BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN	THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF:)		
)		
В.	HOUSMAN & B. PENA,)	OTA NO.	18010200
)		
	APPELLANT.)		
)		

CERTIFIED COPY

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Sacramento, California

Tuesday, May 24, 2022

Reported by:

SARAH M. TUMAN, RPR Hearing Reporter

Job No.: 36790 OTA(A)

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16	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, taken at
17	400 R Street, Sacramento, California,
18	commencing at 9:05 a.m. and concluding
19	at 12:00 p.m. on Tuesday, May 24, 2022,
20	reported by Sarah M. Tuman, RPR,
21	Hearing Reporter.
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	APPEARANCES:	
3	Panel Lead:	ALJ JOSHUA LAMBERT
4		
5	Panel Members:	ALJ CHERYL AKIN ALJ SARA HOSEY
6		
7	For the Appellant:	JEFFREY M. VESELY
8	11	ANNIE H. HUANG
9		
10	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
11		BRADLEY W. KRAGEL RONALD HOFSDAL
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1	Sacramento, California; Tuesday, May 24, 2022
2	9:05 a.m.
3	
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: We are now on
5	the record in the Office of Tax Appeals oral hearing for
6	the appeal of Bardia Housman and Beatriz Pena,
7	Case No. 18010200. The date is May 24th, 2022, and the
8	time is 9:05 a.m.
9	My name is Josh Lambert, and I am the lead
10	administrative law judge for the purposes of conducting
11	this hearing. My co-panelists today are Judge Akin and
12	Judge Hosey.
13	I would like to have everyone introduce
14	themselves for the record.
15	FTB, can you please introduce yourselves?
16	MR. KRAGEL: Yes, Judge. My name is Bradley
17	Kragel, and I'm here with Ronald Hofsdal. We represent
18	Respondent, Franchise Tax Board.
19	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thank
20	you.
21	And Appellant and representatives, can you please
22	introduce yourselves?
23	MR. VESELY: Yes. Jeffrey M. Vesely from
24	Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman for Appellants.
25	(Reporter interrupted)

1	MR. VESELY: Not on? Now? No.									
2	(Reporter interrupted)									
3	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: There's a									
4	button you press to and you'll see the green light.									
5	MR. VESELY: The green light is on.									
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Maybe just									
7	move it closer? That may help.									
8	(Reporter interrupted)									
9	MR. VESELY: Closer? All right. Is that better?									
10	(Reporter interrupted)									
11	MR. VESELY: Let's get it closer. All right.									
12	How about that?									
13	(Reporter interrupted)									
14	MR. VESELY: Okay.									
15	Jeffery M. Vesely with Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw									
16	Pittman for Appellants.									
17	MS. HUANG: Annie Huang with Pillsbury Winthrop									
18	Shaw Pittman for Appellants.									
19	(Reporter interrupted)									
20	MS. HUANG: It is on. But how about this?									
21	(Reporter interrupted)									
22	MS. HUANG: Okay. Super Close.									
23	Annie Huang with Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman									
24	for Appellants.									
25	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thank									

1	you. I want to thank you all for attending.
2	The issues are whether Appellants were
3	nonresidents on August 29, 2009 and, even if Appellants
4	were residents of California August 29, 2009, whether
5	Mr. Housman was entitled to a basis step-up as a result of
6	a valid check-the-box election for federal and California
7	income tax purposes.
8	FTB provides exhibits A through EE. Appellants
9	provide exhibits 1 through 17. That evidence is now in
10	the record.
11	(Appellant's Exhibit Nos. 1-17 were received in
12	evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
13	(Respondent's Exhibit Nos. A-EE were received in
14	evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Now,
16	Mr. Vesely, this will be your opportunity to present your
17	case. And first, I'd like to swear in Mr. Housman so that
18	he can testify during your presentation.
19	Mr. Housman, can you please raise your right
20	hand.
21	
22	BARDIA HOUSMAN,
23	called as a witness on behalf of the Appellant, having
24	first been duly sworn by the Administrative Law Judge.
25	///

1 MR. HOUSMAN: I swear to tell the truth, the 2 whole truth, and nothing but the --3 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okav. You can 4 say yes. 5 MR. HOUSMAN: Yes. 6 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thank 7 you. 8 And Mr. Vesely, you may now proceed. 9 10 OPENING STATEMENT BY MR. VESELY, Attorney for Appellant: 11 12 Thank you, your Honor. Good morning, and thank 13 you for the opportunity to present our appeal today. This case has been a long journey for 14 15 Mr. Housman, both literally and figuratively. As you know, the tax year involved is 2009. The FTB's audit of 16 Mr. Housman commenced in 2012. Ms. Huang and I were hired 17 18 in late 2014 to handle the protest. The appeal was filed 19 in late 2017. And, over the four last -- past four years, 20 four plus years, we have filed five briefs with this body. 21 Notwithstanding submitting three declarations 22 under oath, Mr. Housman wanted to speak directly with you 23 folks today and to tell a story. In fact, he has traveled 2.4 from Australia; I heard it was a 14-hour flight just --

just to be here today. And we welcome questions from this

25

1 panel. 2 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Mr. Vesely, 3 you could probably move the microphone even closer so we 4 can really hear you well. 5 MR. VESELY: Still closer? ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: 6 Yeah. 7 MR. VESELY: Okay. Sorry folks. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: You've got to 8 9 get pretty close to these. 10 MR. VESELY: All right. 11 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: MR. VESELY: Is that better? Got to work on that 12 13 one. 14 As you know, there are two issues in this appeal. 15 First, whether Mr. Housman was a California resident in 16 2009, when he sold his 70 percent interest in Monkey Pty. 17 Limited, an Australian Proprietary Limited Company. 18 our position that Mr. Housman, who arrived in California 19 from Australia on April 19, 2008, was not a California 20 resident in 2009, when he sold his interest in Monkey; 21 and, thus, none of his gain from the sale is taxable by 2.2 the State. 23 Indeed, the evidence which has been presented in 2.4 this case demonstrates the complete absence of the

relevant indicators of residency for Mr. Housman during

25

2008, after he arrived, and 2009.

2.4

Now, the second issue is whether Monkey's check-the-box election to be classified as a partnership, which was approved by the Internal Revenue Service, which was effective April 1, 2008, is binding for California income and franchise tax purposes.

If it is binding, then Mr. Housman should receive a stepped-up basis in his Monkey stock as of April 1, 2008. It is our position that, even if Mr. Housman was a California resident at the time of the sale, which we do not concede, there is absolutely no question that, under California law, Monkey's federal tax classification is binding on the FTB, and that Mr. Housman should receive a stepped-up basis in his Monkey stock.

Indeed, Revenue Taxation Code Section 23038(B) -- as in boy -- (2)(B)(ii) is explicit. It states the classification of an eligible business entity, like Monkey, shall be the same as the classification of the entity for federal tax purposes.

Regulation 23038(b)-3(c)(1) could not be clearer. Even its heading says it all. It says, quote, federal tax classification is binding for California income and franchise tax purposes, unquote.

That section of the Regulation further provides, quote, the classification of an eligible business entity

for California income and franchise tax purposes shall be the same as the classification of the eligible business entity for federal tax purposes under Treasury Regulation Section 301.7701-3, unquote.

That Section goes on to provide, quote, the election of an eligible business entity to be classified as an association or partnership for federal tax purposes shall be binding for California income and franchise tax purposes.

Please note the word used in the statute and Regulation is "shall", not "may". In this case, the FTB is plainly bound by the federal check-the-box election, which was approved by the Internal Revenue Service.

Now, finally, as you know, this case involves an appeal of the FTB's denial of Appellants' claim for refund related to the residency issue. It also involves an appeal from the FTB's denial of Appellants' protest pertaining to the check-the-box and stepped-up basis issues.

Now, Ms. Huang will discuss the residency issue, and I will then address the check-the-box, stepped-up basis issues.

And thank you, again, for the opportunity to appear before you today.

25 | ///

2.2

1	PRESENTATION
2	BY MS. HUANG, Attorney for Appellant:
3	Thank you, Jeff, your Honors.
4	As Jeff just noted, the question here
5	(Reporter interrupted)
6	MS. HUANG: I'll I'll get this eventually.
7	How's this? Better?
8	(Reporter interrupted)
9	MS. HUANG: Okay.
10	So the the issue before us is whether
11	Appellants, Mr. Housman and Ms. Pena, were nonresidents of
12	California in 2009 and, obviously, then also in 2008.
13	And just for ease of discussion, I will just
14	refer to Mr. Housman rather than Ms. Pena and Mr. Housman
15	all the time.
16	But as discussed in our briefs, Mr. Housman, you
17	know, grew up in Australia long-term Australian
18	domiciliary; and, you know, his family lived there and
19	always lived there; and, in this case, Ms. Pena as well;
20	close-knit family, they they also lived in Australia.
21	So there is no question that they were long-term
22	California Australian domiciliaries when they came to
23	California in 2008.
24	(Reporter interrupted)
25	MS. HUANG: Domiciliaries.

1	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Maybe if							
2	you							
3	MS. HUANG: Uh-huh.							
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: I think if you							
5	move you mic up even closer and maybe lift it up a							
6	little							
7	MS. HUANG: Is this oh. So I have to be right							
8	up to it?							
9	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Yes.							
10	MS. HUANG: Got it.							
11	(Reporter interrupted)							
12	MS. HUANG: Okay. All right.							
13	So so now, in now, in determining whether							
14	an individual domicile elsewhere is in this state for a							
15	transitory or temporary purpose, we look at the facts and							
16	the circumstances of the case.							
17	So, here, Regulation 17014(b) also provides that							
18	if an individual is in this state to complete a particular							
19	transaction, he is here for temporary or transitory							
20	purpose.							
21	The FTB itself, in its Residency and Sourcing							
22	Manual, also provides that the importance you give to							
23	particular facts must be put into perspective when viewed							
24	in conjunction with the overall activities of the							
25	taxpayer.							

So in this case, when the relevant facts are considered within proper context, it is clear that Mr. Housman and Ms. Pena were nonresidents of California in 2008 and 2009.

2.4

So before I go into the residency facts, it is important to understand the events leading up to Mr. Housman coming to California on April 19, 2008. On February 21, 2000, when Mr. Housman was domiciled in, you know, in -- in Australia and living in Australia, Monkey was established.

As -- as Jeff noted, Monkey is an Australian
Limited Propriety Company. So -- and then, Mr. Housman
was the founder, CEO, and majority shareholder of Monkey.
In 2004, Monkey launched and cofounded a software venture
named Business Catalyst Systems Pty. Limited -- BCS for
short. BCS was located in Sydney. It offered hosted
software solutions for building and managing small
businesses, or, you know, online businesses. Most of
their clients were small businesses.

But as BCS grew globally, Mr. Housman and Mr. Broadway, his cofounder, decided BCS needed to establish satellite offices in the U.S. and Europe in order to expand globally. And it was decided Mr. Housman would be the one to take on this task.

And I -- I should note, back in -- nowadays, we

have cloud services and, you know -- that you can -- you can access from anywhere in the world. But back in those days, a company like BCS would need to invest in data centers in locations closer to where their customers were.

And, you know, Mr. Housman can explain that later in terms of -- as to why that was necessary. So -- so they had data centers in Canada and in London.

So, now, turning to the -- the facts that we have presented in our briefs -- so I will not go into the detail -- the extent -- the extent of the details in the briefs, but here -- here are the facts, the basic facts. And these are facts that FTB has not disputed, you know, in -- in -- in their briefs because, you know, one of the things that we have, you know, submitted as declarations -- Mr. Housman and Ms. Pena submitted two declarations -- and, you know, in support of their residency issue. And, obviously, Mr. Housman is here, also, to answer any questions.

But -- but the facts are that on August -- I mean, on April 19, 2008, two weeks after he got married, Mr. Housman entered the U.S. under an E3 working visa. The E3 visa is a nonimmigrant intent visa for the applicant. You know, this is only for Australian nationals to come to the U.S. for employment purposes on a temporary basis. You know, if -- if Australians -- if

they wanted to immigrate to the U.S., it would be under a different visa.

2.4

So when Mr. Housman first arrived in California, you know, he stayed in a fully furnished executive apartment. And he brought with him only some of his clothes and a few personal items. And with -- when Ms. Pena flew to California on April 30, 2008, she did the same thing. She only came with some of her clothes and a few personal items. Neither Mr. Housman, nor Ms. Pena, shipped any of their other possessions from California -- from -- from Australia to California prior to, or even after, their rival in California in April 2008. The overwhelming majority of their possessions remained in Australia the entire time.

So in May 2008, Mr. Housman and Ms. Pena moved into a fully furnished one-bedroom apartment on a one-year lease and, after expiration of that one-year lease, they were here -- they were there month-to-month. And, again, because it was fully furnished, you know, there was no need to buy new furniture.

And that is the thing -- that the entire, you know -- in 2008 and 2009, they did not buy one piece of furniture because they stayed at a fully furnished place that entire time and had no intention of staying here.

So -- and then, also, on top of being in a fully

furnished apartment, Mr. Housman, when he was trying to establish his, you know -- a satellite office here, he did not rent an office space. What he did was he rented a desk at a co-working space. And he simply added more desks when, you know, he hired more employees.

And when -- and on -- you know, in terms of the work life that he had, he wasn't -- when he was here, he worked extremely long hours. Because, not only was he responsible for establishing the satellite office in San Francisco, he was also still very heavily involved in the operations of BCS in Australia, where their management, their engineering, their marketing their production -- all still there in Sydney.

So Mr. Housman worked basically 17 or 18 hours a day. Started at -- with the California hours, and then ended, you know, 1:00 or 2:00 in the morning to accommodate the Australian hours -- and six days a week because our Sunday is their Monday.

So this was a very, very grueling schedule, as you can imagine. And it was simply not sustainable long-term. But he was willing to do it on a short-term basis.

So as we also provided in our briefs and the declarations of Mr. Housman and Ms. Pena, they intended to be in California only for a short period, as evidence by

the -- the fully furnished apartments; you know, the -the hours that were unsustainable; the fact that they only
came with some of their clothes and a few personal items;
that they never bought any furniture.

2.4

But, you know, here we have -- is that they were here to establish a satellite office. And then he was going to -- Mr. Housman was going to leave and leave the California office in the hands of a capable employee. And so everything they did in 2008 and 2009 is evidence of their intent for only a short stay.

So let me just summarize. I know we talked about this in our briefs, but I think it's very important for your Honors to -- to hear, again, what facts were there.

So consistent, you know, with their intent, like I said, they arrived with clothes -- just some clothes and personal belongings; they lived in fully furnished apartments on short-term basis; and they also did not own any real estate in California in 2008 or 2009; they did not own any, or lease any, vehicles in California in 2008 or '9; they did not have any -- they did not have a California driver's license in 2008 or '9, instead they retained and renewed their Australian driver's license -- both of them; they did not belong to any membership clubs or associations in California; they kept their same family doctor and dentist they always had in Australia; they kept

the same cell phone numbers during their stay in California, you know, the same Australian cell phone numbers; they still owned their house in Australia but rented it out initially for a one-year term and then month-to-month; you know, BCS did not have an office, but like I said, just, you know, rented a space in a co-working space; and Mr. Housman worked really long hours that, you know, nobody could keep up for a long-term -- on a long-term basis.

And, very important -- and, you know, I think it is -- if you guys, you know -- if your Honors haven't had a chance to review the video that we noted in Mr. Housman's declaration -- the Supplemental Declaration -- it would be good to review them.

Only because, in that video that was -- it was an interview in February of 2009 where Mr. Housman publicly stated that they were planning to move to London and open a London office in May of 2009. And to that end, in April 2009, Ms. Pena took a trip to London to look at areas where she and Mr. Housman could live once they moved there.

So, you know, we -- these are the facts. These are the facts that are undisputed, you know. And Mr. Housman can certainly answer any questions to those facts. And when we, you know -- case law directs us to

1	look at where	the	ind	dividu	ıal has	s their	closest	-
2	connections.	And	in	this	case,	their	closest	connections
3	were to Austr	ia.						

Mr. Housman and Ms. Pena maintained all their significant ties to Australia. They did not sever any of them. And they did not establish any meaningful connections to California in 2008 or 2009. And none of the required additional residency was present in -- in those years. So, therefore, their intent, as evidence by their actions, was to be in California for a temporary and transitory purpose.

So, now, if it's okay with your Honors, I will turn to Mr. Housman to provide some additional background.

BARDIA HOUSMAN,

having been called as a witness on behalf of the Appellant and previously sworn by the Administrative Law Judge, was examined and testified as follows:

2.4

DIRECT EXAMINATION

21 BY MS. HUANG:

- Q Okay. Mr. Housman, you heard what I just, you know -- the presentation I just made. Can you just provide us with more information?
 - Can you please explain to the judges why -- what

BCS did, and why you and Mr. Broadway felt 2008 was a good time to start establishing satellite offices?

A Mm-hmm.

2.4

Good morning and thank you.

Business Catalyst was an online

Software-as-a-Service -- Software-as-a-Service company
that small -- helped small businesses sort of have an
online presence with sales/marketing tools. And we saw
that through web designers. And that's kind of -- and
that was kind of the business model.

In probably 2007, we started to get product-market fit, where the company started to grow quite rapidly. And, as a result, one of the biggest issues we faced was that the support we provided was always a day late because we were in Australia and that the user experience was slow because of the latency in accessing the servers to use the service -- the product.

And, because of that, we started to think about investing where our customers were and set up data centers in North America first. And then we set up data centers, which is racks and servers, in London to serve those customers better and have a team locally that could help people better.

Q Okay. And so when you said that, you know, 2008 was a good time for you guys to come -- so when you

arrived in 2008, April 2008, what was the plan for BCS?

A Yeah. Look, the first thing we did was to set up the servers in -- in -- in Canada. And -- and then from that the momentum was to come out here and speak to customers in the right time zone -- respond to customers on the same day.

We used to -- one of our go-to-market strategies was to run a lot of webinars for our customers. And it was getting quite taxing to run that from Australia due to the different time zones. So it was to experiment with all of those things and validate the market and learn a little bit more about what it might be like to have an office in the United States.

Q Okay. And so, when you were here, can you please describe a typical day for you, what you did in 2008 as you were trying to establish the office in California?

A Sure. Yeah. Look, I mean, my day-to-day tasks were to do some of those things I mentioned. So speak to customers was mainly the main thing. We attended a lot of webinars -- sorry. We did a lot of webinars, we attended a lot of trade shows.

But I was the CEO, cofounder, and chief engineer of the company. So at the end of the day, around 5:00 p.m. or 4:00 p.m., I would then start to work with my Sydney team -- and that would be on all business

functions -- my engineers or my marketing team or support team.

2.

And that day, because the Sydney hours sort of follow on from San Francisco hours -- that would just get me late into the night. And then, again, the next morning I would wake up to do the U.S. hours.

Q Okay. And then, when you left Australia in 2008, how long did you think it would take to establish an office in California?

A Look, it's probably -- the time frame we thought about was 12 to 18 months just to come out and see, you know -- validate some of the ideas we had -- to try and find someone who might be able to run the U.S. office.

And we interviewed one particular candidate quite extensively. But that was kind of the rough time frame.

Q Okay. Okay. And then -- so then, if you were just here to explore the market, maybe you can explain how did the Adobe transaction come about?

A Yeah. So what was unique about what we were doing is we had built a plug-in for Dreamweaver, which is an Adobe product. This goes back to sort of mid-2000s when that product was very big. And it was a very unique product because there was a lot of other plug-ins, but this plug-in sort of connected over the cloud to our servers.

So it was a -- it was something Adobe hadn't seen. And so I started to interact with their product managers just to show them and discuss partnership. And what we were ultimately looking for was to be able to distribute that plug-in with that product in a partnership.

2.4

And -- and, really, that's how Adobe and us started talking, was around this plug-in.

Q Okay. And so then, if -- if the initial contact with Adobe was for partnership, how did that turn into --

A Yeah. So I -- I met those guys in June of 2008. So I met at a product-manager level. And then, I think, just one thing led to another where we came and presented to a different team; and then, we presented to the executive team. And it always -- the context was partnerships.

But it was -- it wasn't until later that year when they rang us and said, "Hey we're not interested in a partnership. We're interested in acquiring the company." So that came out of the blue because that was still very early in our journey. And, you know, so it wasn't what -- what we were thinking about. But that's kind of -- it sort of -- it evolved over several months and several meetings.

Q Okay. And so, when they contacted you in late

2 2008 and talked about potentially exploring an
2 acquisition, how long before you realized that this was -3 the transaction might go through? And how long did due
4 diligence take?

A Yeah. I mean, look, it still took a long time from when they said they wanted to buy the company to when they gave us a term sheet. Term sheet came in March of 2009.

And then the due diligence -- as you can imagine, selling your company to someone like Adobe, or a large technology company based in the Bay Area, is really quite extensive. So it was a -- you know, there was a lot of due diligence, and that -- so it took several months. And sort of -- the dates are what we presented, but it closed later on in 2009.

Q Okay. And so, while the due diligence was going on, was there any penalty for Adobe if they simply walked away?

A There was no penalty, no.

2.4

- Q Okay. So at that time while due diligence was going on, what were you doing with BCS?
- A Well, look, it was business as usual for us. I mean, there was really two -- two things going on.

One was to run the business. We had to -- we had already invested in the servers here and in Europe. We

had to serve those customers. We did -- we had to -- you know, we were speaking to them every day. We were growing very quickly.

2.4

I mean, I think some of that stuff has been presented. I think that was very exciting about the company -- is when we eventually found product-market fit. You know, going from selling to 50 customers a year to selling to 2,000 a month. It grew very quickly.

So it was business as usual. Nothing really changed while we also spoke to Adobe and did what they wanted us to do.

Q Okay. So then, in terms of your plans for Europe, because you mentioned that Europe was also growing, you know, it was growing globally. What -- what were your plans for -- for Europe, even during the due diligence with Adobe?

A Well, I mean, the plans for Europe were -- were exactly as they were before because we had already invested in the data centers. And we needed -- we knew that we needed to speak to those customers in the same time zone.

It was -- and, in fact, Europe is, given its geography -- it's -- the time-zone distance to Australia or to the West Coast is terrible. You just can't run Europe from those geographies. It's just too much of a

time difference.

2.4

So the plan was to go to Europe. And -- and -- and I think it's evident in what we were saying, or what we were doing -- is that we were very interested in setting up office there. And we had already set up the data center. That had already -- already been done.

Q So then when you -- how long did you intend to stay in California when you first arrived in April 2008?

A As I mentioned, it was 12 to 18 months to see -to figure -- to get answers to a lot of these things that
we were already doing in Australia --

O Mm-hmm.

A -- and what that might look like here.

How difficult was it to hire people? What did it -- I don't know. What did partnerships look like? Where are the customers based? What does the trade show schedule look like?

So there was just a bunch of open questions that we needed to explore and understand. But I think we could have done it in 12 to 18 months.

Q Okay. So then I -- the -- the other question is, you know, after the Adobe acquisition, did you have to work for Adobe? And where did they require you to work for them? And did they require -- did they dictate where you worked?

A No. So, I mean, there was -- the acquisition didn't have a requirement for me to work anywhere in particular. My employment contract was at-will.

So it was really for me to provide a mandate -there was no mandate. It was for me to provide a plan to
say how I wanted to run my company.

Really importantly is that, when the Adobe acquisition happened, I had two teams. One team was in Australia, and the second team that was assigned to me by Adobe was in Bucharest, Romania. I was given a -- quite a large -- Adobe has a very large campus there, and my engineering team would be done out of Bucharest in Romania.

So they were the two teams I needed to optimize for -- so my main team in Sydney and my new engineering team in Bucharest. So it was for me to come back with a plan.

Q Okay. Okay.

And so in -- in -- you know, in late 2009, by this time you were working for Adobe even though, like you said, you weren't required to work for them and employment was at-will. Did you -- did you consider living in California long-term? Or were you considering other locations? Or, you know, since you just said that, you know, you weren't given a mandate by Adobe, so --

A Yeah, look, I mean, the plan was to go and set up this London office. And -- and, in fact, I -- I brought a -- something we can share. My wife and I made a final trip to London in December of 2009, and I've got passport pages and stamps of that visit. It was to have one last look and decide how we wanted to -- where we wanted to live or how we wanted to run the company.

Essentially, I needed to run my company under new stewardship of Adobe. And I -- and I think it was earlier in the following year where we discovered that we were pregnant, expecting a baby, that we just decided to stay in California.

But up until then, you know, it was -- yeah. We were still exploring moving to -- to London.

Q Okay. Okay.

2.4

Well, thank you, Mr. Housman.

If -- if your Honors have any questions? If not, I will turn this over to Mr. Vesely for the check-the-box issue.

MR. VESELY: Before I start on this, I'm going to -- I think it might be helpful -- I brought copies of two key regulations; which, you folks probably have them handy yourselves, but it might be easy to go along with it.

One is the Treasury Regulation 301.7701-3 and the

California counterpart of 23038(b)-3. And, if you would like, I could hand these out -- if that would be helpful to your Honors -- because I'm going to make reference to them during my -- during my presentation.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: We can just look on our computers. We can look it up.

MR. VESELY: You sure?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Yeah.

MR. VESELY: Okay.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thanks. Thank you, though.

2.4

PRESENTATION

BY MR. VESELY, Attorney for Appellant:

So as -- as noted in -- in my opening statement, and throughout the briefs in this proceeding, Monkey's classification for federal tax purposes is binding on the Franchise Tax Board for California and franchise tax purposes in this appeal. Let me go through some of the language in the various regulations and other documents that have been presented.

So I mentioned before, the legislature enacted 23038(b)-2(B)(ii), which provides the classification of an eligible business entity as a partnership or association taxable as a corporation under California law shall be the

same as the classification of the entity for federal tax purposes. That's a statute -- is what we got.

2.4

Under FTB's Regulations, 23038(b)-3(C), the heading, as I mentioned before and federal tax classification binding for California income, franchise tax purposes. That Regulation Section goes on to say the classification of an eligible business entity for California income and franchise tax purposes shall be the same as the classification of the eligible business entity for federal tax purposes under Treasury Regulation Section 301.7701-3, unquote.

That section goes on to provide, quote, the election of an eligible business entity to be classified as an association or a partnership for federal tax purposes shall be binding for California income and franchise tax purposes, unquote.

Now, the FTB's rulemaking file underlying these regulations is replete with various statements and reasons for making the California regulations consistent with the federal check-the-box regulations. Some of the -- some of the statements throughout the rulemaking file is to avoid confusion and uncertainty, to prevent potential inconsistent treatment under federal and state tax laws, to ensure taxpayers and their representatives and the state of California --

I'm sorry about that.

-- have consistent guidance regarding the classification of business entities for tax purposes.

The Franchise Tax Board's Multistate Audit
Technique Manual Section 3087 provides, quote, under the
check-the-box regime, an eligible business entity can
elect how it will be classified for federal tax purposes.
The California classification will follow the federal
classification, unquote.

Now, here, Monkey had a default classification as an association. That's under the Treasury Regulations, as well as under California Regs. prior to April 1, 2008. It filed Form 8832 and elected to be classified as a partnership, effective April 1, 2008. That's Appellant's Exhibit 12 in the record.

This is an election and effective date which was approved by the IRS on February 8, 2010. And that document is Exhibit 4 -- Appellant's Exhibit 4.

The IRS's approval of Monkey's election is, simply, binding on the FTB. And actually, notably, the FTB even conceded the same in its July 3, 2020, submission in this appeal. In that document the FTB wrote in response to the OTA's request for additional briefing, quote, regarding whether, and to what extent, the Internal Revenue Service's approval of the Entity Classification

Election, Form 8832, for Monkey was valid and is binding upon the FTB in this proceeding -- that's the question they were answering.

2.4

The FTB stated, quote, the evidence presented indicates that the IRS approved Monkey's election as a foreign eligible entity to be classified as a partnership.

And they continued -- and after quoting

Regulation 23038(b)-3(c) stated, quote, thus the federal classification is binding for California income and franchise tax purposes. These are the FTB's own words.

In all, Monkey's federal tax classification as a partnership, effective April 1, 2008, is binding on the FTB and this proceeding.

So, thus, even if without conceding Mr. Housman somehow was a California resident on the date the Monkey stock was sold in 2009, Mr. Housman is entitled to a stepped-up basis in his Monkey stock equal to its fair market value as of April 1, 2008, the date Monkey's check-the-box election was effective for federal and California tax purposes.

In his California return for 2009, Mr. Housman reported the gain from the sale of the Monkey stock based upon this stepped-up basis. On audit, the FTB ignored Monkey's check-the-box election, which the IRS approved, and disallowed the associated basis step-up in Mr.

Housman's Monkey stock as required by federal and California tax law.

2.4

Now, let's go ahead and see how that all worked, exactly. We said it in the briefs before, but I think it's important to repeat today.

The transactions which are deemed to occur under the regulations, federal and state, pursuant to the check-the-box election are mandated by the IRS Treasury Regs. and the FTB's own regulations.

Pursuant to Treasury Regulation Section

301.7701-3(g) -- as in girl -- (1)(ii), the change in

Money's entity classification to a partnership, pursuant
to its check-the-box election, is deemed to be a

liquidation of Monkey and a distribution of its assets to
its shareholders, including Mr. Housman, who immediately
contribute such assets to Monkey as a newly formed
partnership.

That's all spelled out in the regulations, federal and state.

These deemed transactions are deemed to occur immediately before the close of the day before the election is effective. Treasury Reg. Section 301.7701-3(g)(3)(i) is very explicit in that regard. FTB conforms to that Regulation in 23038(b)-3(g)(3) -- sorry about all the parens -- and (A).

1 Now, because of that and because of the April 1, 2 2008 effective date, Monkey was deemed to have completely 3 liquidated on March 31 -- the day before -- 2008; distribute its assets to its shareholders; and immediately 4 5 following the deemed liquidation, Monkey shareholders, including Mr. Housman, were deemed to have contributed 6 Monkey's assets received in the deemed liquidation, which 7 were principally the stock in BCS -- the company you've 8 9 just heard Mr. Housman talk about -- to a newly formed 10 partnership. 11 As I indicated, the California Regulation that conforms to the entire, I'll call, "deemed transactions" 12 13 here is 23038(b)-3(q) --14 (Reporter interrupted) 15 MR. VESELY: Okay. Let me -- I'll read it again. 16 (Reporter interrupted) MR. VESELY: 17 No problem. 18 So California Regulation 23038(b)-3(g)(1)(B). 19 Sorry about these. I didn't put these together. 20 (Reporter interrupted) 21 MR. VESELY: So -- now, so how does this all play 22 Well, the way this works, and we've spelled it out 23 in the briefs before, you look to Internal Revenue Code 2.4 Section 331, to which California conforms, and it says 25 that amounts received by a shareholder in distribution and complete liquidation of a corporation shall be treated as in full payment and exchange for the stock.

2.4

Now, Mr. Housman owned 70 percent of Monkey at this time. And Monkey itself owned approximately 70 percent of BCS. There was a separate entity that was owned by Mr. Broadway, Mr. Housman's cofounder that owned the balance, essentially, of BCS.

IRC Section 334(a) provides, if property received in a distribution and complete liquidation, and if gained or loss is recognized on receipt of such property, then the basis of the property in the hands of the distributee, Mr. Housman, shall be the fair market value of such property at the time of the distribution.

Here, gain was recognized because the nonrecognition provisions of IRC Section 332(a) do not apply. That provision indicates gain or loss is not recognized when the liquidating corporation is 80 percent, or more, owned by another corporation. That's not our situation here. And California's conformity to these various provisions are in Revenue Tax Code Section 17321 and 24451.

So once you play through all of this, all of the shareholders, including Mr. Housman, the basis and the assets of Monkey that were deemed to be received in the deemed liquidation of Monkey was equal to the fair market

value of such assets. Now, the FTB has not disagreed with the mechanics of how this all works under the check-the-box election.

Now, question arises -- is Mr. Housman entitled to a stepped-up basis at April 1, 2008, when he's a nonresident of California? He hadn't even come to California yet. And the answer is yes. But with transactions like this, basis step-up is effective for California personal income tax purposes, with respect to transactions which occur while a taxpayer may be a nonresident, like Mr. Housman, or maybe even not subject to U.S. federal income tax purposes -- taxation.

Exhibit 5, too, that we've provided, is FTB's

Publication 1100. And in that document, the FTB notes

that basis-generating transactions which occurred prior to
an individual moving to California are respected. Page

5 -- page 29 of that Exhibit is very clear with the

examples they've got.

Indeed, the auditor in this case recognized that Mr. Housman did have a basis in his Monkey stock attributing -- attributable to events that occurred in 2000. Now, he didn't come until 2008. So in the calculation of the amount of the proposed tax, the auditor did give effect to transactions that occurred outside of California and occurred before he became a resident --

properly did so, I may add.

2.4

For federal income tax purposes, a basis step-up by a foreign entity is appropriate, even where such entity is not subject to U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

We provided Exhibit 6 to our opening brief that, basically, was a Chief Counsel Memorandum that was provided by the IRS that spells out in a 338 election, how that would work out.

So, now, the next question is, "Well, what was the fair market value of Monkey stock on April 1, 2008?"

And what -- what Mr. Housman did was he, through advice of his accountant at the time, got two -- two appraisals from Lorenzo Heart, was one; and the second one was from Burr, Pilger & Mayer. Both of those are attached as exhibits to our opening brief.

The Burr, Pilger & Mayer -- and I'm going to say "BPM" just for short -- which is Exhibit 7, was used. And it was a -- actually, a conservative approach because it was a lower appraisal of the value of the Monkey stock as of April 1, 2008. Now, I say conservative because it was -- resulted in larger gain. That appraisal was what was used in filing the tax returns for federal purposes and for California purposes, here, on sale.

Now, in looking at Burr, Pilger -- BPM's appraisal, it was comprehensive. It was based on rigorous

evaluation methods under applicable federal tax standards, including Revenue Ruling 5960, which is Appellant's Exhibit 14; and they used the various approaches, including income, asset, and market approaches.

They addressed various historical revenues that Mr. Housman alluded to earlier -- that in 2007 the company was really start to grow, BCS. This is an appraisal of really looking at, really, the value of the stock, which was principally holding the BCS assets. So that's what the focus was on the appraisal.

And so the appraisal actually looked at, interestingly, the growth of the sales of BCS -- in 2006 fiscal and 2007, were 163 percent and 101 percent, respectively. It took into consideration implementation risks, pages 25 to 30 of the appraisal.

Now, the appraisal was done after the fact, which is what happens on appraisals of virtually everything that we do in tax. I mean, if you do any kind of property tax, ever, you know they're always done after the fact.

Federal tax purposes, very clearly, when you're doing transfer pricing cases, appraisals are done well after the fact.

We cited some case law that says that's not an issue, of course. And the fact of the matter is the FTB, now, also does not really take that on, as I understand it

from their last briefs on this whole thing, about it not being done, not necessarily, contemporaneously.

Importantly, there is no evidence to counter the BPM appraisal in the record presented by the FTB. So Mr. Housman has sustained his burden of proof showing his fair market value of the Monkey stock at the time of the actual of the sale -- at the time it became effective 4/1/08 -- April 1, 2008.

Now, one issue that the FTB has argued about in this appeal that needs to get cleared up, here, and this is about relevancy. Now it's -- it's a concept that's -- that's a -- unique to this whole check-the-box regime, if you will. The FTB has argued that Monkey did not have an entity classification prior to April 1, 2008. The FTB's completely wrong in that regard.

Pursuant to Treasury Regulation 301.7701-3(b)(2) and Internal Revenue Manual Entity Classification Section 4.61.5.3.1(9), Monkey had a default classification as an association prior to April 1, 2008. The Manual provides an entity that was formed after December 31, 1996 and before October 21, 2003, has a classification, even if it was not relevant. Monkey was formed in the year 2000, so right within that time frame.

Exhibit 11, that we've provided, is a copy of the Internal Revenue Manual provisions. Now, a concept that's

in the federal regulations and in the California regulations, which we have addressed in the briefs, but what has not been addressed by the FTB is something called "deemed relevance".

2.4

Treasury Regulation Section

301.7701-3(d)(1)(ii)(A) provides the following: Deemed relevance, general rule, for purposes of this Section, except as provided in paragraph (d)(1)(ii)(B) of this Section, the classification for federal tax purposes of a foreign eligible entity -- like Monkey -- that files Form 8832, the Entity Classification Election -- like Monkey -- shall be deemed to be relevant only on the date the Entity Classification Election is effective.

As we've indicated, Monkey filed this Entity Classification Election with an effective date of April 1, 2008, which the IRS approved as I noted; thus, under the Treasury Regulations -- and I'll give you the California cite, as well, for you -- Monkey was deemed relevant on April 1, 2008 for federal and California tax purposes, contrary to what the FTB has argued here. California Regulation, which conforms to the Treasury Regs., is 23038(b)-3(d)(1)(B)(1) conforms to the Treasury Regulation. And I won't give you that cite again like that.

Now, a recent development has occurred, which I

1	do have a copy of this if your Honors would like to see
2	it. But I will give you what it is. And it's another
3	Chief Counsel Memorandum that was issued by the IRS just
4	about a year ago. And it is AM cap A, cap M, as in
5	miles 2021-002. And I have a copy, if you'd like it.
6	Would you folks?
7	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Could you
8	repeat the the
9	MR. VESELY: I could give you the cite again, and
10	I'm happy to provide a copy if you'd like.
11	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thanks.
12	MR. VESELY: It's A, as in able; M, as in
13	Michael those are caps 2021-002.
14	And this this actually is is a very
15	interesting document because it basically confirms
16	everything I have just said. And I will read you some
17	excerpts from it.
18	Again, I'm if you'd like it, I've got them for
19	you.
20	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: We'll just
21	look on our computers.
22	MR. VESELY: Okay.
23	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thanks.
24	MR. VESELY: That's fine.
25	This was issued in March 25, 2021 2021.

Tell you what, let me do this. FTB, would you like it?

2.4

The issue that's addressed here is does a foreign eligible entity, the classification of which has never been relevant as defined in Treasury Reg. Section 301.7701-3(d)(1) have a federal tax classification, pursuant to Treasury Reg. Section 301.7701-3, during the period in which its classification is not relevant.

And the answer is yes. A foreign eligible entity is classified, pursuant to Treasury Regulation Section 301.00 -- .7701-3(b)(2), otherwise known as the default classification provision, during the period in which its classification is not relevant. This determination is made when the classification of the entity first becomes relevant, in our case April 1, 2008; but the classification applies during the nonrelevant period, which is the period before April 1, 2008.

In the Chief Counsel Memorandum the -- it is stated in the absence of an election -- this is at page three -- a foreign eligible entity is classified for federal tax purposes, pursuant to the default classification provision, (ii), as an association, if all of the entities members have limited liability. Monkey was a -- an association. Its default classification was as an association prior to April 1, 2008.

The Memorandum goes on to actually describe Treasury Reg. 301.7701-3(g), which provides the tax treatment resulting from an election to change the classification. This is a provision that we've referred -- I've referred to already.

2.4

Treasury Reg. Section 301.7701-3(d)(2) provides that the classification of a foreign eligible entity, the classification of which has never been relevant, will initially be determined pursuant to the default classification provision when the classification of the entity first becomes relevant. This initial determination requires a classification of the entity not only when it becomes relevant, but also the pre-relevancy classification of the entity and any changes in classification.

At page 4, the Chief Counsel Memorandum also refers to the deemed relevance provisions. It says, additionally, classification may be deemed to be relevant on the date its entity classification election is effective. And it cites to the Treasury Reg. Section that I've mentioned.

And finally, it says an entity has a classification for federal tax purposes at all times, including during periods when it's classification is not relevant and regardless of whether the classification has

ever been relevant.

2.4

What this Chief Counsel Memorandum does is it just confirms what we've already been arguing all the way through this case, here. Fact of the matter is, as of April 1, 2008 -- that is the key date here -- that's -- that's the effective date of the check-the-box election.

So the FTB's reference to Monkey being quote/unquote irrelevant is completely baseless. There is no concept of irrelevance in the federal check-the-box regulations or in the California regulations.

In any event, as the Chief Counsel Memorandum indicates, any foreign eligible entity, like Monkey, may elect to change it's default classification, as was done in the instant case.

So in sum, even if, without conceding Mr. Housman somehow was a California resident on the date the Monkey stock was sold in 2009, Mr. Housman is entitled to a stepped-up basis in his Monkey stock equal to its fair market value as of April 1, '08, the date that Monkey's check-the-box election was effective for federal and California tax purposes.

That fair market value was proven by use of the BPM appraisal, the only evidence before this board.

So Appellants protest with respect to the check-the-box election and the stepped-up basis -- and

1	must be sustained here. And the FTB's notice of action
2	that refused to follow it must be reversed.
3	And that's all I have right now. I'm welcome to
4	questions if you'd like. If not, I would reserve the
5	balance of the time for our
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Sure. Well,
7	you have about 12 minutes left. So we'll reserve that.
8	MR. VESELY: Okay.
9	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: And we'll ask
10	questions after FTB gives
11	MR. VESELY: Okay.
12	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: has the
13	opportunity to ask questions of Mr. Housman.
14	So, Mr. Housman, could you please sit down, and
15	we'll have FTB ask you questions, if that's okay.
16	MR. HOUSMAN: Sure.
17	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thank you.
18	MR. VESELY: Oh, okay. No, you stay.
19	Sorry. I didn't hear you very clearly.
20	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Mr. Hofsdal,
21	you can proceed with your questions. We give you
22	50 minutes.
23	Thanks.
24	MR. KRAGEL: Thank you, Judge.
25	///

1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2 BY MR. KRAGEL: 3 Mr. Housman, my name is Bradley Kragel. 0 4 represent the Franchise Tax Board. Do you understand 5 that? Yes, I do. 6 Α 7 0 Thank you. In 2008, you formed a company called Business 8 Catalyst Systems LLC, which was a Delaware Limited 9 10 Liability Company; true? 11 Yes, I did. Α 12 And that was a separate company from BCS; 0 13 correct? 14 Α It was, yes. 15 And you were the sole owner of BCS LLC; correct? 0 16 Α Correct. 17 That company was located in San Francisco, 0 18 California; correct? 19 Α Correct. 20 And -- and your company, BCS LLC, entered into a Q 21 management agreement with an Australian Company called 22 BCS, where your company agreed to set up and operate an 23 office in San Francisco; correct? 2.4 Α I think -- Yes, correct. 25 Okay. Q

1	MR. KRAGEL: And does MR. HOUSMAN have access to
2	the exhibits?
3	MR. HOUSMAN: I don't know.
4	MR. KRAGEL: Okay. Well, I can probably
5	MS. HUANG: Well, we do have yes. We have
6	them. I can provide
7	MR. KRAGEL: There's just a couple I wanted to
8	have him have an opportunity to look at.
9	MS. HUANG: No, no, no. I yeah.
10	MR. HOUSMAN: I have the management agreement.
11	Is that what you wanted to go through?
12	MR. KRAGEL: Yes.
13	MS. HUANG: Which can you tell me
14	Hold on.
15	It's probably easier to go with exhibit is
16	your
17	MR. KRAGEL: Exhibit Respondent's A, please.
18	MS. HUANG: Okay.
19	MR. VESELY: Just in case.
20	MS. HUANG: Yeah so if you prefer
21	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Also, just
22	to just to note, we have to be really close to these
23	microphones to for the YouTube audience to hear. And,
24	also, speak into the microphone instead of to each other.
25	Otherwise, it's hard to hear what you're saying.

1	Thank you.
2	MS. HUANG: Mr. Kragel, you said Exhibit A?
3	MR. KRAGEL: Yes, please.
4	MR. HOUSMAN: I have it here.
5	BY MR. KRAGEL:
6	Q Okay. You're looking at Exhibit A. Could you
7	take a look at page 16, please? And, Mr. Housman, page 16
8	contains a list of the services that BCS LLC was to
9	provide for BCS in California; correct?
10	A Correct. Yeah.
11	Q And I'm going to paraphrase a bit here. That
12	included setting up and operating a satellite office in
13	San Francisco, hiring employees according to company's
14	approved business plan, selling and collecting payments
15	for the Business Catalyst platform, maintaining accurate
16	accounting records, and submission of tax filings, all
17	those things; correct?
18	A Yes, correct.
19	Q Okay. And and
20	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Mr. Kragel,
21	could you please move your microphone closer?
22	BY MR. KRAGEL:
23	Q And you performed all those tasks for BCS LLC
24	during 2008 and 2009; correct?
25	A Yeah. Well, I mean, we were here to try those

1	things o	ut.
2	Q	Correct. And do you recall how many employees
3	you hire	d for BCS LLC in 2008?
4	А	In 2008, it wouldn't have been a lot. Maybe a
5	couple?	But, yeah, maybe a handful by the end.
6	Q	And how how many times how many employees
7	did you	have for BCS LLC by the by the time that BCS
8	sold its	shares to Adobe?
9	А	Oh, sub ten.
10	Q	Less than ten?
11	А	Less than ten.
12	Q	More than five?
13	А	Yeah. Including my wife and I, probably more
14	than fiv	e. Yeah.
15	Q	Okay. Thank you. And the management agreement
16	itself s	tated you would perform the services called for in
17	the agre	ement; correct?
18	А	Well, they were the services this company was
19	going to	provide, yes.
20	Q	Okay. And among the other services you performed
21	was maki	ng sure tax filings were timely made and accurate;
22	correct?	
23	А	Sure. Yeah.
24	Q	Okay. And the management agreement stated that
25	you were	, as the agreement says, the consultant's

1 representative in California; correct? 2. Α Correct. 3 And could you look at page four? 0 4 Α Mm-hmm. Got it. 5 And -- and there it states words to the effect, the consultant's representative will be Bardia Housman, 6 who will perform the services under the agreement. In the 7 event the representative is an employee of the company, 8 then, for as long as this agreement is in effect, the 9 10 representative shall rescind all active duties at the 11 That's what it says? company; correct? 12 Α Correct. Yes. 13 And the company referred to there is BCS back in 0 Australia; correct? 14 15 Α Right. 16 Q Okay. You want me to clarify that point? 17 Α 18 You can clarify it if you want to. Q 19 Okay. So that point was put in there just so Α 20 there was a delineation between who would pay my wages. Clearly, I was the CEO, cofounder, and chief engineer of 21 the company. So I remained to be that CEO. 22 But from a 23 clean-cut operational point of view, this company was 2.4 going to pay me. And that was a requirement for my E3

visa. So that's why we put that point in there.

1	Q Okay. Thank you.
2	MS. HUANG: If I could, Mr. Housman, maybe you
3	should because you said, "this company/that company",
4	when you said, "This company was going to pay you," did
5	you mean
6	MR. HOUSMAN: Yeah. So Business Catalyst LLC
7	sponsored me to come to the U.S. and that under that
8	visa, I needed to be paid. So what that is saying that
9	point is saying that BCS LLC and not the Australia BCS
10	company. And that's all that's saying. My duties as CEO
11	did not change across the two companies.
12	BY MR. KRAGEL:
13	Q Okay. And as part of your duties for BCS LLC,
14	you filed its tax return for 2008; correct?
15	A I did, yes.
16	Q And you filed a California Limited Liability
17	Company Return; correct?
18	A I did, yes.
19	Q And according to that return, BCS LLC began doing
20	business in California on March 1, 2008; is that correct?
21	A Correct.
22	Q And and, let's see, BCS LLC opened a bank
23	account at Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco in April
24	2008; is that correct?
25	A Correct. Yes.

1	Q And BCS leased office space in 2008; correct?
2	A I mean, we rented co-working space. So I got two
3	desks and one desk, initially, and then we just expanded
4	as we needed to.
5	Q When you initially got a desk, was that on a
6	leased basis?
7	A It was on a month-to-month.
8	Q Okay. Month-to-month lease.
9	A Yeah.
10	Q And did that ever change through 2009?
11	A It did not, no.
12	Q Okay. And in 2008, you resigned your employment
13	in Australia; is that correct?
14	A Yes, I did, just because of my visa requirements.
15	I needed to be employed by the new company. So we just
16	felt that was the best way of doing it.
17	Q And your wife also resigned from her employment
18	in 2008; correct?
19	A She was not employed by the company at that time.
20	So when she came across, we decided that it would make
21	sense for her to help me.
22	Q She had separate employment in Australia in 2008,
23	did she not?
24	A I I don't recall that. Certainly, she she
25	was helping me when she came across here.

1	MS. HUANG: Mr. Kragel, if I could ask if you
2	could clarify, Ms. Pena was not employed by BCS; right? I
3	think that's what you were asking? In Australia?
4	MR. KRAGEL: No. I was asking a general question
5	about general employment. Was she employed
6	MR. HOUSMAN: No, she was not.
7	BY MR. KRAGEL:
8	Q Do you recall responding to Respondent's
9	information and document requests in about December of
10	2013 or January of 2014 some questions that the FTB
11	sent to you?
12	A You know, there's just been a lot of
13	communications. Yeah.
14	Q According to one of your responses
15	MS. HUANG: Mr. Kragel, if I could I ask, are you
16	looking at an Exhibit?
17	MR. KRAGEL: Yes.
18	MS. HUANG: Which Exhibit, please?
19	MR. KRAGEL: Could you take a look at Exhibit B,
20	page 8, please?
21	MR. HOUSMAN: Mm-hmm. Got it. Yep.
22	BY MR. KRAGEL:
23	Q And if you look at the response to 2-E, the
24	question there in the exhibit is, "Describe taxpayers
25	employment in Australia and U.S. during 2008."

1	And, as part of this responsive paragraph, it
2	says, "Beatriz Pena Alda was employed by TSA Management
3	until March 31, 2008."
4	A Yep.
5	Q Do you see where it says that?
6	A Sure.
7	Q Was that an accurate answer at the time?
8	A Yeah. I mean, that's exactly what I'm saying
9	here.
10	Q Okay. And did she resign her employment with TSA
11	Management in 2008?
12	A Yes. Yes, she did. That was a company in
13	Australia that she was working for as an architect.
14	Q Okay.
15	A Yeah. So then, when she moved across here, we
16	both worked for Business Catalyst LLC.
17	Q Okay. Thank you.
18	A The American company.
19	Q And you said earlier, you entered the United
20	States under an E3 visa; correct?
21	A Correct. That's right.
22	Q Did your wife enter under an E3 visa as well?
23	A So the E3 comes with a what's called an "E3
24	Dependent" and which grants her working rights. So she
25	came as a dependent on my visa.

1	Q Okay. Thank you.
2	And in order to qualify for an E3 visa, you have
3	to have employment already arranged in the United States;
4	is that correct?
5	A That's correct.
6	Q And can you tell me what employer sponsored your
7	E3 visa application?
8	A My company, Business Catalyst Systems LLC,
9	sponsored me as the CEO, and that is why I changed my
10	employment to the new entity.
11	Q And did your employer file a labor conditions
12	application?
13	A Yes yes, it did.
14	Q And who filled out that application?
15	A I don't remember, now might have been me,
16	might have been somebody else. Yeah.
17	Q Okay. Well, did you have any employees, other
18	than yourself, in April 2008?
19	A No.
20	Q And, as part of the E3 application, you had to
21	present proof that you had a job waiting for you in the
22	United States; true?
23	A I did, yes.
24	Q And you also had to agree that you would you
25	would return to Australia when your employment ended;

1	true?
2	A It's it's a non-immigration visa. So it was
3	always on a temporary basis.
4	Q And you actually were in California for about six
5	and a half years following your initial visa; correct?
6	A I was. Correct.
7	Q And were you in compliance with your E3 visa
8	throughout the six and a half years you were in
9	California?
10	A Correct. E3 can be perpetually renewed for
11	two-year terms.
12	Q Do you recall do you recall filling out the
13	application yourself?
14	A The original application?
15	Q Yes, sir.
16	A Yes. It would have been me.
17	Q Okay. And do you recall, the application would
18	have included a line for intended employment; correct?
19	A We're going back 14 years, but if you can
20	clarify, I can try and remember.
21	Q Do you know who your intended on the
22	application, do you know who you would have stated was
23	your intended employer?
24	A Yes. It would have been Business Catalyst
25	Systems LLC. That company sponsored me to come to the

1	U.S. to be its CEO.
2	Q And do you recall whether the application
3	included a section where you stated the starting date and
4	ending date of your employment?
5	A I don't recall that. I'm not sure if that's part
6	of the application. The visa is for two-year terms.
7	Q Okay. Do you recall how long of a term you
8	initially put on the application for the visa?
9	A Does the application have that field? I don't
10	recall that field. But if it
11	MS. HUANG: Mr. Kragel, I think Mr. Housman is
12	saying he doesn't remember, but if you have something that
13	he can look at
14	MR. HOUSMAN: I don't know that that's part of
15	the application is what I'm trying to say. Maybe it is?
16	I mean, I applied for that quite a few years ago. But I
17	don't know that it is.
18	MR. KRAGEL: Well, give me a moment. I'll think
19	about that as we finish this up.
20	BY MR. KRAGEL:
21	Q And did at well, at any time, while you
22	were when when Adobe purchased BCS and Monkey, what
23	became of BCS LLC?

Okay. Prior to the -- prior to Adobe's purchase

24

25

Α

Q

It was shut down.

1	of Monkey and BCS, do you recall having had to renew the	
2	E3 visa application?	
3	A I that didn't need to be renewed until 2010.	
4	Q Okay. So the first time you renewed the	
5	application was 2010?	
6	A Well, I don't remember exactly the date, but it	
7	was for two years. It would have had to be renewed before	
8	that two-year term was up. I don't remember. Unless	
9	MS. HUANG: Yeah. Unless	
10	MR. HOUSMAN: I mean, I could have brought my	
11	documents, but it would have been in that vicinity.	
12	BY MR. KRAGEL:	
13	Q Okay. Thank you.	
14	Over the course of your being in California for	
15	six years, did do you recall how many times you renewed	
16	the visa?	
17	A Oh, a number of times.	
18	Q Do you know if it was two, three, or four?	
19	A A number of times it was renewed. Yeah.	
20	Q Okay. Okay. Thanks.	
21	How soon after arriving in California did you	
22	begin employment at BCS LLC?	
23	A Immediately.	
24	Q And you remained working at BCS LLC in California	
25	through the remainder of 2008; correct?	

1	А	Correct.
2	Q	And you continued working for them until BCS and
3	Monkey pı	urchased by Adobe; correct?
4	А	Correct.
5	Q	Your wife also was also employed at BCS LLC?
6	А	Correct.
7	Q	She worked for the company in San Francisco;
8	correct?	
9	A	Correct.
10	Q	And did she work for the company, continuously,
11	until it	was purchased by Adobe?
12	A	Correct.
13	Q	And following Adobe's purchase of BCS, did you
14	begin wo	rk for Adobe?
15	A	No.
16	Q	At some point did you begin work for Adobe after
17	it was pu	urchased by BCS?
18	А	Yes, I did. There was an employment contract
19	that was	offered to me.
20	Q	Okay. And when did you begin working for Adobe?
21	A	Soon after the acquisition.
22	Q	Okay. Do you recall when the acquisition
23	acquisit	ion was?
24	A	The acquisition was August/September of 2009.
25	Q	Okay. And would you have begun to work for Adobe

1	in September of 2009?	
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	Okay. And how long did you work for Adobe
4	thereafte	er?
5	A	I left Adobe in 2011, May.
6	Q	And did your wife go to work for Adobe after it
7	purchased BCS?	
8	A	She did for a period of time, and then she left.
9	She left	to have a child.
10	Q	Okay. Do you recall when she ceased working for
11	Adobe?	
12	A	She might have left middle of 2010?
13	Q	Okay. I believe earlier you said you you
14	yourself,	moved to California on April 19, 2008; correct?
15	A	Correct. Yes.
16	Q	And your wife moved to San Francisco, California
17	on April	30, 2008?
18	A	That's correct.
19	Q	You and your wife both continued to live in San
20	Francisco	from April 2008 through November 2014?
21	A	Correct.
22	Q	As I understand it, in May 2010, you and your
23	wife purc	hased a single-family residence located at 587
24	Jersey St	reet in San Francisco; correct?
25	A	Correct.

1	Q And sold the home in May 2014; correct?
2	A No. We sold it in May of 2014.
3	Q Okay. And were you absent from California for
4	any period more than a month during 2009?
5	A 2009 for more than a month? Potentially. Yes.
6	I we I traveled quite to South America, I
7	traveled to Romania, I traveled to London.
8	Q Okay. Was it so it would be an accumulated
9	days of 30 days?
10	A I would say roughly 30 days, yeah.
11	Q Okay. Were you absent for a 30-day period at any
12	time at any point in time in 2009, a continuous period?
13	A No.
14	Q Okay. And was your wife absent from California
15	for a continuous-month period during 2009?
16	A Not continuous, but she probably would have done
17	a month as well.
18	Q And during the period you were living in
19	California from 2008 to 2014, were you ever absent for
20	a any place for a continuous-month period?
21	A Sure. Yeah. We did very long stints in
22	Australia every year six weeks, eight weeks.
23	Q Okay. How many weeks were in you in Australia in
24	2009 after you moved to California?
25	A In 2009, none. But in 2010, at least six weeks

1 every year -- at least. And other countries. 2 Okay. And where did you stay when you were in 3 Australia? 4 Α I generally stayed with my parents. 5 And according to your declarations, you had a 0 house in Australia? 6 7 Α I do, yes. And that was located on -- was it the Curb --8 0 9 Curb --10 Α Kurraba Road. 11 Kurraba Road? 0 12 Α Yes. 13 When did you purchase that house? O 14 Α 2004. 15 And do you recall -- and then, when you moved to 0 16 San Francisco to run BCS LLC, you leased that property? 17 I did, yes. We leased it for a year. Α 18 And then what did you do with it after -- do you 19 know when the lease started? 20 It started let's say 1 May 2008, when my wife Α moved out. 21 22 I believe I provided all of those -- the lease 23 stuff to you guys. 2.4 Yeah. I don't think it's part of the record, but 0 25 my recollection is that you had a -- a contract with an

1 agency that was going to operate --2. Α Yeah. 3 -- the lease? 0 Thereabouts. I mean, I leased it for a 4 Α Yeah. 5 year, and I've still got the same tenant in that place 6 today. 7 And has that tenant been leasing that property, 0 continuously, since May 2008? 8 Yeah. It's on a month-to-month. It's been on a 9 Α 10 month-to-month for over a decade. 11 So it would be accurate to say that you and your wife never returned to that residence; correct? 12 13 No, we didn't. We -- no, we didn't. Α 14 And, if I understand from one of your earlier 0 15 declarations, your wife had lived and in worked in the U.S. for two years, July 2003 to July 2005; correct? 16 17 Correct. In Kansas City. Prior to -- we met --Α 18 prior to us meeting. 19 Did she -- did she have employment there? 0 20 She did. She was an architect. She was doing Α work there. 21 Do you know where she lived before she lived in 22 23 Missouri? She lived in Australia. 2.4 Α 25 Okay. And do you know when she -- let's see, Q

1 when she left Missouri in approximately July 2005, do you 2. know where she lived after that? She moved back to Australia. 3 Α 4 Do you recall -- did your wife happen to have a 0 5 Missouri driver's license? She did, yes. 6 Α And that was issued in 2004; correct? 7 0 I'm -- I'm not sure when it was issued, but she 8 Α 9 had one. 10 Q Do you recall that it expired in December 2010? 11 I don't recall. I do know that when we -- when she eventually decided to have a California license, it 12 13 was a much easier transition for her, where I had to do 14 the driving test and whatnot. 15 Got you. Do you recall when you met your wife? 0 In 2005. 16 Α 17 And if you recall earlier, you were married 0 18 approximately two weeks before you were traveled to California? 19 20 I did, yes. Α 21 0 So it would have been, approximately, early April 2008? 2.2 23 It was end of March, yeah. А 2.4 And did your wife ever live at the Kurraba 0 Okay.

Road house?

1 Yeah. We lived together. Α Sure. 2 0 How long did you live there together? She moved back middle of 2005, so let's call it 3 Α 4 three years -- just under. 5 And I take it, when you moved to California, you had no children; correct? 6 7 Α Correct. And your first child was born in 2010? 8 Q 9 Α September 2010. 10 And your child was born in California; correct? Q 11 А Correct. 12 And your other two children were also born, also, 0 in California? 13 14 Α Correct. 15 Do your children hold U.S. passports? 0 16 Α No. 17 And it -- in approximately August 2009, do you 0 18 recall you filed a California resident income tax return 19 for tax year 2008? 20 I think it's part of the records. I mean, yeah. Α 21 0 Do you recall doing so? Do you want --22 I mean, my accountant was doing all that. Α 23 we did that. 2.4 0 Okay. 25 Yeah. Α

Q	And you also filed a joint U.S. individual income
tax retu	rn for tax year 2008, which reported your address
at 2140	Taylor Street in San Francisco; correct?
А	Correct.
Q	And in October 2009, after you sold your Monkey
stock, y	ou filed amended tax returns for tax year 2008;
correct?	
А	Correct.
Q	The original and amended tax returns for tax year
2008 bot	h reported your address at 2140 Taylor Street;
correct?	
А	Correct.
Q	And so, as of October 2009, you and your wife had
been liv	ing at that address for approximately 18 months?
А	Correct. That was the executive apartment, fully
furnishe	d, we were living at. Yeah.
Q	Right. Do you know who paid the rent on that
apartmen	t?
А	I paid the rent. We paid together.
Q	The amended 2008 tax return was a California
non-resi	dent or part-year resident income tax return;
correct?	
А	Correct.
Q	And isn't it true that the amended return stated
that the	taxpayer and the taxpayer's wife entered the

1 United States and California on April 19, 2008, and 2 April 30, 2008, respectively, at the start of their U.S. 3 and California residency? 4 Α Correct. 5 And the amended return also stated that the taxpayer and the taxpayer's wife should each be filing a 6 7 part-year resident married filing separately return on a California Form 540NR; correct? 8 9 Α Correct. 10 0 The amended California return reported that you 11 became a California resident on April 19, 2008, and that you spent 240 days in California? 12 13 Α Correct. The U.S. -- the amended federal tax return for 14 0 15 2008 stated, in part, that the taxpayer and taxpayer's wife entered the United States on April 19, 2008, and 16 17 April 30, 2008, respectively, at the start of their U.S. 18 residency; correct? 19 Correct. Yeah. Α 20 And your amended 2008 tax returns included a 0 21 federal Form 8832. That was the form used to reclassify 22 Monkey; correct? 23 А Correct. And that -- and then it included an attachment 2.4 0

entitled "Declaration and Reasonable Cause Statement";

1	correct?	
2	A Correct. Yes.	
3	Q And that stated on April 19, 2008, Bardia arrived	
4	in the United States and commenced his U.S. residency,	
5	which created a U.S. filing requirement for Bardia and	
6	Monkey Pty Ltd. Prior to April 19, 2008, entity	
7	classification was not relevant for Monkey Pty Ltd. as	
8	defined under Regulation 301.7701-3(d)	
9	(Reporter interrupted)	
10	MR. KRAGEL: Did you get me?	
11	(Reporter interrupted)	
12	MR. KRAGEL: 301.7701-3(d).	
13	Did you follow that?	
14	MR. HOUSMAN: Correct. Yeah. I've read all	
15	BY MR. KRAGEL:	
16	Q That's what the return said; correct?	
17	A Yes, it did. Yeah. I mean, I can clarify all of	
18	those when you're ready.	
19	Q Let me finish.	
20	A Okay.	
21	Q And then starting in July 2010 you filed	
22	well	
23	Strike that.	
24	In July 2010, you filed a California resident	
25	income tax return for tax year 2009, which reported an	

1 address at 587 Jersey Street in San Francisco; correct? 2. Α Correct. Yes. 3 And you also filed a U.S. return for 2009, which 0 4 reported the same address; correct? 5 Α For 2009 -- well, I wouldn't have had that address in 2009. 6 Well, your returns were filed July 2010 for 2009? 7 0 Then, yes, I would have used the same 8 Α Right. 9 address. 10 0 Sure. And then you also filed California 11 residence income tax returns and U.S. individual returns 12 for tax years 2010 through 2012 showing the Jersey Street 13 address in San Francisco; correct? 14 Α Correct. Yes. 15 And then in April 2009, you filed a California 0 Limited Liability Company Return on behalf of BCS LLC; 16 17 correct? 18 Α Correct. 19 And in March 2010, you filed a California Limit Q 20 Liability Company Return for tax year 2009 on behalf of 21 BCS LLC; correct? 2.2 Α Correct. 23 And on both of those returns you responded "no" Q 2.4 to the question, "Does the LLC have any foreign 25 (non-U.S.) --

1 Α Correct. 2 0 -- non-resident members? 3 Α Correct. 4 Correct? 0 5 Α Correct. And both included California Schedule K-1 issued 6 7 to you; correct? Mm-hmm. 8 Α Correct. And on both K-1s, you replied "no" to the 9 Q 10 question, "Is this member a foreign member?" Correct? 11 А Correct. And isn't it true that you had personal checking 12 0 13 and savings accounts in banks in California in 2008 and 14 2009? 15 Α That was offered to me when I went to set up my business merchant accounts, and it had a very small limit. 16 17 And I just didn't want to have to pay international fees when I bought coffee and sandwiches. But it was not a --18 19 something I relied on. 20 Q Okay. But you had a -- you had a personal checking account in California; correct? 21 22 Α Well, I did. But, yeah. 23 In 2008 and 2009? Q 2.4 Α Correct. Yeah. And you had -- also have a savings account -- a 25 O

1 personal savings account? 2 Α I -- I don't recall a savings account. I had a 3 credit card, and I had a checking account. Yes. 4 0 Okay. And you also maintained California bank 5 accounts for your business; correct? Correct. 6 Α Yes. And when Adobe purchased the business, the 7 0 Yes. transfer of funds, the \$20 million, went through your 8 business account -- it would -- did it go -- well, let 9 10 me --11 It went through the checking account. А It went through your personal account in 12 0 13 California; correct? 14 Α Right. Correct. 15 Yeah. And you indicated earlier that you stopped 0 working for Adobe in -- sometime in 2011? 16 17 May of 2011, yes. Α 18 And were you an employed in California in 2011, 19 other than --20 Α I was not. 21 0 -- adobe? 22 Α No. 23 Were you employed in -- did you have real estate investments in California? 2.4 25 Α I've made some investments. I -- the first time

1 I had some money, I bought some investments. 2. Do you recall a company called Housman Weir 0 3 Investments LLC? 4 Α Yeah. It was a holding company for one of the 5 investments. 6 0 Okay. And that was a real estate investment 7 company? Α Correct. 8 9 And you invested that in May of 2011? Q 10 Α Correct. 11 And what about San Francisco Harrison LLC? 0 Okav. 12 Α Yeah. I mean, all of those entities are just 13 holding companies for various -- where I just put some money into an investment. 14 15 0 All real estate investment companies? All real estate. 16 Α It was all California real estate? 17 0 18 Α Yes. 19 MR. KRAGEL: Okay. 20 I think that's all I have. I appreciate your 21 time. 22 MR. HOUSMAN: No problem. Thank you. 23 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thank you, 2.4 Mr. Kragel and Mr. Housman. 25 Mr. Kragel, you used up your time. You have

1 about 18 minutes left. I could add it to your time later 2 if you'd like. 3 MR. KRAGEL: You can add it to my time later. 4 don't -- I don't necessarily know that I'll use it, but I 5 would appreciate having the opportunity. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. 6 You 7 don't have to use the time. At this -- at this point I'll just -- before we 8 9 take a break, I'll just turn to the panel and see if they 10 have any questions for Appellant or his representatives. 11 MR. VESELY: Do you want Mr. Housman --12 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Maybe we could 13 ask -- we could ask Mr. Housman questions, first, if we 14 have any. 15 Thank you, Mr. Housman. I'll turn to my panel. 16 Judge Akin, did you have any questions? ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: 17 Thank you. Yes. 18 I do have a couple of quick questions. 19 So if my understanding of the facts are correct, 20 you were here in California from April 2008 through 21 November 2014? 22 MR. HOUSMAN: Correct. 23 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: Okay. And during 24 any of those years, did you file nonresident returns, or 25 did you file resident, or part-year resident, returns for

each of those tax years? That would be 2008 through 2014.

2.2

2.4

MR. HOUSMAN: Can I just say -- if I can sort of expand on that, when I was coming to the U.S., the advice I received was that if I was going to spend 183 days or more in the U.S., I would need to file taxes and pay income taxes here. So that was the advice I came in on.

So when my very first tax return was filed through my bookkeeper, he asked me that question. I said, "Yes, I'm going to be a tax resident."

I think this conversation seems to be going to something else. But that's -- that was the theme of my decision making -- is that I would be spending 183 days, and so we continued that all the way through to the answer.

So the answer is, yes, we did file as a tax resident. But I don't know that that takes away from being temporary in the state.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: Okay. Thank you.

Did you ever amend any of your tax returns to report yourself as a nonresident for any of those tax years, besides the claim for refund for the 2009 tax year, that is?

MR. HOUSMAN: No. I believe everything's -- we've never done that.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: Okay.

MR. HOUSMAN: Yeah.

2.4

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: And I know your testimony was that you were here to set up the business in California. You anticipated that would be, you know, 12 to 18 months.

MR. HOUSMAN: Mm-hmm.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: I guess I'm wondering kind of the reasoning why that extended beyond into the, you know, approximately six years.

MR. HOUSMAN: Well, I mean that's a good question. I mean, up until the end of 2009 -- I sort of explained to you, before, what was going on with the business. The Adobe thing took us by surprise. It really wasn't part of the agenda. So -- to sell the company then. You know, maybe eventually when the company was bigger? You know, we were sort of full throttle trying to sort of serve these customers.

A few things happened, sort of. Expecting a child happened. But I think what's really also important about 2010 onwards is the fact that at every visit to Australia, we tried to buy a family home. We tried to buy a family home in 2000 -- March of '11, before I left for Adobe. And I quit Adobe a couple of months later.

Then we tried -- and we've got records, wires of deposits being sent across. We tried to buy a house,

1 again, December of 2011. And, eventually, the following 2 year, we bought a house. And that's the house we now live 3 in -- have lived in for over seven years. 4 So I guess, you know, I -- I quit Adobe. 5 was not a lot of urge -- kids were small. We didn't need to go back. But at every effort, we were trying to buy a 6 7 family home. And we were eventually successful. And now we live in that family home. 8 9 So the thing that always goes through my mind is 10 if we had -- were successful with the first family home purchase, would we have gone back earlier? 11 12 And, you know, I think the answer is probably 13 But we weren't successful until the third try. 14 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: Okay. Thank you. 15 Just one moment. I think that's all of my questions for now. 16 17 Thank you. 18 MR. HOUSMAN: Thank you. 19 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Judge Hosey, 20 did you have any questions? 21 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Yes. 22 Can you hear me? 23 MR. HOUSMAN: Sure. Yes. 2.4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Okay. Thank you 25 for your time.

1	I just have one clarifying question.
2	MR. HOUSMAN: Okay.
3	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Judge Akin got
4	some responses from you.
5	But you said that you had traveled to London, I
6	believe. Was that at the end of 2009?
7	MR. HOUSMAN: I traveled at the end of 2009 with
8	my wife, but she had already been there earlier that year,
9	as well.
10	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Right. You said
11	you had, like, passport stamps? I don't need to see that.
12	MR. HOUSMAN: Yeah. We do have
13	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: I just wanted to
14	clarify that was at the end
15	MR. HOUSMAN: Yes, we do.
16	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: of 2009.
17	MR. HOUSMAN: Yeah. December 2009, we went back
18	again to sort of just get a feel.
19	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Okay.
20	MR. HOUSMAN: Yeah. I mean, it was a it was a
21	new world for me, and for her, selling the company and
22	being relatively senior in this new company and setting up
23	a
24	But what's really interesting about my company,
25	that was one of the very first SaaS acquisitions that

1	Adobe had done. Software as a service was a relatively
2	new thing. So I was being brought in as one of the many
3	experts to help.
4	And so, you know, I would then come back it's
5	how I would interact with the Romanian team, how I would
6	interact with my Australian team, and so on. So
7	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: So the travel
8	was to London to establish a satellite office there?
9	MR. HOUSMAN: Well, that was always the plan.
10	Correct.
11	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Right.
12	MR. HOUSMAN: Yeah.
13	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: But that was
14	that was in November or December?
15	MR. HOUSMAN: The the we went to London in
16	December of 2009.
17	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: December.
18	MR. HOUSMAN: 2009.
19	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: And you found
20	out you were expecting a child which was born in
21	MR. HOUSMAN: The child
22	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: September?
23	MR. HOUSMAN: was born in September. So,
24	yeah. Just earlier that year
25	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Okay.

1 MR. HOUSMAN: -- we discovered, and that really 2 changed the plans. And I think every year we did want to go back. When we were ready, I sold the company. 3 4 There was no mandate that I had to stay with 5 Adobe. That was not a requirement. Obviously, that was strongly wanted by -- by them and by both parties. 6 7 mean, I wanted my company to be successful. But -- and I had a team, and I had an office in Australia, as well. 8 So 9 I could be anywhere. 10 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Okay. Great. Ι 11 just wanted to clarify that. 12 Thank you, very much. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thank you. 13 So -- let me think. 14 15 I guess maybe you already talked about this, but -- kind of -- but -- so why did you file a resident 16 17 tax return? Did you say it's because you were advised to 18 do that? 19 MR. HOUSMAN: Well, I mean, I think even -- even 20 today, when I talk to fellow entrepreneurs who are coming 21 across, and they might reach out to me for advice --22 although, my advice might be a lot better now -- is that 23 it's this 183-day rule where you're under U.S. 2.4 jurisdiction for filing taxes.

I mean, if I didn't need to be employed by BCS

25

LLC, I probably would have just gotten paid in Australia, and I probably wouldn't have been part of -- on the radar, I guess, in some ways. But -- so coming here, I knew I would be employed by an American company, I would have to pay income taxes, and I would have to pay -- file taxes.

So the -- the impression I had was that 183 days, if I was -- looks like I was going to stay here -- is I would have to do that, which is, actually, I believe it's true that -- so that -- that was the logic in filing "tax residency" -- is what I would call it -- just -- is -- is how I was thinking about it.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thank you for clarifying that.

And just -- just briefly, so you purchased a home in San Francisco in 2010, and what was the -- I believe, maybe, it was after you discovered your wife was pregnant. What was the purpose of purchasing that home? Were you deciding to stay longer in San Francisco? Or --

MR. HOUSMAN: Well, I think -- I think the better way of thinking about the home is that I made a number of investments; of which, one was a single-family home, and some others were more commercial buildings; of which, I was a partner in these buildings.

That one was -- I -- so I bought that in

May 2010. I also bought into a commercial office building

in San Francisco in June of 2010. And I made other --1 2 sorry. 2011. That was in -- sorry. 2010. So it was a bunch of investments that I was 3 4 making. 5 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thank 6 you. 7 And just one final question. You and your spouse, in Australia, there was a 8 9 house that perhaps was owned by your family. And did you 10 both live there prior to coming to San Francisco? Or was 11 there another home that you had in San Francisco -- in 12 Australia? 13 MR. HOUSMAN: We lived in a house we owned, which 14 is not the house my parents owned. 15 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. There was a separate house? 16 17 MS. HUANG: It might be easier --18 MR. HOUSMAN: Two -- two separate --19 MS. HUANG: -- if you said the address. 20 MR. HOUSMAN: Yeah. I lived in the house. We --21 I -- my -- we owned a house at Kurraba Road, Neutral Bay, which we lived in. And that was our house. But every 22 23 time we went back for visits, we would stay with my 2.4 parents house because that house was rented out. 25 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: I see.

1	MR. HOUSMAN: Yeah.
2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thank you.
3	That's all the questions I have for you. So
4	appreciate, Mr. Housman.
5	MR. HOUSMAN: Thank you, your honor.
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: And I'll just
7	ask my panel if they have any questions for Appellant's
8	representatives.
9	Judge Akin, did you have any further questions?
10	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: I think so. Give
11	me just a moment to look at my notes.
12	Okay. Can everyone hear me okay?
13	MR. VESELY: Yes.
14	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: Okay.
15	So Internal Revenue Code Section 331(a) it
16	provides that if property is received in a distribution in
17	complete liquidation, and if gain or loss is recognized on
18	receipt of such property, then the basis of the property
19	in the hands of the distributee shall be the fair market
20	value of such property at the time of the distribution.
21	I guess my question is the part that says "if
22	gain or loss is recognized", did Appellant report any gain
23	on this on the distribution?
24	MR. VESELY: No. There was no no reporting of
25	the gain. For federal tax purposes? Or for California?

Or what?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: And that --

MR. VESELY: Because when that happened, he was not a U.S. resident or anything else. That was April 1, 2008.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: Okay. So if I understand Appellants' position correctly, it -- it's considered recognized because it wasn't a nonrecognition -- nonrecognition transaction when it was distributed?

MR. VESELY: That's correct.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: Okay. Is there any distinction, you think, in the language of IRC 331(a), in that it uses "recognized" as opposed to "recognizable."

MR. VESELY: No. I think -- I think the -- the use of the word "recognized" is, you know -- there are a lot of nonrecognition provisions throughout the code, as you know. So that -- the idea that whether a gain is recognized or not does not necessarily mean it's going to be taxable under federal income tax law or under California tax law.

And so that's really the, you know -- the dates are very important here. April 1 is an important date because clearly Mr. Housman was not here yet. And, you know, he was not a U.S. tax resident, as he indicated. He

1	was not a California resident, whatsoever, even then.
2	Even FTB has to agree to that.
3	So I think the issue here is recognition does not
4	mean that it is automatically taxable because of the
5	nonrecognition provisions.
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: Okay. Thank you.
7	And I do have one additional question.
8	Did Appellant report the same did the
9	Appellants report the same step-up in basis on their
10	federal return for 2009?
11	MR. VESELY: Yes, they did. And that was never
12	adjusted by the service.
13	You know, Mr. Housman was actually audited the
14	following year, unrelated to the Monkey transaction, in a
15	no-change audit. And so, no, that stood. And he paid a
16	lot of tax to the federal government on that.
17	And, yeah. There was no adjustments, whatsoever,
18	federally.
19	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: And just to
20	clarify, the IRS didn't look at or examine Appellant's
21	2009 return?
22	MR. VESELY: They did not, as far as I remember.
23	Mr. Housman?
24	No, they did not. They did his 2010, though.
25	They looked at it.

1	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: Okay.
2	I think that's all of my questions.
3	Thank you.
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Judge Hosey,
5	did you have any questions?
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Not at this
7	time. I'm going to reserve them for later, though.
8	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay.
9	And I'll save my questions for later, if I have
10	any.
11	And let's take a break for ten minutes and go off
12	the record and come back around 11:00 a.m.
13	MR. VESELY: Okay.
14	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thanks.
15	MR. VESELY: Thank you.
16	(Off the record)
17	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. I
18	will we can go back on the record now.
19	And we'll move on to FTB's presentation.
20	We'd agreed to around 30 minutes. And you could
21	see if you can do it within that amount of time or not.
22	And you could use some extra time because you didn't use
23	it in as your witness during your witness
24	questioning. But hopefully we can keep it down so we can
25	end for lunch.

So, Mr. Kragel, you can proceed.

2.4

3 PRESENTATION

BY MR. KRAGEL, Attorney for Respondent:

Thank you, Judge and members of the panel. My name is Bradley Kragel. I'm here on behalf of Respondent, Franchise Tax Board.

This case raises two issues. Both issues arise out of Appellant -- Appellants' sale of stock in a foreign entity.

The sale occurred in 2009, when Appellants were living in San Francisco, California. Appellants initially claimed that they were entitled to a step-up in basis in stock at the time of the sale.

After selling the stock, Appellants retroactively reclassified the entity from an association to a partnership and claimed a step-up in basis of \$13.8 million. Their claim was based on the deemed treatment provisions in the federal check-the-box regulations, and California had similar regulations as well, if not identical.

At audit and protest, Respondent determined that Appellants' retroactive reclassification had no tax effect because Appellants, and the corporation, were not relevant for tax purposes on the day the deemed treatment occurred.

1 Respondent determined --2 Strike that. 3 At protest, Appellants contended, for the first 4 time, that the gain on the sale of their stock was not 5 taxable in California because they were not residents of California at the time of the sale. 6 7 Respondent determined that California -- that the Appellants were residents of California at the time of the 8 9 sale. The evidence submitted supports Respondent's 10 determinations. Among other things, the evidence shows that 11 Appellants lived and worked in California for over six 12 13 years and, throughout the time, filed California and U.S. tax returns which stated, or indicated, that they were 14 15 California residents from April 2008 to November 2014. In 2000, Appellant Housman formed an Australian 16 In 2004, Monkey cofounded 17 company called Monkey Limited. 18 a software company called Business Catalyst Systems, which 19 I'll refer to as BCS. In 2008, Appellant Housman formed a 20 company called Business Catalyst Systems LLC, which I'll 21 call BCS LLC. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Mr. Kragel, 22 23

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: -- closer to

Yes.

could you speak up a little --

MR. KRAGEL:

2.4

25

the mic.

2.4

MR. KRAGEL: BCS -- BCS entered into a management agreement with BCS LLC; whereby, the latter agreed to set up and operate an office in San Francisco.

In April 2008, both Appellants moved to San Francisco and became -- and began working for BCS LLC.

About a little over a year later, in August 2009, Adobe Systems purchased all of the shares of BCS. As part of the transaction, Adobe paid Appellants \$22.5 million for their shares of the Monkey stock.

After the sale, Appellants continued to live and work in California until November 2014, or, as testified, Appellant -- Mrs. Appellant, just worked here until 2010. Throughout that time they filed California resident tax returns, or, in one year, a nonresident tax -- non-year -- part-year resident return.

Shortly after the sale, in August 2009,
Appellants filed amended California tax returns for tax
year 2008; whereby, they retroactively reclassified Monkey
from an association to a partnership and claimed a step-up
in basis of \$13.8 million. They then used the stepped-up
basis to reduce the amount of their gain on the sale of
stock reported in their tax return for tax year 2009.

Although they did not raise the residency issue at audit, Appellants contend, now, that they owed no

California tax on the transaction because they were not California residents at the time of this sale.

2.4

Based on the facts in evidence presented,

Appellants have failed to establish Respondent erred in

treating Appellants as California residents in

October 2009. The law provides that Respondent's

determinations of residency are presumptively correct.

And the taxpayer bears the burden of showing error in

those determinations.

California law further provides that the term "resident" includes every individual who was in this state for other than a temporary or transitory purpose. The purpose of the definition of resident is to include in the category of individuals, who are taxable upon their entire net income, all individuals who are physically present in California and enjoying the benefit and protection of its laws and government.

The Office of Tax Appeals, and its predecessor, have used a variety of objective factors in determining the residency issue. One of the objective factors used in determining residency is the address used and the state of residence claimed on federal and state tax returns.

In August 2009, Appellants filed a joint California income tax return for tax year 2008, which reported their address at 2140 Taylor Street in San

Francisco. They also filed a U.S. individual tax return for tax year 2008.

12.

In October 2009, after the sale of the stock, Appellants filed amended tax returns for tax year 2008, which also reported an address in San Francisco. The amendment in return was a California nonresident, or part-year resident, income tax return for 2008.

The amended California return stated in part that, quote, the taxpayer or the taxpayer's wife entered the United States in California on April 19, 2008, and April 30, 2008, respectively, the start of their U.S. and California residency.

The explanation page further stated that, quote, the taxpayer or the taxpayer's wife should each be filing a part-year resident married filing separate return on a California Form 540NR.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Mr. Kragel, you can step -- now, you can go back -- back a little from the microphone just a little bit.

MR. HOFSDAL: You need that sweet spot.

MR. KRAGEL: Okay. I'll keep trying.

The amended California return reported that

Appellant Housman became a California resident on

April 19, 2008. The amended federal return stated that,

quote, the taxpayer, or the taxpayer's wife, entered the

United States on April 19, 2008, and April 30, 2008, respectively, the start of their U.S. residency.

The amended federal return reported that Appellant Housman's current non-immigrant status and date of change was, quote, resident alien 04/19/08.

The amended returns included federal Form 8832 and an attachment entitled "Declaration and Reasonable Cause Statement". It stated, in part, quote, on April 19, 2008, Bardia arrived in the United States and commenced his U.S. residency, which created a U.S. filing requirement for Bardia and Monkey Pty. Ltd.

Prior to April 19, 2008, entity classification was not relevant for Monkey Pty. Ltd. as defined under Regulation 301.7701-3(d). The declaration further stated that an Appellant Housman took the following activities, after arriving in the U.S., to establish the LLC's business: Engaged a bookkeeper to process payroll and maintain books and records for the LLC, met with a CPA to discuss operating an LLC in the United States, located office space for the LLC, interviewed and hired employees for the LLC.

In July 2010, Appellants filed a joint California resident income tax return for tax year 2009, which reported an address at 587 Jersey Street in San Francisco. They also filed a joint U.S. individual income tax return

for 2009, which reported the same address.

2.4

In addition to their individual returns,

Appellants filed California business returns for their

BC -- BS -- BCS LLC. BCS LLC filed California Limited

Liability Company Returns for tax years 2008 and 2009.

Both LLC returns included the question, "Does the LLC have any foreign (non-U.S.), nonresident members?"

The "no" box was checked.

Both returns included a California Schedule K-1 issued to Appellant Housman, which asked, "Is this member a foreign member?" The "no" box was checked on both returns.

In addition to the statements in their tax returns, which were signed under penalty of perjury, Appellants made representations during audit about their residency status in response to information and document requests. When asked when they became residents of the United States, Appellant stated that Bardia Housman became a resident on April 19, 2008, and Beatriz Pena Alda on April 30, 2008.

When asked to summarize trips taken in the United States between 2007 and 2008, Appellant stated, in part -- refer to paragraph A above -- four overseas trips taken while residing in the United States.

When asked to produce the rental agreements for

their San Francisco residences, Appellants replied, in part, by stating that 2140 Taylor Street #301 was the taxpayer's primary residence from May 2008 to April 2010.

Even after Appellants raised the residency issue during protest, they continued to report on their -- on their tax returns that they were residents during 2009.

Appellants filed their protest in April --

Strike that.

-- in December 2014; wherein, they argued, for the first time, that if this Entity Classification Election was not effective, then the gain from the sale of the stock should not be taxed because the taxpayers were not residents at the time of the sale.

Ten months later, in October 2015, Appellants filed a California nonresident, or part-year resident, income tax return for tax year 2014. That return stated that Appellant Housman was a California resident from April 19, 2008, to November 2, 2014, and that Appellant Pena was a California resident from April 30, 2008, to November 2, 2014.

In October 2016, Appellants filed an amended California nonresident, or part-year resident, income tax return for tax year 2014. It stated the same. Both of those returns stated that Appellants were domiciled in California during 2014.

Another factor considered in determining residency is place of employment. Appellant Pena was employed in Australia until March 31, 2008. Appellant Housman was employed in Australia by BCS. Effective May 31, 2008, Appellant Housman resigned from his employment in Australia. In June 2008 both Appellants become -- became employed with BCS LLC in San Francisco.

Appellants' California resident income tax return for 2008 reported wages received by both Appellants from BCS LLC, located in San Francisco. During 2009, both Appellants were employed by BCS LLC in California for part of the year and by Adobe systems in California for the remainder of the year; thus, both Appellants quit their jobs in Australia and became employed in California.

Another objective factor relevant to residency is the taxpayer's maintenance and ownership of business interests. As noted, Appellant Housman was the sole owner of BCS LLC, which began doing business in California in March 2008.

In April 2008, Appellants Housman -- Appellant Housman's Delaware Limited Liability Company entered into a management agreement with BCS. The management agreement stated that the services to be provided included setting up and operating an office -- a satellite office in California -- for the company in San Francisco; hiring

employees, according to the business plan; sale and collection of payments of Business Catalyst Platform; et cetera.

2.4

Another factor considered in determining residency is origination point of taxpayer's checking account and credit card transactions. In this case, the proceeds of the sale in question were transmitted to Appellant's California accounts.

In September 2009, Adobe transmitted \$20 million to Appellant's money market savings account at Wells Fargo bank. Two weeks later, Appellants transmitted funds totaling 3.7 million to the former shareholders of Monkey from Appellant Housman's bank at Wells Fargo -- bank account at Wells Fargo. In February 2011, Adobe transmitted \$2.3 million to Appellant Housman's prime checking account at Wells Fargo in California.

Several other factors typically considered in determining residency for tax purposes include the number of days spent in California versus other locations, the residents of the taxpayer's spouse and children, and the location of residential real property.

In the present case, the evidence indicates that both spouses continuously lived and worked in San Francisco from April 2008 to November 2014. Their tax returns for 2008 show an address at 2140 Taylor Street,

San Francisco. Their returns for 2009 through 2012 show an address of 587 Jersey Street in San Francisco.

2.4

In May 2010, Appellants purchased a single-family residence located at 587 Jersey Street. Their amended returns for 2008 reported that Appellant Housman was present in the United States for 240 days during 2008.

Appellant's, as testified, lived in their residence they purchased at Jersey Street until they moved back to Australia in November 2014. They and their children lived there together.

Another factor sometimes considered in determining residency is the presence/connections/residency as indicated by third-party declarations. In the present case, the Appellants have filed no third-party declarations regarding their connections to Australia. Appellant's own declarations should be given little weight because they are inconsistent with prior conduct and representations. Appellants did not file any declarations during audit or protest.

During audit, which lasted November 2012 to
October 2014, there was no dispute that Appellants were
residents of California for tax purposes. During protest,
which lasted from December 2014 to February 2017,
Appellants disputed residency but did not submit any

declarations regarding the residency issue.

2.4

Many of the statements made in the declarations are irrelevant, inconsistent with earlier representations in evidence, or not among the objective factors typically considered in determining residency. For example, Appellant Housman declaration states that, while in San Francisco, he was involved in BCS day-to-day operations.

He further states he did not intend to operate both the satellite San Francisco and Australian business on an extended basis. Those statements are inconsistent with management agreement and Appellant's responses to information and document requests.

The management agreement stated that the consultant's representative will be Bardia Housman, who will perform the services under the agreement. In the event the representative is an employee of the company, meaning BCS, then, for as long as this agreement is in effect, then representative shall rescind all active duties at the company.

In response to IDRs issued in November 2013,
Appellants described their employment in Australia and
United States by stating as follows: "Bardia Housman was
employed in Australia by BC -- Business Catalyst Systems,
Pty. Ltd. He resigned from his position effective May 31,
2008."

Additional facts in evidence demonstrating

Appellants' residency in California during 2009, and
thereafter, are set forth in Respondent's briefs. Among
other things, there's evidence regarding their bank and
savings accounts held in California, use of professional
services, and their driver's licenses.

In summary, it is undisputed that Appellants were physically present in San Francisco from April 2008 to August 2009, when they sold their stock in Monkey for over \$20 million. They continued to live and work in San Francisco until November 2014, a period of six years. They both quit their jobs in Australia. They were both employed at a company located in San Francisco and owned by Appellant Housman.

Although Appellants had a home in San Francisco, they never returned to it. It remained under lease to this day. Appellants filed tax returns for tax years 2008 through 2014, which it expressly stated, or otherwise indicated, that they were residents of California; thus, for seven years, beginning in 2009 and ending in 2016, Appellants represented to the State of California that they were residents of California.

Their statements that they were residents of California are corroborated by their actions during and after the tax year in question.

In addition to the factors already discussed,
Appellants obtained California driver's licenses in early
2010, bought a home in California in 2010, and invested in
multiple real estate companies from 2011 to 2013.

2.4

Appellants' post-2009 activities are probative because they corroborate Appellants' own representations during and after the tax year in question. Even after they raised the dispute about residency, Appellants filed returns which stated that they were residents from 2008 to 2014.

In short, the objective evidence shows that Appellants were physically present in California and enjoyed the benefit and protection of its laws and government; hence, Appellants have failed to establish that Respondent erred in treating Appellants as California residents in tax year 2009.

Appellants' contention that they were not residents in 2009 is contradicted by their attempt to change the classification of Monkey after they sold the stock, which brings us to the second issue.

Appellants have failed to establish that

Respondent erred in disallowing their reported step-up in

basis of the corporate stock sold in 2009 because the

retroactive classification of the corporation was

irrelevant for tax purposes. The law provides that the

gain from the sale of property is the excess of the amount realized over the adjusted basis of the property.

2.4

The adjusted basis for determining gain, or sale, from the sale of property is basis determined under -- determined under Section 1012. Section 1012 provides that the basis of property is its cost.

In the present case, Appellant sold 9 million shares of stock for approximately \$22.6 million. Their cost basis was approximately 4 million; thus, the total gain was 18.6 million. However, after the sale was concluded and the funds distributed, Appellants took steps to increase their basis by retroactively reclassifying Monkey from a corporation to a partnership.

They filed amended tax returns for tax year 2008, which included federal Form 8832, the form used by an eligible entity to change its classification for tax purposes. The Form 8832 stated that Monkey was a foreign eligible entity electing to be classified as a partnership, effective April 1, 2008.

April 1 was 18 days before Appellant Housman became a resident of the United States. Appellant set the effective date of the election prior to the date they became residents so that they could avoid paying any tax on the deemed transactions while obtaining the advantage of stepped-up basis as an offset on their later in time

sale of the company.

Appellants contend that the retroactive reclassification of Monkey entitled them to step-up in basis because of the deemed treatment provisions in the federal regulations, which are also in the state regulations. The regulations state that if an eligible -- if an eligible entity classified as an association elects to be classified as a partnership, the following is deemed to occur: The association distributes all of its assets and liabilities to its shareholders in liquidation of the association; and, immediately thereafter, the shareholders contribute all of the distributed assess sets and liabilities to a newly formed partnership.

In regard to timing, the Regulation states that an election that changes the classification of an eligible entity for federal tax purposes is treated as occurring at the start of the day for which the election is effective.

It further states that any transactions that are deemed to occur as a result of a change in classification are treated as occurring immediately before the close of the day before the election is effective.

In the present case, Monkey elected to change its classification from an association taxed as a corporation to a partnership, effective April 1, 2008. Under the deemed treatment provision, Monkey was deemed to have

distributed all of its assets to its shareholders on March 31, 2008; immediately thereafter, also on March 31, 2008, the shareholders were deemed to have contributed all of the distributed assets to a newly formed partnership.

2.4

U.S. residents on the day before the effective date of the election, the shareholders would have been required to recognize gain on receipt of the assets measured by the fair market value of the assets received, and the basis of the assets in the hands of the shareholders would have been the fair market value at the time of distribution.

However, in this case, the retroactive election did not have the tax effects reported by Appellant because the classification of Monkey was not relevant for U.S. and California tax purposes. Subsection (d) of the Regulation sates, in part, that for purposes of this section, before a foreign entity's classification is relevant, when its classification effects the liability of any person for federal tax or information purposes.

It further states, the date that the classification of a foreign eligible entity is relevant is the date an event occurs that creates an obligation to file a federal tax return, information return, or statement for which the classification of the entity must be determined.

In this case, Monkey's classification did not become relevant until Appellants became residents and thereby had an obligation to file a return. According to their own records -- according to their own returns, Appellants did not become residents until April 19 and April 30, 2008; thus, Monkey's tax classification was not relevant until April 19, 2008.

2.4

In their declaration and reasonable cause statement, which was attached to their Form 8832, Appellant stated that, quote, prior to April 19, 2008, entity classification was not relevant for Monkey Pty. Ltd. as defined under the Regulation 301.7701-3(d). Because Monkey's tax classification was not relevant until April 19, 2008, the deemed treatment set forth in Subsection (g) had no effect for California income tax purposes.

The foregoing conclusion is consistent with the purpose of the Regulation, which is to ensure that the tax consequences of an elective change will be identical to the consequences that would have occurred if the taxpayer had actually taken the steps described in the regulations.

As applied here, if Monkey had distributed its assets to its shareholders on March 31, 2008, and the shareholders had contributed those assets to a newly formed partnership on the same day, there would not have

been any tax consequences in the U.S. or California because none of the participants were residents of the U.S. or California.

2.4

Because the owners did not pay or contribute anything more for their interest in the partnership, there would not have been any increase in the basis of the assets held by the partnership.

In other words, Appellants and Monkey did not realize, or recognize, any gain on the deemed distribution because the deemed transaction occurred at a point in time, March 31, 2008, when the corporation and the shareholders were irrelevant for U.S. and California tax purposes; therefore, Appellants have failed to establish that Respondent erred in disallowing the reported step-up in basis of the corporate stock.

Assuming arguendo that the deemed transactions were effective for California tax purposes, Respondent further contends that Appellants have failed to establish that Respondent erred in disallowing their step-up in basis because they failed to establish the value of their stock.

Respondent's position and criticisms on the -regarding the appraisal reports are set forth in
Respondent's briefs, and I won't repeat them here.

Based on the evidence and facts submitted,

1 Respondent requests that the panel sustain Respondent's 2. determinations. 3 If you have any questions, I will do my best to 4 answer them. Thank you for your time. 5 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thank you, 6 Mr. Kragel. 7 Judge Akin, did you have any questions? ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: 8 Yes. 9 Let me try again. 10 Okay. Yes, I do have one question. 11 You just noted that the purpose of the regulations is to treat a taxpayer as they would be 12 13 treated if, you know, the deemed transaction actually 14 occurred. And you also stated that if the -- Monkey had 15 distributed the assets to its owners on March 31, 2008, Appellants wouldn't be entitled to a stepped-up basis 16 17 because they didn't contribute any actual, you know, funds 18 when they then re-contributed it to the partnership; 19 correct? 20 MR. KRAGEL: Correct. 21 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: What about IRC Section 332(a)? 2.2 23 Hold on. Let me scroll up. Excuse me. 2.4 331(a) -- which states that if property is 25 received in a distribution in a complete liquidation, and

1	if gain or loss is recognized on the receipt of such
2	property, then the basis of the property in the hands of
3	the distributee shall be the fair market value of such
4	property at the time of distribution.
5	Would that be applicable? And how would FTB
6	apply that in this situation if Monkey had actually,
7	truly, you know, liquidated at that point?
8	MR. KRAGEL: I don't know that I can answer that.
9	Because at the time it happened on March 31, all of the
10	shareholders in the entity were all Australian taxpayers.
11	So I don't know how they could use a U.S. law I don't
12	think a U.S. law would apply at all.
13	If you would like me to give it further
14	consideration and briefing, I'd be happy to do so.
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: No. I I think
16	that answers my question.
17	I I just wondering how that, you know, in
18	FTB's interpretation that code section would come into
19	play. And you've answered that.
20	Thank you.
21	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Judge Judge
22	Hosey, did you have any questions?
23	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Yeah. Just one.
24	Does the IRS Chief Counsel Memo AM2021-002 in any
25	way change your analysis of the relevancy issue?

1 Judge, no it does not. I think what MR. KRAGEL: 2 that memo is discussing is whether or not a foreign entity 3 has a classification, as Appellant's counsel was talking 4 about. And that's not really the issue in our view. 5 It can have a classification, but it's still 6 irrelevant for our tax purposes. 7 So I don't think that -- and I just briefly read 8 it over, and I didn't see anything that would change our 9 analysis. 10 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Okay. Great. 11 Thank you, Mr. Kragel. That's my only question. 12 you. 13 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: I want to ask 14 just one question. 15 On the IRS effective date of April 1st and using the claim basis Appellant used, is that consistent with 16 17 FTB's analysis that Appellant was not a resident and he 18 was -- so therefore, the business -- and he was not 19 relevant for tax purposes, given that the IRS gave the 20 retroactive effective date of April 1st? And is it 21 relevant for federal tax purposes as of that date?

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Well, can you comment on the fact that the IRS used April the 1st

MR. KRAGEL: I had trouble -- I had trouble

22

23

2.4

25

following that.

1 effective date and used the claim basis and how that --2 why does FTB have a different analysis than perhaps, 3 maybe, it appears? 4 MR. KRAGEL: I -- I -- I don't know how the --5 IRS ended up analyzing the tax return on that. know -- I understand that they granted their request for 6 reclassification effective April 1. I think that's 7 8 accurate. 9 But, even so, that's just the effective date of 10 the transfer. If you look at the statutory -- at the regulations, the actual transaction they're relying on, 11 would have occurred the day before. And so it would have 12 13 been irrelevant for tax purposes in our understanding of 14 the rules, Judge. 15 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thank 16 you. Appreciate it. I have no further questions. And we're going to 17 18 move to closing remarks. 19 Mr. Vesely, did you want to give your closing 20 remarks? 21 MS. HUANG: Thank you, your honor. 22 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Or Ms. Huang? 23 Yes. We're going to -- we're going MR. VESELY: 2.4 to split them. 25 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thank Okay.

1	you.
2	MS. HUANG: Yeah. If we could. If we could use
3	the time reserved from earlier?
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Yeah. I think
5	it was around 22 minutes, something like that.
6	MS. HUANG: Okay. Great. Thank you. So I'll
7	true to quickly go through it.
8	
9	CLOSING ARGUMENT
10	BY MS. HUANG, Attorney for Appellant:
11	So first of all, I'd like to address the tax
12	returns. And I think that's that's the question
13	foremost on FTB's mind and, perhaps, yours.
14	So as Mr. Housman explained, when he came to the
15	U.S., you know, he his understanding was 183 days.
16	And, I think, as we all know here, I don't think anybody
17	disputes that that's not California's rule.
18	The 183 days is federal. The 183-day rule is in
19	a number of states, but certainly not California. So his
20	misunderstanding led to the initial filing of a resident
21	return, and so on and so forth, with all the ones that
22	Mr. Kragel went through. And it's in the records, you
23	know, they are what they are.
24	But I would like to point out, you know, we got

involved -- Mr. Vesely mentioned that at the start of the

25

hearing. We got involved in 2014. You know, and I know Mr. Kragel mentioned that this was not -- this issue was not brought up during audit, you know, we weren't involved during audit.

2.4

And I don't think there was any requirements, legal requirements -- statutory, regulatory, even case law -- requiring that you bring, you know -- every issue that's brought up should be brought up in audit.

Certainly, the FTB has brought up new issues, even before hearings. So that is -- should not be a strike against the taxpayer in that regard.

But I would also like to say, you know, in the briefs submitted by the FTB, they did mention a number of cases -- Appeal of Morgan, Appeal of Childs, Appeal of Dobbs, Appeal of Resnick; a few federal cases -- Route 231, SF -- SWF Real Estate; and LaBeouf. These federal cases all further proposition that, you know -- that what you state on your tax returns are admissions.

They may be considered, you know -- given a, you know -- relevant; right? We are not saying that they are completely irrelevant. But what Appellant -- what FTB has failed to address is the fact that every single one of those cases, they looked at the facts; right?

So Appeal Morgan, Childs, Dobbs, and Resnick, they -- these were BOE cases. The BOE looked at all the

facts. It wasn't like, "Oh, you stated on your return," or "You made a statement, and that's it." It was an thorough review of the facts.

And, in fact, one of the cases, in Appeal Childs, after thorough review of the facts, the BOE then said there was no substantive evidence to present, you know -- to show that -- that, you know -- that the taxpayer's original statement was wrong. And so this is why I think it is very important that we keep this in mind.

And, as for federally, you know, it says that.

It -- it says that if you have cogent evidence, it can certainly rebut the statements that was made previously.

So with that in mind, I -- I would like to go through some of the facts that -- that we have presented, again, and also the facts that -- that Mr. Kragel just presented.

I should also note that this part, you know, in -- in talking with Mr. Housman, there is a lot of frustration going on during audit, during protest, and also during -- at -- at, you know -- during these proceedings -- which is a lot of facts that were presented were simply not addressed by the FTB.

Mr. Kragel had an opportunity, just now, to interview or, you know, to -- to take the testimony, to question Mr. Housman -- who flew all the way from

Australia for this purpose -- and he did not address any of the facts that we brought up. And just, in his presentation, now, ignored all of them and went on with what he said.

2.4

For instance, he said that they, you know -they -- they came here. Oh, you know, he -- he -- he
resigned from his position from BCS Australia on paper.
Mr. Housman explained why that was done. Mr. Kragel did
not follow-up with his answer, Mr. Housman's answer, he
simply went to the next question.

And then, in his presentation just now, he tried to use that saying, "Well, you know, you resigned." Well, I think Mr. Housman just explained.

He cofounded BCS in Australia. They were still trying to grow that business globally. There was no way he was just going to wash his hands of it. He was the cofounder. He was the chief engineer. A business could not grow without its CEO. It could not grow without the chief engineer, not a business like theirs, a SaaS business that was, you know, up and coming. So these are the facts being ignored.

And I'd like to say, also, one of the things you probably noticed very glaringly absent was any discussion in the FTB's briefs, or in the presentation just now, or in any of the questions presented to Mr. Housman, was the

fact that there was an interview in February of 2009 that was recorded where Mr. Housman specifically said, "We are going to London in 2009."

2.4

There is nothing there that is, you know -- even if Mr. Kragel is saying Mr. Housman's declaration, you know, is -- should not be given the weight it should be given, I think that, by itself, is wrong because Mr. Kragel certainly has not attacked the veracity of those declarations or the veracity of Mr. Housman's testimony today.

So how can you ignore all that?

That is evidence. Testimony is evidence.

Declaration is evidence, per Regulation 17014. There is no requirement that everybody under the sun needs to submit a declaration. There is no requirement under the, you know -- that declarations need to be submitted during audit, or even during protest.

But you have a live -- you have live testimony here.

Mr. Housman came here to establish a satellite office. He testified today, and also in his declarations, that he was hear to establish that office, and then he was going to move on to London. Because that's, you know, North American market as well as European market -- the European market was growing like crazy. They, you know,

in -- in -- in trying to meet their European market, they
even translated --

(Reporter interrupted)

2.

2.4

MS. HUANG: Oh, they even translated their products into different -- several different languages.

(Reporter interrupted)

MS. HUANG: Oh, European.

So they -- all that -- that was on record; right? And so here we have -- they came here with the idea that this was going to be 12 to 18 months. Ended up being, you know, shorter than that because, as of February 2009, they were already planning to leave in May of 2009. So that is 13 months; right? Or 12, 13 months that they were ready to leave.

And at that time, as Mr. Housman also testified, while they were in discussions with Adobe, Adobe was not bound -- not legally bound to go through it. There was no penalty if they walked away. If the due diligence didn't work out, they could have walked away.

So, of course, BCS was going as if, you know,

Adobe wasn't there -- you know, this Adobe acquisition

wasn't there -- because they had to. The market was still

there. They still wanted to grow the business. So they

did -- their original plan was still there.

So, you know, I know Mr. Kragel went through,

basically, a list of factors. We shorthand call it "the brag factors". I think we have to keep in mind that's a little different here. We're not talking about California versus New York, California versus Nevada, California versus Colorado. We're talking California versus Australia.

Was he going to go back and forth between

Australia and California, a 14-hour flight, you know,

versus -- if they were -- if we're talking California

versus Nevada, you know, when you're looking at the days

here and days out? I know Mr. Kragel talked about how,

"Well, you didn't -- " you know -- "You were basically

here the whole time."

It's a little different. I think we got to keep in mind we're not talking about two different states.

We're talking two different countries.

And also, you know, of course he hired employees here. He was trying to grow a business here. And, of course, you know, he -- he had an -- he didn't have an office. He had desks and a co-working space.

So, you know, one of the things that -- that I think we should keep in mind, as well, is I know

Mr. Kragel mentioned that, "Oh, look at what happened after 2010." And he says, "Well, what -- you know, the years after 20 -- 20 -- 2009 is very probative."

I would say it's probative in a way, but opposite of what Mr. Kragel said.

If you look at the contrast here, 2008 and '9, they came with just clothes and a few personal items. I think we've all moved somewhere in our lives. When we move somewhere, we don't just take our clothes and a few personal items. Their furniture all stayed. They never bought any furniture. In fact, the first time they bought furniture was when they moved into their house in May of 2010, when they bought that house on Jersey Street.

So when you consider that, the 2009 and after 2009 -- Mr. Housman testified as well; right? -- that, even as late as December 2009, they were considering moving out of California; right? The idea was still there, the thought was still there, the intent was still there. And their actions evidenced that. What changed?

I think, Judge Akin, you mentioned, like, "Well, why did you stay for six and a half years?" Right? What change was early 2010 they discovered they were pregnant.

And then you can see, if you contrast the before or after -- right? You know, the 2010 and before 2010, is -- everything before 2010 was somebody who was here temporarily.

They -- they lived in a fully furnished place on the short first year and, then, month-to-month after that.

They did not own any cars or rent any cars or lease any cars. They didn't have a driver's license. You know, they kept -- oh, they kept their driver's license in Australia. They kept their bank -- their bank accounts in Australia.

Sure, they had some bank account -- they had a bank account here. As Mr. Housman explained, they needed a bank account here. They were trying to establish an office here -- an office that he was going to leave in the capable hands of an employee that he was going to hire; right?

And so that -- that -- that was the plan. And then, what changed was their pregnancy. The pregnancy changed. And then, they thought, "Okay. Maybe we -- maybe we stay put."

There is no -- in -- in the case law, what you can see is, there's no, you know -- people can change their intent; right? You come into someplace temporarily. And then maybe, after a while, things change, life circumstances change. And then he said, "Now, I'm going to stay."

He was here on E3 visa, as we've both talked about. E3 visa is temporary. Sure, he renewed it. But he didn't renew it until after, you know -- after the Adobe acquisition because, before then, he didn't need to.

First of all, because he was not -- the two years weren't up, but also because he was moving to London.

2.4

And so, then, what you have is post, you know,

"pregnancy news" -- let me call it that; then they got

their driver's license; then they start -- they bought the
house, you know, as investment, like Mr. Housman said; but
then, they could also use -- they can live in it while
it's an investment property. Why not, you know?

So that was when they bought it; right? And they bought the house. And then they bought furniture, for the very first time since they came to the U.S. -- they bought furniture in May, you know, 2010.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: I was just getting a message that on YouTube it's a little soft. So --

MS. HUANG: Oh, sorry.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: It would be better just to be close to the microphone.

MS. HUANG: Sure. I apologize.

And so there's a distinction, if you look at the contrast pre- and after January 2010, let's say, when they got the news; right? And then a house -- Mr. Kragel mentioned that they started investing in -- in, you know, real estate properties here in California -- but that is all post.

If you look at what activities and what connections they had to California pre-2010, and after 2010, it's glaringly different. It is very, very different.

Before 2010, somebody who was here temporarily -- everything they did was temporary. After 2010, maybe they started putting down more roots; right? And so that's what you see.

And, also, one of the things that I want to mention is that -- I know Mr. Kragel just presented this in his presentation, here -- is how he -- both Mr. Housman and Ms. Pena, you know, resigned from their jobs. And we explained he didn't really resign. This was for purposes, you know -- obviously, BCS Australia didn't want to pay him if BCS LLC in the U.S. was paying him.

But Ms. Pena was an architect; right? So, obviously, she was not -- back in those days, we weren't doing remote working. So she could not continue working there. So she had to quit to move here. And that was another reason, you know, she wasn't thrilled to come over here; right?

And then so, in terms of business interests, sure, BCS LLC was here, but BCS Australia, without belaboring the point, was also there. And that was the core of the business.

And then so, you know -- I know I'm running out of time, so I'm going to give it to Mr. Vesely in a second here.

2.4

But, you know, what I really want to sort of close with this here is the FTB, given many opportunities, including today, did not challenge any of facts we presented.

And what we presented, even if you overlook -- and I don't -- you know, Mr. Housman's testimony, you can say "contemporaneous interview", back in February 2009. He stated he was going to London. There was no reason for him to say that back then in a business interview except for the fact that he really was planning to go.

And so how do you reconcile that then, you know, if he really was here and became a resident in April 2008? That's just impossible given the facts that we have.

So I will end it with this -- is that I think we have met our burden of proof -- that, even if, somehow, the statements that they made on the returns are considered quote/unquote, admissions, we have presented cogent evidence.

And by case law, you know, all the case law, you know, cited by Mr. Kragel, is -- cogent evidence is sufficient to rebut the statements that Mr. Housman made on those returns -- returns where he was under the

1	impression 183-day rule equally applied to California.
2	So I will turn this over to Mr. Vesely, now.
3	Oh, one last thing. I'm sorry. I have to say
4	this. One last point.
5	I know Mr. Kragel made a point about how they
6	never returned to their Kurraba
7	MR. VESELY: Kurraba.
8	MS. HUANG: Kurraba house in Australia. I'd just
9	say, that was a two bedroom house. They rented it out.
10	By the time they returned to Australia, they had three
11	children. Try to fit three children into a two-bedroom
12	house. Clearly, they were looking for a bigger house, and
13	they did. So, you know, they rented it, they kept it,
14	absolutely. But they rented it out with a one-year lease
15	with the intention of returning.
16	Life circumstances changed, and they bought a
17	bigger house.
18	
19	FURTHER CLOSING ARGUMENT
20	BY MR. VESELY, Attorney for Appellant:
21	All right. I will make it quick, your Honors. I
22	know we're getting close to our time here.
23	The I'm going to address the check-the-box and
24	basis issues, here. There's a few things that we need
25	to need to respond to. And one of them is the

reference to retroactive Entity Classification Election.

12.

2.2

The fact of the matter is, as we've indicated in the briefs, you know, Revenue Procedure 2009-41 was issued in September of 2009. Okay?

That's very critical of when that was issued.

Before that time, you could not do a retroactive

classification election -- that -- at least by way of a revenue procedure.

The IRS was allowing retroactive elections through private letter rulings, and that was -- that was what led to the Revenue Procedure being issued at that time. When that was issued, here, that basically was something that Mr. Housman's advisors -- and I'm talking about his accountant -- says, you know, "This is something -- that you can make an election going back 3 years and 75 days."

That's not something you make up. That's exactly what the revenue procedure, you know, provided.

And that revenue procedure is what they filed their Entity Classification Election under. And that is what the IRS approved. And they approved the effective date.

And, as much as the Franchise Tax Board wants to ignore the fact that the IRS approved this, the fact of the matter is, as I said at the beginning, and I said it

during the presentation, that is binding on the Franchise Tax Board, here.

2.4

It's binding under the statute, it's binding under the regulations, and it's binding on the FTB's own submission that it submitted about a year or two years ago where they said it was.

So the fact of the matter is, we don't get to any of this stuff, frankly. That's -- that's the thing that's very important here.

Mr. Kragel repeats a concept that I -- I ask you guys to go and dig through those regulations. See if you find "irrelevancy" anywhere in the federal regulations or California. It doesn't exist. It's a made up term by Mr. Kragel or the Franchise Tax Board.

The fact of the matter is, as the question that came from Judge Hosey about AM2021-02, yeah, that's pretty damn important. That's -- that is the position of the IRS today, very recent, as it came out. And it basically says everything that we were saying about being able to do a retroactive election, and when do you have an actual entity classification? Because they don't want to say that they had an entity classification before 4/1/08.

But the fact of the matter is, they had a default classification. That's what the Chief Counsel Memorandum, you know, underscores. And the fact that they weren't

relevant at that point in time is irrelevant, frankly, if you really want to use the phrase.

And so the fact of the matter is, it is critical that the Entity Classification Election was filed by -- by Monkey, like it was, and approved by the IRS.

And a concept that I -- I -- I listened long and hard to see if there was anything ever mentioned about it but Mr. Kragel today. That deemed relevancy provision in the federal regulations and California regulations, that's kind of troublesome for them. Because, guess what, the fact we did an election, we are now deemed relevant on that date, 4/1/08, specifically under the regulations, federal and California.

And that's critical here because that causes all the mechanics that we're talking about -- how you do the liquidation, the contribution, everything else, and the whole stepped-up basis concept.

I mean, the question that Judge Akin asked about -- about that -- something happening prior to 4/1/08 and actually did a real liquidation -- well, there wouldn't have been any tax, U.S. or California, if nobody is a U.S. resident, or a California resident.

But the -- what was missing in all of that -- what if that person, like a Mr. Housman, comes to California after that, like he did here -- guess what

happens? He carries that basis with him.

Publication 1100 that I referred to earlier on, and that we've cited, is explicit that way. And, indeed, the Franchise Tax Board included events and transactions back to 2000, when Mr. Housman was clearly an Australian resident, domiciliary, you name it, and not California one. That is reflected in the assessments here.

And bottom line -- the fact is, too -- this is how it was reported federally. A lot of tax was being paid there. This was a provision with the retroactive election under Rev. Proc. 2009-41 -- quite permissible, quite binding, everything about it here. The fact that IRS approved the election and -- and the effective date, that is the end of the story. That's it.

Final thing -- the fact to make about a comment about the appraisal -- I've got to tell you, I don't see any evidence ever being presented by the Franchise Tax Board in this case about fair market value because they don't have any.

The appraisal by BPM meets all the criteria that you need for effective appraisal here. And everything they've said in their briefs, we've responded to.

Final -- I'll close on this -- is that we believe we've carried our burden of proof on both issues. And we believe that the claim for refund should be granted --

1 Oh. And the notice of action MR. VESELY: 2 denying our protest should also be reversed. 3 Thank you, very much. 4 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thank you, 5 Mr. Vesely and Ms. Huang. I'm going to ask my co-panelists if they have any 6 7 questions. Judge Akin, do you have any questions? 8 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: I do have one 9 10 question for Appellants. 11 I guess, in Appellants' view, you know, knowing what they know now, do they ever view themselves as 12 13 becoming California residents during the time they were here in California between the time of 2008 and 2014; and, 14 15 if so, when? 16 MS. HUANG: Yeah. I think at some point, during that period post-2009, with the fact they did become 17 residents of California. 18 19 And when? I think when you look at it it's, you 20 know, sometime in 2010. I would say when they -- when 21 they bought their house, you know, would be a good --22 good -- sort of mark because, you know, that's when they 23 actually commit themselves to California. 2.4 Sure, you know, the pregnancy -- I -- I don't 25 want to keep repeating it, but the pregnancy changed their

1 thinking, changed their intent, changed their view of the 2. future. 3 And so, I would say, you know, perhaps sometime 4 in 2010. Certainly, not before then just because, you 5 know, again, the facts weren't there for a residency in California. 6 7 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE AKIN: Okay. Thank you. And I don't have any additional questions. 8 9 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Judge Hosey, 10 do you have any questions? 11 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: No further 12 questions from me. Thank you. 13 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: And I have no 14 questions. 15 So if there's nothing further, I'm going to conclude the hearing. And I want to thank both parties 16 17 for appearing today, and Mr. Housman, as well, for coming. 18 We will issue a written opinion within 100 days. 19 Thank you. The record is now closed. 20 MS. HUANG: Thank you, very much. MR. VESELY: Thank you, very much. 21 2.2 MR. KRAGEL: Thank you, Panel. 23 (Proceedings concluded at 12:00 p.m.) 2.4

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1 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, the undersigned, a Registered 4 Professional Reporter of the State of California, do 5 hereby certify: That the foregoing proceedings were taken before 6 7 me at the time and place herein set forth; that any witnesses in the foregoing proceedings, prior to 8 testifying, were duly sworn; that a record of the 9 10 proceedings was made by me using machine shorthand, which was thereafter transcribed under my direction; that the 11 foregoing transcript is a true record of the testimony 12 13 given. 14 Further, that if the foregoing pertains to the 15 original transcript of a deposition in a federal case, before completion of the proceedings, review of the 16 17 transcript [] was [x] was not requested. 18 I further certify I am neither financially 19 interested in the action nor a relative or employee of any 20 attorney or party to this action. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have this date subscribed 21

23 Dated: June 14, 2022

my name.

Sarah Tuman

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2.4

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