## BEFORE THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

JOSHUA LAMBERT, ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE

In the	Matter of:	)				
		)				
JOSHUA	K. RINDLISBACHER,	)				
		)	CASE	ID	NO.	21057758
	Appellant.	)				
		)				

**CERTIFIED COPY** 

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Sacramento, California

Tuesday, October 18, 2022

Reported by:

Maria Esquivel-Parkinson CSR No. 10621, RPR

Job No.: 38957 OTA(B)

1	BEFORE THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
3	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
4	JOSHUA LAMBERT, ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
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6	
7	In the Matter of:
8	JOSHUA K. RINDLISBACHER, )
9	) CASE ID NO. 21057758  Appellant. )
10	)
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15	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, taken at
16	400 R Street, Sacramento, California,
17	commencing at 1:54 p.m. on Tuesday,
18	October 18, 2022, reported by
19	Maria Esquivel-Parkinson, CSR No. 10621,
20	RPR, a Certified Shorthand Reporter in
21	and for the State of California.
22	
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1	APPEARANCES:
2	
3	PANEL MEMBERS:
4	JOSHUA LAMBERT
5	MIKE LE
6	SARA HOSEY
7	
8	FOR THE APPELLANT:
9	ANASTASIA MARTYANOVA
LO	
11	FOR THE FTB:
L2	JOEL SMITH
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L9	
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25	

1	INDEX	
2		
3	EXHIBITS	
4	(Appellant's Exhibits 1-16 were received at page	6)
5	(FTB's Exhibits A-H were received at page 6)	
6		
7		
8		
9		
LO		PAGE
11	Proceedings	5
12	Opening Statement by Ms. Martyanova	9
13	Opening Statement by Mr. Rindlisbacher	10
L4	Examination by Ms. Martyanova	18
15	Opening Statement by Mr. Smith	31
L6	Closing Statement by Ms. Martyanova	42
L7		
L8		
L9		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1	SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2022
2	1:54 P.M.
3	
4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: We are now
5	on the record in the Office of Tax Appeals oral hearing
6	for the appeal of Joshua Rindlisbacher, Case No.
7	21057758. The date is October 18th, 2022, and the time
8	is 1:54 p.m.
9	My name is Josh Lambert, and I'm the lead
10	administrative law judge for this hearing, and my
11	co-panelists today are Judge Sara Hosey and Judge Mike
12	Le. Judge Hosey is replacing Judge Kwee on the panel
13	due to Judge Kwee being unavailable today, and there
14	were no objections by the parties.
15	For FTB, could you please introduce yourself
16	for the record.
17	MR. SMITH: Yes. My name is Joel Smith.
18	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thank you.
19	And for Appellant, could you both introduce
20	yourselves.
21	MS. MARTYANOVA: My name is Anastasia
22	Martyanova.
23	APPELLANT RINDLISBACHER: Good afternoon. My
24	name is Joshua Rindlisbacher.
25	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thank you.

1 And thank you everyone for attending. As agreed to by 2 the parties, the issue is whether Appellant has 3 demonstrated error in FTB's determination denying 4 Appellant innocent spouse relief under R&TC Section 5 18533, subdivision (4) for the 2016 tax year. As discussed at the conference, Appellant does 6 not dispute FTB's determination under R&TC Section 7 18533, subdivisions (b) and (c), and FTB's stated that 8 it agreed Appellant meets the threshold conditions under 9 10 Revenue Procedure 2013-34, Section 4.01, and Appellant is seeking to qualify for relief under the factors 11 provided by Revenue Procedure 2013-34, Section 4.03 and 12 13 not Section 4.02. FTB provides Exhibits A through H, 14 and Appellant provides exhibits 1 through 16. 15 (FTB's Exhibits A through H admitted.) (Appellant's Exhibits 1 through 16 admitted.) 16 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: 17 18 discussed, FTB objected to the original Exhibit 16 and 19 that objection was sustained. So Exhibit 17 has become 20 Exhibit 16. And that evidence is now in the record. 21 FTB will not be presenting any witnesses, but 22 Mr. Rindlisbacher, do you still plan to testify as a 23 witness today? 2.4 APPELLANT RINDLISBACHER: Yes, I do. 25 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. So I

1	will swear you in before your presentation.
2	And, Ms. Martyanova, you'll have 30 minutes to
3	give your presentation, including the witness testimony.
4	And, Mr. Rindlisbacher, can you please raise
5	your right hand.
6	And do you solemnly swear or affirm to tell the
7	truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?
8	APPELLANT RINDLISBACHER: Yes, I do.
9	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thank you.
10	And afterwards FTB may ask you some questions. Is that
11	okay?
12	APPELLANT RINDLISBACHER: Yes, that's fine.
13	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thank you.
14	So, Ms. Martyanova, this is your opportunity to
15	explain Appellant's position, and you have 30 minutes.
16	Thanks.
17	MS. MARTYANOVA: Okay. May I ask one question
18	before that?
19	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Sure.
20	MS. MARTYANOVA: I just want to clarify that
21	we're disputing subdivision (b), (c), and (f); is that
22	correct? Was that mentioned
23	(Reporter clarification)
24	MS. MARTYANOVA: Okay. We dispute subdivision
25	(b), (c), and (f) of Section 18533.

1	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: So now
2	you're stating that you are disputing (b) and (c) also?
3	MS. MARTYANOVA: Yeah. It was stated in the
4	prehearing conference that we dispute knowledge factor
5	which is present in
6	(Reporter interrupted)
7	MS. MARTYANOVA: Sure. At the prehearing
8	conference it was stated that we dispute knowledge
9	factor, which is present in subdivisions (b), (c), and
10	(f).
11	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. So
12	you're stating that you're not just disputing equitable
13	relief but
14	MS. MARTYANOVA: Yeah. That's right.
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. So
16	that's a change since the conference and your briefing.
17	MS. MARTYANOVA: It was stated in the minutes
18	and order that we dispute knowledge factor in (b) and
19	(c).
20	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Do you mean
21	the knowledge factor in Section 4.03 on
22	MS. MARTYANOVA: No. Section 18533,
23	subdivision (b) and (c).
24	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay.
25	FTB, didn't we discuss at the prehearing

1 conference that (b) and (c) were not at issue or --2 MR. SMITH: My recollection was that Appellant 3 was going -- that that was not a definitive answer, and 4 Appellant was going to decide if those were at issue. I 5 don't remember that it was definitive that that was not 6 going to be an issue. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: 7 Okay. That's fine if you want to dispute those, and you can 8 9 include that in your presentation. 10 MS. MARTYANOVA: Okay. 11 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. 12 may proceed. 13

You

MS. MARTYANOVA: Thank you.

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## OPENING STATEMENT

BY MS. MARTYANOVA, Representative for Taxpayer:

This appeal started with an innocent spouse relief request. The acceptance of an innocent spouse relief request is fact-based yet somewhat subjective. The rules are complicated and the different phrasing of concept within rules, they are confusing. If you look at older versions of the innocent spouse relief provision, you will see that they had a much stricter set of requirements. By changing the text of the sections the legislator intended to make such relief

easier to achieve to more taxpayers.

Marriage is an important institution in society that the government on all levels protects. This includes protecting innocent spouses in a marriage as well as ex-spouses regarding what have occurred during prior marriage.

MS. MARTYANOVA: After divorce, Appellant found out about his ex-spouse's misclassification of income resulting in a big tax bills in years following the tax year in question. Appellant had no reason to suspect or know that his ex-spouse could underreport his income or understate his tax liabilities.

The rest of the facts of the case we will cover during the witness testimony, and we will invite question at the end of our presentation.

2.4

## OPENING STATEMENT

BY MR. RINDLISBACHER, Appellant:

Good afternoon. Thank you, guys, for allowing me to be here. My name is Joshua Rindlisbacher and my ex-spouse is Eric Bradford who was the other taxpayer on this return. I'm originally from Utah. We were married in 2014 and then moved to California in March of 2015. We separated in April 2018, and our divorce was finalized in January of 2019. I've had minimum, if any,

contact with Eric since our separation, and he's chosen to completely cut me out, ignore me since the divorce.

In the spring of 2020, I received a notice from the Franchise Tax Board saying that there was an error in our 2016 filing and that a balance of 9693 -- \$9,693 was due to the State of California.

After receiving the notice, I began trying to contact Eric to resolve the matter. Although we had not been in communication for some time, I confirmed through family and mutual friends that his contact information was still the same. Despite my many efforts and attempts to contact him through multiple avenues I did not hear anything back from him. He refused to respond.

I sent multiple letters in the mail with tracking verification that he received them, emails from multiple email addresses in case he had blocked an email address. Even sent a letter to his family, his mother in Utah, which I know she received as well. So I did make every attempt I could to reach out to him to help resolve this.

After not hearing from him, I then engaged the help of Nova Tax Services in Napa, California, to identify where the error was. I wanted to see where this, you know, tax bill was coming from. The individual that helped me, her name was Tami Patterson.

Through reviewing our returns and the information we had, it was discovered that Eric removed his \$97,000 of income from Kaiser Permanente off the returns, and that's what resulted in the tax being owed.

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When we filed our 2016 taxes, we used the Turbo My taxes were fairly simple, just a W-2. Tax software. I entered that information myself. Eric then entered in all of his earnings. And at the end of both of us inputting our information, it showed that we owed about \$8,000 to the IRS for the federal and that we were due about an \$8,000 refund from the State of California. So it was pretty much a break-even situation, which is similar to previous years where we didn't really owe anything but we didn't receive much of a refund either. So nothing raised any major flags for me there. certainly didn't think there was any lack -- or income being misrepresented, underreported because we still did owe 8,000 for federal IRS for federal taxes.

During that time, I also reached out to Turbo

Tax to see if there was an error in their software.

They reviewed it and verified that there was still no

problems on their end with the way it was calculated

through Turbo Tax.

A side note to be aware of is in 2016 Eric was diagnosed with tongue cancer and was out of work for a

number of months. During this time he was receiving payments from multiple sources, including his employer, Kaiser, disability insurance he may have had. He was also getting a number PTO -- excuse me -- PTO hours donated to him through coworkers, which he needed to keep his insurance active with Kaiser. So it was a little bit of a complex situation with where all of his income was coming through during that time.

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That I'm being from Utah, I'm not familiar with California Tax Code, especially regarding disability and insurance payments. I had never experienced that or had anything to do with that in the past so I was not aware of it.

regular conversations with his employer, his HR representative about what needed to be included in his income reporting. He's a pediatric nurse with a bachelor's degree and an overall intelligent person. That, and the fact that, you know, we had been together for about five years at this point, I had no reason to doubt that he, you know, had done his due diligence with his employer and knew what he was supposed to input and put into Turbo Tax to accurately report his income for the year.

I did have a ballpark idea of what his annual

income was. But given that he was an hourly employee, it would vary slightly based off of how many hours he was working. We did have a joint bank account that was used for our mutual expenses where we both deposited about \$2,000 per month from our sources of income into that joint account, covered our rent, car payments insurance, cable bills, things like that, utilities.

For a few months during his leave from work, he either deposited no money into that account or less than the agreed-upon 2,000 just because his income was kind of all over the place with him being out of work for his treatment period.

(Reporter interrupted)

APPELLANT RINDLISBACHER: Yeah. So during that period of his treatment period, there was times that he did not deposit the full 2,000 per month and just because his income was fluctuating based on his different sources of income he was receiving.

Does that clarify it for you? Thank you.

On the months -- that there was not the full 2,000 from his part put into the account, I was making up the difference out of my own personal expenses. For the 8,000 that we owed to the IRS due on our 2016 filing, there was not enough money in our joint account to cover that. And Eric has never been very good with

money. He was not managing his money well. So I covered the \$8,000 initially for the IRS, that tax that was owed, which was later compensated back to me by the \$8,000 refund that we received from the State.

My goal is to amenably resolve this with Eric and review all of our documents to ensure the accuracy and to identify a solution. However, without his cooperation, I was left trying to put pieces together on my own. Since it's shown that the amount being assessed by the FTB was a result of Eric's inaccurate self-reported income and that I had no access or way to verify his 2016 documents, his W-2s, anything he received from his disability stuff and his unwillingness to respond, I made the request for innocent spouse relief and provided dozens of pages of evidence with my request to the FTB. That was initially denied, which led to my appeal here.

And just a little bit additional information. So around the same period during his cancer treatment, we had received a letter from the IRS saying that we owed approximately \$4100 in taxes from our 2014 federal filings. With everything that was going on at the time, I just went ahead and paid that balance, again, out of my own personal income because -- my own personal finances because there was not adequate --

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: And also, Mr. Rindlisbacher, make sure you speak into the mic. You can slow down just a tad too. Thanks.

2.4

APPELLANT RINDLISBACHER: Okay. No problem.

So that 2014 bill that was due to the IRS, I just went ahead and paid it. Didn't really look into it. There was just a lot going on then and I just wanted to have it resolved. So I paid for that out of my personal finances because again, there was not enough money in our joint account. Later in 2021 -- so this is after the divorce -- I received a call from a collection agency saying that we owed the State of Utah from our 2014 filings as well.

Apparently, we had been sent a notice in 2018, which is when we separated, and neither of us received that notice or responded because we were both moving around. And I never saw it. If he saw it, I don't know, but I never did. Our inaction led to the State of Utah filing a tax lien against us in Utah for the balance that was owed to them for the 2014 filing. So I called the collection agency. I spoke with them. They put me in touch with the Utah State Auditor. I went to the auditor, got all the information about the 2014 filings of where this bill was being owed, why there was an error in our 2014 reporting. And it came to my

knowledge that Eric had tapped into his 401(k) accounts during 2014. Never paid the penalties for that. Never reported that income. And so this is where that amount was due.

2.4

After doing a little bit more research, I put two to two together that the \$4100 that I had paid to the IRS previously was the result of this 2014 filing as well and it was just the State now finally catching up to the federal taxes that were owed a couple years later, you know, for the same thing of his 401(k) withdrawals that he never paid the penalties for.

So my point in sharing that is it shows a history on his part of misreporting his income and having a pattern of the same behavior.

Ever since receiving the notice from the FTB in 2020, I've made every effort to communicate with the FTB and with Eric to settle the matter. Throughout the course, I've provided hundreds of pages of evidence to the FTB, multiple packets of mailings, my filings, all my communications, every attempt I've made to amenably resolve this with Eric and have been very proactive from the beginning on coming to a solution.

That's all I have. I thank you for your time and welcome any questions. Thank you.

MS. MARTYANOVA: We'll invite other questions

at the end or our --

(Reporter interrupted)

MS. MARTYANOVA: We will invite questions at the end of our presentation, but I have a follow-up question for you right now.

2.4

## EXAMINATION

BY MS. MARTYANOVA, Representative for Appellant:

Q Did you know how much income exactly your spouse was receiving during 2016?

A I don't know the exact number. I knew a ballpark of what he made, but, again, with him, you know, being off work for a number of months and I didn't have access to his personal finances, I just knew that at -- for a period there he was not depositing the full 2,000 amount per month into our joint account so I was making up for those differences during that period.

Q Okay. And during your testimony, you mentioned that to your understanding your ex-spouse was receiving income from multiple sources and that his situation was a little bit more complicated than yours when you always used a W-2 to report your income. Have you suggested getting help of a tax professional?

A When I started -- when he went on leave initially and started getting, you know, a lot of

1 different documents in the mail from insurance and 2 disability and things like that, I had mentioned to him, 3 "Hey, you know your taxes are probably going to be a 4 little bit more complicated this year. It might be to our advantage to use a tax preparation service, " and 5 then again -- which, you know, we both said, "Okay, 6 maybe we'll do that," but had he told me that he had 7 been talking to his HR company and he feels pretty good. 8 We'll see how things, you know, play out throughout the 9 10 rest of time off on leave. And then again, once we 11 filed our taxes early in 2017, you know, I mentioned the same thing to him and he assured me that he was 12 13 comfortable with what he was doing based on his 14 conversation with his employer and knowing what needed 15 to be reported and what not to be reported. So we did not use a tax service at that time, just filed it 16 ourselves with Turbo Tax. 17

- Q Okay. Did you see your ex-spouse's W-2 when filing your tax return?
  - A No, I did not.

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- Q Did you see your ex-spouse paystubs when filing tax returns?
  - A No, I did not.
- Q Did you have any access to either W-2 or paystubs of your ex-spouse when filing your tax return?

1	A	I could have accessed it had I asked him, but I
2	didn't se	e it. I trusted what he was putting was
3	accurate	and went from there.
4	Q	Did you or your ex-spouse have prior experience
5	reporting	paid family leave income, disability income?
6	A	No.
7	Q	Do you know how such income is taxable?
8	A	No, I do not.
9		(Reporter interrupted)
10	Q	Do you know how that income is taxable?
11	A	I do not.
12	Q	Did you know at the moment when you were
13	submittin	g your tax return?
14	А	Did I know if it was taxable? No.
15	Q	Okay. Did you file your tax return online or
16	did you m	ail it?
17	A	It was filed online electronically.
18	Q	And did you save your tax return somewhere?
19	А	It's stored in Turbo Taxes' thing so I can go
20	back in a	nd access the filing through the history there,
21	yeah.	
22	Q	Did you save it anywhere on your laptop?
23	А	I saved a copy on my email address, in my
24	email.	
25	Q	Did those copies include a W-2 for each of you?

1	A No. It was just the actual filing to the
2	State. It wasn't scanned, our other information.
3	Q Okay. Thank you so much.
4	A Um-hum.
5	Q Oh, sorry. I have another follow-up question.
6	You said you had a joint account. Did your spouse
7	contribute money to the joint bank account every month
8	of the 2016?
9	A No. There was a number of months where it was
10	either less than the 2,000 or some months nothing just
11	based off of what he was receiving from his sources of
12	income during the time.
13	Q Okay. Did you have to cover the joint expenses
14	since your ex-spouse did not contribute?
15	A Some of them, yes.
16	MS. MARTYANOVA: Okay. Thank you.
17	
18	CLOSING ARGUMENT
19	BY MS. MARTYANOVA, Representative for Appellant
20	We believe Appellant is entitled to innocent
21	spouse relief for the 2016 tax year because
22	Mr. Rindlisbacher did not have the requisite knowledge
23	of ex-spouse's possible reporting error, and it would be
24	inequitable to hold him liable for the ex-spouse's
25	understatement when the appellant did not benefit from

the ex-spouse's possible understatement but instead experienced a financial detriment because he was taking care of his ill spouse.

2.4

These two factors, the knowledge factor and the equity factor, are the only factors in dispute under Provision Subdivision Subsection 18533.

Before I go into my argument, let me briefly summarize Appellant's testimony and the evidence we have presented.

On the knowledge factor, both Exhibit 2, email from Turbo Tax, and 12, letter to FTB explaining

Appellant lack of knowledge of the tax understatement and Appellant's testimony establish that at the time of signing the 2016 tax return, Appellant did not know or had a reason to know about tax understatement on the tax return. Only after receiving the notice from the FTB Appellant turned for help to tax professionals to see what was wrong with the 2016 filing.

With the equity factor, Exhibit 1, 15 bank statements; 6, verification and tracking of request; 10 payment receipts for Nova Tax Consultants --

(Reporter interrupted)

APPELLANT RINDLISBACHER: -- 10 payment receipt
Nova Tax Consultants. And Appellant's testimony shows
that given all facts and circumstances it's not

equitable to hold him liable for the understatement due to his ex-spouse misclassification of income.

Now, moving on to our legal positions, knowledge factor requires Appellant to establish that in signing the return he or she did not know of and had no reason to know of the understatement. It's real important to understand the meaning of the term "understatement." As we know, a term can have different meanings under different provisions of the Code.

Luckily the section in question has a definition of the term "understatement" that has a meaning given to that term by Section 6662 (d)(2)(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

So the term understatement means "the excess of the amount of the tax required to be shown on the return for the taxable year, over the amount of the tax imposed which is shown on the return, reduced by any rebate."

Thus, spouse must not know about the income itself but about the difference between the tax required to be shown on the tax return and the tax payable to the State minus any credits. The spouse must know about the fact that they owe taxes to the State at the moment of signing the tax return. All that Appellant knew is that they were owed a refund from the State and that was consistent with their prior Federal and State filings.

It was stated earlier Appellant did not know whether a non wage income is taxable or not on the State return.

Respondent in its brief offers to further explain what term understatement means and how the knowledge factor is interpreted. So I have to address the regulation and case law referenced in the brief.

If you look at the Federal Regulation 26 CFR 1.6015-2(c), they give an understatement the same meaning as Section 18533, meaning understatement constitutes the excess of tax required to be shown and the tax actually payable to the State. Respondent on page 4 of its opening brief refers to Infelis case. The Court in that case ruled that a taxpayer has a reason to know when he knows about an income-producing activity yet signed a tax return.

First of all, in that case non-appealing spouse was doing extensive gambling business for more than five years, which does not go in any comparison with one-time payments received by non-requesting spouse in our case.

Second, the income of the spouse was not shown on the tax return at all, unlike here in our case where all his ex-spouse's W-2 income at issue was fully reported on the tax return as part of their State wages and then as part of joint federal AGI but it was just subtracted as nontaxable paid leave family benefits for

which the ex-spouse said was proper based on his discussion with his HR department.

2.4

Third, the case -- that case was decided in 1998 when the statute did not include the definition of the understatement, as it does now. So this case is irrelevant here.

Additionally, Respondent states that Appellant knew about the earned wages because he shared the joint account with his spouse. Again, this does not show that Appellant knew what those payments were for, how they are taxable, and hence, about the understatement of tax on the 2016 tax return.

Now moving on to the equity factor, the equity factor requires that taking into account all facts and circumstances it would be inequitable to hold the requesting spouse liable for the deficiency attributable to the understatement of his ex-spouse. During the year in question, his ex-spouse was receiving cancer treatment and was not contributing to the joint bank account; thus, the financial burden of all the related expenses were on the appellant.

In our reply brief on page five we state that while the remaining amount of unpaid tax is not significant enough for either former spouse, the initial assessed amount of unpaid tax equaled to approximately

10 percent of Mr. Rindlisbacher's income and 9 percent of his ex-spouse's income for the year in question. Ex-spouse benefited significantly by paying only half of the assessed amount, which is 2000 less than what he was supposed to pay in State income tax according to his W-2, and that does not include his interest.

2.4

Moreover, the amount that Mr. Rindlisbacher and the ex-spouse received as a refund was used to pay federal tax liability; thus, ex-spouse benefited from underpayment of his California tax liability by using the money from the State tax return to pay his federal tax liability. This disproves FTB's determination that the ex-spouse wages were likely to benefit Appellant. So this factor also weighs in favor of relief.

As for subdivision (c), Respondent disputes only the knowledge requirement. According to the second requirement of subdivision (c), the individual seeking relief must have no actual knowledge of the items that gave rise to the deficiency at the time the individual signs the joint return.

Revenue Procedure 2013-34 uses the term "deficiency" and "understatement" interchangeably, thus, we believe that requirement was met for subdivision (c) as well.

Finally, subdivision (f), equitable relief

provides that the Franchise Tax Board may relieve the individual of the liability where taking into account all the facts and circumstances it is inequitable to hold the individual liable for any unpaid tax or any deficiency.

2.4

The FTB agrees that eligibility for equitable relief is analyzed under Revenue Procedure 2013-34 and that Appellant meets the threshold conditions under that Procedure Section 4.1. We are seeking to qualify for relief under the factors provided by Revenue Procedure 2013-34, Section 402.

The FTB and Appellant agree on the first factor, marital status, and the sixth factor, compliance with the laws weighing in favor of relief. We agree on the neutrality of the second factor, economic hardship, and neutrality of the seventh factor, mental or physical health. We are in dispute regarding the knowledge factor, significant benefit, and the factor relating to the non-requesting spouse legal obligation.

The knowledge factor was discussed earlier. A requesting spouse must know about not income but the understatement of tax while signing the tax return.

Appellant had no knowledge as to how his ex-spouse income must be treated for tax purposes and a reasonable person in similar circumstances would trust their spouse

to fill out their portion of the tax return. The non-requesting spouse legal obligation factor requires to weigh whether the requesting spouse or non-requesting spouse has a legal obligation to pay the outstanding income tax liability.

2.4

The FTB in its opening brief refers to a wrong provision of the agreement between the parties.

Clearly, the text of the agreement between parties provided in Exhibit 4 was intended to encompass all obligations including financial. That's one of the main reasons for signing such an agreement.

The provision that directly addresses financial obligations is the second one that states "All individual debts, loans, and financial obligations entered into by each party shall remain the sole responsibility of that party."

The significant benefit factor was also previously discussed when evaluating fourth requirement under subdivision (b), equity factor. During the year of 2016, Appellant focused on supporting his spouse through his cancer treatment both emotionally, physically, and financially as a reasonable person is expected to behave in similar circumstances.

Even if the OTA does not find that the knowledge factor has been met, Revenue Procedure does

1 not give any considerate weight to any one particular 2 factor. So even if OTA finds this factor, the knowledge 3 factor, not being met, the summary will be as follows: 4 Two factors are neutral, four factors weigh in favor of 5 relief, and one factor weighs against relief. Considering all evidence provided and given the complex 6 issue of knowledge in this case, Mr. Rindlisbacher has 7 established that he should be granted innocent spouse 8 9 relief for his 2016 tax liability. Thank you. And we 10 invite questions. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: 11 Thank you, 12 Ms. Martyanova. And, Mr. Rindlisbacher, for testifying. 13 And, Mr. Smith, did you have any questions for Mr. Rindlisbacher? 14 15 MR. SMITH: I do not. 16 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. 17 Thanks. 18 And, Judge Le, did you have any questions? 19 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LE: 20 How many months was the cancer treatment? 21 APPELLANT RINDLISBACHER: The treatment was 22 only a few -- I think about two months, but he was off 23 work for recovery doing multiple appointments and 2.4 everything for close to six months that he was out of

25

work.

1	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LE: Okay. Thank you.
2	No further questions.
3	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thanks.
4	And, Judge Hosey, do you have any questions?
5	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Yes.
6	Can you hear me?
7	Do you remember ever receiving anything from
8	the Employment Development Department regarding paid
9	family leave or any sort of benefits?
10	APPELLANT RINDLISBACHER: Yes. I saw stuff in
11	the mail that said EDD on them. They were not addressed
12	to me. I did not read them. I did see them come to our
13	house, yes.
14	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Okay. Thank
15	you.
16	That's all I have.
17	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thanks. And
18	I'll save my questions for later, I think, after I hear
19	FTB's presentation.
20	So, Mr. Smith, you have ten minutes to give
21	your presentation and you can proceed when you're ready.
22	MR. SMITH: One quick item. When I said ten
23	minutes, that was when I thought it was just (f). Could
24	I get 15 total since we're doing (b), (c), and (f)?
25	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Sure.

1 I promise I won't do all 15. MR. SMITH: 2 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Yeah, 15 minutes. 3 4 MR. SMITH: All right. 5 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: That's fine. Thank you, Judge Lambert. 6 MR. SMITH: 7 OPENING STATEMENT 8 9 BY MR. SMITH, FTB Counsel: 10 Good afternoon. My name is Joel Smith. 11 with Respondent Franchise Tax Board. The issue today as 12 has been stated is whether Appellant has demonstrated 13 error in Respondent's determination to deny him innocent 14 spouse relief. 15 The facts that got us here are pretty straightforward. Appellant and his then-spouse filed a 16 17 timely 2016 tax return as married filing jointly. 18 that return, they subtracted all of Appellant 19 then-spouse's \$97,000 of W-2 income on their Schedule C, 20 Turns out this income is taxable income, so Α. 21 Respondent issued a notice of proposed assessment which 22 nobody protested so it went final. After it went final, 23 Appellant requested innocent spouse relief, and 2.4 Respondent denied that request. 25 When a joint return is filed by a married

couple, each spouse is jointly and severally liable for the entire tax due for that year. California law does provide for innocent spouse relief where a taxpayer may not be held liable for their spouse's tax liability if certain provisions are met. These provisions are outlined in Revenue and Taxation Code Section 18533.

There are three types of innocent spouse relief: Traditional relief, separate reliability relief and equitable relief. There are multiple factors for each types of relief. I will only address in my presentation those factors that are at issue or most important. If the panel has questions concerning those factors or others not discussed, they're all discussed in the briefing or you can ask questions here today.

We'll start with traditional relief under subdivision (b). There are five factors. The two factors that weighed against relief are whether the requesting spouse did not know or have reason to know when signing the return of the understatement of tax and whether it is inequitable to hold the requesting spouse liable.

The United States Tax Court has held a taxpayer has reason to know when he had knowledge of the income-producing activity yet signed a joint return that understated the income.

Here Appellant knew his then-spouse received wages yet signed a tax return that failed to report any of those wages as taxable income in California. This is income that was reported on the federal tax return, so it's difficult to understand how one knows about the income for purposes of filing a federal tax return and signing that return but does not know about this income when they sign and file a state tax return. Also, Appellant and his then-spouse maintained a joint bank account, so Appellant had knowledge of the income at issue.

2.4

Further, it would not be inequitable to hold
Appellant liable as he received benefit from not paying
the full California tax as due for the 2016 tax year.
So Appellant -- excuse me -- Respondent properly denied
relief under subdivision (b).

Separate liability relief under subdivision (c), there are four requirements or factors. The factor that was not met is that Appellant had no knowledge of the items that gave rise to the deficiency when signing the tax return. Treasury Regulation 1.6015-3 provides guidance on how to handle the knowledge factor with separate liability relief.

It is "Respondent must establish, by a preponderance of evidence, that the requesting spouse

had actual knowledge." The Treasury Regulation defines actual knowledge in the case of omitted income as knowledge of the item -- as knowledge of the item, meaning the income, includes knowledge of the receipt of the income.

So in this particular instance, knowing that the spouse was employed and had a job would, therefore, mean the knowledge factor is imputed that he knows his spouse received income.

Example 3: In Treasury Regulation
subsection (c) part 4, Example 3 goes -- there are many
examples in this Treasury regulation. First off, none
of the examples are as straightforward as this where
there's dispute as to whether a spouse has knowledge of
W-2 wage income that the spouse had a job. Typically,
it's the spouse has, you know, a secret life or has
secretly invested funds. The other requesting spouse
has no clue that these funds have been invested or that
there's been a business created that they had no part in
or had no knowledge of. That's typically where this
knowledge factor comes into play. It's not when someone
has wage income from their employment.

But specifically, Example 3 addresses signing a return where the Schedule C was blank but the spouse knew that the other spouse had a Schedule C business.

The knowledge is imputed to that spouse that they know that there is income associated with the Schedule C.

2.4

So when all is said and done as it relates to the separate liability relief, Respondent has met its requirement to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that Appellant had knowledge of the items that gave rise to the deficiency; therefore, relief under subdivision (c) was properly not granted.

The final type of relief is equitable relief under subdivision (f). This takes into account all facts and circumstances. If it is inequitable to hold Appellant liable for any unpaid tax or deficiency, Respondent may relieve the taxpayer of the liability. This is modeled after Internal Revenue Code Section 6015, Subsection (f).

As mentioned by Appellant, there is Revenue and Procedure 2013-34, which provides procedural guidance on how to apply the equitable relief standards in a given situation. There is no dispute regarding the factors of 4.01. Appellant must meet those to continue with the analysis. Appellant has met all those factors. That's not in dispute.

With regard to 4.02, which concerns a streamlined determination, there are three factors, two of which Appellant has not met, the first being that

Appellant will suffer economic hardship if relief is not granted. That has not been -- has not really been talked about. There's no evidence in the record to suggest that would be the case. And two, that Appellant did not know or have reason to know there was an understatement on the joint tax return.

Again, as evidenced by Exhibit A, page 10 -excuse me -- as evidenced by Exhibit A, which includes
page 10 which is the W-2 at issue, there's nothing on
that W-2 to indicate this was anything other than
taxable wages, the \$97,000. Again, this was income that
was reported on the federal return. So a streamlined
determination would not be proper.

So then we move down to 4.03, which is a non exhaustive list of factors to balance and consider. Here there were two factors Respondent weighed heavily to deny relief. The first is knowledge or reason to know. I've kind of gone over that quite a bit. If you have further questions as it relates to that, I can go into it further.

The second issue is the non-requesting spouse's legal obligation. The Appellant's Exhibit 4, which is the allocation of assets and property, is silent to specifically tax matters; however, .4 specifically reads -- and I'm quoting the exhibit -- "All current"

1	obligations which both parties have entered into
2	together will remain the responsibility of both parties
3	equally."
4	As mentioned at the beginning, Appellant and
5	his then-spouse filed a joint tax return. All
6	liabilities associated with 2016 they are severally and
7	jointly liable for.
8	Therefore, again, Respondent properly denied
9	relief under the equitable relief standards of
10	subdivision (f).
11	In conclusion, based on California tax law and
12	the evidence in the record, Respondent properly denied
13	Appellant's request for innocent spouse relief. I can
14	answer any questions you have. Thank you for your time.
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thank you.
16	Thank you, Mr. Smith. And I'm going to turn to my
17	panel the panel and ask if they have any questions.
18	Judge Le, did you have any questions?
19	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LE: No questions.
20	Thank you.
21	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: And, Judge
22	Hosey, do you have any questions?
23	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: No questions.
24	Thank you.
25	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: And I was

just wondering, so these are just regular wages that were on the W-2, basically? And was there any -- is it just wages or was there any paid family leave issued or any disability payments issued that you're aware of?

MR. SMITH: So with Appellant and his then-spouse tax return, which is Exhibit A, Respondent's Exhibit A, page 10 is the W-2 at issue. The amount of income that was not reported on the tax return, it was actually subtracted out. So again, there is knowledge of this if it's actually on the return and subtracted out. It was \$97,574 from Box 1.

With regard to paid family leave payments, I mean, those are typically not on a W-2. Those would be issued by EDD on like a 1099G. There's nothing on Exhibit A, page 10 to suggest that backing out all the income is appropriate, let alone any of it.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thank you.

And I just was going to ask Appellant,
Mr. Rindlisbacher, and Ms. Martyanova, just is there
anything that we could look to in the record, evidence
of any sort of payments or that your former spouse was
on leave or took time off of work? Or what can we look
at to support what you were stating about your belief in
terms of that there was paid family leave that it should

1 have been deducted, could have been deducted out of the 2 return? Is there anything to look at? 3 APPELLANT RINDLISBACHER: Well, there's the 4 fact that he didn't deposit the 2,000 per month in the account for those months. And I believe we submitted 5 that exhibit. I don't know that we submitted any 6 7 medical documentations, but I certainly have plenty of pictures and proof of him going through his treatments 8 if that's relevant at all so --9 10 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. 11 Thanks. And --12 MR. SMITH: Can I answer that sort of? 13 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Sure. Exhibit A, page 9 is a W-2 from an 14 MR. SMITH: 15 insurance company that's checked the box third-party sick pay of \$1600. That amount was not included when 16 17 FTB issued the notice of proposed assessment. Again, I 18 don't -- I can only go with what's in the record, but 19 there is that information. 20 MS. MARTYANOVA: What exhibit? 21 MR. SMITH: Exhibit A, page 9. 22 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: I see that. 23 Thank you. 2.4 And, Mr. Rindlisbacher, so did you review the

return or you didn't know that he did not include the

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wages as taxable and he just kind of submitted it himself; is that what you were stating?

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APPELLANT RINDLISBACHER: Correct. So I had entered my information first, then he had entered his after, and I saw the bottom line of us owing approximately 8,000 to the IRS and receiving approximate 8,000 back from the State. I did not know that he had deducted his income. And to prove that point, when I received the notice in 2020 from FTB with the initial assessment after I couldn't get a hold of Eric, I had to go out and get a tax professional to help me find out. That's when I found out that it was deducted. not during our filing. And that's been verified with the receipts I submitted that no tax helped me determine that that \$97,000 was removed. And then with his income of not knowing how much he made, yes, we did have the joint bank account where we were depositing the 2,000 a month each -- which he had deposited that every month, which he didn't, that would have been \$24,000 for the year.

I did not have access to his personal accounts. I did not see his paystubs. I did not know exactly what he made. Again, I had a ballpark idea, but he was an hourly employee. He was out of work for half the year. I don't know what the end result was. And I didn't have

any verification from him without him cooperating and providing me with his documentation to verify anything that he'd put in.

2.4

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thank you. And just one more question I had, was -- there was an IRS audit also. And was that -- were you stating that that was related to the same issue of the wages not being included or that was a separate --

APPELLANT RINDLISBACHER: Yes. That was in our 2014 filings when we still lived in Utah, and that audit was from Eric not reporting that he had withdrawn his 401(k) retirement account and taken that money out. So when we filed that year, none of that income that he received from his retirement accounts was accounted for or the penalties paid on any of that. And so that's where that audit came down the road a couple years later when the IRS finally caught up with us and said, "Hey, there's 4100 approximately due for the 2014 filings," which I later found out that was what it was from, when the Utah filings came -- or the Utah tax letter came to us as well saying also from your 2014 filings there's an amount owed to the State of Utah.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Thank you for clarifying those things.

APPELLANT RINDLISBACHER: Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: And now,

Ms. Martyanova, you have five minutes for your closing

remarks and to respond to anything the FTB stated or

give your final presentation. Thanks.

2.4

### 6 CLOSING ARGUMENT

BY MS. MARTYANOVA, Representative for the Appellant:

So at the time of signing, Appellant, of signing tax return, Appellant had no reason to know that his spouse would understate their income or taxes in 2016. Our client did not suspect that his ex-spouse's responses in Turbo Tax produced an understatement on the 2016 joint return.

The relationship was based on trust and respect for a long period of time. Appellant knew about the income but not how to report it. When you look at the tax return, you see that it was -- income was reported but it was misclassified.

And that differentiate our case from examples in the federal regulations, which mostly they all refer to omitted income on a tax return.

Appellant did his due diligence but wasn't able to discern if the regular W-2 was for nontaxable paid family leave or disability benefits given that factually the ex-spouse was off work for cancer treatment for

about half a year, and legally W-2s can include non-taxable paid family leave or disability benefits.

Also, there is still the factual possibility the W-2 did include nontaxable paid family leave or disability benefits, but Appellant is just unable to prove it due to ex-spouse refusal to cooperate, which a lot of our exhibits show. The income may be properly classified for all we know because ex-spouse was sick and was getting all the benefits.

So, additionally, as I stated, it will be inequitable to hold Appellant liable for the deficiency. Appellant suffered a financial detriment while taking care of his spouse receiving cancer treatment. The financial burden was completely on Mr. Rindlisbacher for several months of the treatment.

We would like to highlight that only in 2018 they signed a postnuptial agreement while they were already in the divorce proceeding.

With regards to Utah taxes, only in late 2017

Appellant received a notice from the IRS with tax due in the amount of 4,000 -- approximately 4,000. However, because of then-established trust between the partners, Appellant did not question his spouse reporting his income correctly and paid the amount from his personal account. You could see that the account transcript,

1	Exhibit 3, was requested on July 6, 2021, years after
2	the divorce.
3	So we strongly believe that the FTB's decision
4	denying innocent spouse relief to Appellant must be
5	reversed and relief must be granted. Thank you.
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Thank you,
7	Ms. Martyanova.
8	And I'm going to ask my co-panelists if they
9	have any final questions of either party.
10	Judge Le, any questions?
11	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LE: No final
12	questions. Thank you.
13	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: And, Judge
14	Hosey, do you have any questions?
15	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: No further
16	questions. Thank you.
17	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: I have no
18	further questions either. So if there's nothing
19	further, I'm going to conclude the hearing. And I want
20	to thank both parties for appearing today and Mr.
21	Rindlisbacher for testifying. And we'll issue a written
22	opinion within 100 days. The record is now closed.
23	MS. MARTYANOVA: Thank you.
24	MR. SMITH: Excuse me. Real quick. I realize
25	you just closed it. Is there a chance

Τ	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay.
2	That's new. I think we have to restart the stream.
3	Okay. We're not going to restart the stream, but what
4	did you want to respond to specifically? Well, let's
5	open the record back up again. Sorry.
6	And what did you want to respond to? And it's
7	this new evidence that was just submitted last week?
8	MR. SMITH: No. Just the testimony related to
9	the care for the spouse and under specifically under
10	subdivision (c) and the omitted income versus a
11	deduction. There may be a distinction with a there
12	may be a distinction, there may not be. I'm just
13	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. So
14	you're requesting to do additional post-hearing briefing
15	and have 30 days to respond and then Appellant would
16	have 30 days to respond? Is that what you're proposing?
17	MR. SMITH: Sure.
18	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Hold
19	on. Okay. I could keep the record open for now, and we
20	could issue a letter giving you an opportunity to
21	provide additional briefing on those issues.
22	And, Judge Hosey or Judge Le, did you have
23	anything to add or comments?
24	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LE: No.
25	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Sorry. Just a

1	clarification. We're under (c), separate liability
2	sorry. Is that me?
3	The knowledge factor, is that what we need
4	additional briefing on?
5	MR. SMITH: Correct.
6	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Okay.
7	MR. SMITH: Subdivision (c), which is the
8	separate
9	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Yeah. Okay.
10	MR. SMITH: Specifically the knowledge.
11	Because subdivision (c), it's Respondent's burden to
12	establish by a preponderance of the evidence that there,
13	you know, the lack of knowledge. This isn't a burden
14	that's on the taxpayer. So again, some of the facts as
15	it relates to Appellant's care, I'm not entirely sure.
16	I don't want to wing it.
17	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Right. Okay.
18	MR. SMITH: But I would need to look into it
19	further as it relates to that knowledge factor.
20	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: And it's the
21	evidence regarding the cancer treatment from the
22	ex-spouse?
23	MR. SMITH: Correct.
24	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Okay.
25	MR. SMITH: And Appellant's involvement in

1	that.
2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE HOSEY: Okay.
3	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: And,
4	Ms. Martyanova, did you have any comments on that or
5	issues with that, or would that be okay with you if we
6	kept the record open and FTB submits a brief and then
7	you can provide a response?
8	MS. MARTYANOVA: Yeah.
9	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. Then
LO	we'll do that and keep the record open for now. And
11	then we'll issue something after an order or
12	discussing additional briefing after the hearing. Okay.
13	MR. SMITH: Thanks.
L4	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE LAMBERT: Okay. All
15	right. Well, everyone, have a nice day. And the
L6	hearing is over again. Thank you.
L7	(Conclusion of the proceedings)
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1		REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE	
2	STATE OF (	CALIFORNIA )	
3	COUNTY OF	) ss. SACRAMENTO )	
4	-	I, MARIA ESQUIVEL-PARKINSON, do hereby certify	
5	that I am	a Certified Shorthand Reporter, and that at	
6	the times	and places shown I recorded verbatim in	
7	shorthand	writing all the proceedings in the following	
8	described	action completely and correctly to the best of	
9	my ability	y:	
10	LOCATION:	OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS 400 R STREET	
11		Sacramento, CA 95811	
12	CASE:	In the Matter of the Appeal of: Joshua Rindlisbacher, Taxpayer	
13	DATE:	Tuesday, October 18, 2022	
14			
15	have been	I further certify that my said shorthand notes transcribed into typewriting, and that the	
16	transcript	47 pages constitute an accurate and complete t of all my shorthand writing for the dates and	
17	matter spe		
18	I further certify that I have complied with CCP 237(a)(2) in that all personal juror identifying information has been redacted if applicable.		
19	_	IN WITNESS WHEREOF. I have subscribed this	
20		te at Sacramento, California on this 7th day of	
21	1.0 , 0 0 ,	mairas Du	
22		Maria Esquivel-Parkinson CSR No. 10621, RPR	
23			
24			
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\$	15 <b>100</b> 44:22	<b>2019</b> 10:25 <b>2020</b> 11:3 17:16	8
<b>\$1600</b> 39:16	<b>10621</b> 2:19	40:9	<b>8,000</b> 12:18 14:23
<b>\$2,000</b> 14:5	<b>1099G</b> 38:14	<b>2021</b> 16:10 44:1	40:6,7
<b>\$24,000</b> 14.5 <b>\$24,000</b> 40:19	<b>12</b> 22:11	<b>2022</b> 2:18 5:1,7	
<b>\$4100</b> 15:21 17:6	<b>15</b> 22:19 30:24	<b>21057758</b> 2:8 5:7	9
<b>\$8,000</b> 12:10,11	31:1,3	<b>26</b> 24:7	<b>9</b> 4:12 26:1 39:14,
15:2,4	<b>16</b> 6:14,16,18,20		21
<b>\$9,693</b> 11:5	<b>17</b> 6:19	3	<b>9693</b> 11:5
<b>\$97,000</b> 12:2	<b>18</b> 2:18 4:14 5:1	<b>3</b> 34:10,11,23 44:1	
31:19 36:11 40:15	<b>18533</b> 6:5,8 7:25	<b>30</b> 7:2,15 45:15,16	<b>A</b>
<b>\$97,574</b> 38:11	8:22 22:6 24:9 32:6	<b>31</b> 4:15	<b>A-H</b> 4:5
	<b>18th</b> 5:7		acceptance 9:18
	<b>1998</b> 25:4	4	access 15:11
<b>(4)</b> 6:5 <b>(b)</b> 6:8 7:21,25 8:2,	<b>1:54</b> 2:17 5:2,8	<b>4</b> 24:12 28:9 34:11 36:22,24	18:14 19:24 20:20 40:21
9,18,23 9:1 28:19	2	<b>4,000</b> 43:21	accessed 20:1
30:24 32:16 33:16		<b>4.01</b> 6:10 35:20	<b>account</b> 14:3,6,9, 21,24 16:10 18:16
<b>(c)</b> 6:8 7:21,25 8:2, 9,19,23 9:1 26:15,	<b>2</b> 22:10	<b>4.02</b> 6:13 35:23	21:6,7 25:9,14,2
17,23 30:24 33:18	<b>2,000</b> 14:10,16,21 18:16 21:10 39:4	<b>4.03</b> 6:12 8:21	27:2 33:10 35:10 39:5 40:17 41:12
34:11 35:8 45:10 46:1,7,11	40:17	36:14	43:25
(d)(2)(a) 23:12	<b>2000</b> 26:4	<b>4.1</b> 27:9	accounted 41:14
<b>(f)</b> 7:21,25 8:10	<b>2013-34</b> 6:10,12	<b>400</b> 2:16	accounts 17:1
26:25 30:23,24 35:10,15 37:10	26:21 27:7,11 35:17	<b>401(k)</b> 17:1,10	40:21 41:14
	<b>2014</b> 10:23 15:21	41:12 <b>402</b> 27:11	accuracy 15:6
-	16:5,13,20,23,25	<b>4100</b> 41:18	accurate 20:3
<b>000</b> 47:18	17:2,7 41:10,18, 21	<b>42</b> 4:16	accurately 13:23 achieve 10:1
<b>000</b> 47.16	<b>2015</b> 10:23	<b></b>	active 13:6
1	<b>2016</b> 6:5 11:5	5	activity 24:14
4 0 44 40 00 40	12:5,24 14:23	<b>F</b> 4.44	32:24
<b>1</b> 6:14,16 22:19 38:11	15:12 18:10 21:8, 21 22:14,18 25:12	<b>5</b> 4:11	actual 21:1 26:18
<b>1-16</b> 4:4	28:20 29:9 31:17	6	34:1,2
<b>1.6015-2(c)</b> 24:8	33:14 37:6 42:11, 13	•	<b>add</b> 45:23
<b>1.6015-3</b> 33:21	<b>2017</b> 19:11 43:19	<b>6</b> 4:4,5 22:20 44:1	<b>additional</b> 15:18 45:14,21 46:4
<b>10</b> 4:13 22:20,23	<b>2018</b> 10:24 16:14	<b>6015</b> 35:15	47:12
26:1 36:7,9 38:7,	43:16	<b>6662</b> 23:12	

Index: additionally..calculated

additionally 25:7 18:16 23:15,16 15:21 25:25 40:6 began 11:7 43:10 25:23,25 26:4,7 41:18 43:21 beginning 17:22 38:7 39:16 41:22 address 11:17 **April** 10:24 37:4 43:21,24 20:23 24:5 32:10 argument 21:18 **behave** 28:23 analysis 35:21 addressed 30:11 22:7 42:6 behavior 17:14 analyzed 27:7 addresses 11:16 assessed 15:9 **belief** 38:24 28:12 34:23 Anastasia 3:9 25:25 26:4 5:21 benefit 21:25 adequate 15:25 assessment 26:13 27:18 28:17 **annual** 13:25 31:21 39:17 40:10 administrative 33:13 2:4 5:4,10,18,25 **Apparently** 16:14 assets 36:23 benefited 26:3,9 6:17,25 7:9,13,19 **appeal** 5:6 9:17 **assured** 19:12 8:1,11,15,20,24 benefits 24:25 15:17 9:7,11 16:1 29:11, attempt 11:19 30:9 42:24 43:2,5, 16,19 30:1,3,5,14, **Appeals** 2:2 5:5 17:20 17,25 31:2,5 **APPEARANCES** attempts 11:12 **big** 10:9 37:15,19,21,23,25 3:1 38:17 39:10,13,22 attending 6:1 bill 11:24 16:5,24 41:4,23 42:1 44:6, appearing 44:20 attributable **bills** 10:9 14:7 11,13,15,17 45:1, appellant 2:9 3:8 25:16 13,18,24,25 46:6, **bit** 13:7 15:18 17:5 5:19,23 6:2,4,6,9, 9,17,20,24 47:2,3, audit 41:6,10,16 18:21 19:4 36:18 10,14,24 7:8,12 9.14 blank 34:24 9:2,4 10:7,10,18 auditor 16:22,23 **admitted** 6:15,16 14:14 16:4 18:8 blocked 11:16 avenues 11:12 21:19,20,25 advantage 19:5 22:12,14,17,23 aware 12:24 Board 11:4 27:1 affirm 7:6 23:4,23 24:1 25:7, 13:12 38:4 31:11 10,21 26:13 27:8, afternoon 5:23 bottom 40:5 12,23 28:20 29:21 10:19 31:10 В 30:10 31:12,16, **box** 38:11 39:15 agency 16:12,21 18,23 33:1,9,10, Bradford 10:21 bachelor's 13:18 13,15,19 35:6,12, **AGI** 24:24 16,20,21,25 36:1, break-even 12:12 back 11:13 15:3 agree 27:12,14 4 37:4 38:5,19 20:20 40:7 45:5 briefing 8:16 39:3 40:3 41:9,25 **agreed** 6:1,9 32:14 45:14,21 backing 38:15 42:7,8,9,15,22 46:4 47:12 43:5,11,12,20,23 agreed-upon balance 11:5 44:4 45:15 14:10 briefly 22:7 15:23 16:20 36:15 appellant's 4:4 agreement 28:7, **burden** 25:20 ballpark 13:25 6:16 7:15 22:8,13, 8,11 43:17 43:14 46:11,13 18:12 40:23 24 36:22 37:13 agrees 27:6 business 24:17 **bank** 14:3 21:7 46:15,25 34:19,25 22:19 25:19 33:9 ahead 15:23 16:6 apply 35:18 40:17 allocation 36:23 appointments C based 14:2,17 29:23 allowing 10:19 19:13 21:11 25:1 approximate 37:11 42:14 **cable** 14:7 amenably 15:5 40:6 17:20 basically 38:2 calculated 12:22 approximately amount 15:9 17:3

**CSR** 2:19 confirmed 11:9 California 2:1,16, **clue** 34:18 21 5:1 10:23 11:6, confusing 9:21 co-panelists current 36:25 22 12:11 13:10 5:11 44:8 26:10 32:2 33:3, considerate 29:1 **cut** 11:2 14 37:11 Code 13:10 23:9, consistent 23:25 13 32:6 35:14 D call 16:11 constitutes collection 16:11, called 16:21 24:10 21 **date** 5:7 cancer 12:25 Consultants comfortable **day** 47:15 15:19 25:18 28:21 22:21,24 19:13 29:20 42:25 43:13 days 44:22 45:15, contact 11:1,8,10, 46:21 commencing 16 12 2:17 car 14:6 debts 28:14 continue 35:20 comments 45:23 care 22:3 43:13 decide 9:4 47:4 contribute 21:7, 45:9 46:15 14 decided 25:3 communicate case 2:8 5:6 10:13 17:16 contributing decision 44:3 11:16 24:6,12,13, 25:19 16,19,21 25:3,5 communication deducted 39:1 29:7 34:2 36:4 conversation 11:9 40:8,12 42:19 19:14 communications deduction 45:11 catching 17:8 17:20 conversations deficiency 25:16 13:15 caught 41:17 company 19:8 26:19,22 27:5 39:15 cooperate 43:6 33:20 35:7,12 Certified 2:20 43:11 comparison cooperating 41:1 **CFR** 24:7 24:18 defines 34:1 cooperation 15:8 **chance** 44:25 compensated definition 23:10 copies 20:25 change 8:16 15:3 25:4 copy 20:23 changing 9:24 completely 11:2 definitive 9:3,5 43:14 correct 7:22 40:3 checked 39:15 **degree** 13:18 46:5,23 complex 13:7 chosen 11:1 demonstrated 29:6 correctly 43:24 6:3 31:12 circumstances compliance Counsel 31:9 22:25 25:15 27:3, **denied** 15:16 27:13 25 28:23 35:11 COUNTY 2:3 31:24 33:15 37:8, complicated clarification 7:23 couple 17:9 32:1 9:20 18:21 19:4 46:1 41:16 deny 31:13 36:17 concept 9:21 **clarify** 7:20 14:19 Court 24:13 32:22 denying 6:3 44:4 concerns 35:23 clarifying 41:24 cover 10:13 14:25 department 25:2 conclude 44:19 21:13 30:8 classified 43:8 conclusion 37:11 covered 14:6 deposit 14:16 **client** 42:11 47:17 15:2 39:4 **close** 29:24 conditions 6:9 coworkers 13:5 deposited 14:4,9 27:8 closed 44:22,25 40:18 created 34:19 closing 4:16 conference 6:6 depositing 18:15 credits 23:21 21:18 42:2,6 8:4,8,16 9:1

40:17 **divorce** 10:7,24 employer 13:2, **ex-spouse** 10:11, 15,22 19:14 11:2 16:11 43:18 21 18:19 19:21,25 determination 44:2 20:4 21:14 23:2 employment 6:3.7 26:12 31:13 25:1,17,18 26:3,8, 35:24 36:13 documentation 30:8 34:22 9,13 27:23 42:25 41:2 determine 40:14 encompass 28:9 43:6,8 46:22 documentations detriment 22:2 ex-spouse's 10:8 end 10:15 12:8,22 39:7 19:18 21:23,24 43:12 18:1,4 40:25 documents 15:6, 22:1 24:22 26:2 Development engaged 11:21 12 19:1 42:11 30:8 ensure 15:6 donated 13:5 ex-spouses 10:5 diagnosed 12:25 entered 12:7 doubt 13:21 **exact** 18:11 difference 14:22 28:15 37:1 40:4 23:19 dozens 15:15 Examination entire 32:2 4:14 18:7 differences due 5:13 11:6 entitled 21:20 examples 34:12, 18:17 12:10 13:21 14:23 13 42:19 16:5 17:4 23:1 equaled 25:25 differentiate 32:2 33:14 41:18 42:19 **excess** 23:14 equally 37:3 42:22 43:6,20 24:10 difficult 33:5 equitable 8:12 23:1 26:25 27:6 excuse 13:4 Ε diligence 13:21 32:9 35:9,18 37:9 33:15 36:8 44:24 42:22 equity 22:5,19 exhaustive 36:15 earlier 24:1 27:20 directly 28:12 25:13 28:19 exhibit 6:18,19,20 early 19:11 disability 13:3,10 Eric 10:21 11:1,8 22:10,19 28:9 15:13 19:2 20:5 earned 25:8 36:7,8,22,25 38:6, 12:2,7,24 13:14 38:4 42:24 43:2,5 7,15 39:6,14,20, 14:25 15:5 17:1, earnings 12:8 discern 42:23 21 44:1 17,21 40:10 41:11 easier 10:1 discovered 12:2 exhibits 4:4,5 **Eric's** 15:10 economic 27:15 6:13,14,15,16 discuss 8:25 **error** 6:3 11:4,23 36:1 43:7 12:20 16:25 21:23 discussed 6:6,18 **EDD** 30:11 38:14 expected 28:23 31:13 27:20 28:18 32:13 **effort** 17:16 **expenses** 14:4,22 Esquiveldiscussing 47:12 21:13 25:21 parkinson 2:19 efforts 11:11 discussion 25:2 experience 20:4 establish 22:13 electronically disproves 26:12 23:4 33:24 35:5 20:17 experienced 46:12 13:11 22:2 dispute 6:7 7:24 eligibility 27:6 8:4.8.18 9:8 22:5 established 29:8 **explain** 7:15 24:4 email 11:16 20:23, 27:17 34:14 evaluating 28:18 24 22:10 explaining 22:11 35:19,22 evidence 6:20 **emails** 11:15 extensive 24:17 disputes 26:15 15:15 17:18 22:8 emotionally disputing 7:21 29:6 33:25 35:6 28:21 F 8:2,12 36:3 37:12 38:21 45:7 46:12,21 employed 34:7 distinction 45:11, fact 13:19 23:21 12 evidenced 36:7,8 employee 14:1 39:4 40:24

fact-based 9:19 23:25 41:10,18, funds 34:17,18 **history** 17:13 20,21 20:20 factor 8:4,9,18,21 fill 28:1 G hold 21:24 23:1 22:4,5,10,19 23:4 24:5 25:13.14 25:15 27:4 32:20 final 31:22 35:9 26:14 27:13,15, 33:12 35:11 40:10 gambling 24:17 42:4 44:9,11 16,18,20 28:2,17, 43:11 45:18 gave 26:19 33:20 19,25 29:2,3,5 finalized 10:25 Hosey 3:6 5:11,12 35:7 33:18,22 34:8,21 finally 17:8 26:25 30:4,5,14 37:22, 46:3,19 give 7:3 24:8 29:1 41:17 23 44:14,15 30:20 42:4 factors 6:11 22:4, 45:22,25 46:6,9, finances 15:25 5 27:10 29:4 32:9, 17,20,24 47:2 **giving** 45:20 16:9 18:14 11,13,16,17 33:18 hourly 14:1 40:24 goal 15:5 35:19,21,24 financial 22:2 36:15,16 25:20 28:10,12,14 **hours** 13:4 14:2 **good** 5:23 10:19 43:12,14 14:25 19:8 31:10 facts 10:13 22:25 house 30:13 25:14 27:3 31:15 financially 28:22 government 10:3 HR 13:15 19:8 35:11 46:14 find 28:24 40:11 25:2 granted 29:8 35:8 factual 43:3 36:2 44:5 finds 29:2 hundreds 17:18 factually 42:24 guidance 33:22 fine 7:12 9:8 31:5 35:17 failed 33:2 ı **flags** 12:15 guys 10:19 **fairly** 12:6 fluctuating 14:17 **ID** 2:8 familiar 13:9 focused 28:20 idea 13:25 40:23 Н family 11:10,17 follow-up 18:4 identify 11:23 20:5 24:25 30:9 half 26:3 40:24 21:5 15:7 38:3,12,25 42:24 43:1 43:2,4 found 10:7 40:12 ignore 11:2 hand 7:5 41:19 favor 26:14 27:14 ill 22:3 **handle** 33:22 29:4 fourth 28:18 important 10:2 **federal** 12:10,18 Franchise 11:4 hardship 27:15 23:7 32:12 15:21 17:9 23:25 27:1 31:11 36:1 imposed 23:16 24:7,24 26:9,11 health 27:17 **friends** 11:10 33:4,6 36:12 imputed 34:8 42:20 hear 11:13 30:6, **FTB** 3:11 5:15 35:1 18 6:13,18,21 7:10 feels 19:8 inaccurate 15:10 8:25 15:10,16 **hearing** 5:5,10 file 20:15 33:8 17:15,16,19 inaction 16:18 11:21 44:19 22:11,16 27:6,12 filed 12:5 19:11,16 47:12,16 include 9:9 20:25 28:6 31:9 39:17 20:17 31:16,25 25:4 26:6 39:25 heavily 36:16 40:9 42:3 47:6 37:5 41:13 43:1,4 **held** 32:4,22 FTB's 4:5 6:3,7,8, filing 11:5 14:24 included 13:16 15 26:12 30:19 16:19,20 17:7 **helped** 11:25 39:16 41:8 44:3 19:19,21,25 20:20 40:14 includes 10:4 21:1 22:18 31:17 full 14:16,20 18:15 **Hey** 19:3 41:17 34:4 36:8 33:6 40:13 33:14 highlight 43:16 including 7:3 **filings** 15:22 fully 24:22 13:2 28:10 16:13.24 17:19

income 10:8,11 12:3,16 13:8,17, 23 14:1,5,10,17, 18 15:11,24 17:3, 13 18:9,20,22 20:5,7,10 21:12 23:2,18 24:2,20, 22 26:1,2,5 27:21, 24 28:5 31:19,20 32:25 33:3,4,6,7, 10 34:2,4,5,9,15, 22 35:2 36:11 38:8,16 40:8,15 41:13 42:10,16, 17,21 43:7,24 45:10

incomeproducing 24:14 32:24

individual 11:25 26:17,19 27:2,4 28:14

inequitable 21:24 25:15 27:3 32:20

33:12 35:11 43:11

# Infelis 24:12 information

11:10 12:1,7,9 15:18 16:23 21:2 39:19 40:4

39:19 40:4 initial 25:24 40:9

initially 15:2,16 18:25

innocent 6:4 9:17,18,22 10:4 15:14 21:20 29:8 31:13,23 32:3,7 37:13 44:4

**input** 13:22

inputting 12:9

instance 34:6

institution 10:2

insurance 13:3,6, 11 14:7 19:1 39:15 intelligent 13:18

**intended** 9:25 28:9

interchangeably 26:22

interest 26:6

Internal 23:12 35:14

interpreted 24:5

interrupted 8:6 14:13 18:2 20:9 22:22

introduce 5:15,19

**invested** 34:17,18

invite 10:14 17:25 18:3 29:10

involvement

46:25

irrelevant 25:6 IRS 12:10,18 14:23 15:2,20 16:5 17:7 40:6

41:6,17 43:20

issue 6:2 9:1,4,6 24:22 29:7 31:11 32:11 33:11 36:9, 21 38:7 41:7 44:21 45:20 47:11

**issued** 31:21 38:3,4,14 39:17

**issues** 45:21 47:5

item 30:22 34:3

**items** 26:18 33:20 35:6

J

January 10:25

**job** 34:7,15

**Joel** 3:12 5:17 31:10

joint 14:3,6,24 16:10 18:16 21:6, 7,13 24:24 25:8, 19 26:20 31:25 32:24 33:9 36:6

jointly 31:17 32:1 37:7

37:5 40:17 42:13

Josh 5:9

**Joshua** 2:4,8 3:4 5:6,24 10:20

judge 2:4 5:4,10, 11,12,13,18,25 6:17,25 7:9,13,19 8:1,11,15,20,24 9:7,11 16:1 29:11, 16,18,19 30:1,3,4, 5,14,17,25 31:2,5, 6 37:15,18,19,21, 23,25 38:17 39:10,13,22 41:4, 23 42:1 44:6,10, 11,13,15,17 45:1, 13,18,22,24,25 46:6,9,17,20,24 47:2,3,9,14

**July** 44:1

#### K

Kaiser 12:3 13:3,6

**kind** 14:10 36:18 40:1

**knew** 13:22 18:11, 14 23:23 25:8,10 33:1 34:25 42:15

**knowing** 19:14 34:6 40:16

knowledge 8:4,8, 18,21 17:1 21:22 22:4,10,12 23:4 24:5 26:16,18 27:17,20,23 28:25 29:2,7 32:23 33:10,19,22 34:1, 2,3,4,8,14,20,21 35:1,6 36:17 38:9 46:3,10,13,19 **Kwee** 5:12,13

#### L

**lack** 12:16 22:12 46:13

Lambert 2:4 3:4 5:4,9,18,25 6:17, 25 7:9,13,19 8:1, 11,15,20,24 9:7, 11 16:1 29:11,16 30:3,17,25 31:2,5, 6 37:15,21,25 38:17 39:10,13,22 41:4,23 42:1 44:6, 13,17 45:1,13,18 47:3,9,14

**laptop** 20:22

late 43:19

law 2:4 5:4,10,18, 25 6:17,25 7:9,13, 19 8:1,11,15,20, 24 9:7,11 16:1 24:6 29:11,16,19 30:1,3,5,14,17,25 31:2,5 32:2 37:11, 15,19,21,23,25 38:17 39:10,13,22 41:4,23 42:1 44:6, 11,13,15,17 45:1, 13,18,24,25 46:6, 9,17,20,24 47:2,3, 9,14

laws 27:14

**Le** 3:5 5:12 29:18, 19 30:1 37:18,19 44:10,11 45:22,24

lead 5:9

leave 14:8 18:24 19:10 20:5 24:25 30:9 38:3,12,23, 25 42:24 43:2,4

**led** 15:17 16:18

**left** 15:8

legal 23:3 27:19 28:2,4 36:22

i7

Index: legally..open

legally 43:1 18:17 **minutes** 7:2,15 **nice** 47:15 8:17 30:20,23 legislator 9:25 managing 15:1 non-appealing 31:3 42:2 24:16 let alone 38:16 March 10:23 misclassification non-requesting **Maria** 2:19 letter 11:17 15:20 10:8 23:2 24:19 27:19 28:2, 22:11 41:20 45:20 marital 27:13 misclassified 3 36:21 letters 11:14 42:18 non-taxable 43:2 marriage 10:2,4,6 levels 10:3 misreporting nontaxable 24:25 married 10:22 17:13 liabilities 10:12 42:23 43:4 31:17,25 misrepresented 37:6 note 12:24 Martyanova 3:9 12:17 **liability** 26:9,10, 4:12,14,16 5:21, notice 11:3,7 12 27:2 28:5 29:9 22 7:2,14,17,20, modeled 35:14 16:14.16 17:15 32:4 33:17,23 24 8:3,7,14,17,22 **moment** 20:12 22:16 31:21 39:17 35:4,13 46:1 9:10,13,16 10:7 23:22 40:9 43:20 17:25 18:3,8 liable 21:24 23:1 21:16,19 29:12 money 14:9,24 **Nova** 11:22 22:21, 25:16 27:4 32:1,4, 38:20 39:20 42:2, 15:1 16:10 21:7 24 21 33:13 35:12 26:11 41:12 7 44:7,23 47:4,8 37:7 43:11 **number** 13:1,4 matter 2:7 11:8 month 14:5,16 18:11,13 21:9 lien 16:19 18:16 21:7 39:4 17:17 **nurse** 13:17 life 34:16 40:18 **matters** 36:24 list 36:15 **months** 13:1 meaning 23:7,11 0 14:8,20 18:13 lived 41:10 24:9 34:4 21:9,10 29:20,22, objected 6:18 24 39:5 43:15 loans 28:14 meanings 23:9 objection 6:19 long 42:15 means 23:14 24:4 **mother** 11:17 objections 5:14 move 36:14 medical 39:7 **lot** 16:7 18:25 43:7 obligation 27:19 moved 10:23 meet 35:20 **Luckily** 23:10 28:2,4 36:22 meets 6:9 27:8 **moving** 16:16 obligations M 23:3 25:13 MEMBERS 3:3 28:10,13,14 37:1 multiple 11:12, mental 27:16 made 15:14 occurred 10:5 14,16 13:2 17:19 17:16,20 18:12 18:20 29:23 32:9 mentioned 7:22 October 2:18 5:1, 40:16,23 13:14 18:18 19:2, mutual 11:10 14:4 11 35:16 37:4 mail 11:14 19:1 offers 24:3 20:16 30:11 met 26:23 28:25 Ν Office 2:25:5 29:3 32:5 33:19 mailings 17:19 35:4,25 **older** 9:22 Napa 11:22 main 28:10 met all 35:21 omitted 34:2 maintained 33:9 **needed** 13:5,16 42:21 45:10 mic 16:2 19:14 **major** 12:15 **one-time** 24:18 Mike 3:5 5:11 neutral 29:4 make 9:25 11:19 online 20:15,17 **minimum** 10:25 neutrality 27:15, 16:2 16 open 45:5,19 minus 23:21 **making** 14:21 47:6,10

Index: opening..question

opening 4:12,13, past 13:12 portion 28:1 produced 42:12 15 9:15 10:17 pattern 17:14 position 7:15 professional 24:12 28:6 31:8 18:23 40:11 Patterson 11:25 positions 23:3 **opinion** 44:22 professionals pay 26:5,8,11 28:4 possibility 43:3 opportunity 7:14 22:17 39:16 45:20 post-hearing promise 31:1 payable 23:20 45:14 **oral** 5:5 24:11 **proof** 39:8 postnuptial order 8:18 47:11 paying 26:3 33:13 43:17 **proper** 25:1 36:13 original 6:18 payment 22:21, prehearing 8:4,7, properly 33:15 originally 10:22 35:8 37:8,12 43:7 23 **OTA** 28:24 29:2 payments 13:2, preparation 19:5 property 36:23 11 14:6 24:19 outlined 32:6 preponderance proposed 31:21 25:10 38:4,12,22 33:25 35:5 46:12 39:17 outstanding 28:4 paystubs 19:21, present 8:5,9 proposing 45:16 25 40:22 owe 12:13,18 23:22 protecting 10:4 presentation 7:1, pediatric 13:17 3 9:9 10:15 18:4 **owed** 12:4,9 14:23 protects 10:3 penalties 17:2,11 30:19,21 32:11 15:3,21 16:12,20, 41:15 42:4 protested 31:22 24 17:9 23:24 41:22 percent 26:1 presented 22:9 **prove** 40:8 43:6 **owing** 40:5 period 14:12,15 presenting 6:21 provide 32:3 15:19 18:15,17 45:21 47:7 pretty 12:12 19:8 42:15 Р 31:15 provided 6:12 Permanente 12:3 15:15 17:18 27:10 previous 12:13 28:9 29:6 p.m. 2:17 5:2,8 **person** 13:18 previously 17:7 27:25 28:22 providing 41:2 packets 17:19 28:18 personal 14:22 provision 9:23 pages 15:15 prior 10:6 20:4 15:24 16:9 18:14 22:6 28:7,12 17:18 23:25 40:21 43:24 provisions 23:9 paid 15:23 16:6,8 proactive 17:21 phrasing 9:20 32:5 17:2,6,11 20:5 problem 16:4 24:25 30:8 38:3. physical 27:16 **PTO** 13:4 12,25 41:15 42:23 problems 12:22 physically 28:22 purposes 27:24 43:2,4,24 procedural 35:17 33:6 pictures 39:8 panel 3:3 5:12 Procedure 6:10, put 13:23 14:21 32:12 37:17 pieces 15:8 12 26:21 27:7,9, 15:8 16:22 17:5 part 14:21 17:13 **place** 14:11 10 28:25 35:17 41:3 24:23,24 34:11,19 proceed 9:12 **plan** 6:22 putting 20:2 parties 5:14 6:2 30:21 play 19:9 34:21 28:7,8 37:1,2 Q proceeding 44:20 plenty 39:7 43:18 partners 43:22 **point** 13:20 17:12 qualify 6:11 27:9 proceedings 40:8 party 28:15,16 2:15 4:11 47:17 question 7:17 44:9

Index: questions..return

10:10,15 18:5 41:14 43:20 31:14,23 32:3,8,9, 26:16,17,23 28:18 21:5 23:10 25:18 10,15,17 33:16, 35:5 receiving 11:7 26:2 41:5 43:23 17,23 35:4,7,9,18 13:1 14:18 17:15 requirements 36:1,17 37:9,13 questions 7:10 9:24 33:18 18:10,19 21:11 44:4,5 17:24,25 18:3 22:16 25:18 30:7 requires 23:4 relieve 27:1 35:13 29:10,13,18 30:2, 40:6 43:13 25:14 28:2 4,18 32:12,14 recollection 9:2 remain 28:15 37:2 36:19 37:14,17, requisite 21:22 18,19,22,23 44:9, record 5:5,16 remaining 25:23 research 17:5 10,12,14,16,18 6:20 36:3 37:12 remarks 42:3 38:21 39:18 44:22 resolve 11:8,20 quick 30:22 44:24 45:5,19 47:6,10 remember 9:5 15:5 17:21 quoting 36:25 30:7 resolved 16:8 recovery 29:23 removed 12:2 reduced 23:17 respect 42:14 R 40:15 refer 42:20 respond 11:13 rent 14:6 15:14 42:3 45:4,6, **R&tc** 6:4.7 referenced 24:6 replacing 5:12 15,16 raise 7:4 refers 24:12 28:6 responded 16:16 reply 25:22 **raised** 12:15 refund 12:11,14 report 13:23 Respondent 15:4 23:24 26:8 reach 11:19 18:22 33:2 42:16 24:3,11 25:7 refusal 43:6 26:15 31:11,21,24 reached 12:19 reported 2:18 33:15,24 35:4,13 refused 11:13 17:3 19:15 24:23 read 30:12 36:16 37:8,12 33:4 36:12 38:8 **regard** 35:23 reads 36:25 42:17 Respondent's 38:12 31:13 38:6 46:11 ready 30:21 reporter 2:20 regular 13:15 7:23 8:6 14:13 response 47:7 real 23:6 44:24 38:1 42:23 18:2 20:9 22:22 responses 42:12 realize 44:24 regulation 24:6,7 reporting 13:17 33:21 34:1,10,12 responsibility **reason** 10:10 16:25 20:5 21:23 28:16 37:2 13:20 22:15 23:6 regulations 41:11 43:23 24:13 32:18,23 42:20 rest 10:13 19:10 representative 36:5,17 42:9 related 25:20 41:7 9:16 13:16 18:8 restart 45:2,3 reasonable 27:24 45:8 21:19 42:7 result 15:10 17:7 28.22 request 9:18,19 relates 35:3 36:19 40:25 reasons 28:11 46:15,19 15:14,16 22:20 resulted 12:4 31:24 37:13 rebate 23:17 relating 27:18 resulting 10:9 requested 31:23 receipt 22:23 34:4 relationship 44:1 retirement 41:12, 42:14 receipts 22:21 14 requesting 25:16 40:14 relevant 39:9 27:21 28:3 32:18, return 10:22 receive 12:14 20 33:25 34:17 reliability 32:8 19:19,25 20:13, 45:14 15,18 22:14,16 received 4:4.5 relief 6:4,11 8:13 23:5,15,17,20,23 11:3,15,18 15:4, required 23:15,19 9:18,19,22,25 24:2,15,21,23 13,20 16:11,15 24:10 15:15 21:21 25:12 26:11.20 24:19 26:8 33:1, 26:14,18,25 27:7, requirement 27:22 28:1 31:17, 13 34:9 40:9 10,14 29:5,9

18,25 32:19,24
33:2,4,6,7,8,21
34:24 36:6,12
37:5 38:6,8,10
39:2,25 42:9,13,
17,21

returns 12:1,3
19:22

Revenue 6:10,12
23:12 26:21 27:7,
10 28:25 32:6
35:14,16

reversed 44:5

review 15:6 39:24

Rindlisbacher
2:8 4:13 5:6,23,24
6:22,24 7:4,8,12
10:18,20 14:14
16:2,4 21:22
22:23 26:7 29:7,
12,14,21 30:10
38:20 39:3,24
40:3 41:9,25

reviewed 12:21

reviewing 12:1

## Rindlisbacher's 26:1

43:14 44:21

rise 26:19 33:20 35:7

**road** 41:16

**RPR** 2:20

ruled 24:13

rules 9:20,21

S

**Sacramento** 2:3, 16 5:1

Sara 3:6 5:11

**save** 20:18,22 30:18

saved 20:23

scanned 21:2

**Schedule** 31:19 34:24,25 35:2

**secret** 34:16

secretly 34:17

**section** 6:4,7,10, 12,13 7:25 8:21, 22 23:10,12 24:9 27:9,11 32:6 35:14

sections 9:25

**seeking** 6:11 26:17 27:9

self-reported 15:11

**separate** 32:8 33:17,23 35:4 41:8 46:1,8

**separated** 10:24 16:15

separation 11:1 service 19:5,16

Services 11:22

set 9:24

**settle** 17:17

seventh 27:16

severally 32:1

37:6

shared 25:8

sharing 17:12

Shorthand 2:20

**show** 25:9 43:7

showed 12:9

**shown** 15:9 23:15,17,20 24:10,20

**shows** 17:12 22:24

sick 39:16 43:8

**side** 12:24

**sign** 33:8

**signed** 24:15 32:24 33:2 43:17

**significant** 25:24 27:18 28:17

significantly 26:3

**signing** 22:14 23:5,23 27:22 28:11 32:19 33:7, 20 34:23 42:8,9

signs 26:20

silent 36:23

**similar** 12:13 27:25 28:23

simple 12:6

**situation** 12:12 13:7 18:20 35:19

**sixth** 27:13

slightly 14:2

**slow** 16:3

**Smith** 3:12 4:15 5:17 9:2 29:13,15 30:20,22 31:1,4,6, 9,10 37:16 38:5 39:12,14,21 44:24 45:8,17 46:5,7,10, 18,23,25 47:13

society 10:2

software 12:6,20

sole 28:15

solemnly 7:6

**solution** 15:7 17:22

**sort** 30:9 38:22 39:12

**sources** 13:2 14:5,18 18:20 21:11

**speak** 16:2

**specifically** 34:23 36:24 45:4,

9 46:10

**spoke** 16:21

spouse 6:4 9:17, 18,22 15:14 18:10 21:6,21 22:3 23:18,21 24:16, 19,20 25:9,16,24 27:19,21,25 28:2, 3,4,20 29:8 31:14, 23 32:1,3,7,18,20 33:25 34:7,9,14, 15,16,17,24,25 35:1 37:13 38:22 42:10 43:13,23 44:4 45:9

**spouse's** 32:4 36:21

spouses 10:4

spring 11:3

**standards** 35:18 37:9

37:9

**start** 32:15

**started** 9:17 18:24,25

**state** 2:1,21 11:6 12:11 15:4 16:12, 18,22 17:8 21:2 23:20,22,24,25 24:2,11,23 25:22 26:5,11 33:8 40:7 41:22

**stated** 6:8 8:3,8, 17 24:1 31:12 42:3 43:10

**Statement** 4:12, 13,15,16 9:15 10:17 31:8

statements 22:20

**states** 25:7 28:13 32:22

**stating** 8:2,12 38:24 40:2 41:6

**status** 27:13

statute 25:4

stored 20:19	42:11	taxpayer 9:16	tongue 12:25
straightforward	sustained 6:19	10:21 24:13 32:3, 22 35:13 46:14	total 30:24
31:16 34:13	<b>swear</b> 7:1,6	taxpayers 10:1	touch 16:22
stream 45:2,3 streamlined	т	ten 30:20,22	tracking 11:15 22:20
35:24 36:12		<b>term</b> 23:7,8,11,12, 14 24:4 26:21	traditional 32:8,
Street 2:16	<b>tad</b> 16:3		15
stricter 9:23	takes 35:10	terms 38:25	transcript 2:15
strongly 44:3	taking 22:2 25:14 27:2 43:12	testify 6:22	43:25 _
stuff 15:13 30:10	-	<b>testifying</b> 29:12 44:21	<b>Treasury</b> 33:21 34:1,10,12
subdivision 6:5	talked 36:3	testimony 7:3	treated 27:24
7:21,24 8:23 22:6	talking 19:8	10:14 18:18 22:8,	
26:15,17,23,25 28:19 32:16	<b>Tami</b> 11:25	13,24 45:8	treatment 14:12, 15 15:19 25:19
33:16,17 35:8,10	tapped 17:1	text 9:24 28:8	28:21 29:20,21
37:10 45:10 46:7, 11	tax 2:2 5:5 6:5	then-established	42:25 43:13,15 46:21
	10:9,12 11:4,22,	43:22	-
subdivisions 6:8 8:9	24 12:4,6,20,23 13:10,23 15:2	then-spouse	treatments 39:8
	16:19 18:23 19:5,	31:16 33:1,9 37:5	trust 27:25 42:14
subjective 9:19	16,17,19,22,25	38:6	43:22
submits 47:6	20:13,15,18 21:21 22:11,12,14,15,	then-spouse's	trusted 20:2
submitted 39:5,6	17,21,24 23:15,	31:19	truth 7:7
40:1,14 45:7	16,19,20,23	<b>thing</b> 17:10 19:12 20:19	Tuesday 2:17 5:1
submitting 20:13	24:10,11,15,21,23 25:11,12,23,25		<b>Turbo</b> 12:5,19,23
subsection 22:6	26:5,9,10,11,12	<b>things</b> 14:7 19:2,9 41:24	13:23 19:17 20:19
34:11 35:15	27:1,4,22,24 28:1,	third-party 39:15	22:11 42:12
subtracted 24:25	5 29:9 31:11,17 32:2,4,19,22 33:2,	• •	<b>turn</b> 37:16
31:18 38:9,10	4,6,8,14,21 35:12	thought 30:23	turned 22:17
suffer 36:1	36:6,24 37:5,11	threshold 6:9 27:8	<b>Turns</b> 31:20
suffered 43:12	38:6,8 40:11,14 41:20 42:9,12,17,		type 35:9
suggest 36:4	21 43:20	<b>time</b> 5:7 11:9 12:19 13:1,8	<b>types</b> 32:7,10
38:15	taxable 20:7,10,	15:22 17:23	typically 34:15,20
suggested 18:22	14 23:16 24:2	19:10,16 21:12	38:13
summarize 22:8	25:11 31:20 33:3 36:11 40:1	22:13 26:19 37:14 38:23 42:8,15	
summary 29:3	Taxation 32:6	timely 31:17	U
support 38:24	taxes 12:5,6,18	times 14:15	Um him of t
supporting 28:20	15:21 17:9 19:3,		<b>Um-hum</b> 21:4
supposed 13:22	11 23:22 42:10	<b>today</b> 5:11,13 6:23 31:11 32:14	unable 43:5
26:5	43:19	44:20	unavailable 5:13
suspect 10:10	<b>Taxes'</b> 20:19	told 19:7	underpayment

26:10 13:24 19:4 21:21 W 23:16 25:17 26:2 underreport 28:19 32:2 33:14 10:11 40:20,24 41:13 **W-2** 12:6 18:22 43:1 underreported 19:18,24 20:25 12:17 24:22 26:6 31:19 years 10:9 12:13 34:15 36:9,10 understand 23:7 13:20 17:9 24:18 38:2,7,13 39:14 41:16 44:1 33:5 42:23 43:4 understanding W-2S 15:12 43:1 18:19 wage 24:2 34:15, understate 10:12 22 42:10 wages 24:23 25:8 understated 26:13 33:2,3 32:25 36:11 38:1,3 40:1 understatement 41:7 21:25 22:1,12,15 **wanted** 11:23 23:1,6,8,11,14 16:8 24:4,8,9 25:5,11, 17 26:22 27:22 week 45:7 32:19 36:6 42:12 weigh 28:3 29:4 **United** 32:22 weighed 32:17 unlike 24:21 36:16 unpaid 25:23,25 weighing 27:14 27:4 35:12 weighs 26:14 unwillingness 29:5 15:13 weight 29:1 **Utah** 10:22 11:18 wing 46:16 13:9 16:12,19,22 41:10,20,22 43:19 withdrawals 17:11 utilities 14:7 withdrawn 41:11 ٧ witnesses 6:21 wondering 38:1 **vary** 14:2 work 12:25 14:8, verification 11 18:13 29:23,25 11:15 22:20 41:1 38:23 40:24 42:25 verified 12:21 working 14:3 40:13 written 44:21 verify 15:12 41:2 wrong 22:18 28:6 versions 9:22 versus 45:10 Υ year 6:5 10:10