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3	STATE OF CALIFORNIA				
4	OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS				
5	Interested Parties Meeting				
6	Proposed Rules for Tax Appeals				
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9	400 R Street, 1st Floor Hearing Room				
10	Sacramento CA 95811				
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12	Transcript of Proceedings				
13	Monday, April 16, 2018				
14	1:06 p.m.				
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25	Brittany Flores, CSR 13460				
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1	APPEARANCES						
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3	Mr. Andrew Kwee, Administrative Law Judge						
4	Ms. Jacklyn Zumaeta, Assistant Chief Counsel						
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PROCEEDINGS:

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MS. BOUAZIZ: Okay. Hi, everyone. I just wanted to welcome you to the April 16th informal interested parties meeting that the Office of Tax Appeals is having today. I wanted to start by introducing myself. My name is Myriam Bouaziz. I am the deputy director of legislation here at the Office of Tax Appeals, and with me I have Administrative Law Judge Andrew Kwee and Jacklyn Zumaeta, who is our assistant chief counsel.

I look forward to your comments and questions and suggestions. The goal is to strengthen OTA's regulations, which is why we plan on having a second informal interested parties meeting in late May, early June before starting the formal regulations process. We will note all of the comments and questions provided today, and anyone is able to submit comments in writing until May 1st for this interested parties meeting. We ask that each person fill out a comment card prior to coming to the podium here and commenting. We do have comment cards there at the podium, and there are some next to the sign-up sheet as well with pens. We will take in-person comments and questions first and then see if anyone on the calling line has any questions or

comments. When making a comment, please I.D. yourself and let us know if you're representing an organization as well. Thank you. Let's begin.

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MR. KWEE: So if anyone would like to come up and make a comment, we'll start with members of the public here and then move on to the telephone.

MS. MAY: Good afternoon. Teresa May representing the California Taxpayers Association. I'll fill out a comment card after I'm done.

MR. KWEE: Thank you.

MS. MAY: First of all, I'd like to thank you very much for all of your hard work in revising the emergency regulations. I think that the emergency regulations were a good start, and these regulations that are moving forward provide a lot more guidance to both taxpayers and LGA regarding the contents of -- and the proceedings of the appeals hearing. So we appreciate that clarity. We will be submitting written comments, but at this point, we'd like to address three main areas. The first one is while we appreciate that the intent of the appeals hearing will be conducted more informally rather than formal, there are certain instances where we would ask consideration for the Taxpayer Act to request an election that the rules of judicial proceedings apply. The rules of discovery that

you laid out are pretty much along the lines of a more informal process, and there's certain instances in which members of Cal Tax and those that represent more of the legal community as opposed to the accounting firms would like to see more but once again to provide both flexibility through OTA consider that there be a process for allowing certain representatives to request an election for application of judicial rules regarding judicial proceedings.

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The second area that's more thematic is that we request consideration of certain parameters in terms of taxpayers confidentiality. It seems there is more specificity in terms of what confidential information is included in the written opinions. But once again, that is still overly, in our opinion, overly broad and to request OTA to, once again, consider whether or not the information that is specifically discussed in a closed hearing be considered with weight toward what is included in a written opinion, for example, there would be more weight to whether it's relevant or whether it's more material or less material. We recognize and appreciate the fact that you have established or are looking to establish a process where the confidentiality may be indicated via some kind of a closed -- partially closed hearing process.

The third and last thematic area is as we requested during the process of legislation as it was being developed at AB 102 is a small claims process be established at OTA. Whether that's done via legislation or whether that's done via regulation, we believe it's important for taxpayers, especially those who are proposing cases. I think you will see, as we move through the process, there's going to be a lot of non-represented taxpayers.

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And that concludes, kind of, the three overall thematic areas. We will be submitting comments by the deadline to expand on, more specifically, these areas. But we thank you very much for your work. We think that the draft regulations are a very good product and look forward to working with you on the second IPM in the future regulations. Thank you.

MS. ZUMAETA: Thank you.

MR. KWEE: I would just comment, with respect to the small claims process, that was something that we did receive your comments from the prior interested parties meeting to the specific regulations, and one of the issues that we did have, though, was that AB 102 did require a panel of three judges, and I think what was contemplated by a small claims process was something maybe with one ALJ that will make a decision

and that might be something that would require legislative change. But if you have any further research to provide on that issue, we'd be delighted to take any information that you might have by written comment.

MS. MAY: Thank you. We appreciate that very much, and actually, we do work with the local appeals and the local tax board, and there's some very good models that we're happy to share with you. Thank you.

MR. KWEE: Thank you.

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MS. BOUAZIZ: And we are looking into that for, perhaps, future legislation since it was something we did talk about during the AB 102 process.

Anyone else have comments, questions, suggestions?

MR. RAN: Hi there. Derrick Ran with Price Water Cooper. Just a few comments and first, I'd like to echo some of the thoughts from Cal Tax. The -- there's no doubt that the OTA has very challenging tasks in front of it, and, you know, kind of, taking a half step back, there seems to be a little bit of a dilemma as there would be for any administrative board to make decisions. Are we going to be more of a trial court looking at evidence new or, as the name would apply, the

Office of Tax Appeals, being an appellate type agency. And I think that that -- now is the time to resolve that conflict. And I think if you look back at what the legislature is asking OTA to do, clearly, the legislative intent is "we don't want a tax court. Wе don't want to run like a tax court, " and they talk about the rules of evidence in -- for presenting a case at a hearing. They don't want to require specialized knowledge on behalf of the participants. And I think what's going on and while the proposed amendment is, is exactly that, exactly what the legislature is asking the OTA not to do and I think that's a problem here. While the rules suggest that there's going to be an informal proceeding, most of the rules, when you come to, you know, the kind of pushing and the shoving that takes place in the resolution of the dispute that, in most cases, have been ongoing for three, four, five, six, seven years, the informal processes are helpful because they cut through it. They get to the issue. They get to the relevant facts, and off you go. But when you talk about the rules that require specialized knowledge, you look at specifically the discovery provision -- the discovery provisions. One, discovery provision is a term of art with its own set of rules in any court in the land. You talk about -- you talk about assertion of

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privileges for documents that other -- that each party wants. You talk about you can -- you can have access to the information from the other side if they would be admissible under the rules of evidence. Every one of those standards requires specialized knowledge. And so we're either going to be a court, which the legislature has asked you not be, or we're going to be an informal, kind of, appellate body. The other thing that happens with all of the rules of discovery that are being suggested by the proposed rules, I, I wonder what import the original audit protest determination had on the franchise tax -- determination on the business tax side because if each party has full and open access to any and all relevant information, it might be admissible under the rules of evidence. You're basically saying, "There are not limits to what they can ask for," and that's supposed to be moderated by the OTA, because we submit a discovery, and the OTA gets to sign off on saying whether that's reasonable or not. Very important procedural safeguard there. There's no opportunity that I was able to see in the rules for the other side to object to a discovery rule. Now here I am saying, "There's too many rules. Now I want to add one," so I appreciate the inconsistency there. But if we're going to do it, we got to allow both sides to chime in on it

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before the OTA makes a decision. And again, what's happening here is that it's a slippery slope. So, kind of, the, the big picture objection and -- that we would raise is there's too much -- there's too much law. There's too many specialized rules. This stuff is supposed to be taken care of during the audit, during the course of the protest and the franchise tax side and again on the appeals side. And once you get to an appeals proceeding in front of the OTA, taxpayer's already got the burden of proof, and what's happening here is the tax agency, be it CTFA or BTFTD, you're giving basically unfettered access to yet another round of IRDs through discovery -- cloaked in the discovery process. And that's just not the way it's supposed to work. It's supposed to be an appeal from something, and the rule says that, and we will provide written comments with a lot of details, kind of, supporting what I'm saying here, but I think, fundamentally, there's a problem, and that's that the OTA is becoming a trial court all over again. You're making the audit and the protest process, itself, basically irrelevant because both sides get to just -- let's duke it out in discovery all over again. The time, the expense, the complexity of that proceeding is not what the legislature is attempting.

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So I'll leave it at that for now. We will provide written comments. I'm happy to engage in any discussion that you would like to have but I think -- on a fundamental basis, I think that's what -- we're heading in the wrong decision. Thank you.

MR. KWEE: Derrick, this is Andrew.

MR. RAN: Yes, sir.

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MR. KWEE: I would just like to briefly comment on that, and I understand the concern when you're trying to have a process, one of those transitions from DOE over to OTA, and here, we are bringing in the rules for discovery and subpoenas and orders, but I, I would clarify, though, that AB 102 did specify that we would follow the Administrative Procedures Act, and to the extent possible, we do have to incorporate some provisions of the APA. But we did, in our rules, where it's talking about discovery and orders and subpoenas, that's not the first resort. did specify that we expect the parties to engage in the informal discovery process before we engage in the more formal process. So this is there because that's provided for in the APA because that's the right provided by -- to the parties in the APA. But that is a last resort. That's not intended to be something that's used in every appeal that will we hear.

MR. RAN: I, I think that's a fair point, and I think when there is a rule, though, what, what -- I tend to look at all rules and say, "Okay.

Where are the abuses." And I think once it's there, you have created a disincentive for the parties to act reasonably under the circumstances because what -- where you end up is with a dispute in front of -- I don't know -- a staff lawyer or one of the ALJs or one of the arbitrators trying to resolve that. So that's, kind of, point one.

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Two, I think there's a couple of things that the rules, if I read them correctly, allow the OTA to do. They allow the OTA to go to the APA and look at rules. They also check that idea by saying the rules should be, whenever possible, consistent with the preexisting rules. And I think you get to the point where, there's things -- there are things that we can do versus things that we should do, again, consistent with the larger picture. APA has got a whole lot of rules, and the way it's set up is administrative boards are allowed to pick and choose what they want to suit their agency and to suit the issue. And I think what's going on here is we're going with what the legislature wanted to set up, and I think we're going too far in one direction. It's going to make it complicated for everybody. It's going

to make it more expensive. It's going to take more time. It's going to -- I think it's just not really what the legislature wanted everybody to -- go here. Thank you, though. Fair point. I mean, I understand. You get to -- you get to go to the APA. I get that. I mean, it's right there in the rules.

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MR. KWEE: Thank you for your comments.

MR. RAN: You bet. Thank you.

MR. PARKER: Good afternoon. Thank you for holding this interested parties meeting. We look forward to working with you as we go through the process of additional interested parties meetings and regulation hearings. My name is Chris Parker. I'm with Moss Adams. I have a few questions regarding some of the statements in the proposed regulations.

As an initial matter, with regards to jurisdiction, one of the issues that became a question in front of both the Board of Equalization and it still remains a question is if the Franchise Tax Board revokes a charitable entity under 23701, is that appealable or not. There is not technically a protest opportunity from a revocation at audit of a charitable entity's exempt status, and the Board did undertake some of those questions. So it would be helpful to us to know whether we have the opportunity to appeal that, or whether it

would have to go through a different procedure under that scenario.

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I want to echo Mr. Brandon's comments regarding the discovery rules and some of the introduction of evidence. There are some very broad statements in the proposed regulations that while practitioners that are in this room and practitioners that are well versed in the law may understand the limits and what is reasonable for purposes of evidence, my understanding of AB 102 is that this agency is supposed to be accessible to any taxpayer, be they an artist to a zoo keeper, and not necessarily a tax professional. And keeping the limits of what is available as a discovery tool, to not overburden those taxpayers, who are not tax professionals, should be foremost in determining what is allowed and not allowed and those taxpayers who are unsuccessful in their appeal before the agency do have the opportunity to go to court and recognizing that in so going, they are exposing themselves to all of the rules of evidence, all of the exposure that comes with going in front of that body, but this agency, again under my understanding of AB 102, is supposed to be a more acceptable agency. And some of the rules -- for instance, you have as one of the proposed standards, "All writing or things which are relevant and which

would be admissible in evidence." That could be pretty much anything. So trying to find language that limits the scope of discovery to taxpayers -- or taxpayers that are not tax professionals would be something we would appreciate and would look forward to working with you on.

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In regards to the briefings under 030 -- excuse 30304, there's a statement that generally, the me. submission of the appellant's reply brief will be in the briefing process. What we would look for from you as far as direction when we get to request for additional briefing is what standard is the Board going -- or excuse me -- is an agency going to consider in determining whether to grant or not grant an additional brief. And that is both for the benefit of the tax agency as well as the practitioner community so that we can either successfully request additional briefing in the event that we need additional briefing or rebut a request for additional briefing because we feel that or we think based on the evidence submitted, the documentation submitted and the prior briefs that it has been adequately briefed and is ready to move to the next level. We would also request the opportunity to have a conference in the -- in the event that there is a request for additional briefing to discuss whether it is

appropriate to have an additional briefing or whether it would be appropriate to just move forward into the actual appeal hearing.

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My final comment for today was with regards to witness declarations. It is common for those of us from the accounting firms to use declarations as a means to provide testimony to either -- previously, the Board of Equalization and now the Office of Tax Appeals. is a request in -- or there is language in the proposed regulations which would allow the agency to request to interview that witness. Those of us in the accounting firms really don't have witness preparation experience. Moreover, I think that would push into the practice of law, which is what we are actually prohibited from doing. So we would ask that you limit the exposure to witnesses who want to submit a declaration because they are unavailable to testify in person and that the agency -- we would recognize, of course, the agency would then have authority to review that declaration from a witness who is unable to testify and provide whatever strength or lack thereof to that declaration as they see fit based on the other testimony that they receive.

Thank you very much, and I will fill out a comment card in the back.

MS. ZUMAETA: Thank you.

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MR. KWEE: Thank you. And, Chris, I -- your first question, you know, I'm not familiar with that area. So I'm not here to give you an answer but that you did mention that there was an issue with our jurisdictional grounds and you mentioned something about the FTB revoking the charitable entity status and, you know, that's a very specific issue, but if there is some information that you could provide, that might help us in determining if that's something that should be listed --

MR. PARKER: Sure.

MR. KWEE: -- under that section --

MR. PARKER: I'd be happy to.

MR. KWEE: -- it would help. Very good.

MR. PARKER: Okay. Thank you.

MR. KWEE: If we don't have anyone else in the audience who would like to make a, a comment here today, we're going to move on to the phone lines. So -- oh, yes. In the back.

MS. MORGAN-HAWLEY: Sorry. I'm not familiar with the process. My name is -- my name is Oneida

Morgan-Hawley, and I represent Tobacco Republic

Incorporated in Loomis, California. I'm here because I am currently involved with a procedure that has gone

over to the OTA from the DOE, and so as long as we keep in business, there's the possibility that I may end up before you guys again some day, and so I don't want to have to say, "What's going on?"

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MS. ZUMAETA: Can I just ask you to make sure that you don't bring up anything in particular about your individual case that will be coming in front of the Office of Tax Appeals.

MS. MORGAN-HAWLEY: Okay.

MS. ZUMAETA: Thank you.

MS. MORGAN-HAWLEY: I would like to see a lot of this stuff, and it sounds as if several of the other people have mentioned it also. The rising cost of professionals can make it impossible, if not improbable, for an individual or small business to be able to get the voice that they need to be heard with if there's a lot of legalese involved in this, because as individuals and small business owners, we're not trained in the law. And that -- and so the more these keep going towards all of these legal regulations, it makes it difficult, if not impossible, for us to be able to represent ourselves because that's the only representation we can afford without putting us out of business. And I think it's unfair that so much has become so involved that a simple straightforward question will end up getting answers

from people even within your -- the department that every person will have a different interpretation and trying to get someone to narrow down to -- exactly what is the process, what do I need to do is extremely frustrating that -- so we need to make sure that with whatever you guys are doing that you remember that there are thousands of us out there, probably hundreds of thousands of us, that don't have the financial means to hire a professional. Yet, we -- our rights should not be trampled on because we don't speak legalese. We need to have a way that is going to allow us to represent ourselves to the best of our abilities that -- what the procedure is should be clear to anyone and everyone as a citizen and a taxpayer. That's their right.

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The other thing that I hope that you guys will address -- and I'm sorry I didn't put in -- is that when anyone is going through these processes of, you know, audits and appeals and that -- that there is something that will address in there the -- again, the right of the individual or business to have their question answered timely, you know, and accurately. That has also been -- not just from mine but from others that I have talked to -- a, a problem that -- so I don't know how much any of this is going to make any difference, but at least I know now I've said my part, asking you

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guys to please remember us. Thank you.
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                MS. ZUMAETA: Thank you.
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                MR. KWEE: Thank you.
                MS. BOUAZIZ: So if there are no other
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    questions in the room, we can move to see if there are
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    any questions, comments on the phone line.
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           Giving one more opportunity to anyone wanting to
    come up to the podium and make a comment. Otherwise,
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    I'd like to thank everyone for coming and calling in,
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    and this ends our first interested parties meeting.
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    Feel free to send us an email and mail in written
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    comments by May 1st. Thank you.
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       (Whereupon the proceedings adjourned at 1:29 p.m.)
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I, Brittany Flores, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of 1 2 the State of California, duly authorized to administer 3 oaths, do hereby certify: That the foregoing proceedings were taken before 4 5 me at the time and place herein set forth; that a record 6 of the proceedings was made by me using machine 7 shorthand which was thereafter transcribed under my 8 direction; that the foregoing transcript is a true record of the testimony given. 10 I further certify I am neither financially 11 interested in the action nor a relative or employee of 12 any attorney of party to this action. 13 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have this date subscribed 14 my name. 15 16 Dated: 17 18 19 Brittany Flores CSR 13460 20 2.1 22 23 24 25

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