BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the Appeal of:)
WALTER PARNG,)) OTA NO. 18011288
Appellant.)))

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Los Angeles, California

Thursday, February 21, 2019

SHELBY K. MAASKE
Hearing Reporter

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Reported by:

1	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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5	In the Matter of the Appeal of:)
6	WALTER PARNG,) OTA NO. 18011288
7	Appellant.)
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L6	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, taken at
L7	355 South Grand Avenue, South Tower,
L8	23rd Floor, Los Angeles, California,
L9	commencing at 12:33 p.m. and concluding
20	at 1:13 p.m. on Thursday, February 21, 2019,
21	reported by Shelby K. Maaske, Hearing Reporter.
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1	APPEARANCES:	
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3	Panel Lead:	HON. NGUYEN DANG
4	Panel Members:	HOM KENNY ON OFF
5		HON. KENNY GAST HON. DOUGLAS BRAMHALL
6	For the Appellant:	
7		WALTER PARNG, Taxpayer
8		
9	For the Respondent:	ERIC YADAO, Tax Counsel
10		CIRO IMMORDINO, Tax Counsel
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1	Los Angeles, California; Thursday, February 21, 2019
2	12:33 p.m.
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5	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Good morning, everyone.
6	Welcome to the Office of Tax Appeals. We are opening the record
7	of the appeal of Walter Parng before the Office of Tax Appeals.
8	The case number is 18011288. This hearing is being convened in
9	Los Angeles on Thursday, February 21, 2019. The time is 12:33
10	p.m.
11	Today's case is heard by a panel of three judges. My name
12	is Nguyen Dang; I will be the lead judge for purposes of
13	conducting this hearing. All three of us will participate in
14	deciding this case, however. Also with me on the panel is
15	Judge Douglas Bramhall and Judge Kenneth Gast.
16	At this time, will the parties, please, introduce
17	themselves for the record, beginning with Appellant.
18	MR. PARNG: My name is Walter Parng.
19	MS. PARNG: Hi, I'm Constance Parng, his sister.
20	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Respondent.
21	MR. YADAO: Good morning. Eric Yadao for the Franchise Tax
22	Board, and sitting with me is Ciro Immordino.
23	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you. The issue I
24	have before me today is whether Appellant has established that
25	the late filing penalty should be abated to reasonable cost in

1 the absence of willful neglect. 2 Does that sound correct to you, Mr. Parng? MR. PARNG: Yes. And we would also like to explore some 3 4 parts of the tax code that could support my abatement. 5 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Sure. As it applies to the 6 late filing penalty? 7 MR. PARNG: Yes. 8 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: You are not disputing that the return was late filed? 9 10 MR. PARNG: I'm not disputing it was late filed. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you. 11 12 And Respondent, that sounds correct to you as well? 13 MR. YADAO: Yes. 14 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Prior to this hearing, the 15 parties had stated that they will be submitting as evidence the exhibits as attached to their briefs that were briefly exchanged 16 17 in the briefing phase of this appeal. Those documents were 18 combined into an electric file that was sent to both parties. 19 Mr. Parng, did you receive that file? 20 MR. PARNG: I did. 21 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Did you have any objections 22 to that being admitted as evidence today? 23 I do not. MR. PARNG: 2.4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: 25 Respondent, same question. Did you receive the file and

1 did you have a chance to review it? 2. MR. YADAO: We have received and reviewed it, and there's 3 no objection to it. 4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you so much. 5 With that being said, this file will now be admitted into the record. 6 7 (Department's and Appellant's Exhibits were received in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 8 9 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Mr. Parng, at this time, 10 would you, please, stand and I'll swear you in. 11 12 WALTER PARNG, 13 called as a witness, and having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 14 15 16 THE WITNESS: I do. 17 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Thank you. You may 18 be seated. So if you are ready to, you can begin with your 19 10-minute presentation. 20 Sure. First of all, I would like to thank MR. PARNG: 21 everyone for being here and hearing me out. I understand from 22 the prehearing that you guys are somewhat versed on the briefing 23 documents and what has occurred, so I will try to keep it short. 2.4 Obviously, I'm not a professional lawyer, so I appreciate your

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patience with me.

With a really brief recap, April 15th, I made an earnest attempt to make a timely payment. There was a desired payment due to insufficient funds. I realized that immediately; I was transferring funds from one bank to another and I realized that and within one or two days and as soon as I realized, I made a second attempt to make a timely payment. By April 23rd, so basically, seven days later, the payment was made in full an estimated was made in full, which, would represent, on overpayment of taxes.

From there, you know, months later -- because I filed my taxes on October 15th -- I spent a month working with my tax preparer to get that completed. October 15th, we spoke on the phone for 10 minutes reviewing all the documents. I told him it was good to go, and he said it was good to go, he sent me the prepared taxes and three months later, I'm now trying to file my 2015 taxes.

So now we are in March 2016. I'm trying to log in to my FTB account online. As a part of the log-in process, it requires me to enter my adjusted gross income from previous years just as a verification process. I could not log in. I tried multiple times. I ended up calling support and that is when I realized, after getting transferred around, they said, You never filed your taxes.

This is the first time at that point that I realized my tax return was not filed. As far as I knew, up until March 23,

2016, my taxes were filed. I called my tax preparer, Did you file my taxes, and he said, Yeah, it's fine. Everything is good. Then I'm like, The Tax Board is saying they don't have it. He calls me back 30 minutes later, he says, It was never sent that day it was filed. It's not a complicated case, that's just what happened. I honestly think we have solid legal ground on this case, and I will present that to you. But just for my own sanity, I'd like to appeal to some common sense. I paid this. I paid in full. California had my money, right, in full -- overpayment, in fact, by April 23rd of 2015.

It has been argued that the penalties assessed is what did the Tax Board receive on April 15. And that is what the argument that has been made so far. It's seems absurd to me to have had paid my money, in full -- or overpaid, you know, days later and to have a \$40,000.00 penalty to be applied because of that supposed rule.

Next, I think there was some question about willful neglect, if I overpaid. If I had filed my taxes on time, I would have got a refund. I have zero reason to want to file my taxes late. I spent a long time working with my tax preparer to get this done. I can't understand why anyone would think -- why would anyone want to file their taxes late? It was not willful neglect. I don't even know how to argue it. It just seems like it should be obvious that I wasn't trying to, you know, risk having a penalty or anything like that.

I do realize that this needs to be rooted on solid legal ground and I do want to focus on that here, in what I believe is a poor or gross misinterpretation or misapplication of the tax code. I would like to refer to Tax Code 19131, which has been referred to multiple times by Mr. Yadao. I think in that code, it basically defines the penalty for a late filing. But I think more importantly what I want to point to is that it defines, basically, the tax that -- how the penalty is calculated, basically.

I would like to read that section. It says "For the purpose of this section, the amount of tax required to be shown on there shall be reduced" -- shall be reduced -- "by the amount of any part of the tax which is paid on or before the date prescribed for payment of the tax and" -- and -- "by the amount of any credit against the tax which may be claimed upon the return." So I believe that the payments that I made on April 23rd should be assumed as credit against the tax which may be claimed on the return.

You know, the IRS actually has the same language in their tax code as well, Revenue Code 6651, 6651(b), "The penalty imposed on the net amount due." By the time that my filing was late -- I just want to repeat, that the Franchise Tax Board had all the payments that it needed. I also want to point to something written by Conner -- in one of the responses that they sent in May 2017, it was stated that "The penalty is calculated"

at five percent after for allowing timely payments each month the return is late. So even in their own arguments they sent to me, it seems like it allowed for payments to be made while my return was late, and it just so happens my payment was made just a few days after April 15th. So it would seem to me that even in their own argument they recognize that payments can be made after April 15th and after there's a late filing.

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I think the next argument I want to make is to address an argument that Mr. Yadao made during prehearing, and this has to do with 19132. I believe as far as the penalty being calculated and needing to have been accepted by April 15th, that part is true, however, also in 19132, it defines how that penalty should be applied. So if you look at 19132 paragraph 2 as well as 3, you can read that "For the purposes of this section, the total tax unpaid means the amount of tax shown on the return reduced by both of the following, the amount of any of the part of tax which is paid on or before the day prescribed for payment of the tax" -- which I think would include my withholding, which was paid before then -- "the amount of any credit against the tax which may be claimed upon the return, " and again for the purposes of this section "Remaining tax means total tax unpaid reduced by the amount of any payment of the tax." So again, "Reduced by the amount of any payment of the tax."

So to me, again, my taxes were paid. And if I had sent the taxes via mail, you guys would have gotten it even later. So I

think I would like my payment submitted on 4/23 to be considered as a timely payment. I also took a penalty on the late payment, so it seems like I'm taking a double-penalty. I had a dishonored payment and I paid that penalty and now there is this late file penalty, which is stacking on top of that, and what I perceive, is a very unfair way.

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Finally, my final argument is simply that I have never been in trouble with the law. I don't have so much as one or two parking tickets in the past 15 years of my life. I have never had any issue with the law. I never filed late in any other time like that in my life. My understanding is that the law now does allow like a first-time abatement. And it seems like I should be eligible at least under that rule as well. I think it just doesn't seem like to me whatever -- it doesn't seem to me that this was the intent of the law to charge me the amount that I have been charged for what has happened.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Does that conclude your opening presentation?

MS. PARNG: I just want to add that even if the payment on April 23rd is not considered a timely payment because I know they're very strict with the April 15th thing, however, based on laws that we read, it still seems like the failure to pay penalties should only apply for that seven to eight days until the payment is remitted in full, in my understanding.

In my understanding, also, for the failure to file, as far

as the way they are computing, it says here that the amount of tax required to be shown on the return shall be reduced by the amount of any tax that was paid on or before the date prescribed for payment of the tax and by the amount of any credit against the tax which may be claimed upon the return. Since the estimated tax, I believe is, in fact, a credit against a tax which may be claimed upon a return, so I also -- based on this understanding of the law, that failure to file penalty should last no more than that seven to eight days ending on April 23rd, 2015.

So that's what we have seen, and I want to add -- forgive us if we are getting this wrong in our lack of legalese vocabulary -- you started saying the issues at hand is whether before the Appellant, what was written here, and I also think that the issue to reframe it and to add to was also whether or not the late filing penalty if properly imposed here, that if it's -- I don't know if it applied correctly.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Just to instruct you for one second.

Franchise Tax Board, in my review of the file, it did not indicate that a late penalty is applied.

MR. YADAO: It is not.

MS. PARNG: I'm just saying either of them, because I know in some of the documents they keep mentioning because of the failure to pay in full on the April 15th, essentially,

25 percent -- because it lasted for five months -- that's
25 percent of the amount owed on April 15th. I'm going to do
a -- roughly \$157,000.00, there's a couple more numbers there,
and that's based on this idea that there was something unpaid
for that long. What I'm saying is that if something was paid
seven to eight days after the -- shouldn't that be the end of
that duration of penalties?

It says, I mean -- it says pretty clearly that the amount of tax required, the purpose of the section, you know, the amount of tax required to be shown on the return shall be reduced by this, so that's our understanding, I hope I'm explaining that coherently.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: I understand exactly what you're saying. I just want to make clear that, Mr. Parng, that you understand the late payment penalty has not been imposed on you.

MR. PARNG: I understand. I think that concludes our opening.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you.

Franchise Tax Board, do you have any questions for Mr. Parng?

MR. YADAO: I don't have any questions. I think I understand his position. And I would just clarify that the penalty -- and I think you understand this -- but the penalty is based on it's five percent of the month for the amount not paid

by the deadline, and it lasts for up to five months to maximize at 25 percent until the return is filed. You know, if you filed four months late, then it would have been four times five percent, and the penalty, we applied it the way the law was intended.

I understand your argument that you paid it on the 23rd, there's some additional information as to why that happened that's not in the record. I'm not sure that's it's relevant here, but it appears that it was on intentional late payment, so even -- if you look at the pleadings, I mean, Mr. Parng had gone through that he relied on his tax professional.

You cannot rely on the tax professional to do that. That's a nondelegable task. With respect to first time abatement, the IRS has the administrative ability to do first time abatement, it's not even in statute at the federal level. We don't have the authority to do that. We have promoted legislation to allow first time abatement, but I don't think we have ever successfully -- either we haven't found an author or it died in the subcommittee because of the revenue impact, or whatever the legislation's reason are on that.

We have looked at passing regulations to where we would possibly be able to apply the first-time abatement, but the difference between the IRS and the Franchise Tax Board is they have administrative authority to do that. Our administrative authority is through regulations, and we have to pass those

through Office of Administrative Law. And one of the things that the Office of Administrative Law looks at when they look at our proposed regulations, is authority do that. And the authority is under 19131, and is the exceptions to the penalty there is explicitly reasonable cause, not first-time abatement, so it would, in essence, be an invalid regulation or underground regulation, and likely wouldn't have been passed by Office of Administrative Law, so we did not pursue it beyond that.

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There is a recent precedential decision by Office of Tax Appeals called Quality Tax and Financial Services and Citation, if you're interested in that. And your office had stated in the absence of an acknowledgment that a return was transmitted, received, or accepted, an ordinary prudent and intelligent businessperson would have viewed the e-file history and acknowledgment records to confirm whether the return had been timely transmitted.

So when we talk about the ordinary and prudent businessperson, that is equal to a demonstration of reasonable cause. And while I understand Mr. Parng may have believed he filed his return in June of 2015 as set forth in the proceedings, and maybe I misheard, now he thought it was in October, but the ordinary and prudent and businessperson under your precedential authority, as well as the precedential case as well as other federal authorities, the ordinary and prudent businessperson in Mr. Parng's position, we believe, would have

only had to rely on FTB's electronic confirmation of that receipt of that return. That's consistent with your decision in quality, tax, and financial services.

Secondly, the ordinary and prudent person in Mr. Parng's position also would have received the refund of the overpayment shown on his return, and in the absence of receiving that -- and again, he thought he filed his return in June -- he would have contacted FTB saying, Where's my refund? He didn't rely on electronic confirmation and he didn't follow up on the refund.

And they had mentioned the late filing penalty. So for instance, he files his return in June as set forth in the pleadings, and say, July comes by or August comes by, Hey, I never got my refund, and he calls and we say, We don't have your return. He would have had that return filed within the automatic extension period, granted, we would have imposed a late payment penalty because that payment was seven days late, but there wouldn't have been a late file penalty, so to mitigate his own error had he followed up on the refund.

MS. PARNG: I'm sorry. Can you repeat that last point. I couldn't hear.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Please, direct your questions to us.

MS. PARNG: I'm sorry.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Would you mind repeating.

MR. YADAO: If he would have followed up on his refund

within a timely period, he would have been able to file his return within the automatic extension period; that didn't happen either. And we think the ordinary and prudent businessperson would have relied on, one, the electric confirmation that the return was filed; and two, would have followed up on the whereabouts of a -- roughly in the neighborhood of a \$5,800.00 refund, and neither of those things happened.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Was that your opening presentation?

MR. YADAO: That was it.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE BRAMHALL: I have one question in this case, there was a late return and there was a late payment, do you have discretion as to which of those penalties that you apply.

MR. YADAO: No, they are system-generated penalties, so they're applied according to the law. So for instance, if he would have filed within the automatic extension period, the system would have generated a late payment, because he filed after the extension period and we have no idea whether it's his payment at that point composed all of his liability of part of it until we process that return. We have no idea how to treat that so it's the taxpayer's conduct to determine which penalty is imposed.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Judge Gast, do you have any questions?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GAST: No, I don't have any questions.

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MS. PARNG: I have a lot to say. Can I get sworn in -- does being a witness also help?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Do you have any personal knowledge of the events that occurred?

MS. PARNG: Yes. We are siblings and so I'm aware of Walter's life. All this happened the year I was getting married. We are in each other's life. I'm a witness to his life, but I don't know. Because I don't want to accidentally state things that a representative cannot state.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: What do you intend to testify regarding?

MS. PARNG: There's a lot of things that I want to address first as far as legal matters. I'm not a lawyer, but I'm a geek. I like to read and I read deeply. I'd like to point out some discrepancies here, as well as bring up information that I have as his sister in his life. So whatever you deem necessary.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Let me ask you this: Will you be added to the facts that have been discussed so far regarding the date of his payment?

MS. PARNG: I think I may be adding information in regards the reasonable cause, willful neglect thing as well as, you know, personal testimony as far as things -- I know we are talking about first time abatement not being something that

California officially adopts yet, but there's information, and I would like to share about that. I just don't know what I can or cannot say.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Franchise Tax Board, do you have any objection to her?

MR. YADAO: I wouldn't know what her testimony is going to be so I don't know.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: It sounds if you're making mostly a legal response.

MS. PARNG: I would say I'm making, probably, seven, maybe, eight legal responses and then one or two personal responses as far as personal knowledge responses.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Pertaining to...

MR. PARNG: I think mainly we just have questions of the interpretation of 19131 and 19132. And I'm going to go ahead and ask, maybe it can just be explained to me so that I can understand a little bit better. It says "The penalty composed under paragraph 1 shall consist of both of following: A five percent of total tax unpaid and defined in Subdivision C." In there, it talks about that the payments that you did make should be counted as a credit. I don't understand what I'm not understanding.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Would you like to take a brief recess, and if you are looking for an explanation from the Franchise Tax Board.

1 I am not looking for an explanation, I have a MS. PARNG: 2 lot to say in response to the explanations that were just given, so I would like to address them, if that's okay with you. 3 4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Do you have any objection 5 to swearing her in and letting her testify as to her one 6 personal --7 If not, a lot of it is purely legal as well. MS. PARNG: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: There's no --8 9 MS. PARNG: I just want to do it, testify, let's do it. 10 MR. YADAO: No objections. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Please, raise your right 11 12 hand. 13 14 CONSTANCE PARNG, 15 called as a witness and having been first duly sworn, was 16 examined and testified as follows: 17 18 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. 19 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you. You may be 20 seated. 21 Go ahead. 22 So I'm going to start with the legal things. MS. PARNG: 23 actually believe that it's very clear in the tax code why --2.4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: I'm sorry to interrupt. 25 Let me ask from you, originally, prior to this hearing, we had a allotted five minutes for Mr. Parng's rebuttal, do you anticipate taking --

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MS. PARNG: I'm going to try to do this as quickly as possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: I'll give you leeway if you need additional time.

MS. PARNG: There's a few big points here. First of all, intentional late payment. This is a really big question to me, why would it be intentional when a person is guaranteed to get a refund? That makes no common sense. There is no benefit to anyone, to the filer, to the taxpayer, to file late when you are owed a refund. Now, the statement saying that a prudent person, you know, one should not rely on the tax preparer. I know that in the court of law that has been something that has been addressed that one cannot completely trust a tax preparer, and yet, I would like to point out that hundreds of thousands of people, do, in fact, rely on tax preparers to do their jobs. It's not an insane thought for a human being to have. So that is that.

I want to talk about five percent each month. Yes, that is true. The five percent for each month or fraction thereof elapsing between the due date of the return, April 15th, determine without any extension of time for filing and the date for which it was filed. Yes, the total penalty may not exceed 25 percent of the tax. Now, if you go down and read this code

Section 19131, Section C, explains to you exactly what that tax is we're talking about. 25 percent of what amount? You are saying 25 of the tax, what is the tax? And that is defined very clearly in 19131, letter C. I don't see any discrepancies there, like, the amount is reduced, it says very clearly. So that's my address to that.

Another thing about -- it's just arbitrary, the system might do a penalty for late filing, may do a penalty for late payment, that is actually not true. It is clearly defined in Section 19132, this is in paragraph 3 (b), "The penalty described by Subdivision A shall not be assessed for the same taxable year, the sum of any penalties imposed under 19131 relating to the failure to file return." And Section 19133, "Relating to failure to file return after demand is equal to or greater than the subdivision penalty."

What are they saying? No one is hit with both penalties in the same taxable year. No one is hit with the same penalty. In the event the penalty imposed under Subdivision (a) is greater than the sum of penalties imposed under Sections 19131 and 19133, the penalty imposed under subdivision (a) shall be the amount which exceeds the sum of any penalties imposed under Section 19131 and 19133. Meaning, whichever one is greater.

The penalty for filing late was greater than the penalty for the late payment penalty. So they chose between those two penalties, you don't get both, whatever one was more costly. So

that is the reason for why. Because it's not arbitrary, are we going to do the penalty for late file or the penalty for late payment, it's determined by whichever one is a bigger amount. So that is clearly stated here as well. I wanted to address that. Done, done, done,

And finally, Walter did file an extension, that should be seen in his tax records, that is why October 15th was a prudent and, you know -- that was the date that you're allowed to file if you have a tax refund coming to if you have already paid your taxes. And finally, where is my refund? A prudent person would think I am owed a refund, how come it didn't come. Well, I'd like to disclose, our grandmother was extremely ill during that Fall. Actually, the year before that Fall she got really sick and she passed away that February.

So I don't think that a lot of our family members were thinking about where is my refund I'm supposed to get. So that's a personal piece I'm adding. As far as the first time abatement, yes, it has not passed, however, it was proposed in 2013, 2014, 2015, and most recent in 2017. And for all other intents and purposes, the majority of the tax code for the California Franchise Tax mirrors federal tax laws.

All I'm saying here is the federal tax law clearly has a first-time abatement available. And I'm also saying that IRS Tax Code, which mirrors 19131, which is Revenue Code 6651 (b) says "Penalty imposed on the net amount due." So again, yes,

five percent of each month that you did not pay, five months maximum, but what is that tax? The tax that is owed in the net amount the net tax due. It does not say initial tax, yes, initial tax was \$157,000.00, but after a payment of \$166,000.000, you don't have a net tax amount due, therefore, this is a misinterpretation of the law, which I do believe is a pretty open and closed clear black and white case that if we were bringing it to Superior Court with a proper lawyer, not me, I think this is pretty clear cut. So I'm done with that portion. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you, Ms. Parng.

Mr. Parng, did you want to add something?

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MR. PARNG: I think my understanding that there was a late extension payment request filed, but again, due to this one error that happened on April 15th, I think because the payment wasn't received on April 15th, I don't think -- they did not acknowledge the extension payment request. So again, it's like this one error that happened on 4/15 that is, like, triple stacked, in my opinion, which is an unbelievable way. That's all I have.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Great. Thank you.

Judges, do you have any additional questions?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GAST: No.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE BRAMHALL: No questions.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Franchise Tax Board, if you

would like to respond briefly.

MR. YADAO: It's not relevant as to the imposition of the penalty of whether -- just to clarify -- whether the payment was intentionally or accidentally late. So I was referring to when -- again, this isn't in the record -- when Mr. Parng submitted a claim for refund on a dishonored payment penalty, he clarified in his claim for refund that he didn't intend for that payment to cash until April 21st because that's when funds would have been available. I have his claim with me, if it matters to your panel, to see his own words to that.

Just to clarify, it doesn't matter that the late payment was intentional or accidental. Again, the penalty imposed is the late filing and not the late payment, and it's based on the amount that was paid after the payment deadline.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Thank you.

Do you feel a need to respond?

MS. PARNG: Yes, I do.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Keep this brief.

MS. PARNG: Yes. That has been addressed by the previous attorney that Walter had, and there's this confusion claim for refund all this stuff. First and foremost, we are looking for a post-payment waiver, an abatement of these penalties, and according to the law, should not be there. If there were no penalties, there is nothing owed at all, just a refund, and in which case, the claim for refund is completely valid.

A lot of times, if you read through the docket or what do you call it, a binder, it's been misconstrued, claim for refund and penalty abatement, post-payment waiver request. So I would like to make sure that we understand that these are different things. And so that was willful. And when -- I'm not sure which document you were referring to and I wish that you could point out which exhibit that is, but Exhibit A clearly states that a payment of \$165,000.00 was received by the Franchise Tax Board on April 23rd, 2015. Those are the main things.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE DANG: Okay. Thank you very much. Thank you everyone for your presentations, and once again, thank you so much for your patience. The record in this case is now closed. Following the hearing today, the judges will meet, deliberate this case, and you should expect a decision from us -- we will endeavor to get it out in 100 days. Thank you very much. This hearing is now adjourned.

(Hearing adjourned at 1:13 p.m.)

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, a Hearing Reporter for the State of California, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place herein set forth; that any witnesses in the foregoing proceedings, prior to testifying, were duly sworn; that a record of the proceedings was made by me using machine shorthand, which was thereafter transcribed under my direction; that the foregoing transcript is a true record of the testimony given.

Further, that if the foregoing pertains to the original transcript of a deposition in a federal case, before completion of the proceedings, review of the transcript [] was [] was not requested.

I further certify I am neither financially interested in the action nor a relative or employee of any attorney or party to this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have this date subscribed my name.

Dated: February 21, 2019

Shelby Maaske, Hearing Reporter