BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE	MATTER	OF THE A	PPEAL OF,)		
)		
MAHNAZ	DANESH	and IMAD	MAZBOUDI,)	OTA NO.	18011311
)		
		APP	ELLANT.)		
)		
)		

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Van Nuys, California

Thursday, January 24, 2019

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

1	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
3	
4	
5 6 7 8	IN THE MATTER OF THE OF, MAHNAZ DANESH and IMAD MAZBOUDI, APPELLANT. O OTA NO. 18011311 O OTA NO. 18011311 O OTA NO. 18011311
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	Transcript of Proceedings, taken at
15	6150 Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys, California, 91401,
16	commencing at 10:55 a.m. and concluding
17	at 11:22 a.m. on Thursday, January 24, 2019,
18	reported by Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter,
19	in and for the State of California.
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	APPEARANCES:	
2		
3	Panel Lead:	Hon. ANDREW KWEE
4	Panel Members:	Hon. AMANDA VASSIGH
5	raner nembers	Hon. KENNY GAST
6	For the Appellant:	Mahnaz Danesh, Taxpayer
7	ror the Apperrant:	Imad Mazboudi, Taxpayer
8	For the Respondent:	State of California Franchise Tax Board
9		By: CIRO IMMORDINO NATASHA PAGE
10		
11		TAX COUNSEL Legal Division
12		P.O. Box 1720 Rancho Cordova, CA 95741
13		916-845-2498
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

i				
1		I N D E X		
2	0	PENING STATEMENT		
4	_			
5		PAGE	LINE	
6	By Mr. Immordino	18	20	
7				
8	Witness Testimony	<u>PAGE</u>		
9	Imad Mazboudi	9		
10	Mahnaz Danesh	9		
11				
12	E	X H I B I T S		
13				
14	(Appellant's Exhibits			7 \
15	(Franchise Tax Board's	EXHIBITS WERE 180	served at page	/·)
16				
17	<u>C1</u>	LOSING STATEMENT		
18		PAGE	LINE	
19	By Ms. Danesh	26	6	
20	By Mr. Immordino	26	14	
21	By Mr. Indicatio	20	- 1	
22				
23				
24				
25				

1	Van Nuys, California; Thursday, January 24, 2019
2	10:55 a.m.
3	
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: We're ready to go
5	on the record.
6	We are opening the record in the appeal of Danesh
7	and Mazboudi before the Office of Tax Appeal. The OTA
8	Case No. is 18011311. Today's date is Thursday,
9	January 24th, 2019, and the time is approximately 10:55.
10	This hearing is being convened in Van Nuys,
11	California. For the evidentiary records, will the parties
12	at the table please state their names and who they are
13	representing, starting with the Appellant, the taxpayers.
14	MS. DANESH: Mahnaz Danesh.
15	MR. MAZBOUDI: Imad Mazboudi.
16	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: And for the
17	Franchise Tax Board?
18	MR. IMMORDINO: Ciro Immordino and Natasha Page
19	on behalf of the Franchise Tax Board.
20	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Thank you.
21	Today's hearing is being heard by a panel of
22	three administrative law judges. My name is Andrew Kwee,
23	and I will be the lead judge. Judge Amanda Vassigh and
24	Judge Kenneth Gast are the other members of this tax
25	appeals panel.

All three judges will meet after the hearing and produce a written decision as equal participants.

Although, the lead judge will conduct the hearing, any judge on this panel may questions or otherwise participate in order to ensure that we have all the information that we need to decide this appeal.

The exhibit index in front of you are identified as Exhibits 1 through 8 for the taxpayers. We also have Exhibit 9, which is the documents that were submitted

2.0

as Exhibits 1 through 8 for the taxpayers. We also have Exhibit 9, which is the documents that were submitted today. And Exhibits A through K for the Franchise Tax Board. These are all the exhibits that the parties have submitted today.

Does FTB have any objections to any of the exhibits identified in the exhibit index?

MR. IMMORDINO: No, we do not.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Great. And the taxpayer, do you have any objections to any of the exhibits listed on the index?

MR. MAZBOUDI: No.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Great. So I will be admitting all the exhibits that are submitted by the parties. That is Exhibits 1 through 9 for the taxpayers and A through K for the Franchise Tax Board. These documents are admitted and entered into the evidentiary record.

1	(Appellants' Exhibits 1-9 were received
2	in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
3	(Respondent's Exhibits A-K were received
4	in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
5	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: This is a single
6	issue appeal today. The issue in this appeal is whether
7	Appellants established entitlement to a \$829,527 reduction
8	in taxable income for the 2012 tax year based on
9	qualifying for like kind exchange treatment under 1031.
10	During the appeals process, FTB conceded a
11	\$39,477 reduction to taxable income on a separate issue.
12	And the refund allowable is identified oh, I'm sorry.
13	For the Franchise Tax Board I forgot to mark your exhibit
14	as an exhibit. I believe this would be Exhibit L.
15	MR. IMMORDINO: That's correct.
16	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: So and the
17	taxpayer you don't have you didn't have an objection?
18	MR. MAZBOUDI: No.
19	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. I'm also
20	admitting Exhibit L, which is the Franchise Tax Board's
21	calculation of the concession.
22	(Respondent's Exhibit L was received
23	in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
24	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: So again the
25	Franchise Tax Board had conceded a \$39,477 reduction to

1	taxable income as calculated on Exhibit L, which was just
2	admitted. And this amount is no longer at issue.
3	Do the parties agree that I have summarized the
4	issue that we are discussing correctly and the concession
5	correctly?
6	MR. MAZBOUDI: Yes.
7	MR. IMMORDINO: Yes.
8	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Great. So we
9	then are ready to proceed with the taxpayer's, Appellants
10	presentation in this appeal. But before we start, since
11	you'll be providing evidence and testimony, I'm going to
12	briefly ask you to swear and affirm.
13	
14	<u>IMAD MAZBOUDI</u> ,
15	produced as a witness by and on behalf of himself, and
16	having been first duly sworn by the Administrative Law
17	Judge, was examined and testified as follows:
18	
19	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: And Ms. Danesh.
	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: And Ms. Danesh.
20	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: And Ms. Danesh. MAHNAZ DANESH,
20 21	
19 20 21 22 23	MAHNAZ DANESH,
20 21 22	extstyle ext

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Thank you. So you may proceed with your presentation and testimony.

2.0

MR. MAZBOUDI: Okay. Well, per last sheet of the spread sheet that we submitted, or one of them, is basically the cost based on the share of market value. And that, basically, she did not make any money when the partnership with her brother. That she can give you background about it as well.

That it was just all the paper trail was hidden from her by her brother. And that's basically what Dr. Mily did. Is he, by requesting that the rest return for the corporation, that she was able to come up with these numbers. So basically, she will give better, like, what the scenario that's happened to get to lead to this point that they got separated from her brother basically.

MS. DANESH: Well, I would like to explain a little bit more about the agreement we had. It's not very complicated. I -- personally, myself, I don't understand what the lawyer wrote it done. And everything based on the trust I had towards my brother, so as my attorney, so as my account. I signed all the paper.

But then when I look at it later on, I see so many things after when I hit the problem. I realize there are so many things that they put it on the paper was wrong. Including the money that they are -- what they put

on the agreement, the agreement that we had. They put a lot of things like I received money, which I never did.

We were owing \$1,600,000 on the building that I was going to receive. \$400,000, which we already paid the tax on that, was coming to me from the other corporation that we sold previously before any of these things happened. That was part of it that they put into that agreement, which that confusing everybody.

That has nothing to do with this case. But because that money was -- my brother was keeping it, hiding it in order not to give it to me, they had to bring it into that case. That's the \$400,000 that they put it there. The rest of them it was about six corporation that I had to give my share to him due to my health problem. I had to settle before we get to the court.

Actually, I give my partnership from six corporation, which was one-third to him in order to get two-third of each share over one corporation. Actually, I did not receive any money. I did not gain anything from that. As a matter of fact, I lost because I give him six corporations, my partnership, and I only got two-third of his share of partnership, and I give him \$400,000 on the top of that.

I did all these things because -- because of the health issue I had, and I could not continue anymore.

That's one part that they put everything so conflicted in there that nobody could understand what's going on in that -- in that agreement.

2.0

And then the money the \$400,000 plus that I borrowed from the bank myself to pay him, and also the money that we were owing towards to the building to free the building from his name, because it was the name on it.

He borrowed the money against the building, \$1,600,000. And then I had to borrow again money under my name to pay off the -- the building that we were owing -- the loan that we were owing in order to put everything under my name. So what they put in there was also very complicated, but, you know, the money that we have to give and the money we have.

This back and forth is confusing even myself, and it showing that I receive money that, as a matter of fact, I did not receive any money. Everything go -- went towards to the loan that we are owing, and that I had to borrow money myself.

Maybe I have to have more paperwork to proving that, you know, that I was partner with him from day one. But because I trusted him so much, everything was under his name. He did everything and kept everything at his house. When I was asking the letter that I was giving you copy, I was asking him. My attorney was asking him. Even

on the --

MR. MAZBOUDI: The letter is dated 2011.

MS. DANESH: From 2010 actually, I was asking him for all the documents that I needed. And he refused to give it to me until we were ready to make the agreement. And then he said after we make the agreement, I'm going to give you all the paperwork. As you see, one of these letters my attorney send it to his attorney and himself, I guess.

Even at that he refused to pay and to give me all this information. So half of my -- half of my life, actually, I was working with him. At the end I didn't get anything. He betrayed me because everything was under his name. He cheated on me, and everything is gone. The only thing, like I said, I got is just this. I pay him \$400,000, pay the loan, and borrow a million dollars on the building.

So it was actually giving him my partnership and then getting that two-third. So there was no money back and forth, you know, giving or taking. It's just to clear the building so we can -- every one of us can go on with our life.

MR. MAZBOUDI: Basically, she didn't profit from the transaction, one. Two, he was trying to destroy her to put all the main burden of whatever game that he was

1 playing from day one on her.

MS. DANESH: That's why he had two-third partnership, and I had one-third. That was another story that we got to that point, which is I don't think necessary to take your time and explain what the situation was.

But the bottom line is he cheated on me. I lost a lot of money, and right now this is the situation. And I went back to my attorney, and I asked him what were the mistake that he done. He admitted so many things he should have done, and he didn't, including the taxes. It should have been clear before I sign.

But he said it's too late, and he's gone.

There's nothing I can do. You know, I'm just stuck. I

don't have anything in my hand more than what I have, that

I could -- we could get from him. And the rest is with

him, and he told -- on the letter says that he destroyed

them after I signed everything.

He said I don't have anything. I just destroyed everything. I don't have it. So here I am with all these problems.

MR. MAZBOUDI: That's why we went back down to the spread sheet of the cost and fair market value. Either way it shows that she didn't make it.

MS. DANESH: And yeah, this we got it from the

1	taxes that I had. Otherwise, I wouldn't even have these
2	numbers in my hand.
3	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Thank you.
4	Would you do you have anything further that you would
5	like to add before I go to questions?
6	MS. DANESH: No.
7	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Does the
8	Franchise Tax Board have any questions for the Appellants?
9	MR. IMMORDINO: We do not.
10	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. I would
11	like to get some quick clarifications. At the time of the
12	settlement agreement, were the entities were they
13	partnerships, corporations, LLC's? What type of entities
14	were they?
15	MR. MAZBOUDI: Corporation.
16	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: And the property
17	that you're claiming was exchanged, is that real property
18	that was held by the corporation or real property that was
19	held by an individual?
20	MR. MAZBOUDI: Corporation. Property by the
21	corporation.
22	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay.
23	MS. DANESH: It was all together. I believe it
24	was six.
25	MR. MAZBOUDI: The thing is they were partners to

1	start with, but verbal partner until that letter start
2	coming that she had issue with him. And she brought it up
3	that let's put it on paper so in case anything happen to
4	you, that I can prove that I'm partner.
5	MS. DANESH: Because he's married.
6	MR. MAZBOUDI: And then he decided to
7	MS. DANESH: Destroy it.
8	MR. MAZBOUDI: say I don't owe you anything.
9	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. So
10	originally this started out as a different entity, but
11	during the time period at issue you had incorporated and
12	transferred ownership?
13	MR. MAZBOUDI: Correct. She started the
14	business. She put the money in. He was working, and then
15	basically they grew to get to this.
16	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay.
17	MS. DANESH: Yeah. It start with one, which I
18	put the money first. Then he has all the paperwork.
19	Everything was under his name. Any time I ask him, he
20	said, "You don't trust me?"
21	And I said, "Yeah, I trust you."
22	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: So when you did
23	the six corporations for one corporation transaction was
24	that were you transferring the shares your shares in
25	the six corporations to your brother in exchange for his

shares?

2.0

MS. DANESH: It wasn't share. Actually, it was a partnership. That's another issue that the attorneys proved it wrong, because it was all partnership. It wasn't any share. It wasn't -- that's another big issue they put there. And I was so naive I didn't even know what was going on.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. So I guess I'm just not quite understanding. So the entities were formed as corporations. How does the partnership aspect fit in?

MR. MAZBOUDI: Well, it was formed as a business and verbal partnership. You're my sister. Whatever is mine is yours. No problem. Move on. They kept on growing. They were using that business to start another business, which he was pretty much doing everything and pushing her back. And everything was under his name. Then she figure out that my name is not on the taxes. My name is not -- who am I? And --

MS. DANESH: That's how it started, the fight.

MR. MAZBOUDI: And then he was doing the corporation in the back behind the scene, and she's working. She's doing whatever need to be done with the business, and then so he backstabbed her and say no, I don't owe you anything. And people get involved, and he

1	came up with the shares basically, yes.
2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. I think I
3	understand. So your arrangement with your brother was
4	sort of like a verbal partnership, but he was
5	MR. MAZBOUDI: Yes.
6	MS. DANESH: In our culture is different, you
7	know. It's just we're supposed to be like a chain.
8	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Did Amanda,
9	did you have any questions to ask?
10	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE VASSIGH: No. Thank
11	you.
12	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Kenny, did you
13	have any questions?
14	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GAST: Just the turn
15	to the transaction at issue, the 1031. You're saying that
16	you exchanged two-thirds of the shares or
17	MR. MAZBOUDI: One-third was her. Two-third was
18	his.
19	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GAST: Okay.
20	MR. MAZBOUDI: So she got two-third from Haster,
21	and she basically turn in everything else
22	MS. DANESH: Well, as a matter of fact, it should
23	be 50-50 as my mother also testified the position they had
24	it in the attorney's office. But he cheated on that part
25	too.

1	MR. MAZBOUDI: Yeah. So basically, yeah, she
2	gave everything else to just pay that part
3	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GAST: That was part of
4	the settlement agreement?
5	MR. MAZBOUDI: Right.
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GAST: Okay. And Haster
7	legally owned real estate?
8	MR. MAZBOUDI: Right.
9	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GAST: One piece of
10	property?
11	MR. MAZBOUDI: Right. Yeah. He basically put
12	her behind the scene to, I guess, improve his life. Now,
13	he's out in the docks. I don't know.
14	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GAST: Thank you.
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: I think at this
16	point we'll let the Franchise Tax Board do their opening
17	presentation.
18	
19	OPENING STATEMENT
20	MR. IMMORDINO: You know first, we're very
21	sympathetic to all the conflict that you had to go
22	through, and unfortunately this appeal is guided by the
23	law and the results that are required by the tax code.
24	This appeal, you know, the issue is whether
25	Appellants are entitled to defer paying from their

disposition of stock in five different corporations under the provisions of Internal Revenue Code Section 1031, which is also known as a like kind exchange.

As I will discuss, the law does not allow deferral in this appeal for two separate and independent reasons. The first is the types of property transferred are specifically excluded from like kind exchange treatment. And the second is that the Appellant received cash in excess of their gain, which would not allow any like kind exchange deferral.

I think the place to start is that gain from the disposition of property is taxable. For most taxpayers they pay tax when they have gain from the disposition of property. Section 1031 is an exception to this rule. But Section 1031 only allows deferral if specific requirements are met.

These requirements include the limitation that a like kind exchange cannot involve certain types of property, such as stock or a chose of action. A chose of action is essentially the right to sue someone. As I will discuss, the transactions in this appeal deal with stock and choses of action, and so are specifically excluded from like kind exchange treatment.

A separate limitation in a like kind exchange is that a gain must be recognized to the extent taxpayers

receive cash in exchange. This goes to the concept that a like kind exchange allows taxpayers to defer gain recognition, or they've not liquidated their investment and have merely changed the form of their investment from one like kind property to another.

2.0

However, once a taxpayer receives cash or other property, the basis for deferral is gone since the taxpayer has now liquidated their investment. For this reason, Section 1031 requires taxpayers to recognize gain to the extent they receive cash or other property in an exchange.

As I will discuss, the Appellants received cash in excess of a gain, so they are not allowed to defer gain under Section 1031. So in this appeal, Ms. Danesh and her brother were shareholders of six corporations. Because Ms. Danesh owned one-third of the stock in each corporation, she had no control over the corporations.

In 2011 Ms. Danesh filed two lawsuits seeking involuntary dissolution of one corporation and core intervention for the other five corporations in order to resolve conflicts with her brother.

In 2012 a resolution of all these conflicts was reached and memorialized in a settlement agreement. The settlement agreement contains three key terms. For the release of all claims, the Appellant received her

brother's two-thirds of the stock of Haster Plaza, Inc.

The second term -- or key term -- is that for the transfer of one-third of the Appellant's stock in Calvada Development, Inc., the Appellant received approximately \$400,000.

The third key term is that for a transfer of one-third of her stock in the remaining four corporations, the Appellant received approximately \$1,000,000.

Approximately four months later, Ms. Danesh appeared before a judge and confirmed her agreement with the terms of the settlement.

This was not an exchange of real property. The Appellant did not own real property. The Appellant owned stock in the corporations. The corporations are separate taxpayers, and it is the corporation who own the real property. The law does not allow the Appellant to be treated as exchanging another taxpayer's property.

Further, the courts from the tax court in Mason the Presidential Board of Equalization decision of Sierra Pacific, the 9th Circuit case of Baxter and the Halperin Corp., all make it clear to the terms of the settlement agreement that govern this appeal. And per the settlement agreement, this appeal deals with the transfer of stock and choses in action, which are specifically excluded from like kind exchange treatment.

And regardless, even if a like kind exchange were found to have occurred, gain could not be deferred through a like kind exchange since the amount of cash received would require all the gain to be recognized regardless.

2.0

It's taxpayer's burden to prove their case in this appeal for the reasons stated, but they've not met their burden.

I'd like to address the gain worksheet. The version I have in the -- in Appellant's new exhibit, the last page is that Excel document in their exhibit. In their Exhibit No. 9, but also it's in Exhibit No. 7.

It's, I think, the fourth page. And the Appellant assert they made no gain on the property and submitted a schedule showing the fair market value of the properties.

However, the taxation is not based on what the potential fair market value of the properties was.

Taxation is based on what they received. And in this appeal they received 1.4 million for these properties, and so that's what their taxation is based on.

I also note that we discussed in briefing the cost -- basis on information they provided was not cost basis information of their stock in the corporations, which they reported on Schedule D when they filed their tax returns. And so again, that's not relevant.

But the most important thing is that the fair

market value spreadsheet really doesn't -- isn't very relevant to this appeal. It's relevant to how much money they got. An example I can give is that if you have a Blue Book which values a car for \$500, but you get paid \$1,000 for that car, you're going to get taxed based on the \$1,000 you received.

And then regarding the receipt of the money, you know, I want to point out that Exhibit E shows the check and the letter from the Appellant's attorneys, which show that the money was in fact, you know, received.

And that's all I have. Thank you very much.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Clarification in the Exhibit E you were referring to. Was that showing that they received \$1,400,000? Because I think their testimony was that they actually paid money, not received money.

MR. IMMORDINO: Yeah. If you look, this is the check on -- if you go to page 3 of 3 on Exhibit E, you will see a check for \$806,000. And the letter from the Appellants' attorneys mention that the other \$600,000 went to the -- went to pay down a loan on the Haster Plaza property.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Would the panel like to ask any questions of Franchise Tax Board?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE VASSIGH: No questions.

MR. MAZBOUDI: Let me clarify on just one thing.

On the \$1,400,000, it was transferred to her. Again, it's all about his plan to destroy her. That it was supposed to be paid for the \$1,600,000 million owed, which it was a balloon. It was already due at the time of the transaction. That's why she got the money because to pay off the loan.

2.0

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Oh, it's like -- no reduction?

MR. MAZBOUDI: That's the thing, is attorneys they worked together, and she was basically bottom line, the loser. It's because one, her house. It just keep on dragging. The attorneys are racking up the fees, so she just couldn't take it anymore. And she was cut off basically from the business. So there was no money -- income coming to the house at the time because he was controlling, again, everything.

MS. DANESH: Also my husband deployed at that time, so I was all by myself. I didn't know what they are doing. I don't know their language of the law. I don't know they were having meeting after meeting, the attorneys together. I don't know what they've done, but my attorney said you get this money, pay the loan.

I said okay. You guys -- why don't you guys do it? And then my brother was telling them we keep

\$600,000. For what? I don't know. Until now I don't know why they kept it. And then they said when we go to the escrow, whatever, \$600,000, \$800,000, everything, you just put it in the escrow so we can pay the loan. So it's going to free of up his name.

2.0

And then I borrowed \$1,000,000 against the building from that \$1,000,000. I had to pay him \$400,000. I had to pay attorney. So all this I think the whole thing was gained. And they put -- the way they put it on them -- on this agreement, even until now that I'm reading it I don't understand. I don't know what is done.

MR. MAZBOUDI: It was all his benefit.

MS. DANESH: I don't know what attorneys done together. After everything, I was so naive. I didn't know anything about tax, law, nothing, because he was -- he was the one who was taking care of everything, and he wouldn't let me know anything.

And probably the back of his mind he knew one day maybe I wake up or somebody teach me something, and then he was covering himself 100 percent. Even the two-third that he put in there, that is partnership. That was gone. Because from day one it should be 50-50.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Would you like to make any closing statement at this time?

MR. IMMORDINO: Can I respond to that?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: We'll let you have your closing statement after they're finished in just a minute.

CLOSING STATEMENT

MS. DANESH: Yeah. Well, the bottom line no money was involved. Everything went to the loan, to the bank.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. Thank you. So I'll turn to the Franchise Tax Board to address any issues and make a closing statement.

2.0

CLOSING STATEMENT

MR. IMMORDINO: So you know, about the \$600,000 that went to the bank, it's clear under both the Internal Revenue Code that money going down to pay down a debt is treated as income. That's under 1001, that when you have -- that's under Internal Revenue Code Section 1001, when you have an amount of reliability go down or something go somewhere on your behalf, you know.

Really, this is a corporation's liability so it would probably be treated as a contribution on behalf of the corporation. But it went on the Appellant's behalf to the corporation, and that's income to her. That's very clear under the law.

Also if you're entertaining the idea of a 1031, the 1031 law is very clear under Treasure Regulation Sections 1.1031(b)(1) and 1.1031(d)(2). The regulations are very clear that paying down liability constitutes liability boot and would also be taxable same as cash in a 1031.

2.0

So under either route, that \$600,000 would be taxable. I also note that on Appellant's tax return, on \$1,000,000 of the \$1,400,000 was reported on the tax return. So \$400,000 of this amount didn't make its way to the tax return. That's an issue I wanted to address on the, you know, production issue that you had brought up.

The other thing is that the terms of the settlement agreement were very clear. Because there's so much conflict, the Appellant and her brother had to go back to the court. And the judge very specifically asked both of them to agree to the terms. Do you agree to the terms? And both of them, you know, agreed to the modified term. In our exhibits, exhibit --

MR. IMMORDINO: In FTB's Exhibit D, you know, there's that discussion with the judge, you know, walked through with the Appellant and, you know, made sure she agreed. Also the attorney showed that they stayed involved in that settlement.

They had the judge stay involved in the

settlement until it was concluded. So based on the facts 1 2 we have, the law is clear that there is gain in this appeal, and does not qualify for like kind exchange 3 4 treatment for any other deferral. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: Okay. 5 Thank you. 6 I think we're ready to conclude this appeal. Is the panel 7 ready to close? ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GAST: 8 Yeah. 9 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE KWEE: This case Okay. is submitted on January 24th, 2019. 10 The record is now 11 Thank you everyone for coming in today. 12 judges will be meeting and deciding the case later on, and 13 we'll send written decision to the parties in the next 14 100 days. 15 Today's hearing in this appeal of Danesh and Mazboudi is now closed, and we'll take a brief recess 16 17 before we go onto the next matter. Thank you. 18 (Proceedings adjourned at 11:22) 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1 HEARING REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 2 I, Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter in and for 3 the State of California, do hereby certify: 4 5 That the foregoing transcript of proceedings was 6 taken before me at the time and place set forth, that the 7 testimony and proceedings were reported stenographically by me and later transcribed by computer-aided 8 9 transcription under my direction and supervision, that the foregoing is a true record of the testimony and 10 proceedings taken at that time. 11 12 I further certify that I am in no way interested in the outcome of said action. 13 14 I have hereunto subscribed my name this 15th day 15 of February, 2019. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 2.0 HEARING REPORTER 21 22 23 2.4 25