business card which indicates that he was a general manager of Superior Quality.

The foregoing suggests that the title to the fixed assets at issue may have passed in California with participation transaction by local place of business, Superior Quality, and that were -- if such were the case, then transactions at issue would constitute sales transactions and not use transactions."

This is what Appellant tried to tell the Department for five years. Yet the Department would not believe credit card receipts, business cards, and other documents that Appellant was buying fixed assets from a California business in the state of California.

Those transactions are subject to sales tax, not use tax.

And I know I'm short on time, so I'll end there.

1 Thank you. 2 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: All right. 3 Thank you, Mr. Kazemini. 4 Mr. Sharma, does -- does the Department have any 5 questions for any of the witnesses? 6 MR. SHARMA: The Department doesn't have any 7 questions for any of the witnesses. Thank you. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: 8 Judge Lambert, 9 do you have any questions? 10 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: I just had 11 maybe one question. 12 I think -- whoa -- it was stated that the sorbet 13 has no fruit juice. But then, in the brief, it was stated 14 it has, like, a tiny amount. So I just want to confirm 15 that there's some flavoring that maybe uses fruit juice -but maybe it's a small amount -- in the sorbet. 16 17 MR. A. KAZEMINI: So -- thank you for that question. 18 So that's artificial flavoring. So that's 19 why it's not a fruit, as defined by the Revenue Tax --20 Taxation Code. It specifically states "fruit juices and 21 vegetable juices, " meaning fruit juices and vegetable 22 juices not artificial flavoring. And the sorbets within 23 Appellant's business -- they are artificial flavoring. 2.4 I mean, you may be able to speak better to it. 25 But it's artificial flavoring mixed with, essentially,

1 frozen ice, and -- but he'll be able to speak better to 2. it. 3 MR. R. KAZEMINI: Yeah. There's no fruit juices in 4 it. In fact, it's a -- all the sorbets and non-dairies --5 they're all powdered mixes and aren't even required to be refrigerated. 6 7 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thanks. That's it. 8 9 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Judge Long, do 10 you have any questions? 11 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Yes. 12 respect to the 2009 conversation, regarding the estimated 13 taxable sales of 3 to 5 percent, what was the basis for --14 for that 3 to 5 percent? 15 MR. H. KAZEMINI: It was no basis. He made a 16 decision that that's the 3 to 5 percents. I had no idea 17 whatsoever. That was all the State Board of 18 Equalization's employee creating that 3 or 5 percent. 19 didn't have nothing to say regarding that. 20 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: And with respect 21 to the advice in 2008 that you didn't need a seller's 22 permit, that was oral not written; is that correct? 23 MR. H. KAZEMINI: That's correct, yes. 2.4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: And then, with respect to the 3 to 5 percent did he provide that in -- in 25

1 writing or -- or anything? MR. H. KAZEMINI: Well, he did the form with the 2 3 first sales report that we did for Yoqurt Time -- that's 4 out of the State Board of Equalization computer -- State 5 Board of Equalization paper printed out. And I took it out, I came to the office, and pay for it. 6 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: And with respect 7 to the time after that, you continued to report at an 8 9 estimated amount? 10 MR. H. KAZEMINI: That's correct, Yes. MR. A. KAZEMINI: To clarify -- until the first 11 12 quarter of 2012. 13 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Okav. 14 then -- but that was -- you didn't know why you were 15 reporting that amount? The -- the 3 to 5 percent? 16 MR. A. KAZEMINI: 17 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Right. I -- I 18 mean, other than a person in an office told you? MR. A. KAZEMINI: 19 So -- right. So, again, in 2008, 20 they were -- Appellant was originally notified that the 21 Department felt he didn't need a seller's permit; so he 22 didn't have his seller's permit in 2008. 23 In 2009, he was contacted saying a seller's 24 permit would be appropriate. So that's when he went into 25 the office and had the conversation. And that's when it

was recommended at 3 to 5 percent estimation of gross sales would be appropriate for taxable.

Now, Appellant still feels that the sales tax was inappropriate. So we were in the process of appealing the first audit period while this was all happening.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: I'm -- I'm sorry. Wait. I'm -- I'm -- I'm sorry to interrupt, but -- when did this happen then? Because my understanding was that this 3 to 5 percent was told to you in 2009 based on the testimony.

MR. A. KAZEMINI: Correct.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: So that would not have been when you were appealing situation?

MR. A. KAZEMINI: No, it is. It is, Judge Long, because the first audit -- for the first audit period of 2008 to 2011, that audit didn't commence until April of 2011. And Notice of Determination for that period didn't be issued until 2012.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Mm-hmm.

MR. A. KAZEMINI: So we have been -- Appellant has been appealing the first audit period from, essentially, middle of 2011 until now. So in 20- -- first quarter of 2012, that's when practices changed. Because from April 2011 to the first quarter of 2012, that's when the Department in, you know, more strict terms was saying,

"No. You've got to perform this."

2.4

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Right. But before -- prior to the audit, though, 3 to 5 percent -- not sure what, if anything, actually was taxable? Is that my understanding?

MR. A. KAZEMINI: Right. So, again, yes. In 2009, the Appellant was unclear as to if frozen yogurt was taxable or not. He was notified, subsequently, in 2009 that he should have a seller's permit and was recommended to estimate 3 to 5 percent.

Now, Appellant believed that was not appropriate. And for 3 to 5 percent, he made the determination that he was able to pay that to satisfy the Department but, also, didn't want to charge customers because he didn't feel it was appropriate at the time.

Now, in -- from -- from the time the Department made it clear to Appellant that you need to ask "to go," you need to ask "for here," and other procedures -- that's when Appellant changed their POS system to reflect accordingly.

And from that time, it -- it would be too costly for Appellant to pay that out of pocket and needed to start charging sales tax amongst the customers.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Okay. And then moving on to the second observation test -- the one that

1 didn't take place in June -- that would have been because 2. it was the busiest time of year? 3 MR. A. KAZEMINI: It wouldn't -- the second 4 observation place -- it did take place on June 13, 2011, 5 at a second location. 6 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: No. I -- I mean 7 for the re-audit. 8 MR. A. KAZEMINI: Oh, yeah. 9 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Because that's 10 the busiest time of year -- would that be -- your assertion, then, would be that during the busiest time of 11 12 year, you'd have greater taxable sales because more people 13 would stay? 14 MR. A. KAZEMINI: Well, yeah. I mean, simply put, 15 yes. 16 I mean, when the weather's nice out and, especially 17 in California, we have great weather in the summer. And 18 people can get their yogurt, they'll sit outside --19 sometimes they -- they won't even sit at a table. They'll 20 sit on a curb or something that can resemble somewhere 21 where they can sit. 22 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Okay. 23 MR. A. KAZEMINI: And they'll -- they'll, you know, 2.4 after school in June, you get a lot of kids. And those

kids they -- they hang out. And they eat.

25

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Okay. And then, with respect to the second audit period, as to the quarters that were initially react -- rejected with respect to the 10 percent variance -- you were saying that in 3Q14, one of the sales reports was rejected because it was 25 percent which was greater than ten percent variance and less than the -- the following quarter?

2.4

MR. A. KAZEMINI: No. So that 10 percent variance changed. That -- I -- originally, there was no 10 percent variance that was accepted.

Originally, the Department deemed that only the last three quarters were accepted and reasonable. And every quarter before that, regardless of a variance, was unreasonable and not accepted.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Mm-hmm.

MR. A. KAZEMINI: So that variance changed after the Board of Equalization recognized the contradiction and the Department's determination that certain audit periods were deemed reasonable for audit period one, but not reasonable for audit period two.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you. I don't have any more questions.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: I have a -- I have just a couple of questions. But first, I wanted to clarify something because you made a point of saying that

you had to resubmit documents to the Office of Tax Appeals
that had already been submitted to the Department.

2.4

As I said in the beginning, we're an independent agency; so we don't have any connectivity with the Department outside of what's presented in our appeals. Which is why employees that used to work for the Department, but now work for the Office of Tax Appeals, didn't have any way to access the information that was submitted previously.

MR. A. KAZEMINI: Can I -- can I make a comment, please?

So it wasn't employees from the Department. It was employees from the State Board of Equalization. And the appeal was removed from the State Board of Equalization to Office of Tax Appeals. And the Office of Tax Appeals notified Appellant that the communications to those individuals, as part of the BOE, needed to be re-submitted --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Right.

MR. A. KAZEMINI: -- to the same people, but now under a new title.

It wasn't employees from the Department moved to the OTA. I understand what you're saying in that regard.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. I just wanted to make it clear that we had, you know -- unless

1	the parties submit things to us, we have no way of
2	accessing it; so
3	MR. A. KAZEMINI: I and I understand that.
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: And I I
5	think I had part of my question answered by Mr. Long's
6	questions.
7	But for the for the second audit period, are
8	you proposing a different percentage than the Department
9	used?
10	MR. A. KAZEMINI: Well, yeah. The the we're
11	proposing that the reports be deemed accurate. Because
12	the POS system makes it impossible for the Appellant to
13	incorrectly record taxable sales in those transactions.
14	Once the POS system was retrofitted to comply
15	with the Department standards, there's no reason not to
16	accept those reports.
17	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. So that
18	would you would be proposing using the actual records
19	following the upgrade of the POS system?
20	MR. A. KAZEMINI: Absolutely.
21	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. And for
22	the for the interest waiver, you went through a lot of
23	dates. For how much of that are you proposing to get
24	relief from interest?

MR. A. KAZEMINI: The entirety.

25

1 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Not just from 2 January -- what was it January 2016 to January -- --MR. A. KAZEMINI: 3 No. 4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: -- 2018? 5 MR. A. KAZEMINI: No, Judge Stanley. 6 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Nothing 7 happened in between? MR. A. KAZEMINI: 8 No. Because the Appellant strongly feels that the Department has made outrageous 9 10 accusations and hid behind this burden of proof that all 11 they had to do is deem it to be reasonable in order for Appellant to have to fight tooth and nail in order to get 12 13 these accusations removed. 14 And slowly but surely -- and it has been very 15 slow -- but slowly but surely, Appellant has been succeeding. And -- but for Appellant fighting it, 16 17 that the interest would have continued to accrue. 18 Appellant feels the delays and the deferrals and 19 the Department's lack of reasonableness and when 20 considering arguments from the Appellant -- it seemed like 21 whatever the Appellant said to the Department, for years, would just be ignored. And they will only change their 22 23 mind once the State Board of Equalization said the same 2.4 things Appellant was saying.

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And for years, that was the case. And that's why

1	we feel the interest is that has been accruing is
2	unjustified.
3	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Thank
4	you.
5	MR. H. KAZEMINI: May I say something? May I add
6	something, please?
7	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Sure.
8	MR. H. KAZEMINI: I've been in business since
9	1978. And if I felt that I'm wrong on this this
10	situation that we are in, believe me, Judge. I would have
11	take care of it day one, not let it go for ten years plus
12	cost the attorney fee all that cost that I am going
13	through.
14	If I felt that I'm 1 percent wrong, I would have
15	take care of it right on the spot.
16	Thank you.
17	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Thank
18	you.
19	Does that include your presentation?
20	MR. A. KAZEMINI: Minus the conclusion, yes.
21	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay.
22	What I'd like to do right now, then, is take a
23	15-minute break before we turn it over for the
24	Department's presentation. 15-minute recess.

So we'll go off the record. Thank you.

25

MR. A. KAZEMINI: Thank you.
(Off the record.)
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Let's
go back on the record.
And it's time, now, for the Department to make
their presentation. So you can proceed when you're ready.
PRESENTATION
BY MR. SHARMA:
Thank you.
Appellant, Yogurt Time, LLC, obtained a seller
permit on January 1, 2008. During the audit period,
Appellant operated three frozen yogurt shops in Santa Rosa
and one shop in Healdsburg.
Appellant provided cups, utensils, tables, and
chairs to customers for consumption of yogurt items at
each of the four locations.
The Department performed two audits. First audit
from January 1, 2008, to March 31, 2011. And the second
audit from July 1, 2011, to June 30, 2014.
Appellant provided federal income tax returns for
years 2008, 2009, and 2011 to 2013; quarterly sales and
other sales reports for both the audit periods; bank
statements for January 2010 to June 2010.

Appellant did not provide any cash register

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tapes, sales receipts, sales summary reports segregating taxable and nontaxable sales for the audit period.

Reporting method -- Appellant reported total sales from sales summary reports for each location.

Appellant did not maintain a separate register key to identify whether sales were to go or consumed at business location until 2012. Appellant estimated taxable sales during the first audit period and the earlier part of second audit.

For the first audit, Appellant reported total sales of approximately \$2.4 million, claimed full exemption of little more than \$2.3 million, resulting in reported taxable sales of little more than \$79,000.

That's Exhibit A, page 12.

For the second audit, Appellant reported total sales of approximately \$3.6 million, claimed food exemption of around \$3 million, resulting in taxable sales of little more than \$657,000. Exhibit H, page 285.

A review of reported amount shows that Appellant did not keep detailed sales record to segregate taxable sales from nontaxable sales. Based on the available information, Appellant started using separate register key for taxable and nontaxable sales in 2012.

Further review of report amount showed that Appellant estimated and reported taxable sales of 5

percent for 2008, 3 percent for 2009 to 2011. Exhibit A, page 12. Exhibit H, page 285.

2.2

Since Appellant did not provide any detailed sales records to support the reported amounts, the Department conducted an observation test to verify the accuracy of reported amount.

Appellant agreed to only two observation tests without any access to the cash register during the observation tests. The Department performed two tests observing customers while sitting in the car in the parking lot.

The first test was conducted on Thursday, June 2, 2011, from 11:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. at Vine Street location in Healdsburg. The second test was conducted on Monday, June 13, 2011, from 11:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. at Farmer Lane location in Santa Rosa.

For June 2nd test, the Department noted total sales of \$578 for 107 customers. Out of 107 customers, 12 customers consumed the yogurt items at the business location for taxable sales of \$70 resulting in taxable sales ratio of approximately 12 percent. Exhibit A, page 22 to 25.

For June 13 test, the Department noted total sales of \$980 for 154 customers. Out of 154 customers, 48 customers consumed the yogurt items at the business

location for taxable sales of \$348 resulting in taxable sales ratio of approximately 35 percent. Exhibit A, pages 28 to 31.

2.4

During the audit and appeals process, the

Department sought Appellant's permission to conduct more
than one observation test at each location. That would
have included one-day test during the weekend. But
Appellant denied the Department's request, claiming
statute of limitations had already expired for any
observation test for the first audit.

Due to Appellant's denial to allow the Department to conduct any additional observation test, the Department used Appellant's quarterly sales summary records from the second audit to determine the taxable sales ratio.

For Summer Field road location, the Department accepted reported total sales and taxable sales for first quarter 2013 to second quarter 2014 and used the same to determine taxable sales ratio of 36 percent and audited taxable sales of around \$461,000 for the second audit and \$31,000 for the first audit. Exhibit H, page 299 and Exhibit A, page 36.

For Farmer Lane location, the Department accepted total sales and reported taxable sales for second quarter, 2012 to second quarter 2014 and used the same to determine taxable sales ratio of 26 percent and audited taxable

sales of around \$224,000 for the second audit and \$236,000 for the first audit. Exhibit H, page 298 and Exhibit A, page 27.

2.4

For Mark West Spring Road location, the

Department accepted reported total sales and taxable sales

for fourth quarter 2013 to second quarter 2014, and used

the same to determine taxable sales ratio of 23 percent

and audited taxable sales of around \$255,000 for the

second audit and \$267,000 for the first audit. Exhibit H,

page 296 and Exhibit A, page 27.

For Vine Street location, the Department accepted reported total sales and taxable sales for first quarter 2012 to November 27, 2013, and used the same to determine taxable sales ratio of 7 percent and audited taxable sales of around \$26,000 for the second audit and \$35,000 for the first audit. Exhibit H, page 294 and Exhibit A, page 21.

Above audit procedures resulted in audited taxable sales of approximately \$528,000 for the first audit and little more than \$967- -- 66,000 for the second audit.

These amounts were reduced by the amounts

Appellant reported, resulting in unreported taxable sales

of \$479,000 for the first audit and \$309,000 for the

second audit. Exhibit A, page 18 and Exhibit H, page 290.

The results of the audit testing are reasonable.

Appellant allowed the Department to conduct only two observation tests without any access to the cash register.

All three locations in Santa Rosa were similar in business activities and customer traffic.

2.4

If the Department uses taxable ratio determined during the observation test of 35 percent for all Santa Rosa locations and 12 percent for Healdsburg location, disallowed claimed exempt sales and unreported taxable sales for the first audit would be approximately \$721,000, which is significantly higher than \$479,000 assessed in the first audit.

Similarly, disallowed claimed exempt sales for the second audit would be \$532,000 which is, again, higher than \$309,000 as determined by the audit findings.

Department also shows that audit findings for both the audits are reasonable and actually benefit Appellant.

Appellant contends that observation tests performed by the Department did not comply with departmental policies and procedures. However, Appellant allowed the Department to conduct only two tests on specific dates in June 2011 but with no access to the cash register.

During the audit and appeals procedure,

Department sought Appellant's permission to perform

several additional observation tests, but Appellant did not allow the Department to perform any additional observation tests.

2.4

Appellant's contention that the Department improperly projected one observation test to the other locations ignores the audit procedures. Unreported taxable sales and disallowed claimed exempt food sales are not based on any observation test.

In fact, audit findings are based on Appellant's own books and records. The Department reviewed and analyzed sales records for each location and developed and audited taxable sales to total sales ratio for each location which was then applied to the reported total sales for the same location to determine disallowed claimed exempt sales and unreported taxable sales.

Appellant contends that the Department did not consider all of Appellant's store locations sales reports when making determination.

In response, the Department submits that, as explained earlier, it did consider sales records for every location to determine unreported taxable sales and disallowed claimed food sales. And audit findings are based on taxable sales ratio for each location.

Appellant contends that the taxability of self-serve frozen yogurt sales is ambiguous and unclear.

However, the Department has consistently determined that frozen yogurt qualifies as a food product exempt from sales tax when sold on -- on a to go basis. And the sale of food products are not exempt from sales tax when furnished, prepared, served for consumption at tables, chairs, or counters, or from trays, glasses, dishes, or other tableware at business premises.

Appellant contends its -- in its testimony during opening statement, that it visited Santa Rosa location in 2009 when a Department employee told Appellant that 3 percent to 5 percent estimation of its taxable sales seemed reasonable.

But, according to an entry on the Department's automated compliance management system, which is ACMS system dated August 18, 2009, Department's staff informed Appellant that its estimate of 5 percent of its sales -- total sales to be taxable seemed very low judging from the number of individuals consuming frozen yogurt on its premises.

Department's staff further report -- informed Appellant on the same day that based on the past visits to its stores, Department believed that at least 30 percent of Appellant's self-serve frozen yogurt sales should be taxable. Then, again, on the next day, the Department notified Appellant that 5 percent taxable sales is too

low.

2.4

Appellant contends the statute of limitations for the first audit had expired. In response, the Department submits that a Notice of Determination for both of the audits were timely issued pursuant to Revenue Taxation Code 6481 under properly executed and signed waiver of limitations.

Appellant filed a timely petition for re-determination and the Department followed all policies and procedures related to the appeal process.

Appellant contends that that it's eligible for relief of interest under Revenue Taxation Code 6593.5.

The Department has considered this contention and submitted its response to the Office of Tax Appeals on January 8, 2020, agreeing to relief of interest of \$2,230 for the period April 1, 2017, to December 31, 2017, subject to Appellant's signing of a CDTFA 735 form.

Appellant contends that it's eligible for relief of tax and interest under Revenue Taxation Code 6596, claiming that Appellant was provided wrong advice as to the taxability of yogurt sales. However, Appellant does not meet the criteria of Revenue Taxation Code 6596, as any advice Appellant allegedly relied upon was not in writing.

Therefore, based on the evidence presented, the

Department has fully explained the basis for deficiency and proved that the determinations were reasonable based on available books and records.

Since Appellant did not provide any acceptable access to the documents to refute the other findings, the Department requests that Appellant's appeals be denied.

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

Thank you.

2.2

2.4

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you.

And just for the Appellant's information, and for the public, I did not swear in any representatives from the Department because they did not testify. They were only arguing.

Judge Lambert, do you have any questions?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Yeah.

I was wondering, in terms of the arguments

Appellant's making about the sorbet and whether it has

fruit or not -- if it's a cold food and it's served -
served at the restaurant and not to go, it -- it seems

like the regulations say it's taxable, regardless, maybe,

of whether it has fruit or not? Because it's a cold food?

MR. SHARMA: That's correct. Anything consumed on the business premises is taxable, whether it's a food item or not.

1	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thank
2	you.
3	MR. SHARMA: Thank you.
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Judge Long, do
5	you have any questions?
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Yes.
7	With regard to the interest relief, I understand
8	that CDTFA is has agreed to relieve the interest
9	beginning April 1, 2017. What what was the delay
10	not sorry let me reword that.
11	What was the reason for the the what was
12	going on between the December postponement and April 1,
13	2017, exactly?
14	MR. SHARMA: I'm sorry. December of what year?
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: December 2016
16	is my understanding was the request from the Department
17	to postpone the BOE hearing; right? So there's a
18	four-month period there between that postponement and the
19	agreed interest relief.
20	And so I was just curious what was going on
21	during that period.
22	MR. SHARMA: Based on the Department's review, I
23	think, which we submitted a letter dated January 8, 2020.
24	The date line shows over here both of these decision
25	December 15, 2016 oral hearing was scheduled.

1	And then on January 12, 2017, they deferred the
2	hearing for further review because there was some
3	additional information which the Department wanted to
4	consider because of the two audits going at the same time.
5	That's why they wanted to defer it for 90 days.
6	Generally, that's what the Board's standard
7	procedure is. Whenever they find certain things before
8	the Board's proceeding, they think some adjustment needs
9	to be made. But it's not always must. Whether we make
10	the adjustment or not, we wanted to review it to make sure
11	that everything is done right.
12	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you.
13	No further questions.
14	MR. SHARMA: Thanks.
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay.
16	I don't have any questions at this time; so we'll
17	move to Mr. Kazemini's
18	MR. HUXSOLL: Ms. Stanley?
19	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: closing.
20	MR. HUXSOLL: Oh, sorry. May I address Mr.
21	Lamberts question from earlier
22	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Oh, certainly.
23	I'm sorry.
24	MR. HUXSOLL: about whether the sorbet is a
25	food product?

Just noting that Regulation 1602 Subdivision

(a)(1) talks about flavored ice products being food

products to the extent Appellant was successful in its

argument that this is not a food product.

2.2

It would be a sale of tangible personal property not subject to exemption for any other reason. Because, if it were not a food -- cold food sold -- it would not be cold food sold to go whose sale was exempt from tax; so all sales of sorbet would be subject to tax.

It's the Department's position that, consistent with the regulation, it is a food product. However, a portion of the sales were sold for consumption on the premises; so they are subject tax.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thank you. Appreciate it.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you.

There being no other questions at this time, we can move to your closing presentation.

MR. A. KAZEMINI: Judge Stanley, before I get to my closing, I just wanted to comment on a few things Mr.

Sharma just said -- stated in his arguments that are not correct.

One, he misidentified the observation test. He identified the Healdsburg observation test for June 2, 2011. That's not accurate. The June 2, 2011, observation

test was at the Farmers Lane location. Which is important to distinguish because that is right after the Memorial Day weekend, which, according to the Audit Manual, they're not supposed to perform observation tests preceding or right after a -- a legal holiday.

And that is the result -- that observation test resulted in a greatly higher taxable percentage rate than the Healdsburg observation test, which was on June 13, 2011. He got those dates backwards.

Secondly, again, the Department is incorrect in stating that the Appellant only allowed for two observation tests. When Corin Saxton, Tax Counsel for the State Board of Equalization, identified that the observation test was flawed and needed to be reperformed, we had notified the Department that they are allowed, and with full cooperation, the Appellant will allow observations tests for the second audit period.

Because, at that time, they were requesting observation tests for both audit periods. And, again, this is in 2017, now, or 2016 -- pardon me -- in 2016.

So observation tests -- the main reason Appellant denied the request for observation tests to perform the audit period one is because in 2016, one, the statute of limitations of three years had passed for the first audit period. And, second, an observation test performed eight

years after the time it's trying to perform a test for is inappropriate.

2.2

The business -- Yogurt Time was a brand-new business in 2008 -- had no prior history. So it's fair to assess that the reports, their sales, and transactions for the first few years would be different than an established business with multiple locations over time.

In 2008, Appellant only had one location. Not until 2010 did he have another location. So to estimate a 2016 observation test back to 2008. The Appellant deemed would be inappropriate and would, again, grossly miscalculate as to the results.

So the fact that the Department is claiming that Appellant refused to allow only -- more than two observation tests is simply not true. We, on multiple occasions, provided them opportunity to provide an observation test for audit period two but were very clear that those results would not be allowed to apply to audit period one.

And because of that, the Department deemed they would not conduct an observation test. That's regarding the observation test.

Secondly, he mentioned that -- Mr. Sharma mentioned that the Department requested to perform multiple observation tests over a period of multiple days

at each location.

2.4

I would request Mr. Sharma to provide where they made that request. Because Appellant never received a request for the Department to perform multiple observation tests over a course of -- period of multiple days, including a weekend, for all the locations. That simply was not requested upon the Appellant. And Appellant would have agreed to that to cover the second audit period.

Lastly -- or, not lastly -- excuse me.

Mr. Sharma stated that the Santa Rosa locations were -that the Farmers Lane observation test was used for the
remaining Santa Rosa locations because the Santa Rosa
locations have similar business activity and customer
activity as the other locations in Santa Rosa.

That is the first time the Department has made that argument for the first audit period observation test. And no document in their arguments prior to today and to the State Board of Equalization was that argument the Department made.

The only argument the Department made was the reason for the observation test for the Farmers Lane to be used at the Santa Rosa location is because they were of similar size -- okay? -- so that's a key distinction.

And, lastly, Mr. Sharma just admitted that the first audit period was held in abeyance to allow the

second audit period to catch up.

2.4

You asked -- Judge Long just asked what was the point of the delay from December 2, 2016, to April 1, 2017. And Mr. Sharma just stated in January, they felt that they were -- had two audit periods in the review, and they wanted to analyze a second audit period prior to the hearing today of the first audit period.

And I'd like to point out that the December 2016 hearing was not the original hearing date for the first audit period. That was April 29, 2015, which the Department deferred as well.

So the old post -- original hearing should have taken place April of 2015, not December 2016. Yet the Department made countless, countless, countless requests for deferral to continue to review, continue to review, continue to review, continue to review and still made no changes.

Like I mentioned, from the January 28, 2016,

Mr. Saxton supplemental -- the second supplemental

decision recommendation, nothing has changed since then.

So those are my comments as to what Mr. Sharma just stated.

And now, I'm -- I will move to closing.

MR. R. KAZEMINI: Can I just --

MR. A. KAZEMINI: Go ahead.

MR. R. KAZEMINI: I've got -- I've got two

1 questions.

2.4

You referred to using the audit from the Farmers

Lane location -- to using the Santa Rosa locations but not
using the Healdsburg location, which is ten miles down the
road. And you seem like you're using that as if people -people's characteristics ten miles down the road are to go
eat at home and not eat in the store as -- as if it makes
a significant difference.

I'm just curious to know how you can take one location and then another location and completely characterize an entire county's population as to how they eat their frozen yogurt as the way you're determining the sales tax in that situation.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Let me -- let me reserve that. And if the CDTFA wants to respond to that after the closing --

MR. R. KAZEMINI: Okay.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: -- I'll give them --

MR. R. KAZEMINI: Next question.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: -- an opportunity to do that.

MR. R. KAZEMINI: I -- I do have one more question.

Is -- Mr. Sharma also made it sound like there's some sort of documentation that the City of Santa -- that

the Santa Rosa office has regarding our visit in 2008 -that we never got a copy of -- that he is referring to.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Well, unless it's in our record, it doesn't exist to us either; so that won't matter.

MR. R. KAZEMINI: Okay.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: You can proceed.

2.4

CLOSING ARGUMENT

BY MR. A. KAZEMINI:

Thank you.

In conclusion, Panel Members, we strongly feel Appellant's right to a speedy and timely appeal has been greatly denied.

Again, we're on year 11 of this since this all began. And according to the Audit Manual, this should be resolved within two years. Now, it's not a strict two-year timeframe, but that is the recommendation as to how long these procedures take place. It allows for a shorter timeframe and allows for a longer timeframe.

But a key reason to have an audit plan for every audit is so that the Appellant is aware of how long this might take. At no time did Appellant think this would take 11 years.

1 Simply put, once Appellant was notified that 2 their transactions were questionable according to the 3 Department's policies, the Appellant implemented rules and 4 softwares so the POS system would require Appellant to 5 comply with these rules. Once the POS system was updated, no transaction 6 7 could be completed prior to the Appellant's employee answering the question, "For here or to go?" Which, 8 9 according to Mr. Sharma's argument, would resolve all of 10 the issues as to the deficiencies of Appellant's reporting 11 techniques. 12 We are here today because my client received bad 13 advice. 14 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Excuse me. 15 I'm being told that we're having a hard time 16 getting audio on the livestream. Is your microphone on? 17 MR. A. KAZEMINI: I -- you're right. I'm on -- I 18 apologize. Is it better now? 19 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Yeah. Maybe 20 move it a little closer. 21 MR. A. KAZEMINI: Yeah. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Good. 22 Thanks. 23 MR. A. KAZEMINI: Okay. Sorry about that. 2.4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: And maybe, if -- if they missed what you said before, you could 25

1 maybe, quickly --2 MR. A. KAZEMINI: Should I repeat? ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: 3 Yeah. 4 MR. A. KAZEMINI: Okay. It'll -- it'll be brief. 5 So in conclusion, we strongly feel that Appellant's right to a speedy and timely appeal has been 6 greatly denied. The Audit Manual indicates that the 7 process of these matters should take roughly two years. 8 9 Now, it's not a strict two-year timeline. It could be 10 faster; it could be longer. 11 But that is the importance of an audit plan for 12 each audit -- so that the taxpayer is aware of the process 13 and procedure and can understand why this might take as 14 long as it has. 15 But I would be strong to contend that, even if an 16 audit plan was presented to Appellant, that that audit 17 plan would not have shown an 11-year appeal. 18 Simply put, once Appellant was notified that 19 their transaction practices were questioned, rules and 20 software were put into place that made it impossible for 21 Appellant not to be compliant with what the Department

The Department wanted to make sure that each transaction was questioned, "for here or to go." Because, according to the Department, any item purchased for here

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wanted.

is taxable, any item to go is nontax.

2.4

So once Appellant made the software upgrades to the POS system, that was a requirement for every transaction. A transaction could not be completed -- meaning a customer could not take a cup of yogurt, nor could pay for it, until that transaction was answered and completed accordingly.

We are here today because my client received bad advice. In 2008, my client received advice that -- excuse me -- that the taxability of frozen yogurt is a gray area and that it didn't seem necessary to have a seller's permit.

Therefore, in 2008, he did not have his seller's permit. In 2009, they were notified that a seller's permit may be needed and that a rough estimation of 3 to 5 percent would be reasonable. And that's what Appellant relied upon.

Now, the Department claims that, in their personalized note taking system, that indicates otherwise. Well, those notes weren't provided to Appellant in 2009, in 2010, in 2011, in 2012. Those notes weren't provided to Appellant for years -- years later. And we would have to double check to confirm when they were received, in fact.

Had Appellant known that he had to have this

advice in writing, I can promise you he would have requested it. If that meant avoiding this 11-year appeal, I can promise you he would have requested it.

But throughout this entire appeal, it is important to note that the Administrative Panel of the State Board of Equalization deemed that Appellant was acting, one, in -- in genuine belief, in good faith belief, and what they deemed to be reasonable.

That is why all the negligence penalties were removed. That is why the -- the State Board of Equalization made the determination to reduce the amount of disallowed claim by the Department substantially.

So when you consider, first, Mr. Saxton acknowledges the observation tests were not conducted in accordance with the Audits Manual. That's why we asked for a new observation test.

Second, Mr. Saxton determines my client was right in regards to the fixed use tax issue.

Third, the Sales and Use Department conducted another audit -- although, we strongly claim these audits are still inflated -- which lower the taxable rate by \$275,230 -- a 38 percent reduction.

Fourth, the negligence penalty was removed because it was determined when you examined my client's actions and intentions that he acted as a reasonable

person and business would act.

It's unfortunate it has taken this Department years to come to these realizations and only confirms that Appellant has only been trying to follow the rules and be a compliant business throughout the time of the initiation of his business.

If -- with that being said, the OTA's decisions today could have significant impact on the future of Appellant's business because the OTA is trying to assess whether or not Appellant should pay taxes on sales tax that Appellant did not collect.

Appellant did not charge sales tax and pocket the money and not pay the Department. That is not what happened here. The Appellant did not charge sales tax and for four years paid out of pocket in order to remain compliant with the Department. Because that's what they were told by the Department to do.

And then, once Department notified them, "No. You guys need to take more action." They took that action, and they made the necessary changes in order to better their business to comply with the rules and procedures that the Department required.

And from 2012 to today -- ten years -- the Appellant's policies and procedures have remained the same.

My client did not collect a penny from its customers. And if the OTA decides, after review of the hearing today, to assess this penalty against Appellant, it will be -- it will act as a punitive damage. Because punitive damage is to punish Appellants.

It's not compensatory damages. Compensatory damages would be damages that Appellant unfairly gained. That did not happen here.

As State Board of Equalization admits, Appellant had the genuine belief that they were acting in good faith and reasonable. Therefore, they didn't charge -- if they charged their customers sales tax and didn't pay this, you would -- the Department would be 100 percent right.

But to issue a penalty against the Appellant for not collecting sales tax, by now being told you have to pay that sales tax, that is a punitive damage. And you're punishing the defendant -- or Appellant for acting in good faith.

Now, the main issue Appellant has here, now, is how do we hold the Department accountable? The Department claims that a variance of 10 percent is reasonable and would be accepted when analyzing sales report. And if reports are within that 10 percent variance, those would be accepted. And those without the 10 percent would not be accepted.

Now, let's ask what is accepted of the Department? The Department's numbers -- the Department relied on misrepresentations and unjustified reasoning to balloon the amount owed -- amount claimed by over 52 percent for the first audit period. The first audit period was reduced by 52 percent, and that doesn't include the negligence penalty that was removed.

2.4

Now, if it's only reasonable that Appellant's sales reports are reasonable within a 10 percent variance, what do we call the Department's 52 percent variance for the first audit period? What do we call the Department's 18 percent variance for the second audit period?

Why is it that it takes the Appellant 11 years of fighting tooth and nail for the Department to slowly, slowly, slowly come to realize their positions are unsubstantiated?

Why does it take five years for the Department to finally recognize, after reviewing credit card statements that Appellant provided and other business documents, that they purchased fixed assets from a California business in California?

It doesn't add up. Their actions have been unfair, and they should be held by the same standard as Appellant should be standard.

If Appellant should be standard to a 10 percent

variance, then how come the Department can issue a ballooned Notice of Determination, claim it's reasonable, shift the burden upon the Appellant, and force the Appellant to fight years in order to have that amount reduced?

2.4

And each time the Department doesn't take

Appellant's legal reasoning and arguments. They wait

until the State Board of Equalization recommends it to

them, and that's when they change. That is the only time

when the Department changes -- is when the State Board of

Equalization tells them that they're wrong.

But for that, they would still be claiming that the fixed asset purchased by the Appellant was improper and use tax is owed. They would still be claiming that negligence penalties. They would still be claiming all of that.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Are you nearing a summary?

MR. A. KAZEMINI: Almost. Almost. Thank you.

I hope the panel today considers the totality of the circumstances and the totality of the facts in its entirety when it reaches its outcome that Appellant is not liable for the claimed disallowed sales tax.

When you consider the bad advice that was received; the countless flaws in the observation test; the

irrational reasoning by the Department to only use the Farmers location, as opposed to both observation tests; the Department's claim that frozen yogurt is not seasonal; the Department's false claim that Appellant chose the observation test; the Department's false claim that Appellant wouldn't allow additional observation tests; the extreme duration that this has taken to finally obtain an oral hearing; the fact that my client did not accept any tax from its customers; and the Appellant -- for the period that it's being claimed -- and the Appellant's complete cooperation throughout the duration of this audit appeal --

I'm sure the panel can sense my frustration.

This is frustrating. It's been immensely frustrating for Appellant because we asked for a oral hearing in 2012. We received an oral hearing date in 2015; they delayed that.

We received a oral hearing date in 2016; they delayed that.

And nothing changed. They didn't change their position since 2016. So how come they continued to delay when Mr. Sharma just stated because they wanted audit period two to catch up? There was issues in audit period two that needed to be analyzed in order for the audit period one to be finalized. That's a direct violation of the Audit Manual.

I've identified numerous times how the Department has come to recognize by the State Bard of Equalization's recommendations that to modify their responses -- to modify their positions -- and we pray that you take the totality of our arguments today, the totality of the information presented to the panel to rule in Appellant's favor and to relieve us of the claimed disallowed taxes that the Department claims.

I thank you for your time.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Thank you,

2.4

Mr. Kazemini.

presented.

I did give the Department an optional five minutes if they wanted to respond to what has just been

MR. HUXSOLL: I just want to make a statement for the record that the ACMS notes Mr. Sharma read from are part of the record. They were in the Appellant's Exhibits, page 313. So -- just so that there was no confusion for the panel, those notes are part of the record.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay. Since the Department's not making a -- an additional statement, then I'll waive an -- an additional five minutes.

I do want to know, Mr. Sharma, though, I had left it open at the prehearing conference if the Department

chose to have some extra time to hold the record open to review the documents that were recently submitted. Would you like that opportunity?

2.4

MR. SHARMA: I -- I don't think there's anything we have to submit in response to Exhibit 1 to 72. But if the panel wants us to review the relief of interest for the second audit, then we would like to review it and submit a letter subject to Appellant's finding -- signing a CDTFA 735.

Other than that, 1 to 72 -- I think those are mostly communication between the Department. And we don't have anything else to add on that one.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: Okay.

Then I will hold the record open for the sole purpose of doing additional briefing with respect to the issue of interest for the second audit period. Because we didn't discuss that at the -- at the prehearing conference. It didn't come up as an issue, then.

So I think it's fair to give the Department time to brief that. Would 30 days work?

MR. SHARMA: Yeah. That should be enough.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STANLEY: And then, Mr. Kazemini, we always give Appellant time to respond to additional briefing. So the record will be held open for approximately 60 days.

1	After the record is closed, the panel will
2	deliberate and submit a decision or an opinion within a
3	hundred days.
4	So hopefully we can stop whatever interest is
5	running a little quicker than ten years.
6	So I'm going to this concludes the hearing.
7	The record's going to remain open for approximately
8	60 days.
9	And we're going to recess and reconvene at
10	1:00 p.m. this afternoon.
11	Thank you.
12	MR. SHARMA: Thank you.
13	MR. R. KAZEMINI: Thank you.
14	MR. H. KAZEMINI: Thank you.
15	MR. A. KAZEMINI: Thank you, all.
16	(Proceeding concludes at 12:04 p.m.)
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
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23	
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1 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, the undersigned, a Registered 4 Professional Reporter of the State of California, do 5 hereby certify: That the foregoing proceedings were taken before 6 7 me at the time and place herein set forth; that any witnesses in the foregoing proceedings, prior to 8 testifying, were duly sworn; that a record of the 9 10 proceedings was made by me using machine shorthand, which 11 was thereafter transcribed under my direction; that the foregoing transcript is a true record of the testimony 12 13 given. 14 Further, that if the foregoing pertains to the 15 original transcript of a deposition in a federal case, before completion of the proceedings, review of the 16 transcript [] was [x] was not requested. 17 18 I further certify I am neither financially 19 interested in the action nor a relative or employee of any 20 attorney or party to this action. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have this date subscribed 21 22 my name.

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Dated: July 12, 2022

Sarah Tuman

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