## BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA DOUGLAS BRAMHALL, HEARING JUDGE

In the Matter of t	the Appeal o	of: )		
		)	OFF 3.	10040050
GENUINE ROSE, INC	• ,	)	OTA NO.	18042850
Appellant	t.	)		
		)		

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Los Angeles, California

Tuesday, March 19, 2019

Reported by:

Lisa V. Berryhill

CSR No. 7926

Job No.:

22190CA Reporting-NET(A)

1	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
3	DOUGLAS BRAMHALL, HEARING JUDGE
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6	In the Matter of the Appeal of: )
7	GENUINE ROSE, INC., ) OTA No. 18042850
8	Appellant. )
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16	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, taken at
17	PBC - Wells Fargo Center, 355 South Grand Avenue,
18	Suite 2450, Los Angeles, California,
19	commencing at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday,
20	March 19, 2019, heard before DOUG BRAMHALL,
21	Hearing Judge, reported by Lisa V. Berryhill,
22	CSR No. 7926, a Certified Shorthand Reporter
23	in and for the State of California.
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1	APPEARANCES:	
2	PANEL LEAD:	DOUGLAS BRAMHALL
3		
4	PANEL MEMBERS:	NGUYEN DANG
5	For the ADDELLANT.	KAHEN & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
6	FOI CHE APPELLANT.	BY: ARASH (BEN) KAHEN, ESQ. 9454 Wilshire Boulevard
7		Suite 550 Beverly Hills, California 90212
8		(310) 278-8008 ABKAHEN@KAHENANDASSOCIATES.COM
9		
10	For the RESPONDENT:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
11		BY: DAVID KOWALCZYK Tax Counsel
12		Legal Division MS A260
13		P.O. Box 1468 Sacramento, California 95812-1468
14		(916) 845-2818 david.kowalczyk@ftb.ca.gov
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1	I N D E X
2	OPENING STATEMENTS BY: PAGE
3	MR. KAHEN 6
4	MR. KOWALCZYK
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	EXHIBITS
13	APPELLANT'S: PAGE
14	1 through 7 6
15	RESPONDENT'S:
16	A through O, Q 6
17	Р 6
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
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Los Angeles, California; Tuesday, March 19, 2019 9:00 a.m.

JUDGE BRAMHALL: I'm Doug Bramhall, and will be lead judge on this panel. With me on the panel is Sara Hosey and Nguyen Dang and we are co-equal decision makers. And again, for the record, will the parties please introduce yourselves.

MR. KAHEN: My name is Arash Kahen, attorney for Genuine Rose.

MR. KOWALCZYK: David Kowalczyk, with the Franchise Tax Board.

MS. PAGE: Natasha Page, Franchise Tax Board.

JUDGE BRAMHALL: Thank you. Parties have agreed that the record reflects the issues in this appeal are whether the Appellant has established that the late filing penalty under Section 19131 imposed for a fiscal year ended November 30, 2010 should be abated due to reasonable cause in the absence of willful neglect, and secondly, if not abated, whether the penalty was correctly computed.

The parties also agreed that the exhibit index, showing Appellants' Exhibits marked 1 through 7 and Franchise Tax Board Exhibits marked A through 0 and Q, are acceptable for the record without objections and,

1 accordingly, I'm admitting those exhibits into evidence at 2 this time. 3 (Appellants' Exhibits marked 1 through 7 4 and Respondent's Exhibits marked A through O 5 and O received into evidence.) JUDGE BRAMHALL: FTB's Exhibit marked P will be 6 7 entered into the record for argument purposes only. (Respondent's Exhibit P received into 8 evidence.) 9 10 JUDGE BRAMHALL: Since neither party will be 11 calling witnesses and the FTB has waived its opening 12 statement, I think we're ready to begin. 13 Mr. Kahen? 14 MR. KAHEN: Yes, Your Honor. 15 JUDGE BRAMHALL: Go ahead and proceed with your opening statement and then continue right on into your 16 17 arguments on behalf of the taxpayer. 18 19 OPENING STATEMENT 20 MR. KAHEN: Certainly. In this case my client, Genuine Rose -- original 21 return was due in September. Original return, without any 22 23 extension to file, was due on November. Extension to file was filed. Petitioner submitted one of the exhibits that 24

was IRS transcripts as part of the response, which

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actually shows in there that an extension was filed because they used it as evidence to show that the tax return was filed late.

At the time that the petitioner in this case was filing this, there was no taxes due. Therefore, there was only \$800 for the corporation and maybe that was the reason why they were about two months late -- not eight months -- as the respondents alleged in their work papers that my client has filed late.

Even at that time there were no taxes due. My client had no reason to note that there were additional taxes to be done because originally the C.P.A. has used a tax shelter that later on, after the IRS audit came about, they show that they -- they didn't qualify for such a thing; therefore, they were supposed to -- they assessed additional income because of that and created a liability with the IRS.

Later on, Franchise Tax Board stepped in, requested the documents to be sent out. They made this request to Mr. -- C.P.A., which is Mr. Michael Brody (phonetic), which HPE is the name of their firm. The cooperation went really well during the audits. They just presented with their amended tax return. The C.P.A. requested to know when should we make a payment? There was no issue with regards to if there were additional

taxes to be done and the auditor basically advised

Mr. Brody "Wait until the amended return gets processed;

then we will give you with the additional interest that's

going to be -- we're going to give you the balance to be

paid."

Mr. Brody waited for FTB for a very long time during this process. I do believe that they were submitted around -- if I'm not mistaken, they were submitted originally on -- for the review to FTB, was done on December 10, 2015. December 10, 2015 it was sent to the auditor and then a year passed. Right around December 2016, there's still nothing.

My client calls the auditor; "What's going on?"
Well, we have time to process it but, you know, because
Mr. Brody was actually looking for a way to pay off this
liability that was created as a part of the amended
return.

"No; there's nothing going on for now. We'll let you know as soon as it happens." Then right around March it turns out that -- March 9 -- right around February -- my apologies -- the balance came about with the penalties on there. When my client contacted the FTB, they notified "Well, we issued the notice to you and we had processed the amended return and this is the penalty because you didn't make a payment at the time that we sent

1 | you the notice."

When my client requested "Where did you guys send it to, the notice," they're like "We sent it to the previous address that was marked, on Broadway Street."

Keep in mind that my client had a P.O.A. on file throughout the whole audit; they've been known to be the P.O.A. for this taxpayer since the beginning of the audit. P.O.A. never received that notice; client never received that notice. FTB claims that we sent it out to the previous addresses, updated -- Petitioner -- to update their addresses.

But they still never talked about why they never furnished one copy or one notice to the CPA in this matter. Having said that, then even in the response they showed us on exhibit. . . I apologize. One second. I'm a little nervous. It's escaping my mind.

JUDGE BRAMHALL: It's all right.

MR. KAHEN: On Exhibit G, page 1 through 4 -yes. Page 3, under "Response," they said that we sent
this notice and they're using that as -- because the
status -- notice status says on the top "Sent," but they
still never furnished a copy of what notice was sent out,
dated on February, that my client would have had the
chance to basically full pay the balance.

After that Mr. Brody went ahead and made a claim

for refund, thinking okay, it took FTB such a long time to process it, especially at the time he called and he says "Well, you didn't make the payment at this time; therefore, we're going to assess the delinquent penalty because you didn't submit the payment when the taxes became due," which Mr. Brody again protests we never got it. Until that moment there was no talk of "Your original return was late." Until that moment, even Mr. Brody -- then Mr. Brody came to us, asked us "Can we appeal this?"

So we went ahead and appealed it and as soon as we submitted our writing as to well, this is what happened, you couldn't even show us where you sent the notice and basically your records, we've requested them many times like whether through FTB's website, their online services basically provides you all the information you need, all the notices that has been sent out.

There were no records of such notice. They just said we had sent it on February. Again, we couldn't find it. Then when we made the appeal, FTB and Respondent in this case, Respondent back saying the original return was about eight months past due anyway; so that's why we assess this penalty. It wasn't because of the fact that the notice that was sent to you was not received or received or you didn't get it.

Basically, in their response to us their entire

argument was well, your original return has been late; therefore, this is the situation. There's two issues with that. The reasonable clause applies here because at the time they file the tax returns, they had no reason to believe there were going to be additional taxes to be done. FTB originally never assessed penalties at the time that the original return was filed, like maybe two months or in their case, as they're saying, eight months late.

There were no penalties assessed at that time. It's only subsequently, after this audit, that they came back with this heavy penalty. Even if FTB's case, as they're saying, is true, they should have qualified for the 5 percent penalty because they were only two months late at the time of filing the original tax return.

Because they filed on October 10, the due date would have been September, according to them, and have submitted evidence from a IRS transcript that says the extension was filed because they used it as evidence to show that the tax return was filed late.

Throughout this the taxpayer in here definitely was not willful. They were not willfully trying to avoid taxes or be late or be delinquent. The reason is because as soon as they discovered that there is a tax liability with a notice on it, within days they paid off the entire balance -- 300-something-thousand. It was completely paid

off. They were not trying to forego or take their time in terms of paying. They were waiting for the return to be processed. And at the same time the entire process were relied upon on this C.P.A. here that used, unfortunately, not a good tax shelter and that's why the liability came about.

So as we see in here, the taxpayer relied on the expert. The taxpayer was not willful in their act. They took every step possible in order for them to make sure that the liability after the audit is paid on time. And they made phone calls, reached out to the auditor, Mr. Brody did, and throughout this whole process, they got hit with 99,000 of penalties in here.

If FTB's position is that the original tax return was late, then in that case how come they never assess penalty when the original tax return became due or was processed? We couldn't find any records of any penalties ever being assessed anywhere.

Secondly, even if the tax return was late, it was only late I would say three months, max. It wasn't eight months, as they're claiming. Third, as I've said it in here, taxpayer does qualify for a reasonable cause due to the fact that they really relied upon a C.P.A. to get this thing done. It was a very complex tax matter that a layperson would not have been able to do it in a way that

they were trying to be willful in their act or they were
trying to avoid the issue in here.

So based on everything I've presented -- I do believe everything should be in here -- I do believe that this penalty should be abated.

JUDGE BRAMHALL: Okay. Questions?

JUDGE DANG: One brief question for the appellant.

Do you know the reason for why the original return was filed late?

MR. KAHEN: The reason that the original return was late -- and I spoke actually with the C.P.A. last night about it -- had to do with the fact that at the time they were doing it, there were credits on the file, that they were not going to owe any taxes on it. And he was trying to figure out whether they could get this thing done in time with the tax issue that they had at the time, whether it will qualify for the program or not.

Unfortunately, it didn't. And that's why it happened.

JUDGE DANG: I guess I'm trying to understand why it was filed late, not why he took so long to do it, I guess. The C.P.A., I'm assuming, was aware of the filing deadline?

MR. KAHEN: Yes.

1 JUDGE DANG: But he did not file in time because 2 he was trying to compute these credit amounts? 3 Compute the credit amounts based on MR. KAHEN: 4 the shelter that they were using and if there were not 5 going to be any tax liability, there wouldn't have been penalties or anything like that, and delinquency penalty 6 That was the problem at that time. 7 on that. JUDGE DANG: Okay. Thank you. 8 9 MR. KAHEN: One more thing -- I apologize to cut 10 you short -- by the way, the original tax shows it too -there's no balance on it, the original taxes that was 11 I do believe we've included them in the evidence. 12 filed. 13 So that's there for you guys to look at. 14 JUDGE BRAMHALL: So the \$800 minimum was a 15 credit for -- a prepayment that was credited when the 16 original term was filed? 17 MR. KAHEN: Yes, Your Honor. 18 JUDGE BRAMHALL: Correct? 19 MR. KAHEN: Yes, Your Honor. 20 JUDGE BRAMHALL: And then part of your argument 21 was that if the penalty is properly assessed, the amount 22 of it is incorrect. So I wasn't clear on what your amount 23 argument was. 24 MR. KAHEN: 5 percent penalty as opposed to

25 percent penalty that has been assessed now. 5 percent

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1 | for each month.

JUDGE BRAMHALL: And you're saying two --

MR. KAHEN: Two months. But they went ahead and assessed maximum amount penalty, 25 percent.

JUDGE BRAMHALL: Got it. Okay. Got it. Thank you for clarifying that.

Any questions?

JUDGE HOSEY: No. I think I'm good. Thank you.

JUDGE BRAMHALL: Thank you.

Mr. Kowalczyk?

MR. KOWALCZYK: Thank you, Your Honor.

## OPENING STATEMENT

MR. KOWALCZYK: Good morning. The issues before us today is whether Appellant has met its burden of proof to establish reasonable cause to pay the delinquent filing penalty and Respondent improperly calculated the delinquent filing penalty for tax year ending November 30, 2010.

Appellant makes a few arguments for why he established reasonable cause to abate the delinquent filing penalty. First, Appellant argues that Respondent improperly mailed the notice -- one of its notices to the taxpayer, two, that there was some complexity in computing the tax due on the return, which led them to filing the

tax return late, and third, there was no tax due on the original return.

However, none of these arguments establish reasonable cause. To establish reasonable cause, the taxpayer must show that failure to file its original tax return occurred despite the exercise of ordinary care and business prudence; however, Appellant does not explain why it failed to file the original tax return eight months past the original due date and complexity involved in computing the amount of tax due or not owing any additional tax at the time the tax return is due is not reasonable cause.

The delinquent filing penalty is calculated by multiplying the amount of tax required to be shown on the return, reduced by timely payments, by 5 percent for each month the tax return was not filed by the original due date up to a maximum of 25 percent. The amount of tax returned to be shown on Appellant's tax return was \$399,723, which was recorded on Appellant's amended tax return, reduced by \$800 of timely payments and credits. The maximum 25 percent penalty applies because Appellant filed its original tax return eight months after the original due date, which would be 40 percent.

Accordingly, Appellant has not met its burden of proof to establish reasonable cause to abate the

delinquent filing penalty and Respondent has properly computed the delinquent filing penalty. Therefore, the Franchise Tax Board's action must be sustained. Thank you.

JUDGE BRAMHALL: Any questions?

JUDGE DANG: No questions.

JUDGE HOSEY: No questions.

JUDGE BRAMHALL: I do.

So there was in the record, in the exhibits, there was some confusion between -- between the taxpayer and the Franchise Tax Board auditor as to the basis of the penalty. The auditor's advice -- and it's in your exhibit of the phone conversation -- where the taxpayer's accountant was advised that the penalty was based on the late payment of the tax shown on the amended return.

And I heard that issue raised and then in the appeal -- and I see you're arguing in the appeal the original return was asserting eight months late, not two or three. So first of all, I want you to explain why eight and not two or three.

MR. KOWALCZYK: Okay. So the original due date for the tax return was on February 15, 2011. Respondent has an automatic extension due date for corporations. So corporations are allowed to file their tax return -- and in this case up until September 15, 2011 -- and so the

1 appellant filed his tax return though on October 11, 2011. 2 So eight months is from February 2015 to October 2011. 3 4 JUDGE BRAMHALL: So the extension period doesn't 5 count? 6 It counts for imposing the MR. KOWALCZYK: 7 penalty but when calculating the penalty, you have to go from the original due date. 8 9 MR. KAHEN: Your Honor --10 JUDGE BRAMHALL: When you get to rebuttal, you 11 can deal with that. I wanted to make that clear that 12 that's the Franchise Tax Board's position. 13 So in the appeal, as the appellant has pointed 14 out, the argument is that the original return was late? 15 MR. KOWALCZYK: Correct. JUDGE BRAMHALL: Will you clarify for me why 16 it's the tax on the amended return and not the tax on the 17 18 original return that serves as the basis for the penalty? 19 MR. KOWALCZYK: So in the statute, the statute 20 clearly says that the amount of tax required to be shown 21 on the return. And after the audit the FTB determined 22 that the amount required to be on the return was the 23 amount that the appellant provided in their amended 24 return, not on. . .

JUDGE BRAMHALL: I just want to be real clear in

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1 | my notes here.

Any further questions?

JUDGE DANG: No questions.

JUDGE BRAMHALL: Closing statement?

MR. KAHEN: One rebuttal, Your Honor.

JUDGE BRAMHALL: Yeah.

MR. KAHEN: Respondents like to beat on the fact that there's no reasonable cause on here and they're saying, despite ordinary care, what could my client have done in this case to have avoided the situation? What could they have possibly done if he didn't exercise ordinary care?

I really would like to know because my client or the C.P.A. were not prophets. They could have not foretold this was going to come down three or four years later and they did everything in their power, as a matter of fact -- everything -- phone calls after phone calls after phone calls, trying to make sure everything is paid on time. If that's not ordinary care, I really don't know what else would qualify as exercising ordinary care. That's one thing.

Moving on to my closing argument in here -- FTB changes position throughout this process through the auditor to after they requested for penalty payment. At the time, as you saw during the conversation in here, Your

Honor, or in the evidence as it shows, the question was never about the original tax return; otherwise, we would have actually addressed it in our first clinical refunds for that.

The question was always about "We sent you this notice. You never got it. This is your fault." And then when we came down hard on it and we showed, "You never sent this notice out; this notice hasn't left your office; your record shows something was sent but it doesn't give us a copy of that notice" -- they can't find it because it's not there. It never left their office. And this is why their position changed as to original return was three months late. And that's my closing.

In my opinion in this case my client exercised everything in their power to make sure everything is done properly and paid on time. That's why they really exercised the ordinary care. They really did do their due diligence trying to avoid any additional penalties if they were mistaken on the tax issue. And that was on the reliance of the C.P.A. It wasn't something that he tried to avoid by not showing. It was advised by C.P.A. this shelter might not work in here. And that's what he relied on at the time that he originally did it.

And even if it was two or three months late, there were no taxes due at that time anyway. So they

wouldn't have known that, oh, four years down the road 1 2 we're going to end up owing this much penalty. How could 3 they have avoided that if they were able to look past four 4 years later, after the audit, and that's why they did 5 everything. I mean in this case I can't think of anything else -- personally, in my opinion, I can't think of 6 anything else my client could have done to have done a job 7 better than this to make sure everything goes smoothly. 8 Thank you, Your Honor. 9 10 JUDGE BRAMHALL: Closing statement? 11 MR. KOWALCZYK: We waive our closing statement. 12 JUDGE BRAMHALL: Okay. Then that concludes the 13 appeal hearing at 9:28. You all did a great job of shortening the time of you estimated presentation. So I'm 14 15 going to close the record at this time. We as a panel 16 will take the arguments and the evidence into consideration. We will reach a decision. We will mail 17 18 that decision. We intend to mail that decision within 100 19 days of today. 20 MR. KAHEN: Thank you.

JUDGE BRAMHALL: Thank you all for your presentations. They were really clear and helped us understand the issues. Thank you.

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MR. KAHEN: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. KOWALCZYK: Thank you, Your Honor.

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               (Proceedings concluded at 9:28 a.m.)
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1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA )
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5	I, Lisa V. Berryhill, C.S.R. No. 7926, in and for the
6	State of California, do hereby certify:
7	That the foregoing 22-page Hearing was taken down by
8	me in shorthand at the time and place therein named and
9	thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction, and
LO	the same is a true, correct and complete transcript of
11	said proceedings;
L2	I further certify that I am not interested in
13	the event of the action.
L4	Witness my hand this day of
15	, 2019.
L6	
L7	Isa Beryhell
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L9	LISA V. BERRYHILL, CSR NO. 7926
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