BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In	the	Matter	of	the	Appeal	of:)Case)19125	
DAN	IIEL	SCHRYE	₹,)	
				Appe	ellant.)	
)	

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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Cerritos, California

Tuesday, February 14, 2023

Reported by:

SKYY CHUNG Hearing Reporter

Job No.: 40663 OTA(B) (REV3)

1	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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5	In the Matter of the Appeal of:)Case No.
6	DANIEL SCHRYER,)
7	Appellant.)
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15	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, taken at
16	Cerritos, California, commencing at 2:04 p.m.
17	on Tuesday, February 14, 2023, reported by
18	Skyy Chung, Hearing Reporter.
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CERRITOS, CALIFORNIA; TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 2023 2:04 P.M.

JUDGE LE: We are now going on the record. We are opening the record in the appeal of Schryer. This matter is being held before the Office of Tax Appeals. The OTA case number is 19125583. Today's date is Tuesday, February 14th, 2023, and the time is 2:04 p.m. This hearing is being held in person in Cerritos, California. Today's hearing is being heard by a panel of three administrative law judges.

My name is Mike Le, and I will be the lead judge. Judge Ovsep Akopchikyan and Sheriene Ridenour 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 participate to ensure we have all the information needed to sign for this appeal.

Now, for the record, will the parties please state their names and who they represent, starting with Respondent, Franchise Tax Boar.

MR. HALL: This is Nathan Hall, on behalf of the respondent, Franchise Tax Board. Thank you.

MS. ZUMAETA: Jackie Zumaeta, Z-U-M-A-E-T-A, on

behalf of the Franchise Tax Board.

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JUDGE LE: Thank you. And for Appellant?

MR. FEDOR: My name is Robert Fedor, on behalf of Daniel Schryer.

JUDGE LE: Thank you.

Let's move on to the minutes and orders. discussed with the parties at a second prehearing conference on January 17th, 2023, and notated in my minutes orders, there are five issues in this matter: The first is whether Appellant may exclude from income approximately 15 million in capital gain for the 2012 taxable year for California tax purposes; the second is whether Appellant is entitled to claim a passive activity loss deduction, with respect to the residential property located on Crest Court in Beverly Hills, California; the third is whether Appellant is entitled to claim a carryover loss with respect to activity at the Crest Court property and the 2012 taxable year -related to this issue is whether Appellant needs to prove his 2011 loss relating to the Crest Court property after the FTB withdrew his assessment for his 2011 tax year; the fourth is whether Appellant is entitled to deduct a capital loss of \$860,330 from the sale of the Crest Court property; and the fifth is whether Appellant is liable for the late filing penalty. Respondent has

conceded the accuracy-related penalty.

No witnesses will testify at this hearing for either party. Also, Appellant's Exhibits 1 through 12 and Respondent's Exhibits A through BB were entered into the record in my minutes and orders. After the prehearing conference, Appellants submitted Exhibits 13 through 16, and Respondents submitted CC through EE.

Neither party submitted an objection by the deadline notated in my minutes and orders. So Exhibits 13 through 16 and Exhibits CC through EE are entered into the record.

(EXHIBITS 13-16 WERE ADMITTED INTO THE RECORD.)

(EXHIBITS CC-EE WERE ADMITTED INTO THE RECORD.)

JUDGE LE: This oral hearing will begin with the presentation for up to 30 minutes.

Does anyone have any questions before we begin with Appellant's presentation? Respondent, Franchise Tax Board, any questions?

MR. HALL: No questions, Judge.

JUDGE LE: Thank you.

And Appellant, any questions?

MR. FEDOR: No questions, Judge. Thank you.

JUDGE LE: Okay. Appellant, you have up to 30

24 | minutes for your presentation, starting now, 2:07 p.m.

25 Please proceed.

MR. FEDOR: Thank you very much.

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3 PRESENTATION

MR. FEDOR: And thank you, Panel. It's an honor and privilege to be here. It's my first time before the OTA. I came in from Cleveland, Ohio last night, so I look forward to this, and thank you for the opportunity. I appreciate it.

Just to reiterate quickly, there's three macro issues in this case: One is the capital gain issue of a 15 million dollars, which arose from the sale of real estate to an unrelated entity in the state of Colorado; the second macro issue relates to this Crest Court property in Beverly Hills, California. It's rental real estate property. The issue is whether it was entered into with a profit motive. The issue is whether it was sold at a loss, the basis for that, and I look at that as a macro issue related to that Crest Court property. The third issue is related to the delinquency penalty for the late filing of a 2012 tax return, and I will concede if this hearing is made for an unreasonable for not filing a timely tax return in this case. So that one's off target already, so --

JUDGE RIDENOUR: I'm sorry to interrupt. Just to make sure, the taxpayer concedes the late filing

penalty?

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MR. FEDOR: That's correct.

JUDGE RIDENOUR: Thank you.

MR. FEDOR: So I'm going to take the issues a little bit out of order here this afternoon and address the capital gains issue second. The issue, with regard to the Crest Court property, really runs through most of the argument for appellants, and I'd like to address that in two or three different sections: One is the profit motive. Daniel Schryer is a professional real estate investor. This is what he's done for decades; it's what he's done as a career. And you can see from all of the exhibits entered as part of the record, that Mr. Schryer has numerous interests in real estate. Не has them personally held, and in fact, that's the capital gain issue. That 15-million dollar capital gains issue is, as a result of one of -- a related real estate investment that he has. And so, one of the things that Respondent has disallowed in their proposed assessment is that this transaction wasn't entered into with a profit motive.

So 2008, 2009 timeframe, this property, Crest

Court, is related to Ed McMahon, the old -- the

gentleman who passed away -- he was on the Johnny Carson
show. It was his residence. It was his residence. And

Ed McMahon was faltering in his health. It was 2008, 2009. It was a real estate crisis. Everybody remembers how bad it was in 2008 and 2009. And the house was in foreclosure, and Mr. Schryer purchased that note -- purchased it out of foreclosure and converted it to rental real estate. And you will hear from Respondent that, well, there was only sporadic rent paid. There wasn't much rent paid going along. There really wasn't a profit motive.

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But that's not the only thing this panel should consider. It's not just the landlord-tenant relationship, which existed between the parties. But my client, Mr. Schryer, Appellant herein, often times makes his profit from the disposition of the asset. And so, this was purchased in 2009. Substantial improvements were made to the property. True and conceded, there wasn't a lot of rent collected, but improvements were made to the property. There is an affidavit from Mrs. McMahon, who was a survivor. Ed McMahon passed away during this time period. And she indicated she was of the belief that this was a landlord-tenant relationship between the parties. She did her best to pay sporadic rent. It wasn't paid often. But Schryer, in this instance, had the expectation, like he does for all his other investments, where he would reap the

rewards in 2012, when this real estate was actually sold.

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And so, the market was so bad. But if you take a look at the 2012 scheduling and the individual tax return, there's at least nine different parcels of real estate of which he hauled as a real estate investor. Respondent did so, cites through their briefing, that Mr. Schryer is a real estate investor. So I don't know how they can argue on the one hand that this wasn't entered into for a profit motive, but on the other hand say that he's actually a real estate investor, and this is what he does.

And this is all that Mr. Schryer has done his entire life and used to do until today. And sometimes he hits big; sometimes he loses money, but this is what he does for a living. And that's repeat through the record into the tax filings in this case. So that is that's the first part regarding the profit motive.

It's important to note, also, that originally this matter involved -- actually, it's 2011 and 2012.

And in 2011, a notice of proposed assessment was withdrawn in 2020. You're going to hear from Respondent, I'm sure, that that is irrelevant. We still need to be -- the losses proved of for 2011; however, Appellants would argue that that issue is not an issue.

It should be a stop from arguing what was done in 2011, other than as it relates to basis. Because we all know sitting here that basis is always relevant for determinations of gains or losses at a point of disposition.

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But what's important in this case is, you have suspended losses from these periods. You have 2009, when the purchase was made. You have 2010. You have 2011. All these were suspended losses by and large, very little of which was claimed in the current year. And in 2012 -- it was the first couple of days of 2012, is when the property was sold. And it was sold at a loss, and that is when the suspension is released and Mr. Schryer should be able to claim those losses. a simple passive activity investment, where you're not allowed to -- you incur the losses, but you're not allowed to take them until the asset is disposed of. And in 2012, this asset was disposed of, and that is our argument, certainly for the losses being carried forward into 2012, and those being released into the 2012 tax year, but it's a separate issue then related to the basis argument. So those are two separate issues, obviously, both of which would relate to Crest Court. That's why I broke in out Crest Court first, because that's a majority of the issues in this case.

So going back to the profit motive argument, just briefly -- and we cited in our response brief that there are several factors which go into the determination of whether a taxpayer has a profit motive for an investment activity like this. And the first question would call into mind: Did the taxpayer conduct the activity in a businesslike manner? And here, the taxpayer kept track of all income expenses, like he does for all his other real estate activities. He has a bookkeeper in charge. He invested in the property, he paid for repair and maintenance costs, he paid for substantial improvements to the property, all of which are reflected in the books and records, and on the tax returns filed by Mr. Schryer.

As I indicated and notated in Exhibit 4 and made part of the record, that Ms. McMahon submitted an affidavit regarding her attempts to pay rent after her husband had passed away. And she was of the belief that there existed a landlord and tenant relationship between the parties. And this is a short-term transaction: 2009 to 2012. By the first week of 2012, in January, his asset was disposed of. You see there's tentative closing documents for the last week, two weeks of December, but it ultimately closed in the first week of January in 2012.

The second factor in determining profit motive is the expertise of a taxpayer. Appellant's a real estate professional; he has been for decades. As I have stated previously, the actual gain related to the Colorado asset, which we will discuss briefly and shortly, that's also from his activities as a real estate professional. He has a multitude of different disclosures on Schedule E through different past entities, typically a single member of LLC, which is also what helped Crest Court. This is what this gentleman does all over the world. He has investments in Bali, he has investments throughout California. This was a Colorado investment.

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Just to give you some background, the investments were typically back in the day. And what's at issue here, Mr. Schryer would buy dilapidated buildings typically out of Chapter 11 bankruptcy or Chapter 7 bankruptcy. They would take these old buildings and convert them into server farms. And that was a growing business during that time frame. And they'd lease up these server farms to Fortune 100 companies, and then they'd turn around and sell it, and that's how they made their money. And he was one person amongst many in these different investments.

And so, if you were to see, which isn't a part of the record, tax returns from Mr. Schryer, inside and

outside these periods, you would see that periodically, he does really well. He might make 10, 20 or \$30 million, but he also might lose significant amounts in off-years where he's pumping money into these investments, but he doesn't have a return yet. Because what's key on this is the end; the disposition of the asset. Not occurred maintenance, the repairs, or improvements to the asset. That's also obviously suspended losses, which are then, as I've said, released upon disposition of the asset. So that's the second issue regarding the profit motivation.

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The third factor that goes into profit motivation is the time and effort by the taxpayer and the activity. And I'll state from this panel, this is one of many assets Mr. Schryer had in this timeframe. He had a bookkeeper involved. He wasn't day-to-day involved in this, but this is not your typical rental real estate investor. Certainly not a residential real estate investor. He's more along the licensed of a commercial real estate investor or a building or apartment So this is just one of several in his investor. portfolio. And he has, as I indicated, on a 2011, 2012 income tax returns, he has at least nine different rental real estate activities on the return, and some of which have passive income, some of which have passive

losses, and everywhere in between. So this fit right into his portfolio.

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And the real -- we would not be here today on this issue -- but for -- he purchased it back in 2009, but there was an expectation that the market would turn, certainly out here in California, and elsewhere. And when this was sold in 2012, the market still wasn't good. And so, he incurred a loss from the sale of it in it in 2012. So that's the profit motivation issues.

And I don't think there's anything that this panel should take issue with, that he was looking to earn to take a profit. I don't see where Respondent could ever -- excuse me -- could ever see where this wasn't entered into with a profit motivation. This is all this guy does. And historically, he's made a lot of money over the years from real estate investments.

As I stated, the 2011 loss, which I believe was stipulated to by Respondent as well, from the Crest Court property is \$455,320. That was the issue, where it was the notice of proposed assessment. And for whatever reason -- and I don't know the reason -- the FTB withdrew that at notice of proposed assessment. So it's Appellant's position that the \$455,000 loss taken on this 2011 return should be allowed in full and then included as part of the past activity losses, which were

suspended until 2012, when a property was disposed of. That's 2011 issue related to that.

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I think what you'll hear from -- from Respondent, is that issue still needs to be proven up. Appellant's position that since they withdrew the proposed assessment, the tax return stands on its own. There should be a stop from arguing that. It's not a basis argument. It's being lost, which was taken as a current year deduction on the 2011 tax year return. Had the FTB wanted to litigate that issue, they should not have withdrawn the notice of proposed assessment. would still be sitting here today discussing that issue. But because they took the action of withdrawing the proposed assessment, Appellant argues that they are stopped, as I said, previously, from making that argument and asserting that that number is still in issue and is still in controversy.

The next issue I'd like to address, with regard to the Crest Court property, are the basis computations. Appellant submits that he has substantiated a loss in the amount of \$860,000. The FTB would submit that the loss is 469,165. I think some of that is related to the misunderstanding and the depreciation or otherwise. But what I would submit to the panel here today is that the property was purchased, and purchase price was

\$3.8 million. That is Mr. Schryer, the Appellant here, taking over here the note that was due countrywide that the McMahons had. The property was then sold in 2012.

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In addition to that, there was -- and I'm referring to Exhibit Y of Respondent's submissions to the record, and all of these are numbers which are predominantly agreed to. There is an additional basis of \$467,516. There is a cost basis of 4.267516. That's \$4,267,516. And then the proceeds from sale are \$3,780,810. And that's Exhibit V in the record. And the loss from this sale, cash-on-cash loss, is \$1,188,706. Of course, we all know when you're computing gain for tax purposes. Then you have to back out from depreciation that was previously taken. So you back out and depreciation taken from 2009, 2010, and 2011, and that totals, \$322,710. That's stipulated to between the parties. And that's a loss, then, from that transaction of 865,996, which is about what was addressed in the issues before the panel.

And the prior year's depreciation deductions are reflected in Exhibits P, Q, and R. And, you know, much of this is agreed to and stipulated between the parties here. So I look at this is almost akin to a summary judgment motion, and that 95 percent of these facts are agreed to with issues of law, with regard to the passive

activity rules, with regard to profit motivation rules, with regard to capital gain rules, and the basis rule. So there's not a lot of issue factually between the parties. But obviously, there is legally, and that's why we're here today.

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The last issue -- so I'm done with Crest Court.

That's the macro issues for Crest Court: profit motive; the loss from the conduction of activities under Crest Court property; and then, third, the basis of issues and the amount of the loss. And Respondent concedes that there is a loss; however, we have a difference of opinion what that amount that loss actually is. And you'll hear it, I'm sure, from Respondent, on that.

The next issue, then, is the capital gain issue. And that's the 15-million dollar issue. The FTB proposes that a capital gain adjustment in the amount of \$15,217,391 be made for tax year 2012. The issue with this is that Dan Schryer, the Appellant here, was not a party to the transaction. There was separate businesses and different entities which were party to a transaction. And on top of that, all this transaction took place in Colorado. All of the tax due, 100 percent of the tax due, was paid to the state of Colorado at the time of the transaction. When he was asked that, it was disposed in 2012.

And if you go to Exhibit 2, page 13. Of Exhibit 2, you can see the flow chart for how this transaction was actually conducted. And this was put together by FTB. And there's three different entities that were involved, before it even gets down to Mr. Schryer. But in our opinion, it doesn't touch Mr. Schryer. It is an entity-paid tax. And these were all third-party independent CPA firms which prepared these returns, and which reported a transaction. And it was prepared by McGlavery (phonetic), and they took a position on the K-1 of the 540 that this is not income that's reportable by Mr. Schryer. And I'll outline that in a second.

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But if you go to Exhibit 2, page 13, it's a flow chart of the actual transaction for the Aurora,

Colorado, real estate sale. If I can flip to Exhibit 16 for a moment, Exhibit 16, page 90 -- Exhibit 16 is the partnership tax return for an entity by the name of DCI

Technology Holdings, LLC. It was a real estate management company. And I'm looking at 2012, Form 1065, which was timely filed. And together with that, there is attachments for the relevant California schedules that go with that, as well as the Colorado schedules, and other state's activities, which were made up of part of that LLC.

And if you look at page 90 of Exhibit 16 -- let

- 1 me reference back to for a moment. Page 90 of Exhibit 2 16 is a 2012 scheduled K-1 from the State of California. 3 Member share of income deductions credits, et cetera, 4 related to Dan Schryer arising out of a DCI Technology 5 Holdings, LLC. And as I indicated and stated, this return was prepared by an independent CPA firm and 6 reports the activities from the sale of this Aurora 7 building in Colorado. And if you look at line 10, total 8 9 gain under Section 1231: In the case, amounts due for 10 federal purposes, you have a \$15,218,000 gain. And then 11 California adjustments, it's removed from that. that's the California scheduled K-1 Form 568, related to 12 13 2012 partnership return from the entity that was involved with the actual transaction. 14 15 Now if you go to -- pardon me. If you go to page 106 of same Exhibit 16, that is the Colorado scheduled 16 17 K-1. And its called the --
- 20 MR. FEDOR: Yes, sir.

JUDGE LE:

interrupt.

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- JUDGE LE: When you're referring to exhibits and pages, give us a second, while we catch up.
- 23 MR. FEDOR: Oh, I'm sorry.
- JUDGE LE: Yeah. So can you say that one more time. What page was that? Page number?

Stop. Stop. My apologies.

MR. FEDOR: I'll go back. The first one was
Exhibit 16, page 90. That's a K-1 for the state of
California. The second one is Exhibit 16, page 106. My
apologies.

JUDGE LE: Thank you.

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MR. FEDOR: I have not been before the OTA before.

JUDGE LE: Please proceed.

MR. FEDOR: Thank you very much. And so, Exhibit 16, page 106, is a 2012 Colorado equivalent scheduled K-1. And as for Mr. Schryer and the partnership is DCI Technology Holdings, LLC. You will see on that, it has federal income from the sale of this real estate, 16,171,250 and then it has it modified for Colorado. For Colorado purposes, the income is \$16,171,250. So there's a position taken by the CPA firm, correctly, that this is Colorado-based income. This is not California-based income.

And so, if a California based K-1, as I said, had no reporting of this capital gain transaction for California purposes, but it was fully reportable in the state of Colorado, and all the tax was paid on that transaction. And it's not relevant to my argument today, but you have another five or ten different states' K-1s in here showing all the different activities between different states. Mr. Schryer

probably files on average 12 to 15 different state tax returns each and every year. And so there's always allocations and different K-1s coming through, depending on what state the activity is in. And so, this is just another instance of an allocation of an investment where the state tax is paid on the entity level, and it's paid in full.

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And if you go to page 93 of the same exhibit, same Exhibit 16, you can see and the panel can see that on the California scheduled K-1, other information, it indicates that Colorado tax paid at the partnership level, \$743,306. And respondent would concede that that's been paid, as well. And they will stipulate to that. Mr. Schryer would arque that as a California resident, he had the duty to report his income, which included gains attributable to him. This is not a gain which is attributable to him under the code. This is a gain which is attributable to entities unrelated to Mr. Schryer. So this is -- if you go back to that flow chart, it's clear all the different entities that are involved and the lack of relationship that Mr. Schryer has to these entities. So we would argue that this gain is not attributable to the Appellant, but rather, to a separate unrelated entity, which already paid all of the taxes which were due and owed to the state of Colorado.

Just, in closing, in summary, Appellant should be entitled to a real estate loss related to his investment in the Crest Court property, to a capital loss related to the sale of Crest Court as well, and to the exclusion of the capital gain from the sale of the Colorado real estate, because it's unrelated to him. And I'd like to reserve my rebuttal time if I could, Panel.

2.4

JUDGE LE: So looks like you have three minutes left. So we can reserve that three minutes, and we'll add it to your rebuttal.

MR. FEDOR: Thank you very much for your time.

JUDGE LE: Thank you for your presentation. Let me turn to AOG (phonetic) panel to see if they have any questions for Appellant here. Judge Akopchikyan, any questions at this moment?

JUDGE AKOPCHIKYAN: I have one question. You indicated Appellant made improvements to the property. At the same time you indicated that the former owner was living there. Can you reconcile those two facts for me?

MR. FEDOR: Sure. The owner was living there at the time, but there was a new roof put on. There was, I believe, there was a siding or some outdoor reconstruction, which took place, but the owner was there while those improvements and repairs and maintenance took place. That's correct.

1 JUDGE AKOPCHIKYAN: Thank you. 2 JUDGE LE: Thank you. Let me turn to Judge 3 Ridenour. Do you have any questions? 4 JUDGE RIDENOUR: Yes, thank you. 5 Can you clarify, when you said the owner lives 6 there, are you talking about your client or during the --7 That would be the McMahons. 8 MR. FEDOR: Thank you 9 very much for clarifying that. 10 JUDGE LE: Okay. The tenants lived there. 11 MR. FEDOR: 12 Mrs. McMahon, while the note was purchased by my client. 13 And my client then became the landlord, and they were 14 the tenants, but yes. 15 JUDGE LE: Okay. So along that line, you indicated that your client is a real estate professional, and I 16 17 think you said, if he's pumping in money but no returns. 18 He sells it. So I have -- how can you reconcile that 19 statement with him not receiving rent for this period of 20 time when he wants to make a profit, but yet, he's not 21 getting at least the rent during the time that he is 22 trying to do improvements, and making it so he can make 23 a profit upon sale? 2.4 MR. FEDOR: He did receive rent of about \$10,000,

but that's not market, like what you will hear from

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Respondent. He could have asked for and demanded rent further. I think part of the issue was, you know, in all candor, that Mr. McMahon was passing, that he was in bad health, and I really think there was an expectation that at the end of the investment period, that he'd make a profit on the back end. And there perhaps should have been steps taken to collect the rent or demand the rent further. My client was hoping he'd make out at the end of the deal and not during the deal.

2.4

JUDGE RIDENOUR: Okay. And thank you. And to follow up on that, when you say he received rent of around \$10,000, are you talking aggregate or monthly? It appears there wasn't very many months that rent was paid.

MR. FEDOR: I think that was in the first year. It was 2009 or 2010. There was \$10,000 paid total.

JUDGE RIDENOUR: Total. And --

MR. FEDOR: And then that was it. Correct.

JUDGE RIDENOUR: Thank you for clarifications. No further questions.

JUDGE LE: Thank you, Judge Ridenour.

I had one question myself right now. You referred to stipulations between the parties, Appellant and FTB. Was there an actual document prepared or what are you referring to?

MR. FEDOR: No. There was no legal stipulation prepared in this matter. I think the parties are in agreement that those -- anytime I use the term "stipulation," it wasn't in a legal sense. It was an agreement between the parties on either the number, the issue, or something along those lines.

JUDGE LE: Thank you.

MR. FEDOR: Thank you.

JUDGE LE: Okay. It's now Respondent's turn for their presentation. You have up to 30 minutes, starting at 2:38 p.m. Please proceed.

MR. HALL: Thank you, Judge.

2.4

PRESENTATION

MR. HALL: This case involves five issues: The first is whether Appellant Daniel Schryer is required to include gain from the sale of an office building in California -- in California gross income. Under the California law, Appellant is required to include income from all sources. The second issue is whether Appellant has satisfied his burden to show he's entitled to claim passive activity loss, with respect to his purported rental activity. Appellant has not met his burden to show that he is entitled to claim such a loss. The third issue is whether Appellant has met his burden to

show he's entitled to claim a loss in 2012 that was purportedly carried over from 2011. Appellant has not met his burden to show that he is entitled to claim such a loss. The fourth issue is whether Appellant's has met his burden to substantiate his reported loss from the sale of the property. Appellant has failed to substantiate his reported loss. And the fifth issue is whether Appellant is liable for the late filing penalty. Appellant is liable for the late filing penalty and has not shown any exception to the penalty applied. Respondent will address each issue in turn.

JUDGE LE: Respondent, it sounds like Appellant has conceded.

MR. HALL: Yes, thank you. So we will -- Respondent will not address the penalty, if that's all right.

JUDGE LE: Thank you.

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MR. HALL: The first issue involves unreported income from the sale of an office building in Aurora, Colorado. In 2012, Appellant owned an interest in an office building in Colorado. Appellant's ownership interest is illustrated on page 2 of Respondent's opening brief and is supported by Respondent's Exhibits D, E, and F. Appellant's reported income from the sale on his Form 1040 for federal tax purposes in 2012, but

excluded it from California gross income as a Scheduled CA adjustment. This is shown on page 5 of Respondent's Exhibit B.

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Appellant claims that he properly excluded this income for California tax purposes as Section 1231 gain not sourced to California. Appellant points out -- points to an FTB publication for non-residence and part residence to support this claim; however, Appellant's reliance on this publication is misplaced. Appellant was a California resident in 2012 and signed under penalty of perjury a California resident income tax return.

Pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code 17041,
Subdivision A-1, California residents are subject to tax
on all income, regardless of source. Appellant has
failed to meet his burden, that income from the sale of
the Colorado office building is excludable from
California gross income. Appellant's counsel notes that
the income what considered Colorado-based income by the
state of Colorado. Respondent has conceded that
conditions have been met for Appellant to receive
another state tax credit for the Colorado-sourced
income, and it allowed Appellant and other states' tax
credits, pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code 18001,
and Respondent's calculation of the OSTC is set forth in

Respondent's Exhibit H.

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With respect to Exhibit -- excuse me. With respect to Issue 2, in 2012, Appellant owned a property in Beverly Hills, California. Prior to purchasing the property, Appellant was personally acquainted with the existing owners, who were in foreclosure due to their inability to pay the mortgage. Rather than list and advertise the property for rent, screen tenants, and so forth, Appellant allowed the previous owner to remain in the property largely rent-free. Nonetheless, Appellant treated this property as a rental property, and throughout the period of ownership, Appellant claimed net losses on his federal Schedule E with respect to the activity. Appellant claimed Schedule E losses of over \$238,000 for the 2009 taxable year, over \$189,000 for the 2010 taxable year, over \$455,000 for the 2011 taxable year, and over \$8,000 for the 2012 taxable year. This is illustrated in Respondent's Exhibits P, Q, R, and S.

During the same period of ownership, Appellant reported having received total rent from the property in 2009 in the amount of \$10,000. In 2011 -- excuse me -- 2010, 11, and 12, Appellant reported having received no rent. During Internal Revenue Code Section 183, with respect to activities not engaged in for

profit, taxpayers are allowed deductions only to the extent of gains from such activity. In determining whether an activity is engaged in for profit, federal regulations state that all factors and circumstances shall be taken into account.

Some of the factors normally taken into account include the manner in which the taxpayer carry on the activity, the taxpayer's history of income and losses with respect to the activity, and the financial status of the taxpayer. The regulations further state that the determination is not to be made, quote, "on the basis of the number of factors indicating a lack of profit objective exceeds a number of factors indicating a profit objective, or vice versa." In other words, certain factors may be more relevant or weigh more heavily depending on the particular facts of each case.

Here, three factors previously noted are very probative under the facts. These factors strongly suggest a lack of profit motive. With respect to the matter in which the taxpayer carries out the activity, the facts indicate that Appellant did not treat the activity in a business-like manner. For example, Appellant failed to produce any documentation, such as a listing agreement, advertisement, a rental contract, or other agreement showing rental of the property at fair

value, all of which would be expected if the activity had been treated in a business-like manner.

Appellant also failed to collect rent or enforce collection of rent when none was paid. To the contrary, Appellant was aware of the tenant's foreclosure and prior inability to pay the mortgage on the property and specifically allowed the tenant to stay at the property without paying rent. While this is unquestionably a good deed, it is not the behavior of a for-profit rental activity. With respect to the taxpayers, the facts indicate the activity was not engaged in for profit.

Collectively, Appellant claimed over \$890,000 in losses, with respect to the purported rental over the period it was reported. These losses are even more striking, when compared with the \$10,000 of total rental income reported over the life of the activity. This factor is extremely relevant here, given the enormous losses compared with the minimal income reported, as well as the taxpayers' profession as a real estate professional.

With respect to the financial status of the taxpayer, the facts indicate the activity was not engaged in for profit. Under the applicable regulations, the taxpayer has substantial income from other sources and arrives at a substantial benefit from

the losses generated by the activity. This indicates a lack of profit motive. This is especially true when where there are personal elements involved.

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Here, all three conditions are true: Appellant has significant sources of income from other activities, including his other property interests, partnerships, and so forth; Appellant has received substantial tax benefits from the losses associated with the property and seeks to further those benefits in this appeal; additionally, there are elements, person elements involved, including the fact that Appellant's purpose for purchasing the property appears to be to help the prior owners, who were unable to afford the property on their own.

As pointed out by Appellant's counsel, Appellant typically invested in commercial real property, not residential. All signs here point to Appellant's rental activity not being engaged in for profit. Moreover, Appellant has failed to provide any documentation affirmatively supporting his contention that his activity was engaged for profit. Appellant bears the burden of proving Respondent's determinations incorrect. While Appellant's generosity is laudable, it's not the type of activity which gives rise to a tax benefit.

As to the third issue, Appellant also raises in

the affirmative his position that he is entitled to claim a loss in 2012 that was generated in 2011 and related to the same purported rental activity. Appellant reported a loss of approximately \$455,000 with respect to the rental activity for the 2011 taxable Respondent's auditor initially adjusted Appellant's California's taxable income for that year, adding back the purported \$455,000 loss as an addition to income; however, upon the subsequent review, Respondent discovered a math error in his adjustment. Respondent failed to account for a Scheduled CA adjustment, wherein Appellant suspended a vast majority of the loss claimed in 2011 with respect to the property for California tax purposes. As a result of this oversight, Respondent determined that his notice of proposed assessment for the 2011 taxable year was not sustainable and withdrew the notice.

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Appellant seeks to claim the suspended loss in 2012. Based on Respondent's review, the suspended loss was not originally claimed on Appellant's California tax return for 2012, and Appellant raises his issue in the appeal in the affirmative. The loss stopped by Appellant here was generated by the alleged rental activity. Because this activity was not engaged in for profit, Appellant was not entitled to claim a loss with

respect to such activity. This has been and remains
Respondent's position. When a taxpayer carries a loss
to a later year and claims loss in such year, the
taxpayer's entitlement to such loss depends solely on
whether the taxpayer has substantiated both the
existence and the amount of the loss in such later year.

In the present case, Respondent's auditor issued an MPA to Appellant under the mistaken belief that the loss from the rental property had been claimed in 2011. When this was later found later to be untrue, Respondent withdraw the MPA accordingly, and the issue is now being properly dealt with in 2012, the year of issue.

Appellant attempts to distinguish the cases decided by Respondent, including Black v. Commissioner. For example, Appellant argued on brief that Appellant was actually audited for the 2011 taxable year, whereas in black, the IRS did not audit the year in which the loss originated. First, whether Black or other case decided by Respondent are factually distinguishable is irrelevant. Respondent cited Black purely for the statement of law provided by the tax court. The legal propositions set forth in black relied and other cases relied on by Respondent is that a loss which is carried forward is probably disallowed by Respondent in the year claimed by the taxpayer, and the government's failure to

adjust the loss in the year of origination does not preclude such adjustment in such later year. This proposition is consistently applied in later cases.

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Second, the reading of Black is inaccurate. In that case, the tax court stated, quote, "Respondent's failure to audit or disallow a loss claimed on a return for one year does not stop it from disallowing it, and it will carry over that loss to a future year."

Respondent notes that the court uses the word "for," meaning, either a failure to audit or a failure to disallow a loss does not preclude respondent from disallowing the carryover of that loss in a later year. Therefore, under Black, even a non-adjustment following audit does not preclude Respondent from disallowing carried forward loss in a subsequent year when the loss is claimed.

Respondent notes, again, that Appellant is raising the affirmative in his entitlement to claim losses, and therefore, bears the burden. To this point, Appellant's position is rooted in attempts to distinguish to authorities that do not support his position, but has failed to cite a single legal authority which actually supports his claim, that Respondent's MPA for a different year precludes the challenge of a loss actually claimed in 2012. This is

because no such authority exists. The suspended losses properly determined in 2012, the year in this case.

In a supplemental brief, Appellant argues that Respondent's disallowance of the 2012 rental loss amounts to a, quote, second bite of the apple. This is a red herring. This hearing is Respondent's bite of the apple. And to this point, Respondent has been asked to address whether res judicata or collateral will stop 405 (phonetic).

As to res judicata, also referred to as claim preclusion, Revenue and Taxation Code 19802 provides, quote, "In the determination of any case arising under this part, the rule or res judicata is applicable only if the liability involved is for the same year as it was involved in another case previously determined." Here, the case alleged to have been previously determined relates to the 2011 taxable year and corresponding MPA; however, the liability here -- the liability involved relates to 2012 as the losses being claimed in this year. To be sure, in Appellant's reply brief, Appellant states that the 2012 taxable year -- that for the 2012 taxable year, he's entitled to claim the previously suspended losses. Res judicata is not applicable to the pursuant statute.

As to collateral estoppel, also referred to as

issue preclusion, this doctrine generally prevents the litigation of individual issues that have already been tried and decided by a court in a previous action. The elements include, first, the issue must be precluded -- the issues ought to be precluded must be identical to the issue decided in a former proceeding. Second, the issue must have been actually litigated in a former proceeding. Third, it must have been necessarily decided in a former proceeding. Fourth, the decision in a former proceeding must be filed and on the merits. And finally, the party against whom preclusion is sought must be the same as or in privy with a party to the former proceeding.

Here, there has been no actual litigation of the issue. This proceeding is the litigation. Second, because this litigation has not been finalized, there is no final determination on the merits. Collateral estoppel is not applicable here. Moreover, collateral estoppel is based on the public policy and limiting relitigation of an issue already tried. Applying collateral estoppel in this instance would not serve the public policy underlying the doctrine.

And finally, to foreclose any other potential argument regarding this issue, Respondent would like to point out that equitable estoppel also does not apply

Application of equitable estoppel is limited to rare circumstances where it's necessary to avoid a quote, "grave injustice." In the limited circumstances where equitable estoppel could apply, it is the taxpayer's burden to demonstrate satisfaction of the Those elements include, one, the government agency must be shown to have been aware of the actual The government agency must have been shown to facts. have made an accurate representation with the intention of having taxpayer act on it, or the government agency must have acted in a manner that the taxpayer had a right to believe, that the government agency intended the taxpayer would act on its representation. the taxpayer must have been ignorant of the actual facts. And four, the taxpayer must be shown to have acted on the government agency's representation to the taxpayer's detriment.

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Here, Respondent issued a notice of proposed assessment to Appellant, increasing Appellant's income to disallow a loss I believe Appellant had claimed, without realizing Appellant had made Schedule CA adjustment, backing up the loss for California tax purposes. Upon discovering his error, Respondent retracted his notice of proposed assessment. In this case, the taxpayer signed his tax return, and therefore,

cannot use and then claim ignorance as to the actual facts, including the existence of the Schedule CA adjustment. Second, there is no evidence of detrimental reliance, in respect to the 2011 MPA or with respect to Respondent's position of what the loss is for 2012. It has been from the beginning and remains Respondent's position that Appellant is not entitled to claim the aforementioned losses with respect to the purported rental activity.

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Moving onto Issue 4, Appellant subsequently sold the property at Crest Court, claiming a substantial loss as a result of the sale. In determining gain or loss from the sale of property, Internal Revenue Code Section 1001 provides that the amount of gains equal to the amount realized over the adjusted basis of the property. Appellant claimed the stepped up basis in the property resulting from amounts characterized generically as contributions. This is shown in Respondent's Exhibit Y. Appellant has failed to provide any underlying documentation substantiating this self-proclaimed worksheet. Counsel testified a moment ago that there was a new roof and other maintenance done on the property, but has not provided support. Unsupported assertions are insufficient to carry a taxpayer's burden and Respondent's determination must be sustained.

1 This concludes Respondent's argument. Thank you. 2 JUDGE LE: Thank you. Let me again turn to the 3 panel to see if there are any questions. Judge 4 Akopchikyan, any questions for the Respondent? 5 JUDGE AKOPCHIKYAN: I have no questions. 6 JUDGE LE: Thank you. And Judge Ridenour, any 7 questions. JUDGE RIDENOUR: Yes. So just to clarify for the 8 record, for 2011, on the California tax return, 9 10 Appellants did not claim the loss; is that correct? 11 They backed out a vast majority, so I believe it was around \$12,000 of the total \$455,000 that 12 13 was backed out. 14 JUDGE RIDENOUR: Okay. 15 I'm sorry; 12,000 was remaining. MR. HALL: 16 JUDGE RIDENOUR: Thank you very much. No further 17 questions. 18 JUDGE LE: I do have one quick question. I believe 19 you mentioned that Appellant was personally acquainted 20 with the prior owners. Is there anything you could 21 point out in exhibits to show that? 2.2 MR. HALL: Yes. That is in both exhibits, 23 Respondent and Appellant, that would be Appellant's 2.4 Exhibit 4 and Respondent's Exhibit O. That is the

declaration of Panel and McMahon.

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JUDGE LE: Thank you.

Okay. Let's now turn to Appellant for his rebuttal. You have up to 13 minutes, starting at 2:58 p.m. Please proceed.

MR. FEDOR: Thank you very much again. And I'll short and brief. I won't be that long.

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CLOSING STATEMENT

MR. FEDOR: Respondent cites to Code Section 183, with regard to profit motivation. One thing you don't hear from Respondent is a reference to Mr. Schryer's other real estate investments. I would agree with Respondent if this was one parcel or one investment by a small mom and pop on one piece of rental real estate, and they weren't collecting rent. It's one thing. And that's looking at a vacuum, in my opinion. If you're looking at Mr. Schryer as a professional real estate investor, this is just one in part of his portfolio of many pieces and investments in different real estate. So I will say it again, I would agree if this was one parcel real estate we were talking about, if this was one rental property, and he wasn't collecting rent. On its face, you would be curious when there is no profit motivation there. This is one in a scheme of things of which he was betting on that he would make his money at

the end of his transaction. That's the one point that I would like to make.

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Mr. Schryer, he has a history of investing in real estate, and he loses some in the short-term, but typically gains on the long-term on the profit side when he's disposing of the assets, and his historical filings reflect that. To clarify again, and I think this was just brought out, the \$455,320 issue arising from 2011, 2012, almost all of that was suspended. It was brought into 2012. I would argue that there is issue preclusion there in this matter. There was an MPA issued. was a consideration. There was an audit. There were findings. And then, three years later, two-and-a-half, three years later, it was withdrawn. I would argue that that is analogous to a finding on the merit. assessment notice was withdrawn. The case was over. There was a determination, and maybe not by a court of law, but there was by the FTB, that there wasn't a case there. And so, I would argue that that preserves that \$455,000 loss issue rolling up into 2012.

And just, the last point I would like to make,
Respondent indicates that on the 2012 return, that
\$455,000 number wasn't claimed. Well, that's because it
wasn't until 2020, September of 2020, that the actual
MPA was withdrawn. So that wasn't an issue until 2020.

1 You're talking about 2012 tax return, so he wouldn't 2 have taken that during his time frame. That would not have made sense until that issue was resolved. 3 4 Nothing further. I thank you very much. 5 JUDGE LE: Thank you very much for your rebuttal. Again, for one last time, let me check the panel 6 7 to see if they have any questions from either party. Judge Akopchikyan, any final questions from the other 8 9 party? 10 JUDGE AKOPCHIKYAN: No questions. Thank you. 11 JUDGE LE: Thank you. 12 And Judge Ridenour, any final questions for 13 either party? 14 JUDGE RIDENOUR: Actually yes, please. Thank you. 15 This would be for the Appellant. I have a couple 16 questions, please. You mentioned that your client is -- this was one 17 18 of many of his portfolios. And he did do most of the 19 commercial, as opposed to real estate. My question is, 20 has he, in his businesslike manner, ever let his 21 commercial tenants stay this long without rent, or is that his normal course of action as a real estate 22 23 professional?

maintains and makes improvements to his properties.

He has. Often times, he invests and

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MR. FEDOR:

was referencing his server farms. Those server farms were dying on the vine. They were in bankrupt typically. They buy them out. They improve these. They put a ton of money in, and then four or five or six or ten years later, is when they make their money. That is historically what he's done.

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JUDGE RIDENOUR: Okay. But can you clarify during those four or five or six years between buying and selling for the profit, those tenants, which I'm sure, I'm assuming that he had tenants during that time, did he have a habit of allowing his tenants to not pay rent?

JUDGE LE: Often times, they didn't. Often times, they did. He was losing each money each and every year until the property was sold. That's my point. I don't have specific information about how well he collected or didn't collect. My understanding was that they were loss leaders, essentially, until the disposition.

JUDGE RIDENOUR: Okay. Thank you.

Also, you mentioned that they sold at a loss in 2012 for Castle (phonetic). Was there any reason why he decided at that time to sell it, even though it was at a loss?

MR. FEDOR: That's a good question, and I don't have that answer.

JUDGE RIDENOUR: Okay.

MR. FEDOR: I don't know if it was an expectation of the market coming back and it was still really iffy at that time, or if it was a cash call on another investment, and he just decided to liquidate it. It's speculation on my part.

JUDGE LE: Fair enough.

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And one more question about Aurora and the chart:

I understand that there's many entities between Aurora

and your client, but there's a connection, and it

appears he did therefore receive income. Are you

claiming that he did not?

MR. FEDOR: No, I'm not. I'm claiming that he received -- he received income. He received distributions from the sale. That's clear. It's on K-1. It's on all the schedules. But our arguments for federal purposes, of course, is reportable as income for cap gain. And then for Colorado purposes, it was reportable; not for California.

JUDGE RIDENOUR: Okay. Thank you for clarification. I just wanted to make sure. And so then, my followup question to that is, as an individual, if you see the distributions, that he's also, as you conceded, he's a resident of California. So he's not -- he wasn't a partial resident. He wasn't a non-resident. So as a California resident, he did

1 receive income from that sale? 2 MR. FEDOR: That is correct. 3 JUDGE RIDENOUR: Okay. Thank you very much. 4 further questions. 5 JUDGE LE: Thank you, Judge Ridenour. I do have a I'll start with Appellant. Can you talk 6 few questions. about Mr. Schryer's personal relationship with the prior 7 8 owners? 9 I was not aware of, prior to this case, MR. FEDOR: 10 if there was a personal relationship. You know, I can tell you from my own personal relationship with 11 Mr. Schryer is, he is motivated day and night for 12 profit. He is not the type of real estate investor who 13 14 wants to lose any money, and he often times does very 15 well. 16 JUDGE LE: Thank you. 17 You talked earlier about CPA firms preparing the 18 returns for the partnership entities. My question is, 19 were those firms aware of where Mr. Schryer was a

resident of?

MR. FEDOR: Yes, because they prepared the K-1s

JUDGE LE: Thank you.

with his name and address on the K-1s.

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Let me now turn to the Franchise Tax Board. The FTB submitted Exhibits CC through EE. It appears

1 similar to Appellant's exhibits 13 through 15. 2 there any differences that you'd like to point out? 3 4 CLOSING STATEMENT 5 MR. HALL: No specific difference we would like to 6 point out; however, to the extent that the panel might 7 consider any differences relevant, FTB, you know, we provided our own copies of those. We weren't sure what 8 9 Appellant's purpose for including those documents were. 10 We just wanted to make sure that FTB had its own 11 documents, because we didn't have time to fully review 12 Appellant's exhibits of those same returns. 13 JUDGE LE: Thank you. 14 MR. FEDOR: Judge, if I could, I think the 15 difference in the exhibits is the Appellant's exhibits include the state returns. 16 17 JUDGE LE: Okay. 18 MR. FEDOR: I think that's the distinction. 19 it's the entire complete return for each of those 20 entities. Thank you. 21 JUDGE LE: It still on the FTB here. 22 Why did the FTB issue you a revised MPA for 2012? 23 Right. So the 2011 MPA was primarily MR. HALL:

about rental income. I believe it's in the record. And

it also involved another appellant, Mr. Schryer's

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then-spouse, and they filed a married-filing-jointly return in 2011. So withdrawing the 2011 MPA was Respondent's way of simultaneously simplifying the appeal, rectifying the auditor's mistake, and, you know, in a way, extending an olive branch to the Appellant. We did give up a small amount of income. But as noted earlier, we felt, the Respondent felt, that the MPA was simply not sustainable, just due to the fact that the vast majority of -- well, all AVHSN (phonetic) for 2011 was with regard to that rental loss.

And not only that, we had a rental loss that the Appellant claimed in 2012 and naturally assumed that this issue was still at play. I believe it is under the law. I believe we've, you know, set forth legal authorities that show that this loss has not been foreclosed, especially since it's being claimed now in 2011 -- excuse me -- 2012.

JUDGE LE: Thank you.

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The revised MPA, it has this language: "The State Board of Equalization considered your appeal."

This was --

MR. HALL: I apologize, Judge. Are you talking about the revised MPA for 2012?

JUDGE LE: Yeah.

MR. HALL: Yes, forgive me. I would have to go

back to the record, but I know we had made, I believe, a downward adjustment for, I believe -- and I maybe incorrect on this -- but if my memory serves me correct, that revised MPA was produced during the briefing stage, and we had given the Appellant an increased basis in the property based on the escrow statement or one of the purchase statements. When the Appellant purchased the property, I believe the auditor allowed a \$3,800,000 basis for the purchase of the property. And on the escrow or one of the purchase statements, that number was a little higher, so we actually gave Appellant a higher basis, and that reduced the 2012 deficiency and the -- produced that revised MPA based on that figure.

JUDGE LE: Thank you.

And I just want to touch on the language in the MPA, that says that the SBE considered an appeal. And you're revising the MPA based on the SBE appeal?

MR. HALL: Okay. Yeah, my apologies, Judge. This language appears to be foreign language that was typed up by our staff, who created this MPA; however, obviously, the board of equalization was not in existence at the time. So I apologize for that.

JUDGE LE: Thank you so much for the clarification.

I do have another question. For the 2011 tax year, should the FTB have issued a notice to proposed

carryover adjustment?

MR. HALL: We hadn't considered that. I would have to get back to you on that, but my understanding, again, is that when a loss is claimed, here, it's being claimed affirmatively as you know, so I'm not sure that we would have issued one of those notices; however, again, my understanding is that since the loss is being claimed in 2012, this is the year in which it would be allowed, disallowed, litigated, et cetera.

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CLOSING STATEMENT

MS. ZUMAETA: Judge, are you asking if, in 2011, there should have been a notice of carryover adjustment issue?

JUDGE LE: Yes.

MS. ZUMAETA: So a notice of carryover adjustment is typically issued in a year where there is going to be a change, but there is no other action taken. So in 2011, we had issued a notice of proposed assessment, but we had pulled it, because we didn't think that was sustainable. But we did issue a notice of carryover adjustment for that year, because there was a notice of proposed assessment originally.

Had this all happened at the same time correctly without having this issue with the 2011 MPA, there would

1 not be a need for notice of carryover adjustment. 2 the time that we did that, we didn't have to issue that. 3 But the way of rectifying that was by putting this on a 4 2012 MPA. And we were also able to adjust in the year 5 of carryover, rather than in the year of the generation of the loss, so you don't have to issue a carryover 6 7 adjustment notice in the year of generation. You can also just do an MPA in a later year of a loss in the use 8 9 of a loss, and then what we would do is, anything that 10 in the future, if we needed to not have an MPA but 11 needed to change the carryover to the future, we could 12 issue a notice of proposed carryover of adjustment. 13 JUDGE LE: Thank you. I have no further questions. 14 Are there any last comments by either party? 15 MR. FEDOR: Thank you, Judge. No. Thank you, 16 Panel. It was a pleasure. Thank you. 17 JUDGE LE: 18 MR. HALL: Thank you. No, nothing further from 19 Respondent. 20 Thank you. So that will conclude our JUDGE LE: 21 hearing. Thank you, everyone, for coming in today. 22 This case is submitted on February 14, 2023, and the 23 record is now closed.

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(HEARING CONCLUDED AT 3:13 P.M.)

1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
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3	STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
4) ss COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)
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8	I, SKYY CHUNG, hearing reporter in and for the
9	State of California, county of Los Angeles, do hereby
LO	certify that the foregoing transcript is a full, true,
11	and correct statement of the proceedings had in said
L2	cause.
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18	Hearing Reporter
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