## BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ΙN	THE MATTER	OF	THE APPEAL OF,	)		
				)		
D.	SOARES and	J.	SOARES,	)	OTA NO.	21047702
				)		
			APPELLANT.	)		
				)		
				)		

TRANSCRIPT OF ELECTRONIC PROCEEDINGS

State of California

Tuesday, March 29, 2022

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

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2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA					
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14	Transcript of Electronic Proceedings,					
15	taken in the State of California, commencing					
16	at 2:21 p.m. and concluding at 2:34 p.m. on					
17	Tuesday, March 29, 2022, reported by					
18	Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter, in and					
19	for the State of California.					
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1	APPEARANCES:			
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3	Panel Lead:	ALJ SARA HOSEY		
4	Panel Members:	ALJ JOSHUA ALDRICH		
5	raner Members.	ALJ TERESA STANLEY		
6	For the Appellant:	BRYANT L. JOLLEY		
7				
8	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA FRANCHISE TAX BOARD		
9		CAMILLE DIXON CYNTHIA KENT		
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1	California; Tuesday, March 29, 2022			
2	2:21 p.m.			
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4	JUDGE HOSEY: Let us go on the record.			
5	All right. This is the Appeal of Dennis and			
6	Janet Soares, Case Number 21047702. Today is March 29,			
7	2022. It's approximately 2:21 p.m. This hearing is being			
8	held virtually via Webex with the consent of the all the			
9	parties.			
10	I am lead Administrative Law Judge Sarah Hosey,			
11	and with me today are Judges Teresa Stanley and Josh			
12	Aldrich.			
13	Can I have the parties please state your names			
14	for the record. Let's start with you Mr. Jolley.			
15	MR. JOLLEY: This is Bryant Jolley, Certified			
16	Public Accountant.			
17	JUDGE HOSEY: Thank you.			
18	For the Franchise Tax Board.			
19	MS. DIXON: Camille Dixon, Tax Counsel for the			
20	Franchise Tax Board.			
21	JUDGE HOSEY: Thank you.			
22	The issue as agreed upon per the minutes and			
23	orders of March 9th, 2022, is whether Appellants have met			
24	their burden of proof to establish reasonable cause to			
25	abate the mandatory electronic payment e-pay or			

e-payment, on the January 4, 2021, tax payment.

We marked Exhibits 1 through 3 for Appellants and A through F for Respondent FTB at the prehearing conference held on March 8, 2022. No objections were raised by either party, and the exhibits were admitted into the record per the prehearing conference minutes and orders issued on March 9th, 2022.

Mr. Jolley, are you ready to begin your presentation?

MR. JOLLEY: I am.

JUDGE HOSEY: Go ahead. Thank you.

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## PRESENTATION

MR. JOLLEY: Basically, this is a matter of -not a matter of law, but rather a matter of determining
whether or not the taxpayers had reasonable cause for
abate -- for penalty abatement.

My April 1 letter, I gave at brief synopsis, but I thought I can maybe elaborate a little bit. The taxpayers were filing as farmers up to 2018 because they had started a nut business and expanded. When they were new accounts in 2018, I indicated to them that they would have to start filing estimated tax payments. This was in 2019.

The problem was Covid started right about then.

So everything was messed up, even for us CPAs. A lot of things were changing after the fact, the FTB one of which was the filing deadline. So we had the first filing deadline at February -- for July first estimated payment would be due in July 20th.

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We -- in putting it all together my office made an error in that it printed the e-paper estimates out.

When I gave them to the taxpayer, the husband, I told him not to use the e-papers and to get rid of them, and that everything would have to be done electronically. He did make the July payment like that. The problem then, again, FTB does not have a third quarter one. So it's more confusing for the taxpayers.

The taxpayers are separated even though they run their businesses together. So he had given the packet to his wife and told her to make the January payment. He says electronically, but she saw the papers in there and saw the voucher had not been removed. So she mailed it in at that point in time. She mailed it in December. So FTB received it two weeks before they would have received the electronic payment.

And so there was a certain amount of confusion as much from my office as the taxpayer learning it. Because in the past -- the past five, seven, eight years ever since the 1 percent penalty was in place, they had always

paid their taxes on time on March 1 via electronic transfer.

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My position is that I had at least five instances of this penalty being waived, granted albeit back in 19 -- in 2012, 2013 because people were learning about it. Now, I don't know how the passage of time can change that because this is the first time the taxpayers were subject to this particular payment of estimates. So it's for this reason that I feel there is reasonable cause to have the penalty abatement. In this instance, taxpayers pay 2, 3, 4, \$500,000 a year in Franchise Tax taxes.

It seemed to be a small matter to me when this started out. But like I say, this is kind of continuing education for me to see the amount of effort being put into this. But just a matter of goodwill, I would think that this definitely falls in -- falls in the abatement situation to keep everyone happy and keep those people paying about half a million dollars a year.

And that's basically it. Thank you.

JUDGE HOSEY: Thank you, Mr. Jolley.

This is Judge Hosey. Let me see if my co-panelists have any questions.

I'll start with Judge Aldrich.

JUDGE ALDRICH: Yes. This is Judge Aldrich.

Before we went on the record, you had mentioned that there

was some sort of change in the business practice of Appellant. Could you elaborate on that?

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MR. JOLLEY: Yes, they were always filing as farmers. Most of their income had been farming related. So they were filing and paying all their taxes on March 1. That gives them an exception from any penalties or any estimated tax penalties. So because the nut-processing business became very successful during this period, they had exceeded the two-thirds of -- they were considering their nut processing the agriculture farming income because it was processing the almond harvest.

I told them, no. They would have to start making estimated tax payments. So this is where the confusion kind of started with them trying to comply 100 percent with the estimated tax payments, which was further complicated by Covid, further complicated by my staff making the error putting the paper estimates in when I instructed the husband to make them electronically. But then he gave them to his wife during that six-month period, and she saw the paper estimate and paid the paper estimate.

Again, there is no financial harm. This penalty is onerous by any effect. I mean, us in the CPA community -- the legislatures need to change this penalty. It's just -- it's out of line to have a 1 percent penalty

1 when they ended up paying the money early. There was no 2 economic damage to the State. The State actually came out 3 ahead. Everybody is happy. It's just somebody had to cash a check, and it 4 5 was a first-time occurrence. And that's why in my 6 opinion, and I think for most people's opinions, that 7 definitely would be reasonable cause for the confusion. 8 JUDGE ALDRICH: Mr. Jolley, I think that answered 9 my question. I didn't have any further questions, but --10 so I'm going to turn it back to Judge Hosey. Thank you 11 very much. 12 JUDGE HOSEY: Thank you. 13 Judge Stanley, did you have any questions. 14 JUDGE STANLEY: This is Judge Stanley. I do not 15 have any questions right now. Thank you. 16 JUDGE HOSEY: Okay. Thank you. 17 Let's go ahead and move forward with Respondent's 18 presentation. 19 Ms. Dixon, are you ready to begin? 20 MS. DIXON: I am. Thank you. 21 JUDGE HOSEY: Go ahead. Thank you. 22 23 PRESENTATION 2.4 MS. DIXON: Good afternoon. My name is Camille Dixon. I am tax counsel with the Franchise Tax Board. 25

And along with me is my co-counsel Cynthia Kent, who is also tax counsel for the Franchise Tax Board.

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As mentioned earlier this is a mandatory
e-payment penalty case, and the issue is whether
Appellants have met their burden of proof to establish
reasonable cause to abate the mandatory electronic payment
penalty.

Pursuant to statutory law, for any taxable year beginning on or after January 1st, 2009, individual taxpayers are required to electronically remit all payments to FTB once either of the following conditions are met: Either an estimated tax or extension payment exceeds \$20,000, or total tax liability on the original return exceeds \$80,000. Once either condition is met, the law requires taxpayers to make all future payments electronically.

On April 4, 2014, Dennis and Janet Soares, the Appellants, made s \$90,000 extension payment for the 2012 taxable year, which triggered the electronic payment requirement. And it appears that Appellants continued to make appropriate electronic payment before making a \$150,000 estimate payment by check for the 2020 taxable year. Since the Appellants were required to make e-payments and did not do so, FTB properly imposed a mandatory 1 percent e-payment penalty of \$1,500 pursuant

to statutory law.

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The precedential OTA opinion on point to address this issue is the Appeal of Porreca. In Porreca the taxpayers asked for abatement of penalties based on exercising reasonable care and prudence in making timely payments, and also because of a history of timely remitting taxes and not being penalized before. However, in its opinion, the OTA explained that a taxpayer does not exercise ordinary business care and prudence when they fail to acquaint themselves with the requirements of California tax law.

And in order to demonstrate reasonable cause, the taxpayer must show failure to file timely returns occurred despite the exercise of ordinary business care and prudence. OTA further explained that the taxpayers did not file an extension and there was not a waiver. Since no first-time abatement program like the IRS exists at the State level, OTA sustained the mandatory e-payment penalty in the Porreca case.

Here, the Appellants paid the penalty and,
thereafter, filed a claim for refund. On appeal,
Appellants argued that they are entitled to a refund of
the e-payment penalty based on reasonable cause.
Appellants contend that is the first time they are
required to pay estimate income tax installments, and that

there was no willful neglect.

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Appellants' tax preparer indicates Appellants are separated and a miscommunication occurred. Appellants' tax preparer informed Appellant-husband of the need to pay electronically. However, Appellants' tax preparer printed out payment vouchers and the Appellant-wife sent in the voucher with payment by check. They also contend abatement of the penalty is warranted based on their good filing history.

However, the Appellants did not file an extension, and there is not a waiver under the applicable statute. Since there is not a first-time abatement program and the Appellants have not demonstrated reasonable cause, the \$1,500, mandatory e-payment penalty should be sustained.

That concludes my presentation, and I'm happy to answer any questions that you have.

JUDGE HOSEY: Thank you, Ms. Dixon. This is

Judge Hosey. I'm going to see if my panel members have

any questions for you.

Judge Aldrich, do you have any questions?

JUDGE ALDRICH: No questions. Thank you.

JUDGE HOSEY: Okay. Judge Stanley, do you have any questions?

JUDGE STANLEY: This is Judge Stanley. I don't

have any questions. Thank you.

JUDGE HOSEY: Okay. It is Judge Hosey. I'm going to go ahead and see, Mr. Jolley, would you like five minutes to make a final statement?

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## CLOSING STATEMENT

MR. JOLLEY: Not that long out, but just out of curiosity. Understanding the FTB does not have a first-time abatement policy, whereas the IRS does, the question is still, why were we able to abate these back in 2010, '11, and '12 simply by sending a simple letter in to the FTB? I had at least five or six of these penalties abated.

I'm not sure how the passage of time changes the rule of law as they were abating them in the beginning.

Otherwise, we would have a lot of people up in arms. So it was more of a, perhaps, public relations issue back then, but I think with all things to be equal, the taxpayers being subject to the very first time have to pay estimated taxes, does fall a little bit in that category of reasonableness as opposed to someone who just forgot or didn't read the back law back in 2010, '11, and '12.

So that's our position. It just seems to be inequities here. Thank you.

JUDGE HOSEY: Thank you, Mr. Jolley. This is

Judge Hosey again. I have your evidence, and we've heard your arguments. Is there anything else you have prepared today to present to the panel before we submit the case? MR. JOLLEY: Not from my end. JUDGE HOSEY: Okay. Thank you. We're ready to submit the case. The record is now closed. This concludes the hearing, and the Judges will meet and decide the case based on the documents and arguments presented. We will aim to send both parties our written decision no later than 100 days from today. The hearing is now adjourned. (Proceedings adjourned at 2:34 p.m.) 2.4 

## 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 8 by me and later transcribed by computer-aided 9 transcription under my direction and supervision, that the 10 foregoing is a true record of the testimony and 11 proceedings taken at that time. 12 I further certify that I am in no way interested 13 in the outcome of said action. 14 I have hereunto subscribed my name this 11th day 15 of April, 2022. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 20 HEARING REPORTER 21 2.2 23 2.4 25