1	HEARING
2	OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
3	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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5	In the Matter of the Franchise and
6	Income Tax Appeals Hearing of:
7	HARRY MOREN, OTA Case No. 18011276
8	Appellant.
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16	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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18	TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2019
19	9:00 A.M.
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21	OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS 400 R STREET
22	SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
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24	
25	Reported by AMY E. PERRY, CSR No. 11880

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	EXHIBITS		
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RESPONDENT'S EXHIBITS			
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(Exhibits premarked, described and retained by Administrative			
	Judge.)		

1	TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2019 - 9:05 A.M.
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3	ALJ JOHNSON: Good morning. This is the
4	appeal of Harry M. Moren. It's Case No. 18011276. It
5	is 9:05 a.m. on February 26, 2019. It is a cold and
6	rainy morning here in Sacramento, California.
7	I'm the lead ALJ for this hearing, John
8	Johnson. And I'm going to say good morning to my
9	co-panelists today. Good morning, Ms. Vassigh.
10	ALJ VASSIGH: Good morning.
11	ALJ JOHNSON: Good morning, Mr. Robinson.
12	ALJ ROBINSON: Good morning.
13	ALJ JOHNSON: If the parties would please
14	introduce themselves for the record, starting with
15	Mr. Moren.
16	THE APPELLANT: Good morning. My name is
17	Harry Moren. Excuse me, I have a speech
18	ALJ JOHNSON: No problem. Take your time and
19	always be comfortable.
20	THE APPELLANT: My name is Harry Moren. I'm
21	the taxpayer and I'm here representing myself today.
22	ALJ JOHNSON: Thank you.
23	MR. AMARA: Andrew Amara for the Franchise
24	Tax Board.
25	MS. BROSTERHOUS: And Maria Brosterhous.

ALJ JOHNSON: Thank you. The issue today is whether Appellant had reasonable cause for the late payment of the portion of his tax liability for the 2015 tax year. The exhibits have been provided for the briefs, and we have an additional exhibit today from the parties.

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We will enter those exhibits as evidence. It will be Exhibits 1 through 12 for Mr. Moren, and Exhibits A through F for the Franchise Tax Board.

Sorry -- A through G. Apologies.

(Appellant's Exhibits 1-12 admitted into evidence.)

(Respondent's Exhibits A-G admitted into evidence.)

ALJ JOHNSON: Okay. Mr. Moren, you will have ten minutes allotted for your presentation. You can present facts and arguments. Narrative format is fine. Since you are presenting facts as part of your testimony, after we're done, Mr. Amara of the Franchise Tax Board will be able to ask you questions about those facts.

To get started, let's go ahead and give you the oath. If you could stand and raise your right hand.

Do you solemnly swear or affirm to tell the

truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

THE WITNESS: I do.

(Appellant sworn in.)

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ALJ JOHNSON: Thank you. Whenever you're comfortable, please begin. And you can be seated or stand, whatever is more comfortable.

THE APPELLANT: Okay. I'll start with standing and see how that works.

Good morning, your Honors. Thank you for giving me the opportunity today to come and argue my appeal. I am here to ask you to find that I had reasonable cause for the late payments portion of my taxes for the tax year 2015.

As a taxpayer, I consistently and timely pay my taxes for the federal and state. This dispute with the FTB for tax year 2015 is my first dispute with the FTB. And no matter how it's resolved, I hope that there will not be a second one.

In April of 2016, I looked over my taxes to prepare to pay by the date as I normally do. Some years I pay in April. Other years I extend and pay later in the year in October. But always in April, I run an initial calculation on what my tax liability is to make sure that I have withheld enough or paid enough.

In April of 2016, I determined that I was about \$8,000 short. And on April 11th of 2016, I made an extension payment to both the IRS and the FTB. The amount to the FTB was about \$1,000 at that time.

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Several days later on April 14, 2016, I received an email from the accountant handling the estate of my father who had deceased. And this accountant sent a rather confusing letter to myself and my two siblings, who are the other beneficiaries, and which is in the record as Exhibit 9.

The gist of the header was that the estate had made a decision to recharacterize some income as reportable by the beneficiaries instead of by the estate. For reasons that the accountant thought were beneficial to the estate, the beneficiaries were never consulted on this decision, or whether this took into account our interests was never really made clear.

In response to this letter, my sister sent an email to the accountant which is in the record as Exhibit 10 asking for clarification as to what the letter meant. The letter did not specify an amount of income that we should report. It said that we have been distributed a certain amount, and that some of the distributions have been recharacterized, but that the accountant would send further information about

how to report it.

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We did not understand why this information would be taxable or what this decision to recharacterization should be or how we should report this. And as I said, my sister sent an email to the accountant, Exhibit 10 in the record. Both my sister and I called the accountant and left voice messages and we never got any response from the accountant on this.

April passes, May passes, June passes. The accountant had said that he would send more information in June. Nothing happened. July passes. In the middle of August, we finally get a letter from the accountant saying that he has now put together a Schedule K-1 and will be sending it to us. I received that Schedule K-1 in the next week or so. I don't know the exact date.

And so the effect of that Schedule K-1 was that my taxable income for 2015 was approximately twice as much as I had estimated back in April when I took stock of my tax liabilities.

I paid my taxes taking into account the Schedule K-1 in October of 2016. And it was at that point that both the FTB and the IRS assessed me with late payment penalties representing the taxable

liability on that Schedule K-1.

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As reflected in the record, Exhibit 4, the IRS eventually agreed to withdraw the late payment penalty when I -- after I had sent them a letter explaining to them the unique circumstances in this case. The FTB, however, took a different approach and did not. They did not explain any reasons why they denied my request.

As I'm sure this panel is aware, the California Revenue and Tax Code, Section 19132 imposes a mandatory late payment penalty unless the failure is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect.

As my understanding from the briefing of the FTB and the communication, that they do not intend there was any willful neglect here. The question was whether or not there was reasonable cause for the late payment.

Whether or not there is reasonable cause is not defined in the California R&T code itself, but we have some decisions from the OTA's predecessor to rely on.

To establish reasonable cause, a taxpayer must show that the failure to timely pay the amount shown on his tax return occurred despite the exercise

of ordinary business care and prudence. That is from the appeal of M.B. and G.M. Scott.

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The taxpayer's reason for failing to pay the amount of tax shown by the due date must be such that an ordinary intelligent and prudent business person would have acted similarly under the circumstances.

That's from the appeal of Robert T. and Mark Curry [sic].

And at least one decision has found that there can be found reasonable cause when it was impossible for the taxpayer to obtain any of the necessary additional information from a third party within the time required or when the taxpayer was denied access to essential records in order to adequately estimate tax liability. That's from the appeal of Howard G. and Mary Tons.

And I would also like to draw your attention to an FTB document that I cited in my brief. This is on page 4 of the opening brief. The FTB instructs taxpayers to pay no more than the correct amount that you owe. So in essence, the FTB is saying don't overestimate and pay us something if you don't know that that is what is due.

In this case, it was reasonable for me to wait until I had sufficient information as to what my

tax liability would be based on this accountant's recharacterization of the estate's income as taxable to the beneficiaries.

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It is true that on April 14th of 2016, the accountant told the beneficiaries, including myself, that that is the decision they made, but they gave us no specifics as to what that tax liability was or that we could pay it at that time. And my attempts or my sister's attempts to get more information about what that tax liability might be were met without any response.

So as was suggested in the Tons case, I was denied access to the essential records in order for me to understand what my tax liability was and to pay it in April of 2016. You can be sure based on my record as a taxpayer that had I had that information, I would have paid it. And as soon as I did get that information, I did pay it.

That's all I have for now. Thank you, your Honors.

ALJ JOHNSON: Thank you very much. If I could clarify one part. You mentioned on page 4 of your brief, referring to the Franchise Tax Board, I believe talking about the legal ruling of 105; is that correct?

THE APPELLANT: No. It's at the bottom of the page. It's -- I don't have the title of the document. It's called 4058B.pdf. If you have my brief in front of you, it's the bottom of the full paragraph on that page.

ALJ JOHNSON: Okay. I see it now. Thank you very much. I just wanted to clarify what document you're talking about.

THE APPELLANT: Thank you, your Honor.

ALJ JOHNSON: And Mr. Amara, as far as the factual statements that were made, do you have any questions that you'd like to pose to Mr. Moren?

MR. AMARA: No questions directly to

Mr. Moren. Maybe there's a couple items I would just

address in response before I get into the closing

statement. Is that okay?

ALJ JOHNSON: Yeah. That's perfectly fine. If you're ready, you have ten minutes to go ahead and provide your arguments.

MR. AMARA: Thank you. First, I just want to point out Mr. Moren mentioned the IRS abatement, this penalty in this case. As we made clear in our opening brief, that abatement was not based on any substantive reasonable cause determination. That was a first-time abate. It's a one-time consideration. It's the

program the IRS has, and FTB doesn't have a counterpart. So we were constrained in that regard. We couldn't abate on that basis. So I want to point that out, first and foremost.

I want to summarize our case here. Again, this is a 2015 taxpayer late payment penalty case. Appellant failed to timely pay tax on \$220,000 of income as you're aware of the 2015 taxable year. Despite receiving timely advice, his advice before the payment due date, that there be some or significant amount of tax liability associated with the distribution, the \$220,000 distribution. Beyond that, penalty to fail to pay anything or taking any action after receiving the August 2016 K-1 confirming this is the taxable gain.

Based on those facts, Appellant's late payment was not the product of reasonable cause and probably should be sustained here. With respect to the legal standard of burden of proof here, the late payment penalties is presumed to be correct.

Appellant bears the burden of reasonable cause and the lack of willful neglect. As Appellant pointed out, our position is there's no reasonable cause in this case.

I wanted to instill this case down to some of

the key facts and arguments to make it a little bit more clear. There's no dispute Appellant admits that he received timely advice that he'd be liable for, at minimum, some tax on the \$220,000 estate distribution. That's contained in the April 14th email and the letter attached from the CPA.

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I'd like to read directly from that letter,

Judge. Page 2 from the letter contains the following:

We represent -- this is the CPA writing.

"We represent the estate in the above matters and suggest that you seek individual tax counsel handling your specific tax issues for 2015 and later due to the estate administration distributions."

After receiving that letter, Appellant knew the response, he didn't take any action. He didn't pay anything, didn't estimate his income. He apparently didn't seek additional counsel as advised.

The appellant contends that this letter and the representations from the CPA confused him. We don't doubt that, but confusion is not reasonable cause, and it's not a basis to abate a penalty.

In response to this letter, our position is that a reasonably prudent business person in similar circumstances would have sought the advice with the letter, informed them they should. A reasonably

prudent business person may have paid some tax, made some reasonable estimate as to the tax liability and paid something in response. The appellant did nothing.

Several months later, Appellant acknowledges after months of inaction, he received a K-1 showing the exact taxable gain. That was in August of 2016. And there's no dispute that he received the K-1 at some point in August, maybe late August. Again, Appellant failed to seek any advice on what his tax liability would be. He failed to pay anything, again, after receiving that K-1.

Our position is that a reasonably prudent business person after receiving the K-1 in August would have estimated his tax liability and paid the tax after it was cleared, additional taxes owed.

So again, Appellant continued to act in a manner that is not consistent with reasonable cause. And we sympathize with Appellant's confusion throughout the process. But, again, confusion and inaction are not reasonable cause.

In summary, Appellant failed to take necessary steps to establish reasonable cause for the late payment. And as a result, penalty should be sustained. I'd be happy to take any questions you may

have at this point.

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ALJ JOHNSON: Thank you. Before we get to any questions from the panel, let me go back to Mr. Moren. You have up to five minutes if you want to provide any rebuttal or closing statements.

THE APPELLANT: Thank you. Counsel for the FTB says that I did not do anything after receiving the April 2016 notice from the accountant. As I explained in my opening, we did do something. We were confused. We went back to the accountant to try to get more information on this tax liability that this April letter implied existed. We asked. We tried to contact the accountant by email, by phone, and we got no response from him.

It is true that I did not contact an outside tax professional. I thought about doing that. My father was a tax professional himself, and I learned how to do my taxes from him. And I thought about contacting a tax professional. And I said, what's the first thing a tax professional is going to ask me?

He's going to ask, what are the documents?

What do you have? And I had no Schedule K-1 or any

form. I didn't have any information that I could give

to a tax professional to get advice on in April.

So while Mr. Amara characterized us as not

doing anything in April, that's not true. We sought information from the author of this, the accountant who sent this letter to try to understand better what he was indicating from it, and from there, we could make a decision. But we got no information to that effect.

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Mr. Amara suggested that we make some estimate in April as to some payment. We had no information on which to make any such estimate.

Mr. Amara did not address the Tons case at all. We had said there's reasonable cause when a taxpayer is denied essential information.

There was no way I could make an estimate. I did not know from this letter if the entire amount that was listed in the letter would be eventually taxable or whether part of it was would it be half of it, 10 would be 75 percent. I don't know. As I mentioned earlier, the FTB's guidance, itself, said pay no more than you owe.

I had no information on which to make the type of estimate that Mr. Amara suggests. I submitted this new exhibit today marked as Exhibit 12. In this exhibit, the account has reissued the Schedule K-1 into question. They slightly revised the numbers downward.

To me, the amount is not what's issued, it's that they didn't really know what they were doing.

They made this decision to recharacterize money. They didn't have an idea in April of 2016 what it was that was going to be recharacterized, my tax liability.

They made, based on some information I still don't have access to, they issued a Schedule K-1 in 2016.

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Now, in 2018, they looked at their information again and issued a new K-1. I don't even have this information on which they are making these estimates or revising what this information is. I can't understand how Mr. Amara expects me or any prudent business person to make such an estimate.

Mr. Amara also mentioned that in August 2016, I failed to take any action. That's not true. As Exhibit 11 -- make sure I have the right one. Yes. As Exhibit 11 shows, I sent an email to the accountant on August 21st, after receiving the Schedule K-1, asking him questions about it. He still had not resolved the questions that we had from April as to whether or not this tax liability should fall on us. Inheritances are normally not taxable. He still gave no reply to our questions about that issue.

The accountant is the one that holds all this information. And just to be clear, in one of the

FTB's briefs, they put a line in that just because an accountant does not provide their client all the information is no excuse for a client to not pay tax. I was not this accountant's client. This accountant worked for the estate. And they made it very clear that they were not working for me. They didn't respond to me. They didn't give me information.

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And this is not before this panel, but I don't feel like they took my best interest at heart. This is not my accountant. I was not their client. As Exhibit 11 shows, I didn't hear back from the accountant, and August 31st, again, sent an email following up trying to understand what my tax liability was from this accountant's perspective on the Schedule K-1. Again, no response.

This is not in the record, but I tried to call the accountant again. This time I called him one time and left him a voice message and I never heard back from this accountant.

So when Mr. Amara says I took no action, that's not true. I was trying to figure out what to do with the Schedule K-1. And in October I paid my taxes based on the Schedule K-1 that was provided to me.

One final thing, I understand that with

1 respect to the decision of the IRS to provide an 2 abatement, I understand from Mr. Amara that the FTB 3 does not have a similar program. And I just bring 4 this before the panel to say that the IRS recognized 5 that I have a good record of paying my taxes on time. 6 And they did grant me abatement. 7 And I would hope that this panel can 8 recognize that as well and exercise the powers that 9 they have to find legal cause and grant abatement in 10 my case. Thank you, your Honors. 11

ALJ JOHNSON: Thank you. I think we might have some questions from the panel.

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Ms. Vassigh, do you have any questions?

ALJ VASSIGH: I do not.

ALJ JOHNSON: Mr. Robinson, do you have any questions?

ALJ ROBINSON: I just have a quick question.

Can you give us some sense about how prudently you tried to contact the accountant between April of 2016 and say August of 2016?

THE APPELLANT: I did not contact them between April and August of 2016. My experience is that the accountant is unresponsive. So after receiving this first letter in April, we tried to reach the accountant and it was unresponsive. And I

1	didn't see that reaching out to the accountant,
2	calling the accountant every week or every month would
3	yield anything other than that.
4	ALJ ROBINSON: Thank you.
5	ALJ JOHNSON: And I'll follow up on a
6	question on that. I know you provided an email from
7	your co-beneficiary sister. Was there ever a response
8	from that email?
9	THE APPELLANT: There was no response, your
10	Honor.
11	ALJ JOHNSON: And was there a response to
12	your emails in August?
13	THE APPELLANT: There was no response, your
14	Honor.
15	ALJ JOHNSON: And then after the nonresponse,
16	you said you called once to try to contact the
17	accountant again?
18	THE APPELLANT: And I didn't get through. I
19	left a voice message and did not hear back.
20	ALJ JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you.
21	THE APPELLANT: I would like to add something
22	if I may.
23	ALJ JOHNSON: Please.
24	THE APPELLANT: After this appeal was in
25	progress and Mr. Amara and I were attempting to

were attempting to reach a settlement, we contacted the accountant to try to get an affidavit because we thought that that would be helpful as evidence in either towards the settlement or in this proceeding.

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Mr. Amara may agree, if he has memory on this, that the accountant was willing to give an affidavit only on the condition that the FTB not investigate him or any impropriety. In the end, the FTB did not agree to that condition, and so we did not get an affidavit from the accountant.

ALJ JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you. I guess one final question.

It appears as though, at least on the original Schedule K-1, not the amended one, about 90 percent of the distribution ended up being reported taxable by the estate to you. And I know the original letter that you got on April 14th mentioned the significant tax burden and significant tax payment, and you also had knowledge of the actual month that you had received.

But still, because of the uncertainty, was it your belief that there was no way to tell exactly what that meant and what dollar amount would be acceptable to pay; is that correct?

THE APPELLANT: So when I received the

April 14th letter, I wasn't even certain that I had any tax liability on this at all. I didn't understand the accountant's decision to characterize estate income as beneficiary income. And my understanding was that inheritance income is not taxable. So one of my threshold questions that we tried to resolve in April and didn't get a response to

is why are we liable for anything here. Can I -- I'm not sure that answered your question.

ALJ JOHNSON: I think it's very helpful, yes.

THE APPELLANT: Okay.

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ALJ JOHNSON: I think we have evidence and arguments for the brief and the testimony and arguments today.

Were there any follow-up questions from the parties?

MR. AMARA: Could I just add a couple items, respond to a couple of those items, Judge?

ALJ JOHNSON: Please proceed.

MR. AMARA: First of all, Appellant's contention that he wasn't able to reasonably estimate what the additional tax liability would be, I just wanted to point out a letter from the CPA indicated that he received \$225,000 distribution.

His other income in 2015 involved roughly the

same amount of income. The tax that he paid through withholds and estimated taxes was roughly \$20,000 on his other income.

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It wouldn't be very difficult to figure out that an equal amount of additional income would require an additional payment meeting that same -- those same payments that he made throughout the course of 2015. I want to point that out as that's right there in the letter.

ALJ JOHNSON: That is under the assumption that it would be 100-percent taxable?

MR. AMARA: Correct. That's the -- our contention is that would be the safest play and, you know, I think a reasonably prudent business person in similar circumstances would maybe determine that I'll pay the -- I'll assume that the entire amount is taxable. And then if it ends up not being the case, then I can get a refund after I can file an amended return to get a refund.

Secondarily, the proposition that lack of information or documentation is sufficient and a sufficient reason to pay tax constitutes reasonable cause for paying tax liability simply is not accurate. The bulk of the BOE authority and federal authority is that lack of documentation, lack of records is

insufficient for paying tax and does not constitute reasonable cause.

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In that regard, I'll just read from one of the BOE cases briefly. This is the appeal of J.B. and P.R. Campbell, 1985 BOE case, states that "We have held that the complexity and problems in accumulating the information necessary to complete a return is not reasonable cause for the failure to pay the tax that is due."

There is a myriad of other cases that state that proposition as well. We sent that out. So I just wanted to point that out as well. Thank you.

ALJ JOHNSON: Thank you. And I believe,
Mr. Moren, I understand what your rebuttal is, but do
you have anything else that you'd like to add?

THE APPELLANT: Yeah. I'd like to briefly respond to those two points. Your Honor correctly pointed out that Mr. Amara's recommendation on what a reasonable person would do based on the assessment that 100 percent of the number cited in that letter would be taxable. And I don't think that there is any foundation for such an assumption.

I think it goes contrary to the FTB's own guidance to not pay more than you owe. I think that when you are able to make a reasonable estimate, when

you have information to make that estimate, that's true. In this case, there was no such information.

The second point, Mr. Amara brings up the lack of information or documentation is similar. And I think he cites -- I think there's a distinction between not having a particular document, for instance, not having the Schedule K-1, and not having the underlying information that informs what that tax liability is maybe. So I don't understand K-1s so well, I'll think about it more in terms of the income like the W-2.

If I didn't receive my W-2, I recognize that I would still be responsible for paying the income tax on my salary on time, and that I would have the information necessary to estimate that by going back through my paychecks that I received through the year and understanding, okay, this is what I made. I have the information. I can put together my estimate of tax liability even if I don't have that specific form, the W-2.

This is a different case. It's not just that I didn't have the Schedule K-1, it's that I didn't have any of the information for the numbers that went into this K-1, not at that time nor do I still. I still don't have access to any of that information

1 that the accountant used to populate those numbers, or 2 in 2018, to decide that the numbers in 2016 were 3 incorrect and needed to be slightly revised. 4 It's a different case when you don't have a 5 single document, versus here, where you don't have any 6 of the underlying information to make that estimate. 7 Thank you. 8 Thank you very much. ALJ JOHNSON: With 9 that, I think we have a complete record. So we'll 10 close the record now. I thank both parties for coming 11 today and for all the work you've done so far in this 12 This will conclude our hearing in this appeal. 13 appeal. 14 The judges will meet and decide based on 15 arguments and evidence presented. We will aim to send 16 both parties our written decision no later than 17 100 days from today, February 26, 2019. And with 18 that, we are off the record. 19 (Whereupon the proceedings were 20 adjourned at 9:41 a.m.) 21 22 2.3 24

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Amy E. Perry, a Certified Shorthand
Reporter in and for the State of California, duly
appointed and commissioned to administer oaths, do
hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing hearing in the matter of HARRY J. MOREN was reported in shorthand by me, Amy E. Perry, a duly qualified Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, and thereafter transcribed into typewritten form by means of computer-aided transcription.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing or in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day of March, 2019.

AMY E. PERRY Certified Shorthand Reporter License No. 11880