BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ΙN	THE MATTER	OF	THE APPEAL OF,)		
)		
D.	CATLIN and	L.	CATLIN,)	OTA NO.	21037387
)		
			APPELLANT.)		
)		
)		

TRANSCRIPT OF ELECTRONIC PROCEEDINGS

State of California

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

1	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS						
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA						
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6	D. CATLIN and L. CATLIN,) OTA NO. 21037387						
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14	Transcript of Electronic Proceedings,						
15	taken in the State of California, commencing						
16	at 1:02 p.m. and concluding at 1:49 p.m. on						
17	Tuesday, July 26, 2022, reported by Ernalyn M.						
18	Alonzo, Hearing Reporter, in and for the State						
19	of California.						
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1	APPEARANCES:	
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3	Panel Lead:	ALJ MIKE LE
4	Panel Members:	ALJ SARA HOSEY
5	ranci Members.	ALJ JOSHUA LAMBERT
6	For the Appellant:	MURRAY GREIFF D. CATLIN
7		D. CAIDIN
8	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
		PHILIP KLEAM
10		ERIC YADAO
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20		
21		
22		
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1	<u>INDEX</u>						
2							
3	<u>EXHIBITS</u>						
4							
5	(Appellants' Exhibits 1-2 were previously received at the						
6	prehearing conference.)						
7	(Department's Exhibits A-H were previously received at the prehearing conference.)						
8	(Department's Exhibit K was received on page 7.)						
9							
10	A DDELT ANDOL						
11	APPELLANTS' WITNESSES: DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT RECROSS						
12	David Catlin 8						
13							
14	PRESENTATION						
15	PAGE						
16	By Mr. Greiff 18						
17							
18	By Mr. Kleam 24						
19							
20							
21	<u>CLOSING STATEMENT</u>						
22	<u>PAGE</u>						
23	By Mr. Greiff 34						
24							
25							

California;	Tuesday,	July	26,	2022
	1:02 p.m			

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JUDGE LE: We're opening the record in the Appeal of Catlin. This matter is being held before the Office of Tax Appeals. The OTA Case Number is 21037387. Today's date is Tuesday, July 26th, 2022, and the time is approximately 1:02 p.m. This hearing is being conducted electronically with the agreement of the parties.

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

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

MR. KLEAM: Good afternoon, Judge. This is Phillip Kleam for Respondent Franchise Tax Board.

JUDGE LE: Good afternoon, Mr. Kleam.

MR. YADAO: Good afternoon. This is Eric Yadao 1 also for Franchise Tax Board. 2 3 JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you, Mr. Yadao. 4 5 Now turning to Appellants. Please state your 6 name. 7 MR. GREIFF: Murray -- excuse me. Murray Greiff, 8 attorney for the Appellants. 9 JUDGE LE: Thank you, Mr. Greiff. 10 MR. CATLIN: And David Catlin. 11 JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you, 12 Mr. Catlin. 13 Let's move on to my minutes and orders. 14 discussed with the parties at the prehearing conference on 15 July 6th and notated in my minutes and orders, the issues 16 in this matter are first, whether Appellants have 17 established reasonable cause for the late payment of tax, 18 and second, whether Appellants have established the basis 19 to abate the estimated tax penalty. Appellants will have 20 Mr. Catlin testify as a witness. 21 Appellants' Exhibits 1 and 2 were entered into 22 the record in my minutes and orders. Upon OTA's request, 23 Appellants submitted a clear copy of Exhibit 1 on 2.4 July 6th, 2022. Respondent's Exhibits A through J were

also entered into the record in my minutes and orders.

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1 July 11, 2022, Respondent timely submitted Exhibit K, which is an redacted copy of Exhibit I. Appellants did 2 3 not submit any rejection. So this additional exhibit is entered into the record as Exhibit K. Per OTA's order on 4 5 July 19, 2022, Exhibit K is partially sealed, and Exhibit 6 I has been removed from the record. 7 (Department's Exhibit K was received in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 8 9 Today's oral hearing will begin with Appellants' 10 presentation, starting with Appellant's witness testimony 11 for up to 10 minutes. Does anyone have any questions 12 before we begin with Appellants' witness testimony? 13 Starting with Respondent Franchise Tax Board, any 14 questions before we begin? 15 MR. KLEAM: Phillip Kleam. No questions, Judge. 16 JUDGE LE: Thank you, Mr. Kleam. 17 This is Judge Le. Turning now to Appellants. Do 18 you have any questions before we begin with the witness 19 testimony? 20 MR. GREIFF: Murray Greiff. No questions. 21 JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. 22 MR. CATLIN: David Catlin. No questions. 23 JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you both. Okay. At this point, Mr. Catlin, would you 2.4 25 please raise your right hand.

1 MR. CATLIN: Yes. 2 3 DAVID CATLIN, produced as a witness, and having been first duly sworn by 4 5 the Administrative Law Judge, was examined and testified 6 as follows: 7 8 JUDGE LE: Thank you. 9 Appellants, you have up to 10 minutes for 10 the witness testimony, starting at 1:06 p.m. Please 11 proceed. Thank you. 12 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. GREIFF: 15 Okay. Murray Greiff. Mr. Catlin, can you tell 16 me your age please? 17 I'm 78. Α 18 Murray Greiff. Your education, Mr. Catlin? 0 19 David Catlin. Bachelors, South Dakota State Α 20 University. 21 And what year did you get that degree, 22 Mr. Catlin? 23 Α 1966. 2.4 Mr. Catlin, this is Murray Greiff. Mr. Catlin, 25 what were the circumstances that made it necessary for you

to make the estimated tax payment that's in question here today?

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A We were a minority shareholder in a company that was acquired by a private equity company, and there were confusions with the acquiring company about the handling of the money of the return of capital and what was the capital gain and some things like that. And they finally got something to our accounting person for the three of us that were shareholders, and it came almost to the last day of filing an estimate.

And they did get it there, and they did -- our accounting managers for our taxes and our regular reports we do every year advised me -- I think it was on the 14th or the end of the 13th of June to make the \$900,000 estimate based on what they thought was somewhat extra conservative but the right thing to do. And I did that on June 14th.

Q And how did you do that, Mr. Catlin? Murray Greiff speaking.

A I did it with -- I am sorry. Yeah. David

Catlin. I did it on an online payment, which is something that I normally do. So I did it in a hurry, but I did it and got it out and got the confirmation back, and I thought I was done.

Q Have you previously made -- sorry. Murray

Greiff. Have you previously made electronic payments?

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A Oh, yes. I've done this for many, many years. I have the same accounting bookkeeping firm that does it.

And for the past 10 or 15 years I've done them, I think, almost entirely through UBS where we have our investment accounts.

Q And Mr. -- Murray Greiff. Mr. Catlin, when did you learn that the payment did not go through?

A Well, none of us had any thought that it didn't go through. So when the notice came from the California Tax Board, I think -- I don't have it in front of me -- but I believe it was in November that there was a short payment after they had done the tax return, and I owed \$600 -- six-hundred and some thousand -- \$625,920.20, including the penalty and the accrued interest. That was the first I knew about it, and I was somewhat shocked. None of us thought that that was the case.

Q And, Mr. Catlin, why were you shocked that that wasn't the case?

A Because if anything goes wrong with a -- after

I've had my confirmation that the payment is there, I've

always -- if anything ever was questioned or something was

done wrong or dollars were in a different account or

something, the bank had an arrangement with UBS that they

would immediately notify them, and they would correct

whatever is wrong. So I never thought about -- at least I didn't that day thinking about confirming to them that I had done it because it just always has happened. And I made an assumption, which I shouldn't have made the assumption.

Q Now, Mr. Catlin, I bring your attention to our Exhibit 2, which is the UBS letter. Is that in response to your inquiry as to the \$900,000 payment?

A Yes, it was.

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- Q Okay. And what was your relationship --
- A This is David Catlin. Yes, it was. I'm sorry.
- Q Yeah. Murray Greiff. What -- can you confirm or explain a little bit what your relationship was at the bank? Why would they have had this relationship with you?

A All of our investment amounts that we have are with UBS and have been 10 or 15 years with this particular office. We were in there kind of as a favored private-client relationship. They did all their banking through an outside bank. But that bank had an arrangement with the team that looked after us, that if anything came through in the way of an online payment or something like that, if there was any issue with it, they would immediately call UBS if something was wrong; wrong account, wrong this, wrong that. They immediately took care of it. They wouldn't be rejecting it.

Q Murray Greiff. Mr. Catlin, did you have any extraordinary type of accounts with the bank that would prohibit some electronic payments?

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A Not that I know of. David Catlin. Not that I know of.

Q Murray Greiff. Mr. Catlin, at this time this payment was made, how much money did you have in the bank?

A We had just sold the 20-year-old or 18-year-old company to a private equity company, and I had in excess of \$4 million still in liquid assets at our main Catlin family account at UBS.

Q Murray Greiff. Mr. Catlin, did you check your bank account to see whether the check -- the payment was made?

A David Catlin. No, I never checked it.

Q Why didn't you check it, Mr. Catlin? Murray Greiff.

I've never had a deposit this large that I can ever recall. But as a force of habit I knew that if anything was wrong, they would take care of it. And I already had the confirmation that it was in, and I never thought about it. It's not that I don't think \$900,000 is a lot of money. I remember when \$90 was a lot of money. But I happen to have the money that came in from the takeover of

the business, and I was just sure it would be there.

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I don't receive statements from that bank. I only get summaries from UBS on a monthly -- on a monthly report. I'm not one that balances my checkbook or looks at unless there's a close issue of some sort. Other than that, I look at the monthly reports just a little bit, and I don't look very much at those. And I proceed according to kind of a trust factor and the fact I've never had anything go wrong.

Q Murray Greiff. Mr. Catlin, have you had any other -- strike that.

Mr. Catlin, have you ever requested an abatement or a refund for any penalties that were assessed?

A I can't recall that I ever made such a request of abatement or refund, to the best of my memory.

Q Mr. Catlin, have you had any other penalties assessed?

A David Catlin. I don't think so, unless there might have been a few dollars or something, if an \$800 Franchise Tax thing for -- I think it's made April 15th, maybe once or twice over the years I didn't send it or forgot to send it or was reminded to send it. So if there were, they were probably two-digit penalties, if there was some.

I don't necessarily recall, but I don't believe I

always perfectly turned that in. And I think it's April 15th, or else I forgot one of the entities, one or the other. But I don't -- other than that, I don't think there's ever been anything.

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Q Are you current in filing and paying your taxes now?

A David Catlin. You bet. I have a new discipline of how to handle anything along this line.

Q So have you made any changes so that this won't happen again?

A David Catlin. Yes. Both Sonnaben & Shu our accounting firm that does all of our books and myself are both agreed, whenever we do the online payment, which usually comes guided from Sonnaben & Shu, I first of all send them a copy of the confirmation from the tax authorities. And then on top of that, each one of us contacts UBS, if that's where the payment was made from, to look the next day to make sure that that payment cleared. I can assure it's an absolute rule from now forward, unfortunately.

Q Mr. Catlin, in 2019 when this -- when you had this gain, what was your employment?

A I was not a salary person at the company, but I was a shareholder, and I was a board member until the acquisition, at which time I stopped being on the board of

1 directors because this was obviously owned by another 2 large company. 3 MR. GREIFF: I don't have any more questions. Ι know -- I'd like to reserve that time for my argument, 4 5 whatever is left. I'm sorry. Murray Greiff speaking. Ι 6 apologize for that. 7 JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you, Mr. Catlin, for your testimony there. All right. It 8 9 looks like you used up your entire 10 minutes we have 10 allotted for the witness testimony. 11 Let me now turn to Respondent Franchise Tax 12 Board. Do you have any questions for Mr. Catlin? 13 MR. KLEAM: Phillip Kleam. Judge, no, I do not have any questions. Thank you. 14 15 JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you, 16 Mr. Kleam. 17 Now, let me turn to the panel to see if they have 18 any questions for the witness here. 19 Turning first to Judge Hosey. Do you have any 20 questions for the witness? 21 JUDGE HOSEY: Hi. This is Judge Hosey. Yes, I 22 do have a quick clarification I'd like to ask Mr. Catlin. 23 Hi, Mr. Catlin. This is Judge Hosey. MR. CATLIN: David Catlin. Hi. 2.4 25 JUGE HOSEY: So I'm looking at the UBS letter on

August 26, 2021, regarding their statement about the \$900,000 payment. And I guess we have the confirmation page that you receive once you made the request to pay FTB, and I guess I'm a little confused as to how it works. So once you send your payment request in, UMB Bank, they said they never received that request? Or they're saying that they never --

MR. CATLIN: This is David Catlin.

JUDGE HOSEY: Go ahead.

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MR. CATLIN: This is David Catlin. I believe to the part that I know, that the request went to the bank and it wasn't forwarded to UBS, and it wasn't denied for insufficient funds or anything like that because, collectively, there was, you know, a decent seven-figure cash amount to pay that \$900,000. So it was a unique time in my life, but I didn't have concern that it wouldn't be handled for some reason.

It never made it through the system, and it went back as -- I don't remember the exact words of it, but I think it might have been on the other thing submitted.

But it was a non-doable one of some sort. I forget what it was -- what the words were.

JUDGE HOSEY: Okay. This is Judge Hosey again. So when you get those bank statements or the monthly summaries, it's a summary of all the accounts together

that you own at UBS?

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MR. CATLIN: David Catlin. Yes, I get a monthly summary that has any investments you have and any changes from the previous months. There's a cash total of what you have there. And then each one of the -- maybe there's 12 or 13 accounts there -- of what the balance in each one of the accounts is, whether it's up or down and anything like that.

But there's no detail that would come from their outside bank that they use for -- I don't know if it's for all clients, but all the clients I'm aware of. They all -- all their banking activity goes with an outside bank who does the biddings for UBS and keeps track of the records. But I don't receive a statement like I would from Bank of America or Wells Fargo or a summary at the end of each month for our personal use that my wife or I use.

JUDGE HOSEY: Okay. This is Judge Hosey. Thank you, Mr. Catlin, for clarifying.

That's all I have, Judge Le.

JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le.

MR. CATLIN: David Catlin. You're welcome.

JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you,

Judge Hosey.

Turning now to Judge Lambert. Do you have any

questions for the witness?

JUDGE LAMBERT: Hi. This is Judge Lambert. I don't have any questions at this time. Thank you.

JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you, Judge Lambert.

Okay. Let's move on to Appellants' arguments.

Mr. Greiff, you have up to 10 minutes for your arguments.

MR. GREIFF: Okay. Thank you.

JUDGE LE: You're welcome. Please proceed.

MR. GREIFF: I'll try to make it quick. Okay.

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PRESENTATION

MR. GREFF: You know, on the Respondent's

Exhibit, I believe it's J, page 1, on the declaration of

Mr. Reali, he discusses that the payment was returned with
a code of R20, which is a non-transaction account. I

believe Mr. Catlin testified that he didn't have such an
account or didn't have any special accounts. On the

Appellants' exhibit, that we were just discussing, the
letter says that the check never got there.

The Respondent's Exhibit G relates a case -- list a bunch of case -- numerous cases discussing why the taxpayer shouldn't prevail. There's one case in particular, which is the case of Scanlon, which discusses

1 electronic deposits. And that had no -- I think is a 2 little misleading because it came down to whether it was 3 reasonable -- what a reasonable prudent taxpayer would do. And even though it discusses that he made his payments 4 5 electronically, I don't think electronic is the key to 6 that case. So if your reading the --7 (NOISE INTERRUPTION) 8 JUDGE LE: I'm sorry. Mr. Catlin, can you mute 9 your audio at this point? 10 MR. CATLIN: 11 JUDGE LE: Thank you. 12 Shall I continue? MR. GREIFF: 13 JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Yes, please 14 proceed. 15 MR. GREIFF: Okay. So the case talks about what 16 a reasonable prudent taxpayer would do, and my argument

MR. GREIFF: Okay. So the case talks about what a reasonable prudent taxpayer would do, and my argument here on this particular issue is that Mr. Catlin actually took out, in a sense, an insurance policy. He had an agreement with the bank where any overdrafts or anything that was out of the ordinary, he had special bankers that would take care of his account. I think that conversely if he didn't make those arrangements, he wouldn't be a reasonably prudent taxpayer. So based on that, I think he's met the burden as to -- of being a reasonable person to have that particular penalty abated.

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Now, as to the estimated tax-payment penalty, that gets a little more difficult because the estimated tax penalty, with the exception for the waiver, is that -- and I'll read -- I'm going to read that section. It says, "No addition to the tax shall be imposed under subsection (a) with respect to any underpayment to the extent the secretary determines that by reason of casualty, disaster, or other unusual circumstances, the imposition of such addition to the tax would be against equity and good conscience."

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There's no disagreement with Respondent that reasonable cause is not an acceptable reason for that particular section standing alone. Now, the issue is whether that particular exception applies. And the reason is because -- and I'm going to paraphrase one of the court cases that the OTA had, and it was in the case of Gerald F. and Barbara Johnson. It's OTA Case Number 18011316 where they discuss the words casualty, disaster, followed by the more general words. And you'll excuse me, but my Latin was not something that I ever took, and I'll just --

The quote here says, "When we interpret the statutory phase, casualty, disaster, or other unusual circumstances, we consider the canon of," and I -- excuse me for missing the Latin -- "meaning that there were specific words are followed by more general words. The

more general words are generally limited to the items that are similar to the specific words."

But it goes onto say, "However, we are cautious to ensure that we do not give the words or other unusual circumstances such narrow interpretation that they do not have any meaning beyond the specific words of casualty and disaster."

So there are -- I've -- in the following cases, the Court did not limit unusual circumstances to a casualty or disaster. What in re Sims, 92-1 U.S. Tax Court P 50,034 found that the inability to secure documents was allowed in, and in Stoddard v U.S., 664 F.Supp.2d 774 they allowed discussion with failure to get forms to 1099.

So I feel that -- that the unusual circumstances where being a discrepancy between the Franchise Tax Board saying it got returned under this code R20, and the fact that UBS said they never got it, and Mr. Catlin saying I took care of it by being a reasonable prudent person by having this insurance policy, I feel that Mr. Catlin has met his burden in both cases -- both penalty cases and, therefore, I rest.

JUDGE LE: Thank you so much for your presentation.

This is Judge Le. Let me again turn to my panel

to see if they have any questions. 1 2 Judge Hosey, any questions at this point. 3 I'm sorry. I believe you're muted. 4 JUDGE HOSEY: This is Judge Hosey. Can you hear 5 me, Judge Le? 6 JUDGE LE: I can hear you now. 7 JUDGE HOSEY: Okay. So I have no further 8 questions right now. Thank you. 9 JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you. 10 Judge Lambert, any questions? 11 JUDGE LAMBERT: Hi. This is Judge Lambert. 12 Yeah, maybe I'll just have a question for Mr. Catlin. 13 was wondering in the past when you made payments using the 14 Web Pay system, did you receive an email when it's -- that 15 it is verified that the payment actually went through a 16 couple of days later after you had scheduled the payment? 17 Did FTB email you a confirmation that the payment is 18 complete? 19 Hi. This is David Catlin. MR. CATLIN: Yes, I 20 did receive something that your payment has cleared. 21 don't recall that. I know that I always get a 22 confirmation that it's come into their system and at that 23 point in time. Probably if it wasn't for the suddenness 2.4 of this company sale and not getting the breakdown of what 25 to have for the tax thing until the day of, I probably

1 would have -- should have been more prudent about telling 2 everybody, but I don't recall that I used a confirmation 3 of some sort from the Tax Board or the IRS saying your 4 online payment cleared. 5 And you didn't receive JUDGE LAMBERT: I see. 6 anything saying that it didn't clear afterwards? 7 just that you didn't receive anything at all after this payment didn't go through? 8 9 MR. CATLIN: David Catlin. I really wish -- I 10 really, really wish there was a case that would say we 11 have this very large payment and it came back with some 12 non-processable or some -- some reason for it, please 13 respond or do it, but I never received anything that I 14 know of that said something went array with you. 15 JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thank you. That's all the 16 questions that I have. 17 JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you, 18 Judge Lambert. 19 I do have one question for Mr. Greiff. 20 mentioned a few cases as it relates to the estimated tax 2.1 penalty. Are those cases cited in your brief? 22 MR. GREIFF: No, they're not, Your Honor. 23 JUDGE LE: Okay. Can you tell me the cite again

for the one, I believe you said it was Stoddard v United

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States.

MR. GREIFF: 6 -- I'm sorry. 664 F.Supp.2d 774.

JUDGE LE: Thank you.

Okay. Now, it is time for the Franchise Tax

Board to present their presentation. Mr. Kleam, you have

up to 10 minutes starting at 1:31 p.m. Please proceed.

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PRESENTATION

MR. KLEAM: Thank you everyone and good afternoon. And, again, my name is Phillip Kleam and, again, with me is Eric Yadao and we represent the Respondent Franchise Tax Board.

So this case is about Appellants, as Mr. Catlin has stated, not acting with reasonable care when he attempted to make an estimate tax payment, and not only put in the incorrect bank information but failed to ensure that the \$900,000 payment was actually withdrawn from his account.

For the 2019 tax year, Appellants reported estimated payments of \$1,154,012. However, the Franchise Tax Board had only received payments of \$254,012, difference of \$900,000. This resulted in a balance due of \$624,416.85, including a late-payment penalty of \$41,303.63, and an estimate penalty of \$22,742. So as you stated, the issues on appeal are whether Appellants have established a reasonable cause to abate the late-payment

penalty, and whether they have established a basis to abate the estimate-tax penalty.

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So, first, as to the reasonable cause to abate the late-payment penalty, in order to establish reasonable cause, Appellants must show that the failure to timely pay the amount shown on their return occurred despite the exercise of ordinary business care and prudence. Now, originally in their opening brief, Appellants argued that they were entitled to reasonable cause abatement because Appellants attempted to use Web Pay to make the estimated payment but mistakenly entered the wrong bank account number, which resulted in the payment not being processed.

Now, this does not amount to reasonable cause to abate. In the OTA's precedential decision in Scanlon, it was held that taxpayers are expected to monitor their bank accounts and ascertain whether a scheduled electronic payment was, in fact, paid. Appellants did not do so, and they admitted that they did not realize that the payment had not been processed until they received the state income tax due notice a year and a half later.

Had Appellants been exercising that ordinary business care and prudence, they would have confirmed that the \$900,000 payment had been withdrawn from the account and that the payment had been completed. But because -- so because they did not exercise ordinary business care

and prudence making sure that payment had been received and processed and withdrawn from their account, they are not entitled to reasonable cause abatement of that late-payment penalty.

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Now, in their reply Appellants have gone from saying that they put in the wrong bank account information to claiming that Franchise Tax Board never attempted to process the payment. Specifically, they obtained a statement from their bank accounts — their bank saying that regardless of what account Appellants entered, the bank would have made sure the liability was paid. However, as you've seen from your review of Exhibit I, this is just not true.

Franchise Tax Board attempted to process the payment on June 17th, 2019, and again on June 20th, 2019, but the bank rejected the payment request and returned it with the code stating that it was a non-transactional account. Now, Mr. Greiff stated he -- that Mr. Catlin or the Appellants do not have a non-transactional account, but what I have from my notes and, you know, is that Mr. Catlin stated that he was unsure if he had one. He said not to his knowledge. And the bank never specifically says that they do not have a non-transaction account.

Remember, the burden of proof, of course, is on

them to establish that this account, that they do not have a non-transaction account. And as you can see from the fact that we received a rejection code -- a return code of rejection non-transaction account, this seems to indicate they do, in fact, have a non-transaction account.

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So because they did not act with ordinary business care and prudence by ensuring that \$900,000 payment had been withdrawn from the account, they're not entitled to reasonable cause abatement of a late-payment penalty.

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

MR. KLEAM: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm sorry. I just had a little bit more. I was just referring to my notes from Mr. Greiff. But if you had a question, please feel free to ask.

JUDGE LE: Oh, please continue with your presentation.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace$. KLEAM: I apologize for the pause. That was confusing.

So now as to the estimated penalty, Appellants have not demonstrated any basis to abate. Estimated penalties can only be abated under very limited circumstances by reason of casualty, disaster, unusual circumstances. I realize that, you know, Mr. Greiff and

the Appellants are claiming that based on these tax cases that he cited in his argument -- that I admittedly have not read yet because they weren't in the briefing -- that this is likened to inability to -- unusual circumstances is likened to an inability to secure documents or a failure to get -- I think he said W-2s or 1099s.

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But it really is just much, much simpler than that. It is a matter of user error by failing to put in the correct -- the correct bank account information. This isn't, you know, information that isn't available.

Mr. Catlin stated that he received the estimate from his accountants in a timely manner. There wasn't an inability to obtain documents or information to get that estimate.

He had the estimate. He just put in the wrong bank account information, and so the payment couldn't be processed.

The OTA determined in the precedential decision in Johnson that unusual circumstances or types of events that cause hardship or loss that would make it unfair for the estimate penalty apply. This is simple user error. This is not hardship or loss. And because of that they have not stated any -- any basis to abate the estimated tax penalty.

Now, I want to discuss one more thing, and that is just that a lot of emphasis is being put on Mr. --

Appellant's reliance on the bank not acting as how he expected it to; the bank not -- him making assumptions that the bank would take care of this. The fact that, you know, he said he didn't used to review bank statements because he just trusted them and knew they would take care of it. But that cannot be sufficient or reasonable cause to abate or any basis to abate the estimate penalty.

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Because from, you know, United States v Boyle -and since I didn't cite this in my brief, I'll go ahead
and do the cite now, United States v Boyle 1985 469 U.S.
241, a taxpayer's reliance on an agent, such as an
accountant or tax attorney, is not reasonable cause,
right. You have a personal nondelegable duty to, you
know, to pay your taxes -- to file your taxes and pay your
taxes and everything else. And that nondelegable duty
comes from Appeal of Thomas K. and Gail -- I'm going to
butcher the pronunciation -- G. Boehme. That's spelled
B-o-e-h-m-e, 85-SBE-134 November 6, 1985.

So, you know, Appellants put a great deal of reliance on their bank to take care of these issues, but at the end of the day, it comes down to the fact that it's the Appellant's duty to check their bank account to make sure that Web Pay went through, to make sure that the money was removed from the account, and to not leave it to an agent to take care of for him. So -- and because of

1 that, they have not established reasonable cause to abate 2 the late-payment penalty, and they have not established 3 any cause basis to abate the estimate penalty. 4 So thank you very much. 5 JUDGE LE: This is Judge Le. Thank you, again, Mr. Kleam. 6 7 Let me turn to the panel to see if they have any questions for Respondent. 8 9 Judge Hosey, any questions for Respondent? 10 JUDGE HOSEY: Hi. This is Judge Hosey. Yes, I 11 do have one. 12 MR. KLEAM: I'm sorry, Judge. Could you speak up 13 or your mic is very, very quiet. 14 JUDGE HOSEY: Can you hear me now? 15 MR. KLEAM: Yes. 16 JUDGE HOSEY: Is this better? 17 MR. KLEAM: Yes. Thank you. 18 JUDGE HOSEY: Okay. Thank you. This is 19 Judge Hosey. Mr. Kleam, I'm trying to get clarification 20 on the process. So, Mr. Catlin, we have a Web Pay 2.1 confirmation in which he requested to pay online. And 22 whether it was incorrect bank information or 23 non-transaction account or insufficient funds, once FTB 2.4 receives, you know, an error code, what is the next step 25 that is taken? Is the next step the notice, the NPA?

MR. KLEAM: Okay. So what happens is, so he submits the Web Payment. We send him a thing, a document or confirmation that says, "Your payment" -- "this is just a notice that you have attempted to process the payment. We will attempt to process the payment within one to three days. We have not processed the payment when he received -- when somebody receives the Web Pay confirmation.

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Tax Board. The Franchise Tax Board then uses that information to attempt to process the account, process the payment from the taxpayer's bank account. And then the response code comes back. They either get the payment or the response code, which in this case said non-transaction account. And then, as in this case, we try to process it again.

Now, the next step after that is when we do send out the notice. Now, of course, it all sounds, you know, very simple and straightforward with just, you know, me describing it to you here, but there are a lot of taxpayers. So there is quite a bit of delay in between each of these steps. But, yes, the next step is the Notice of State Income Tax Due.

JUDGE HOSEY: Thank you, and that's all I have.

JUDGE LE: Thank you, Judge Hosey.

Turning now to Judge Lambert. Any questions for

Respondent?

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JUDGE LAMBERT: Hi. This is Judge Lambert.

Yeah. I guess to follow up on what Judge Hosey was saying. It sounds like when the payment is rejected it —there's no follow-up email sent to the taxpayer. Is that true? And then also, if the payment is successful, is there some sort of confirmation sent?

MR. KLEAM: You know, I'm not sure off the top of my head.

Eric, are you aware of whether we send confirmation emails when payments are accepted?

MR. YADAO: This is Eric Yadao, Franchise Tax

Board. I'm not certain if they get a con -- like, if FTB

sends a confirmation of payment. But what I do know is

that the taxpayer when they schedule an electronic

payment, at the bottom of that confirmation, it requires

or suggests that they check their bank account within two

to three business days to confirm that the payment has

been transmitted.

And on another note, I do know that -- so this payment in particular was an estimated tax payment. And at that time, we had no liability to post that again. So the payment would sit in suspense until a return was filed. It was not until the return was filed and over-reporting of timely payments made prompted us to send

a notice that you reported more payments made than we had received.

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And then the only other time we will send -- I do know that we'll send a notice out is if is -- the payment is rejected by the bank due to non-sufficient funds, meaning the correct bank account information is entered, but there's insufficient funds in the account. And then on a final note on this, I would just like to point out that the Office of Tax Appeals has visited a similar argument, lack of notice from FTB, and stated that, again, in Scanlon, likewise lack of notice from the FTB of a failed payment does not negate Appellants' duty of prudence and due care to verify that their scheduled payments were successful.

And then if I may make one additional point.

There's been an evolution of the Appellants' argument from their reply brief where they stated they never opened a non-transactional account and, therefore, they tried to assert that it was the bank's error. But if you go back to their appeal letter, their original argument was they acknowledged that they unknowingly typed an incorrect bank information.

And then later on page 11, they said this account is a special purpose account and has very little transactions. It's never used for tax payments. So

they're aware of the account and, again, they acknowledge that they typed in the incorrect account number, a mistake that is not attributable to the bank, to FTB, but only to Appellants.

JUDGE LAMBERT: This is Judge Lambert. Thanks.

And that was informative. And then I had one more question. Is there some way to log into FTB's website, like, my FTB where someone could, if they have an account, they could check the status of payments on FTB's website.

MR. KLEAM: I'm not sure if it's the website, but you can call in to check the status of payments and confirm whether a payment has been processed.

JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thank you. That's all the questions I have.

JUDGE LE: Thank you, Judge Lambert. This is Judge Le.

Let's now turn back to Appellants for a rebuttal to Respondent's arguments. You have up to five minutes please begin.

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CLOSING STATEMENT

MR. GREIFF: Murray Greiff. I'd like to point out that I believe that there has been selective reading of this letter from UB -- from the bank. The bank says two things, "We have confirmed with UMB that we did not

receive a \$900,000 debit for this amount." And it further goes on to say that, "Please note that if this debit request had been received by UBS and funds were not available, it is UBS' policy to work to make the funds available before rejecting any debit request."

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So the client -- the taxpayer was reasonable in their business practices to ensure that they wouldn't have any negative banking transactions by arranging to have this particular resource management account. So, you know, to say that -- strike that. So I just think that it was a little bit misleading by Respondent to just kind of, you now, picking and choosing it.

Also, as far as the cases I cited for the estimated tax penalty, the specific cases that I cited were not specific to -- well, let me try. It was only to make the point that the -- there's a broadening of the section that it doesn't only apply to casualty and to theft. That was the point of those cites. It wasn't to make an analogy that my client fits into that. My client fits into his own unusual circumstances.

And finally on the Supreme Court case, That's the general rule. If you follow the cases through that there are exceptions to the Supreme Court case. For instance, I think if you -- one of the cases -- and I don't have the cite -- but if you hire a knowledgeable CPA or an attorney

1 that's knowledge in the area of a certain reliance, that 2 you can be accused. 3 So I think that the -- it's also misleading to just cite that case. I thought I turned -- sorry. I 4 5 apologize. So I just think that the broad stroke of that 6 Supreme Court case I don't think necessarily applies here. 7 I rest. I don't have anything else to say. JUDGE LE: Thank you very much. 8 9 This is Judge Le. For a final time let me check 10 with the panel to see if they have final questions for either party before we conclude the hearing. 11 12 Judge Hosey, any final questions for either 13 party? 14 JUGE HOSEY: This is Judge Hosey. No final 15 questions. Thank you. 16 JUDGE LE: Thank you. 17 This is Judge Le. Turning now to Judge Lambert. 18 Any final questions for either party? 19 JUDGE LAMBERT: This is Judge Lambert. I have no 20 final questions. Thank you so much everybody for coming. 2.1 This is Judge Le. Thank you. JUDGE LE: 22 I have no further questions myself. So I believe 23 that concludes our hearing. Thank you everyone for coming 2.4 in today. 25 This case is submitted on July 26, 2022, and the

record is now closed. The Judges will meet and decide your case later on, and we'll send you a written opinion of our decision within 100 days. Today's hearing in the Appeal of Catlin is now adjourned. Thank you and goodbye. (Proceedings adjourned at 1:49 p.m.)

1 HEARING REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 2 I, Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter in and for 3 the State of California, do hereby certify: 4 5 That the foregoing transcript of proceedings was 6 taken before me at the time and place set forth, that the 7 testimony and proceedings were reported stenographically 8 by me and later transcribed by computer-aided 9 transcription under my direction and supervision, that the 10 foregoing is a true record of the testimony and 11 proceedings taken at that time. 12 I further certify that I am in no way interested 13 in the outcome of said action. 14 I have hereunto subscribed my name this 1st day 15 of August, 2022. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 20 HEARING REPORTER 21 2.2 23 2.4

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