## BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ΙN	THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF,	)		
		)		
D.	MITCHELL and D. BOUCHER,	)	OTA NO.	21057805
		)		
	APPELLANTS.	)		
		)		
		)		

TRANSCRIPT OF ELECTRONIC PROCEEDINGS

State of California

Tuesday, March 22, 2022

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

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14	Transcript of Electronic Proceedings,	
15	taken in the State of California, commencing	
16	at 1:04 p.m. and concluding at 2:01 p.m. on	
17	Tuesday, March 22, 2022, reported by	
18	Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter, in and	
19	for the State of California.	
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1	APPEARANCES:	
2		
3	Panel Lead:	ALJ MIKE LE
4	Panel Members:	ALJ EDDY LAM
5	raner Hembers.	ALU AMANDA VASSIGH
6	For the Appellant:	D. MITCHELL D. BOUCHER
7		
8	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
9		LEOANGELO CRISTOBAL
10		MARIA BROSTERHOUS
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1	<u>I N D E X</u>			
2				
3	<u>EXHIBITS</u>			
4				
5	(Appellant's Exhibits 1-13 were previously received at the prehearing conference.)			
6				
7	(Appellant's Exhibit 14 was received at page 7.)			
8	(Department's Exhibits A-I were previously received at the prehearing conference.)			
9				
10	PRESENTATION			
11	DAGE			
12	<u>PAGE</u>			
13	By Ms. Boucher 8			
14	By Mr. Cristobal 23			
15				
16				
17	<u>CLOSING STATEMENT</u>			
18	<u>PAGE</u>			
19	By Ms. Boucher 27			
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21				
22				
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California; Tuesday, March 22, 2022 1:04 p.m.

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JUDGE LE: We are opening the record in the Appeal of Mitchell and Boucher. This matter is being held before the Office of Tax Appeals. The OTA Case Number is 21057805. Today's date is Tuesday, March 22nd, 2022, and the time is approximately 1:04 p.m. This hearing is being conducted electronically with the agreement of the parties.

Today's hearing is being heard by a panel of three Administrative Law Judges. My name is Mike Le and I will be the lead judge. Judge Amanda Vassigh and Judge Eddy Lam are the other members of this tax appeals panel. All three judges will meet after the hearing and produce a written opinion as equal participants. Although the lead judge will conduct the hearing, any judge on this panel may ask questions or otherwise take part to ensure that we have all the information needed to decide this appeal.

Now for introductions, for the record, will the parties please state their name and who they represent, starting with the representatives for Respondent Franchise Tax Board.

MR. CRISTOBAL: This is Leo Cristobal for

Franchise Tax Board.

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JUDGE LE: Thank you, Mr. Cristobal.

MS. BROSTERHOUS: And Maria Brosterhous also of the Franchise Tax Board.

JUDGE LE: Thank you, Maria Brosterhous.

And for Appellants, please state your name.

MS. BOUCHER: Dennis Boucher, Appellant.

JUDGE LE: Thank you, Ms. Boucher.

MR. MITCHELL: Dennis Mitchell, Appellant.

JUDGE LE: Thank you, Mr. Mitchell.

This is Judge Le. Let's move onto my minutes and orders. As discussed with the parties at the prehearing conference on March 1st, 2022, and notated in my minutes and orders, the two issues in this matter are first, whether gain deferred under IRC Section 1033 should be reported for the year the gain was received or for the year the IRC Section 1033 failed because of the appropriate replacement property was not acquired. The second issue is whether Appellants have established any basis to abate interest.

Ms. Boucher and Mr. Mitchell will testify as witnesses at this oral hearing. Appellants' Exhibits 1 through 13 were entered into the record in my minutes and orders on March 11, 2022. Appellants timely submitted an additional exhibit, which is a letter dated May 13, 2019.

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1
      Respondent did not submit an objection, so this exhibit
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      will be marked as Exhibit 14 and also entered into the
3
      record.
               (Appellants' Exhibit 14 was received in
 4
5
               evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
 6
               Respondents Exhibits A through I were also
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      entered into the record in my minutes and orders.
8
               This oral hearing will begin with Appellants'
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      presentation slash testimony for up to 15 minutes.
10
      anyone have questions before I swear in Ms. Boucher and
      Mr. Mitchell as witnesses?
11
               And starting with the Franchise Tax Board, do you
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      have any questions?
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               MR. CRISTOBAL: This is Leo from Franchise Tax
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      Board. No questions, Judge.
16
               JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you.
17
               Turning to Appellants, Ms. Boucher and
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      Mr. Mitchell, do you have any questions before I swear you
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      both in as witnesses?
20
               MS. BOUCHER: No questions --
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               MR. MITCHELL: No questions.
22
               MS. BOUCHER: -- from Denise Boucher.
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               MR. MITCHELL: -- and Dennis Mitchell.
                                                        No
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      questions.
25
                          Thank you. This is Judge Le. At this
               JUDGE LE:
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1 time would you both, Ms. Boucher and Mr. Mitchell, both 2 raise your right hand. 3 4 D. BOUCHER, 5 produced as a witness, and having been first duly sworn by 6 the Administrative Law Judge, was examined and testified 7 as follows: 8 9 D. MITCHELL, 10 produced as a witness, and having been first duly sworn by the Administrative Law Judge, was examined and testified 11 12 as follows: 13 14 JUDGE LE: I heard "I do" from both Appellants. 15 Okay. Ms. Boucher and Mr. Mitchell, you have up to 16 15 minutes for your presentation and testimony starting at 17 1:08 p.m. Please proceed. Thank you. 18 19 PRESENTATION 20 MS. BOUCHER: Okay. I have a written prepared 2.1 statement that I would like to read, basically, 22 summarizing a little about our case. I'm assuming that 23 people have all the exhibits. First of all I want to 2.4 thank you for the opportunity to be heard. And, again, I

assume you've had the opportunity to review my

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documentation for the returning of fines from the FTB, whether it be called interest or penalty. And I consider a penalty anything above what our annual taxes would normally be due. So that's what I want to be, kind of, clear about my terminology. My understanding is this is about interest. Its penalty is different, but I use the word penalty because it feels like a penalty.

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A brief synopsis of our claim begins with the loss of the property located at -- I won't divulge the address specifically -- on the early morning of October 9th, 2017, at approximately 2:00 a.m., known as the North Bay Fires, the Tubbs Fire was one of the larger fires that plagued the region and resulted in complete destruction and loss of the property as it left debris, and not only our property but the entire neighborhood, community, and surrounding areas that burned until October 31st, 2017, and destroyed just shy of 37,000 acres in the Tubbs area and caused the deaths of 40-plus people.

Initially, after the shock and horror of this devastating event, we began to search for a road to recovery by one, claiming -- filing a claim with our insurance company; two, seeking tax assistance and guidance from tax professionals, which ultimately turned out to be three CPAs and one tax attorney who would refer us elsewhere when they were unable to help us.

I presume this is due to the complex nature of our situation on the proper way to file our taxes that were subject to the stipulations involved for a forced conversion of a total loss of a 1031 exchange, which I believe becomes a 1033. And this was all during a federally mandated disaster.

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And number three, we also began an arduous journey on finding a contractor builder in an extremely small labor pool to replace the house, now reduced to an almost unrecognizable charred pile of rubble and burned landscape blending in with the loss of areas all around the once lovely area.

Our intention was to rebuild starting from late 2017. In and all of 2018 until May 13, 2019, when it became abundantly clear that the -- that obtaining a written contract -- excuse me -- including costs from an overwhelmed pool of builders, it became clear that that was not going to be happening for us. Please see the letter dated 5/13/19 to Lafferty Communities terminating our participation. Although our intentions were pursued for over 18 months of extreme stress, duress, and disappoints in not being able to get this rebuilding contract to come to fruition, because our insurance policy, essentially, was maxed out due to policy limits, monies, and time.

Just as an added note here, our policy maxed out on June the 9th, 2019, for any monies that we could possibly receive. We were at the end of the line, basically, with our insurance policy. As evidenced by us terminating our relationship with the nonresponsive builder at Lafferty Communities of San Ramon, we selected them as a large group of neighbors while trying to get a group discount. We came to the conclusion after one-and-a-half-years, that we had to attempt to purchase a replacement property instead.

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Therefore, we did not pay capital gains for the loss of the property from the monies received from our insurance company until 2019 after our rebuilding efforts were exhausted by maxing out our insurance proceeds. The capital gains were paid in the year we sold the property at -- property -- after we saw that we needed to sell the empty lot on the property, and that was -- closed escrow in late August of 2019. It was now simply an empty lot cleared of the destruction and remaining debris left by the Tubbs Fire.

Throughout 2017, 2018, until late 2019, I continued to pay both the full homeowner association dues and property taxes -- Sonoma County property taxes -- and insurance on the empty lot until the property came under the ownership of another builder, Silvermark of Fairfield,

which purchased the lot from us and built another house on it in 2020.

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My husband Dennis researched intensely for a proper resolution to filing the taxes, and we felt we needed to amend the 2017 taxes to reflect the monies we received starting in late 2017, from our insurance company, and into 2019 until the insurance policy had paid us in full. Upon seeking tax guidance from CPAs and being referred from one CPA on to another, it was abundantly clear they too also had difficulty understanding the ramifications of the forced conversion of a 1031 exchange of a property destroyed in a federally mandated disaster, as well as the implications that it created, including how and when to pay the capital gains.

To reiterate, per our guidance and understanding that we did receive, whether it was online or from the CPAs that were consulted, the capital gains are to be paid the year the property is actually sold and the transfer of ownership is documented. That was 2019. Please note, we paid the capital gains along with any other of our tax liabilities we had for years 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 and continued to do so for when we finalized our taxes in 2021.

There still continues to be uncertainty regarding taxes in 2022 and the ability for the assessment of taxes

due, as the California State Senate is evaluating if and how many potential monies awarded to fire victims by the Fire Victims Trust, FVT, and any attorneys that may be taxed or not. That bill is called AB 1249.

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We have not received notice of determination yet regarding the mass lawsuits most victims have joined. On December 19th, 2019, I paid the FTB \$84,803 and the U.S. treasure or IRS \$183,532, totaling \$268,335 to pay those capital gains for 2019, for the loss of the property. Only after late March 2020 we were informed and in shock to receive these notices from the IRS, and shortly thereafter the California Franchise Tax Board about interest and penalties being accessed on us, literally, as the entire country was shutting down for Covid and the usual channels of communication were shutting down for any guidance, assistance, or counseling or the ability to reach anyone.

We acknowledge that the capital gains needed to be paid for the sole property in late August 2019, and paid them accordingly in the year the property was sold to Silvermark. Granted, the property was a house on a lot prior to October 8, 2017, it became nearly a burned-out lot full of debris at approximately 2:00 a.m. on October 9th, 2017. It became clear after 18 months of attempting to move forward with rebuilding the house on

the property, this was not going to come to fruition.

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Our attempts to obtain a builder and get a written cost, including cost to rebuild, is no longer a viable option for us as our insurance proceeds were maxed out, capped off due to the policy limitation.

I have a question which I'm also using as a statement trying to address the FTB. I want to know how is it possible that we go back retroactively in time to pay capital gains for the tax year '17, which they claim is when it's due, all while we were attempting to move forward throughout the remainder of 2017, all of 2018, and midway through 2019, essentially, until May 13th, 2019, with the plans of rebuilding the process all before we knew this was going to happen. My point is we tried to rebuild. We pursued it for a year and a half tirelessly, and it was not going to happen.

So in hind -- what we did to address that was amend the 2017 taxes. In good faith we one, acknowledged we were being forced into an involuntary conversion of the loss 1031 exchange of property; and number two, we paid the taxes as we were actively planning to rebuild in 2019. So that's why they were paid in 2019, the year that the property was actually sold. Additionally, we have tried on several occasions to contact the FTB and the IRS to seek guidance and assistance in a timely manner, only not

to be responded to in a timely manner, especially true of the IRS to this day, as we get occasional letters -- form letters stating they need more time to research our case.

We are still in limbo with the IRS.

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Regarding the FTB, specifically, I had to go online to do an FTB online chat, and I was -- initially tried with a person by the name of Manuela, an FTB representative, on August 3rd, 2020, only to be disconnected. And, again, another attempt for a chat was made with a person by the name of Elijah, another rep, on October 12th, 2020, only again to be disconnected again and have them end the chat. I wanted to bring to your attention that the FTB Section 19104 regarding interest abatement and when that is consider appropriate, which I strongly feel is in our situation.

I submitted an FTB claim for refund on

June 16, 2020, for abatement of interest along with
several letters, again, dated May 19th, 2020,

June 17th, 2020, August 4th, 2020, December 8th, 2020,

May 11th, 2021, August 19th, 2021, which was the letter
for appeals process with the FTB. As of March 27th, 2020,
when we just got the first actual IRS statement and then
the FTB follow shortly thereafter, we were notified of
additional fines, and here we are.

So according to the FTB website from my research,

I found this form. I don't know whether it's a form or section, the 19104. These -- I call them penalties or fines or interest for paying the capital gains of the property -- may be waived if there was failure due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect. Those are two points that I want to emphasis because we had worked tirelessly to do the right thing in a very complex difficult situation.

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In total we are being penalized penalty and/or interest for monies that our insurance company paid us for the complete destruction of our house. Our house, our neighborhood, community and surrounding areas resulted in the death of over 40 people and nearly 37,000 acres burned and destroyed in the Tubbs area alone. In total, the FTB interest was \$7,531.51, plus the IRS is -- we paid \$17,957.12, for a total of \$25,488.63, which has been paid.

I have a summary that I would like to use at the end after the FTB apparently speaks. Thank you.

JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you,

Ms. Boucher. Does this conclude your presentation and
witness testimony for both you and Mr. Mitchell?

MS. BOUCHER: Well, I have -- my understanding is I have an opportunity to respond --

JUDGE LE: Yup. You do.

1	MS. BOUCHER: after the FTB, and it kind of
2	continues on. It's a summary of what my points are.
3	JUDGE LE: Okay. As of right now you're done for
4	now, but you will have a rebuttal after the FTB presents
5	their arguments?
6	MS. BOUCHER: Yes.
7	MR. MITCHELL: Yes.
8	JUDGE LE: Okay. Thank you. This is Judge Le.
9	Let me turn to the Franchise Tax Board.
10	Do you have any questions for Appellants?
11	MR. CRISTOBAL: This is Leo Cristobal. Franchise
12	Tax Board does not have any questions for Appellants.
13	JUDGE LE: Thank you.
14	This is Judge Le. Let me turn to my panel to see
15	if they have any questions for Appellant. We're starting
16	with Judge Vassigh.
17	Do you have any questions?
18	JUDGE VASSIGH: This is Judge Vassigh. I do not
19	have any questions at this time.
20	JUDGE LE: Thank you, Judge Vassigh.
21	Turning now to Judge Lam. Do you have any
22	questions for Appellants?
23	JUDGE LAM: This is Judge Lam. I do not have any
24	questions at the moment.
25	JUDGE LE: Thank you, Judge Lam.

This is Judge Le. I do have a question for Appellants. Looking at the amended return for the 2017 tax year it seems that Appellants seem to indicate that they received their insurance proceeds in 2017. But what I'm hearing now is that you actually received the insurance proceeds in 2017 through 2019; is that correct?

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MS. BOUCHER: This is Denise Boucher speaking.

What we got was in 2017 the insurance company provided us with the basic dwelling. That was in November of 2017. I didn't even know what to do with the check at the time.

Everything was just overwhelming. At that time, we also received loss of use. So every -- probably two or three -- couple of months probably, they sent us different amounts of money for the break downs of their loss of use, personal possessions. There was a little bit of, like, landscape, incidental cost.

And they provided a -- this loss of use is a -- something that went on until it would cap off to the maximum, which would have been June the 9th, 2019. So, therefore, all of 2018 money was coming in, and there was some money still coming in to wrap up, basically, in full by June the 9th. But on May the 13th, we were, you know, less than a month away from the total cap. We -- I'm sorry. I'm getting a little nervous here. We received that money. So that's why the money trickled in over

time.

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JUDGE LE: Okay. Thank you. This is Judge Le. So let me just follow up here. So the entire money that you received from 2017 to 2019, you reported that entire amount all in your 2017 amended return?

MR. MITCHELL: Yeah.

MS. BOUCHER: No. Well, I thought it was more -well he did the tax. Excuse me. This is Denise speaking.

Dennis did the taxes. I sign the taxes, but we paid in

2019. But he can answer the question.

JUDGE LE: Okay.

MR. MITCHELL: Yes. To answer your question, we received the initial amount for our property in 2017, and then when we purchased another home in 2019, we did receive the final settlement from our insurance company. So yes. And then that money that we received was also then paid on our 2017 taxes as a lump sum -- the whole -- the lump sum of our insurance settlement on the dwelling. We also -- separately, the land, the lot was sold in 2019, and that was reported separately in 2019. You know we paid taxes on the land portion.

MS. BOUCHER: So the property at X address did not actually -- was not actually sold until 2019, to be clear. We -- the house was gone, but the land was there. And I sold it to, again, to a different -- actually, a

1 competing builder, Silvermark, and it closed escrow the 2 end of August 2019. So there was some differentiation 3 there between what had happened, you know, between '17, '18, and '19, obviously. 4 5 JUDGE LE: Okay. This is Judge Le. So what I'm 6 hearing is when you received the insurance proceeds of 7 2017, that's the amount you reported on the 2017 amended return? So let me rephrase it. For the insurance 8 9 proceeds that you received in 2018 or 2019, did you report 10 that on the 2017 amended return too? 11 MR. MITCHELL: I'm sorry, Judge. Can you repeat 12 that? I'm a little hard of hearing. 13 JUDGE LE: Okay. So what I understand is you 14 received proceeds from the insurance company throughout all three years, 2017, 2018, and 2019; is that correct? 15 16 MR. MITCHELL: That's correct. 17 JUDGE LE: Okay. On your 2017 amended return, 18 did you only report the proceeds that you received in 19 2017, or did you also report the insurance proceeds that 20 you received in 2018 and 2019? 21 MR. MITCHELL: Well, I reported the insurance 22 payments that we received for 2017 in 2019. In 2018 there 23 were insurance payments, but it was for --MS. BOUCHER: Loss of use. 2.4

MR. MITCHELL: -- loss of us --

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MS. BOUCHER: And other incidentals.

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MR. MITCHELL: -- which is like, you know, receiving rent. So I reported it as rent income. So aside from that, it was only -- the actual dwelling payments for the property that was destroyed was in 2017.

MS. BOUCHER: The basic -- basic --

MR. MITCHELL: 2017 was the basic, and then we received an extended payment in 2019 and those two -- it was all reported on the 2017. Because, frankly, I didn't know how to combine those and report them separately. You know, I'm just an average guy, you know, trying to do my own taxes.

MS. BOUCHER: Turbo tax.

MR. MITCHELL: Yeah -- I use turbo tax. And I tried to research it, you know, and it was very difficult to find information about it. So I ended up reporting it that way thinking that maybe that was the best way to make it clear, you know, that everything would work out, you know, with the 1031 and -- and that part of it. You know, we're talking about three years now, you know, and some of this is getting a little fuzzy to me. But I hope that's going to clear what I'm trying to tell you how I did it.

JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you for answering my question.

MS. BOUCHER: May I add a little something extra.

I want to kind of clarify something, if it's not abundantly clear. In 2017 the check that we received was for the basic dwelling, which meant just the building. I, fortunately, had extended coverage, 50 percent extended coverage, and my policy was relative -- less than two years old when it burned down. It burned down literally on 22 months when it burned.

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But that additional money that we received through 2018 and 2019 was also sent out at that time. Because when you have the extended 50 percent coverage on your insurance, that is supposed to be like a buffer for rebuilding. Because when something like this happens, there's --

MR. MITCHELL: Replacement.

MS. BOUCHER: -- for replacement property.

There's overruns. When a catastrophe like this happens, materials become extremely scarce. The cost of rebuilding becomes extremely high, and it -- that extended coverage -- that 50 percent extended coverage covers you for that. And thank God we had that. So I just wanted to clarify so they understand where this money come -- where the 2017 money came in, when the 2018 money came in, and 2019 money came in. I hope that's more clearer. It's my understanding of how it works.

JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you so much

for explaining.

At this point let me now turn to the Franchise Tax Board. It is their turn for their presentation.

Mr. Cristobal, you have up to 10 minutes starting at 1:36 p.m. Please proceed. Thank you.

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## PRESENTATION

MR. CRISTOBAL: Good afternoon my name is Leo Cristobal, and I represent Respondent Franchise Tax Board.

established any basis to abate interest for the 2017 tax year on appeal. In the presidential opinion of Appeal of Moy, the Office of Tax Appeals confirmed that interest is not a penalty. Interest is mandatory compensation for money that should have been paid to the State, and there is no reasonable cause exception to the imposition of interest.

In this case, Appellants had a rental that unfortunately was destroyed by fire and involuntarily converted into insurance proceeds in 2017. Appellants made an election under Internal Revenue Code 1033 on their 2017 tax return to defer the realized gain from the insurance proceeds. This election to defer the gain from the proceeds was contingent on using the proceeds to purchase similar replacement property.

However, as it has been discussed, the Appellants ultimately changed course and filed an amended 2017 tax return. On that return, Appellants admitted that they did not use their insurance proceeds to purchase proper replacement property. They also withdrew their request to defer gain under Internal Revenue Code Section 1033, and they recomputed their 2017 tax liability to report the gain from the insurance proceeds from 2017.

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Accordingly, since Appellants did not pay all of their 2017 tax on time, the Franchise Tax Board imposed interest on the amount that was paid late. Now, in opposition to the imposition of interest, Appellants have offered reasonable cause arguments related to the fire and also the pandemic. And while Respondent recognizes the severity of the California fires and the Covid-19 pandemic, regrettably, there is simply no reasonable cause exception to the imposition of interest and, therefore, Appellants have not established a basis to abate interest for the 2017 tax years, and the Franchise Tax Board's denial of Appellants' claim for refund is proper and should be sustained.

Now, additionally, the Office of Tax Appeals has asked Respondent to address what happens when an election to defer gain under Internal Revenue Code Section 1033 fails and what year the gain should be recognized. Code

of Federal Regulation Section 1.1033(a)(2) provides proper guidance. Subsection (c)(2) states that if converted property is not timely replaced or a decision is made not to replace the tax liability for the year the election was made, shall be recomputed in the form of an amended return.

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Furthermore, all of the details in connection with any gains shall be reported in the year any such gain is realized. Thus, when an election to defer gain under Internal Revenue Code Section 1033 fails, the gain is recognized through an amended return in the year the election was made, which in this case was 2017. That is what Appellants did here. They made a decision not to replace. They recomputed their tax liability for the year they had made the election, which is 2017, and they properly filed an amended 2017 return reporting the gain from the insurance proceeds they received after they lost their rental in 2017.

As a final note, Appellants submit that in 2019 they were able to sell the land where their rental previously stood. It must be emphasized that the sale of the land is not the same as the aforementioned insurance proceeds that Appellants received after their rental was destroyed in 2017. To be clear, any gain Appellants got from selling the land in 2019 is separate income from the

1 gain from the insurance proceeds that they failed to defer 2 under Internal Revenue Code Section 1033 for the 2017 tax 3 year. 4 Thank you, and I'm happy to answer any questions 5 you may have. 6 JUDGE LE: Thank you. 7 This is Judge Le. Let me now turn to my ALJ panel to see if they have any questions for the Franchise 8 9 Tax Board. 10 Turning first to Judge Vassigh, do you have any 11 questions for Franchise Tax Board? 12 JUDGE VASSIGH: This is Judge Vassigh. I do not 13 have any questions. 14 JUDGE LE: Thank you. 15 This is Judge Le. Turning now to Judge Lam. 16 you have any questions for the Franchise Tax Board? 17 JUDGE LAM: This is Judge Lam. I have no 18 questions for the Franchise Tax Board. 19 JUDGE LE: Thank you, Judge Lam. 20 This is Judge Le. Let's now turn to Appellants 2.1 to hear their rebuttal to the Franchise Tax Board's 22 argument. You have up to five minutes, starting at 23 1:42 p.m. Please proceed. Thank you. 2.4 /// 25 ///

## CLOSING STATEMENT

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MS. BOUCHER: Denise Boucher speaking. I want to respond regarding the comments that were made by

Mr. Cristobal. We still feel that we are entitled to the return of \$7,531.51 from the FTB because we adhered to the stipulation to paying the capital gains in the year that the sale of the property in 2019. I heard what

Mr. Cristobal said about the property, but the property still was considered taxable. I paid homeowners dues on it every month. I paid property taxes on it every month. I paid insurance on an empty lot.

And to be -- I kind of digress here, but that property was going to be our primary home. The reason we -- I don't know if this makes a difference or not, but the reason we did this is we wanted to move to Santa Rosa. I did the 1031. I rented it out. Just prior to that I had a tenant in there who was horrible and trashed the place. We fixed it up. I was putting it back on the rental market for maybe another year or so because we were vested with this 1031.

But we decided that after paying more money for a smaller house to live in that -- and we didn't want to deal with the crazy tenant who, unfortunately, is an attorney. And so we did not do the 1031. But we want -- we tried to compensate by amending the taxes and paying

those capital gains, and only getting probably -- well, you know, I think you get 20 percent a year until you're totally vested after five years is my understanding about a 1031. It was very complicated. So we were willing to step up and pay those capital gains, and we did that. Like, again, said I paid the homeowners due. I paid everything on the property until it was sold.

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Also, the statute, I want emphasize again, we did not willfully neglect our tax obligations to the FTB or the IRS, as far as we're concerned, as documented by the form Section 19104. We tried in vain trying to get assistance and all we got was passed around from CPA to CPA because we had a hell of a time getting information. And we tried to decode, you know, understand what we were doing -- trying to get this done. Okay.

And we feel -- I strongly feel that we tried to resolve this nightmare -- and I call it punishment inflicted on us -- because it was an impossible situation to deal with from the get go. And then with Covid I tried repeatedly with the FTB, as stated in the previous testimony, to try to get this resolved. That's why I'm asking for the OTA to intervene and make a judgment to resolve what I consider an injustice and incorrect taxation of us.

I believe we are  $\ensuremath{\text{--}}$  we should be  $\ensuremath{\text{--}}$  get the

1 abatement of our interest because we did everything 2 humanly possible, bending over backwards, trying to do the 3 right thing. And it was not easy. Not easy at all. And I just want to emphasis that. And I don't know what else 4 5 more I can say or do. You know, I'm sorry. I'm just, you 6 know, I'm just a little overwhelmed here right now. 7 And I just can't believe that I can be penalized like this for a property that, you know, we had we owned 8 9

And I just can't believe that I can be penalized like this for a property that, you know, we had we owned it outright. Thank God because I struggled to pay for it and pay the whole thing off, and then get taxed on it again because I received money for something that burned down.

Thank you.

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JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you for your rebuttal there.

Let me turn to my ALJ panel to see if they have any final questions for either party.

Judge Vassigh, any final questions for either party?

JUDGE VASSIGH: This is Judge Vassigh. I do not have any questions. Thank you.

JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you.

Turning to Judge Lam, do you have any final questions for either party?

JUDGE LAM: This is Judge Lam. I do not have any

questions at this time. Thank you.

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JUDGE LE: Thank you, Judge Lam.

This is Judge Le. I do have a question for Respondent Franchise Tax Board. This goes -- this question sort of centers around what Appellants' testified to today. They stated that they received some of the insurance proceeds in 2019 but reported that on their 2017 amended return. Does -- if that fact was true and they can prove that fact, does that change the FTB's interest calculation?

MR. CRISTOBAL: This is Leo Cristobal from the Franchise Tax Board. If Appellants believed that they reported income from a different tax year on the 2017 return, you know, they would be more than welcome to file an amended return to reflect that change. But as far as it relates to what they reported in their 2017 amended return, it does not change the interest calculation that has been made.

JUDGE LE: So let me just follow up here. For the 2017 amended return, they stated that they reported both insurance proceeds that they received in 2017 and also the insurance proceeds that they might have received in 2019. For that portion of the insurance proceeds that they receive in 2019, should interest be calculated differently?

1 MR. CRISTOBAL: This is Leo Cristobal from 2 Franchise Tax Board. Again, if the Appellants reported 3 income from a previous or for a different year on their 2017 amended returns, and, yes, assuming that they can 4 5 show that it was from a different year and they 6 incorrectly reported it on their amended return, they 7 would have to amend that return to show that change. 8 And then if that were the case, then the interest 9 calculation would change depending on that being true. 10 But as I said, as it stands, Franchise Tax Board took what 11 they reported in their amended return, and that's how the 12 interest was calculated. 13 MS. BOUCHER: Do you have any questions? 14 MR. MITCHELL: This is Dennis Mitchell. Can I 15 speak? 16 JUDGE LE: Yes. Go ahead. 17

MR. MITCHELL: I have a question. Am I understanding that we would have to amend once again the 2017 taxes and then also the 2019, because that's where the money actually belongs, I guess, the way it sounds?

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JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. That's -- I believe that's FTB's position. But let me continue asking the FTB some follow-up questions at this time.

Turning to the Franchise Tax Board, do insurance companies report insurance payments to the FTB, like

through a 1099?

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MR. CRISTOBAL: This is Leo Cristobal from

Franchise Tax Board. The question of whether insurance

companies report it to FTB, the answer is no. The FTB can

request federal information from the IRS and receive that

sort of information.

And I also want to note, my colleague Maria
Brosterhous from FTB, she's having technical issues. But
she's, I think, being forced to exit.

But to answer your question, no, we don't receive it directly, but it's information we can request.

JUDGE LE: Thank you. Would you like us to wait for a few minutes for Ms. Brosterhous?

MR. CRISTOBAL: Let me -- give me about a minute, and let me confirm with her.

JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Okay. Thank you.

MS. BOUCHER: We did not receive a 1099 either.

MR. CRISTOBAL: This is Leo Cristobal from

Franchise Tax Board. So because my colleague, Maria,

Brosterhous, is having technical issues, I think she had

to restart her whole system. I propose we wait maybe a

minute, maybe another additional minute. But I also am

fine if we proceed without her here at the moment, and

then if she comes on, we can proceed as well.

MS. BOUCHER: May I speak? Denise Boucher.

JUDGE LE: Let's -- we're going to wait a minute or two for Ms. Brosterhous to try to get on. If not, then we'll continue on. At this point we'll take a break for two minutes. Thank you.

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(There is a pause in the proceedings.)

JUDGE LE: Okay. This is Judge Le. Thank you, Mr. Cristobal.

Appellants did you have a response that you wanted to state?

MS. BOUCHER: Yes. Denise Boucher speaking.

Yes. I just want to be clear that we did not get a 1099.

In fact, I recall my husband asking about that to the insurance company, and we did not receive a 1099. And, again, regarding the abatement -- going back to the abatement and it not being reported, we again did not willfully neglect or try to do anything underhanded by so-called cheating the government of those taxes.

We reported them, and when we went to the third attorney who happened to also be a CPA -- the third CPA who also happen to be a tax attorney, and he told -- I didn't go to these visits because I'm a 24-hour caregiver for my 99-year-old mother. He was told that you pay the capital gains on the property when it is sold. I understand what Mr. Cristobal has said, and apparently, they are separate. But, apparently, anybody that we never

spoke to ever told us that.

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We were under the impression that we were selling the property because I paid for it just like I would if there was a two-story house on it. I paid dues, property taxes, insurance on it. So we paid them in 2019. And if we wanted to be cheating the government in any way, shape, or form, I wouldn't have reported the income, and that would have been a foolish thing to do. And we stepped up and paid what we did.

I'm just asking for OTA and hopefully maybe even the FTB to look at this and say, this is maybe -- maybe things got into the wrong tax years somehow, but the monies were paid. Again, I paid over \$268,000 in capital gains in 2019 when that property no longer became mine. I no longer paid homeowners dues on that property. I no longer had an insurance policy on it, and I didn't pay property taxes on that empty lot.

So that's just, you know, my response. And I just hope that, you know, they realize that when we tried to amend the taxes in 2019 -- amend the 2017 taxes for 2000 -- in the year 2019, perhaps things may not have gone in the right spot so to speak. And as we said, we struggled to get that information with the IRS, and the FTB, three CPAs, and a tax attorney, not to mention countless hours of research trying to do the right thing.

And I'm the one -- I'm the more emotional one here, but I really feel that this is wrong to be penalized again for this because we did everything humanly possible to file our taxes properly.

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You know, I -- I never want it -- to have problems with the IRS or the Tax Board. I know they wield big guns, you know, and I don't want to have a problem.

So I -- we did everything we could to do it right. That's all I can say. I'm sorry I'm getting a little emotional about it again. It's just been a very, very difficult four-plus years. Thank you.

JUDGE LE: Thank you, Ms. Boucher. This is

Judge Le. Does that conclude your final remarks for this
hearing?

MS. BOUCHER: Do you have anything else?

MR. MITCHELL: No. I think you summed it up.

MS. BOUCHER: Okay. I guess I got the last word. This is Denise getting the last word.

JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you.

So there appears to be outstanding issues on when Appellants received their insurance proceeds that they reported on their 2017 amended return. I would like to confer with my ALJ panel after this hearing to see if we should request additional information from the parties. So we will hold the record open, so we confer after the

hearing. After this hearing, we will issue a post-hearing order which will either close the record or dictate when the record will close. And so we're ready to complete this hearing today. As I said I will issue an order after this hearing is over. Thank you everyone for coming in today. Today's hearing in the Appeal of Mitchell and Boucher is now adjourned. (Proceedings adjourned at 2:01 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 1st day 15 of April, 2022. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 20 HEARING REPORTER 21 2.2 23 2.4 25