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	THOMAS M. PURBAUGH and OTA Case No. 18042889			
8	KAREN M. SPINA,			
9	Appellants.			
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16	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS			
17				
18	TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 2019			
19	10:02 A.M.			
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21	OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS 400 R STREET			
22	SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA			
23				
24				
25	Reported by AMY E. PERRY, CSR No. 11880			

1	APPEARANCES	
2		
3	Panel Lead:	
4	SARA HOSEY, ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
5	OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS 400 R Street	
6	Sacramento, California 95811	
7	Panel Members:	
8	JEFFREY MARGOLIS, ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE	
9	TOMMY LEUNG, ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE	
10		
11	For Appellants:	
12	CHRISTOPHER YORK, REPRESENTATIVE	
13	For Franchise Tax Board:	
14	BRAD COUTINHO, TAX COUNSEL	
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20		
21	Also Present:	
22	CRISTINA RUBALCAVA, SUPERVISOR OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS	
23	FOUNDATION SUPPORT	
24		
25		

1	EXHIBITS				
2					
3	APPELLANTS' EXE	HIBITS	PAGE		
4	Exhibits 1-6	admitted into evidence	5		
5					
6	RESPONDENT'S EXHIBITS				
7	Exhibits A-G	admitted into evidence	5		
8					
9					
10	(Exhibits premarked, described and retained by Administrative				
11	Law Judge.)				
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1 TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 2019 - 10:02 A.M. 2 3 ALJ HOSEY: We're going to now go on the 4 record. This is the appeal of Thomas M. Purbaugh and 5 Karen M. Spina, Case No. 18042889. Today is March 26, 6 2019, and it's approximately 10:00. We're in 7 Sacramento, California. 8 I am lead Administrative Law Judge Sara 9 Hosey, and with me today is Judge Jeffrey Margolis and 10 Judge Tommy Leung, 11 Parties, can I please have you state your 12 names for the record. 13 MR. YORK: Christopher York. 14 MR. COUTINHO: Brad Coutinho for the Franchise Tax Board. 15 16 ALJ HOSEY: Thank you. The issue before us 17 today is how Appellants established reasonable cause 18 to abate the late payment penalty imposed under 19 California Revenue and Taxation Code Section 19132. 20 Can I get the parties' agreement as to the 21 issue today? 22 MR. YORK: I agree. 2.3 MR. COUTINHO: Franchise Tax Board agrees. 24 ALJ HOSEY: Great. Moving on to the 25 exhibits. We premarked Exhibits 1 through 6 for

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      Appellant, and A through G, as in goat, for Respondent
 2
      FTB at the pre-hearing conference held on March 7,
      2019.
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 4
               Mr. York, do you have any objections to
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      admitting Exhibits A through G?
               MR. YORK: I do not.
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 7
               ALJ HOSEY: Mr. Coutinho, any objections to
8
      admitting Exhibits 1 through 6?
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               MR. COUTINHO: No objection.
               ALJ HOSEY: Great. And we have no new
10
11
      exhibits --
12
               MR. YORK: Correct.
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               ALJ HOSEY: -- today?
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               MR. COUTINHO: That's correct.
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               ALJ HOSEY: Okay. Exhibits 1 through 6 and A
      through G are admitted into evidence in the record.
16
17
      Okay.
18
               (Appellants' Exhibits 1-6
19
                admitted into evidence.)
20
               (Respondent's Exhibits A-G
21
                admitted into evidence.)
22
               ALJ HOSEY: Okay. Mr. York, are you ready to
23
      begin your presentation?
24
               MR. YORK: I am.
25
               ALJ HOSEY: Okay. Please begin.
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MR. YORK: Great. I'd just take to start with kind of rehashing the facts that took place in the situation. The taxpayer has engaged the CPA to prepare the 2015 tax returns. I've been doing the returns and working with this client for over ten years. The tax -- to file a complete tax return was not available so extensions were prepared on April 18th.

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The taxpayers had a very large balance with their extensions due to the sale of the business during that tax year. The CPA offered to have payments made via direct debit from their checking account, part of the electronic filing of the extensions.

The taxpayers were on vacation away from home, so they opted to have the payments made for them rather than having to deal with getting checks written and not in the mail. The taxpayer verified funds were in the account to make sure the large balances would be covered.

The CPA submitted extensions via E-File through their tax software Monday, April 18th which was a timely-filed extension. On Thursday, April 21st, only three days later, still on vacation, the taxpayer called the CPA to notify them that the

money was not taken out of the bank account. They were diligently watching the bank account balances.

2.3

The CPA researched and discovered that there was a key punch error inside the tax software, and the California payment was not submitted along with the extension.

The fed payment, which was also very large, was submitted as planned. The CPA notified the taxpayer of the issue, immediately made an electronic payment using the FTB web-based system to pay the balance due on April 21st, again, three days later.

The payment for the unpaid balance was made and everything cleared the bank very timely.

Ultimately, that's the facts of the situation. It's very simple, very straightforward. A mistake was made and it was remedied very, very quickly.

In the Franchise Tax Board's Exhibit F, they talk about the requirement for abatement. There's two key factors in that: One is the taxpayer exercised ordinary business care and prudence; and two, the taxpayer acted consistent with an ordinarily intelligent, prudent, business person.

We believe that the taxpayer fulfilled both of these requirements. They hired a professional tax preparer to assist them with the proper filing of

their tax reporting. Millions of people every year hire professional tax prepares, so I think it's something that an ordinarily intelligent and prudent person would do.

2.3

I would bet that many of the people in this room, including FTB Counsel, have engaged CPAs for their tax returns. So I think that's a good thing. Tax code is significantly more difficult so people can't understand on their own. Hiring a tax preparer is often the only way to file a correct tax return.

The taxpayer had a long history of the CPA with no issues or reason to believe that an error would occur. The taxpayer diligently monitored bank account activity to ensure that the payments were made, despite being on vacation. And they remedied the error immediately upon discovery of the problem. They didn't wait, they didn't think, they just acted and paid the bill that needed to be paid.

For all these reasons, I believe that they've acted in accordance with the rules to have the penalty abated. That's all I have.

ALJ HOSEY: Thank you, Mr. York. Judge Margolis, do you have any questions?

ALJ MARGOLIS: No.

ALJ HOSEY: Judge Leung? Okay. We're going

to move on to Mr. Coutinho's presentation. If you're ready. Begin.

2.3

MR. COUTINHO: Good morning. Appellants have not demonstrated reasonable cause to abate the late payment penalty imposed in the Revenue and Taxation Code Section 19132 for the 2015 tax year. As stated in Appellant's appeal letter due to an oversight by the tax preparer, Appellants failed to make a timely payment for the 2015 tax year.

As stated in FTB's opening brief, the taxpayers reliance on an agent such as an accountant or tax attorney to pay their taxes by the due date has not been found to be reasonable cause. Further, as stated by your office in the precedential case in the appeal from Sidney Friedman, the failure to timely remit the balance due on a tax liability caused by an oversight does not by itself constitute reasonable cause.

Accordingly, there are no grounds to abate the late payment penalty in this case. And FTB respectfully requests that it be sustained. I'd be happy to address questions or concerns the panel may have. Thank you for your time.

ALJ HOSEY: Thank you. Judge Leung, do you have any questions? Judge Margolis?

ALJ MARGOLIS: Yes. Excuse me. Could you explain the computation of what the penalty -- I'm a little bit confused about what the five percent was applied to, what the late filing penalty was applied to.

MR. COUTINHO: Sure. I believe in this case, the late payment penalty was going to be a higher amount because it did not consider Appellant's return payment that was received on April 22, 2016.

A penalty in this case was calculated as five percent, the total tax to be paid plus one-half percent for every month of the payment of tax is late, not to exceed 40 months.

In this case, the appellant's tax was considered one-month late. And the \$22,863 late payment penalty was imposed. That was calculated on the total tax of 415,000 times 0.05 percent to be 20,785 plus the one month that it was late. And it was a half percent on the total tax of 415,000, for a total of late payment being 22,863. This is more specifically laid out in our opening brief on page 3.

ALJ MARGOLIS: Thank you. I guess I have a question. I've seen lots of briefs from the FTB where you, the taxpayer, fixed an error and files late or pays late. And you asked the Franchise Tax Board -- I

mean, you pointed out the fact that they didn't promptly rectify it.

2.3

And here, you have a situation where the taxpayer did properly rectify it. They were monitoring it. The payment was only three days late.

I'm just -- is there any ability, I mean, does the FTB have any sort of grace period in this type of situation where even though there was an innocent oversight, there was constant monitoring. This was paid very promptly afterwards.

MR. COUTINHO: Fortunately, there is no grace period in this specific thing. I refer to the Office of Tax Appeals, *United States vs. Boyle*. In that case they said taxpayer had personal [inaudible] duty to file and pay their taxes on time and rely [inaudible] as a reasonable cause.

In that case, it said it may be reasonable for a taxpayer to assume that an attorney or CPA would comply with the statute, but that resolved a matter between them, the taxpayer and the CPA. But it did not absolve the taxpayer of his or her responsibility under the unambiguous statute.

In this case, because it was within the taxpayer's control to submit a timely payment, had it not been within their control, it had been a system

error, they were not able -- the tax software wouldn't allow him to make a payment, or if there was some type of natural disaster like such as a fire or something that was outside of the taxpayer's control such as serious illness, then could possibly reprise to the level of reasonable cause.

2.3

However, when it's within the taxpayer's purview and control, that does not rise to the level of reasonable cause.

ALJ MARGOLIS: Well, I guess I'm somewhat sympathetic to the taxpayer's case here because here when he made the payment, the FTB's system or the payment system, I think it sends out a notice saying that we can't even confirm whether or not the payment was successful for another two business days.

So the taxpayer, you know, pays -- thinks they paid on April 15th, there's no way they can check it that day. They can only check it two or three days later. So here, you have a taxpayer who, I guess they made an oversight in error, but they thought they -- they were definitely constantly monitoring. There's no dispute about that from what I can tell.

Is there a way your systems can maybe make it so they can immediately tell if the payment is successful?

MR. COUTINHO: I'm not aware of what the systems -- how it would necessarily tell them specifically. But I believe, I checked with our lead payment department to see if they could show any render that a payment had been tried and attempted on that date. And our records reflect there wasn't an attempt on that date.

2.3

However, there was a payment made for the 2016 tax year and payment by the taxpayer for the following tax year, but we don't have records that attempt was made for the 2015 tax year.

MR. YORK: I disagree. I mean, there's clearly a payment made three days later for \$449,000.

ALJ MARGOLIS: I think what he was saying is that he doesn't -- he doesn't see any documentary evidence that the payment was attempted for the 2015 tax year, is that what you're saying?

MR. COUTINHO: That's correct, a timely payment.

(Multiple voices.)

MR. YORK: That, I agree with. It was supposed to happen on the 18th but that was accidentally missed. It was paid three days later on the 18th [sic] for the 2015 tax year. I just want to make sure that's clear.

ALJ MARGOLIS: Okay. My questions have been answered.

ALJ HOSEY: Okay. Mr. York, you have time for a final statement if you'd like to.

MR. YORK: Yeah. I got a couple things.

First, Exhibit F clearly states that here are ways
that we can abate the penalty. The burden of proof is
on the taxpayer to establish reasonable cause.

How they define reasonable cause, I think we demonstrated they have reasonable cause based on the two facts that they were acting like a prudent ordinary businessmen, and that they were diligent.

Let me see if I used the terms properly there. Yeah.

They exercised ordinary business, care and prudence. The taxpayer acted consistent with an ordinarily intelligent and prudent business person. I think it clearly demonstrated that which is grounds for abatement according to their Exhibit F.

Other thing I'd like to say is that if you cannot delegate the authority to somebody else to pay your tax or file your tax returns, why does the FTB allow third parties to submit tax returns on behalf of taxpayers, or allow payments directly from tax preparation software?

If they're allowing this to happen, how could

they have obviously allowed the delegation? The whole tax filing system is premised on delegation, so I don't see how this can be allowed.

2.3

ALJ HOSEY: Mr. Coutinho, would you like to respond to that specific question?

MR. COUTINHO: While a taxpayer can delegate the authority to have a CPA or an attorney file their tax return or pay their tax return, the code is very clear that the responsibility lies on the taxpayer.

And as I stated earlier in the *United States* vs. Boyle, states clearly even though a taxpayer may delegate that and that may be reasonable for them to do it between those two parties that enter into a contract together, it's not -- it does not absolve a taxpayer's responsibility to make sure that their taxes are paid and filed on time.

ALJ HOSEY: Okay.

ALJ MARGOLIS: Mr. Coutinho, can I ask you a question?

If there wasn't a delegation and the taxpayer did exactly what Mr. York did himself, would the FTB still impose a penalty, would they find the taxpayer's actions to be reasonable?

MR. COUTINHO: There would still be a penalty imposed even if it had been the taxpayer as opposed to

1 the CPA. 2 ALJ MARGOLIS: Okay. ALJ HOSEY: Mr. York, would you like to add 3 4 anything else? 5 MR. YORK: Yeah. I guess the Franchise Tax 6 Board's position is that mistakes can't be made, 7 right? In this case, the taxpayer or the CPA made a 8 mistake. In the case of the taxpayer doing the same 9 thing, they made a mistake. But I'm sure the 10 Franchise Tax Board has made mistakes, and they stand 11 behind the fact that mistakes happen. 12 ALJ HOSEY: Thank you. We're ready to submit 13 the case. The record is now closed. This concludes 14 the hearing, and the judges will meet and decide the 15 case based on the documents and the arguments 16 presented today. We will aim to send both parties our 17 written decision within 100 days of today. 18 Thank you both. Hearing is now adjourned. 19 (Whereupon the proceedings were 20 adjourned at 10:16 a.m.) 21 22 23 24 25

## 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 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 8th day of April, 2019.

AMY E. PERRY Certified Shorthand Reporter License No. 11880

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