BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF,)
)
L. THORSON and J. THORSON,) OTA NO. 22039970
)
APPELLANT.)
)

TRANSCRIPT OF ELECTRONIC PROCEEDINGS

State of California

Wednesday, July 19, 2023

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

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14	Transcript of Electronic Proceedings,
15	taken in the State of California, commencing
16	at 1:00 p.m. and concluding at 2:08 p.m. on
17	Wednesday, July 19, 2023, reported by Ernalyn M.
18	Alonzo, Hearing Reporter, in and for the State
19	of California.
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1	APPEARANCES:	
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3	Panel Lead:	ALJ KEITH LONG
4	Panel Members:	ALJ LAUREN KATAGIHARA
5	raner members.	ALJ OVSEP AKOPCHIKYAN
6	For the Appellant:	CEARRA CLARK
7		
8	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
9		ERIC BROWN ERIC YADAO
10		LIKIC INDIIO
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California; Wednesday, July 19, 2023
1:00 p.m.

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JUDGE LONG: We are opening the record in the Appeal of Thorson. The OTA Case Number is 22039970. This matter is being held before the Office of Tax Appeals. Today's date is Wednesday, July 19th, 2023, and the time is approximately 1:00 p.m. This hearing is being convened electronically.

Today's hearing is being heard by a panel of three Administrative Law Judges. My name is Keith Long, and I will be the lead Administrative Law Judge. Judge Lauren Katagihara, and Judge Ovsep Akopchikyan are the other members this tax appeals Panel. All three judges will meet after the hearing and produce a written decision as equal participants. Although the lead judge will conduct the hearing, any judge on this panel may ask questions or otherwise participate to ensure that we have all the information needed to decide this appeal.

Also present is a stenographer, Ms. Alonzo, who is reporting this hearing verbatim. To ensure we have an accurate record, we ask that everyone speaks one at a time and does not speak over each other. Also, speak clearly and loudly. When needed, Ms. Alonzo will stop the hearing process and ask for clarification. After the hearing,

Ms. Alonzo will produce the official hearing transcript which will be available on the Office of Tax Appeals website.

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The Office of Tax Appeals is an independent and neutral agency. It is not a tax court. All three judges are coequal decision makers and can ask questions at any time. I'd like to offer a few reminders to help the process run as smoothly as possible. First, please ensure your microphone is not muted when you speak, otherwise your voice will not be picked up on the live stream. Please remember to mute your microphone when you are not speaking to avoid any echoes. As a reminder these proceedings are being broadcast live and anything said today and any information shared today is publicly viewable on the live stream.

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

MR. BROWN: I'm Eric Brown, Franchise Tax Board.

MR. YADAO: Good afternoon. Eric Yadao, Franchise Tax Board.

JUDGE LONG: Thank you.

And for the Appellant.

MS. CLARK: Good afternoon. My name Cearra Clark, and I represent Appellants Mr. and Mrs. Thorson.

1 And I have here with me today Ms. Thorson. 2 JUDGE LONG: Thank you. 3 And my understanding is Mrs. Thorson will be testifying as a witness today. Is that still correct? 4 5 MRS. THORSON: Yes. MS. CLARK: Yes, Your Honor. It is. 6 7 JUDGE LONG: Great. Before we continue, let us go ahead and swear in Mrs. Thorson as a witness. 8 9 Mrs. Thorson, can you please raise your right 10 hand and repeat after me -- or answer my question, I 11 suppose. 12 13 L. THORSON, 14 produced as a witness, and having been first duly sworn by the Administrative Law Judge, was examined and testified 15 16 as follows: 17 18 Thank you. You may lower your hand. JUDGE LONG: 19 Today there are several exhibits for the appeal. 20 At the prehearing conference and at our June 28, 2023, 21 minutes and orders the Office of Tax Appeals acknowledged 22 Franchise Tax Board's Exhibits A through Q. OTA has also 23 acknowledged Appellant's Exhibits 1 through 9 at the

to these exhibits, and they are admitted. Hold on one

prehearing conference. Neither party raised any objection

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moment please.

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2 My apologies.

As I noted at the prehearing conference, neither party raised objections to these exhibits, and they are admitted. In addition, at the prehearing conference we identified FTB Exhibit R, which also had no objections.

OTA also acknowledges Appellant's Exhibit 1 through 9, and Franchise Tax Board had no objection to these exhibits.

As a result FTB Exhibits A through R are admitted, and Appellant's Exhibits 1 through 9 are admitted.

(Appellant's Exhibits 1-9 were received in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)

(Department's Exhibits A-R were received in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)

JUDGE LONG: Thereafter, on July 5th, 2023,

Appellant submitted A, revised exhibit index, and attached Exhibits 10 through 12. These include Exhibit 10, email from Google Fi, email from telephone provider, Google Fi, regarding call log retention. Exhibit 11, letter from TD, letter from TD Ameritrade Bank regarding Thorson's account funds in excess of the check amount \$20,000. Exhibit 12, response from TD, verification from TD Ameritrade that there were no bounced checks.

Before we go on, does Franchise Tax Board have any objections to Appellant's submission?

1 MR. BROWN: No, Judge. 2 JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you. 3 Appellant's Exhibits 10 through 12 are admitted into the record. 4 5 (Appellant's Exhibits 10-12 were received in evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 6 7 JUDGE LONG: In response to Appellant's submission, Franchise Tax Board submitted Exhibits S 8 9 through U, and they include Exhibit S, payment detail, 10 April 6, 2022; Exhibit T, payment detail, April 15th, 11 2022; Exhibit U, payment detail, June 15th, 2022. 12 Appellant filed a timely objection to these exhibits on the basis of relevance. 13 14 As an explanation, FTB replied that these 15 exhibits are intended to rebut the contention that 16 Appellant never bounced any checks from a certain bank 17 account. OTA is going to admit these exhibits into the 18 record as they are intended to rebut assertions made by 19 Appellants. However, we're going to give these 20 exhibits -- recognize that these exhibits do not pertain 2.1 to the tax year in question, and they will be given the 22 weight that they deserve. As a result, FTB's Exhibits S, 23 T, and U are all admitted into the record. 2.4 (Department's Exhibits S-U were received in

evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)

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1	JUDGE LONG: There are three issues to be heard
2	in this appeal. They are one, whether Appellants have
3	established that the late-payment penalty should be
4	abated; two, whether Appellants have established that the
5	estimated tax penalty should be abated; and three, whether
6	Appellants have established the interest for the period
7	July 13, 2021, through October 15, 2021, should be abated.
8	Franchise Tax Board, is that your understanding
9	of the issues in this appeal?
10	MR. BROWN: Yes. That's correct, Judge.
11	JUDGE LONG: Thank you.
12	And, Ms. Clark, is that your understanding of the
13	issues in this appeal?
14	MS. CLARK: Yes, that's correct as well. Thank
15	you.
16	JUDGE LONG: Thank you.
17	Now the taxpayer has requested 50 minutes for
18	their opening presentation and also for their witness
19	testimony.
20	Ms. Clark, you may begin when you are ready.
21	
22	PRESENTATION
23	MS. CLARK: Thank you, Your Honor.
24	Today we will be discussing the reason why the
25	Thorsons' late and estimated payment penalties and any

1 associated interest should be abated. I'd like to begin 2 by asking Ms. Thorson a few questions. 3 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 BY MS. CLARK: Mrs. Thorson, did you make your estimated tax 6 7 payments for the tax year 2020 and if so, when did you make those payments? 8 9 I made one in July and one in December of 2020. 10 And what type of account did you make these 11 payments from? 12 They were from my TD Ameritrade -- one of my several brokerage accounts with TD Ameritrade. 13 14 0 Thank you. 15 So it's just not a checking account. It has 16 other activity in the account. 17 Thank you. And did this account, when you made 18 the check, have sufficient funds in July when you sent 19 that check to the Franchise Tax Board? 20 Yes. July through the end of the year had sufficient funds. 2.1 22 And could you please explain to us the 23 circumstances of this brokerage account specifically that are relevant to the tax payments at issue and the checks 2.4 25 that you made in July?

A Yes. So this account -- well first of all, because it's a brokerage account and actually my accounts are linked so I see totals. There's a lot of fluctuation in these accounts because of dividends, stock fluctuation, all kinds of different variables. And this particular account, we were in the Woolsey Fire at the end of 2018, and we had to move out of our house.

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And in 2019 there was some suspected fraud in this account, this TD Ameritrade account. And rather than closing the account, they just changed my account numbers. So that I didn't have to shut everything down and regroup, they just altered the numbers. And they sent me new checks, but at the time I was not living in my house, and all my files were in a state of disarray because of remodeling and so forth.

And I did not -- I did not dispose of the other checks just because of the timeline of not being in my house and then by the time I got back. So when I went to write the check for the two payments, I looked at my account and I had the funds and I wrote the check not realizing -- well, it turned out to be the December check -- but not realizing that I had written it off the old account number.

Q And you spoke to this a bit, but could you please just explain a bit further if there was anything occurring

in your life prior to the other account being closed or essentially the check -- the account number being changed that impacted your ability to dispose of the checks with that prior account number?

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A Yeah. I guess I never would have imagined what trauma fire brings had I not lived through it. I mean, 30 houses on our street burned. My husband actually saved our house, but we have significant damage. And the process of dealing with insurance, the process of moving out and having to make a lot of decisions and still keep a job and — it was just a very stressful time of upheave. And we were out of our house for about I think 8 or 9 months. And then even when we moved, it was probably a year—and—a—half of dealing with insurance claims. I mean, we moved back and it wasn't finished. We just wanted to be home.

So there was just a lot of chaos in my life. And then I had the suspected fraud on this account. And I do have multiple accounts, and so I do have a stack of checks. And it was just the time lapse of not being at the house and not being able to dispose of the checks right at the time the event happened because I was not living there and dealing with all of the different events going on with my life.

Q And is there a reason that you did not notice

that the payment that you sent in July did not go through?

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A I mean I know it sounds like a lot and it's something that would be noticeable, but that account -- those accounts, because they're linked, they fluctuate in swings -- very big swings every day. And because I had the funds there, I just assumed it would clear when it cleared. And I just didn't -- there wasn't a day where I thought, you know, that I noticed. And I've seen it be delayed before in checks clearing, so I just didn't -- I didn't notice it.

Q Were you notified that that check didn't clear?

A No. And that's the other -- that was my miss -- wrong assumption is I just -- I assumed that I would be notified if there was an issue with a check. So I assumed that it had gone through.

Q So given the fact you were not notified, at what point, did you realize that the check didn't clear?

A Well, I filed my taxes, and I claimed that I made those two -- that I made two payments because that's what I had in my check register. And then I got a letter from Franchise Tax Board, and I called the very same day because I was extremely upset. I don't want to be on the bad side of the Franchise Tax Board.

And it was hard to get through because now we're in the time of Covid, and it was difficult to get through.

But I just assumed at first that maybe that it got applied to a wrong year. Something went wrong because they said they had only one of the payments of the two, that I had only prepaid \$20,000, not 40,000.

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So I had a different year where it had been misapplied, and I had thought -- so anyway, I finally did get through, and I was told that it was the December -- the December check that didn't clear. And he just said, oh, just get a copy of the -- the agent, it was a male. He said just get a copy of the cleared check and show -- and send that in, and we'll clear -- we'll trace it down, and you'll be fine.

So I thought oh, okay. Great. You know, that's what happened. So I went to the bank that day. I requested a -- it was too far back to see it online, but I requested a copy of the cleared check, and I sent all that in with the documentation thinking that it would be revolved through that.

Q And the Franchise Tax Board records show -they're claiming that it shows that you didn't contact
them via phone as you're saying that you did here today.

Do you have any documentation to prove that you did, in
fact, call them?

A Well, I do because I -- I walk with a neighbor every Tuesday. And actually, I didn't -- I remember that

I didn't get through, and I requested a callback because you can get on that waiting list. And they happened to call back while we were on our walk. And I said I have to take this because this is, you know, Franchise Tax Board. I have to get this resolved.

And so she heard the whole conversation that I had on that date, which was a Tuesday, and that's the day we walk. Anyway, she put it in a sworn statement about that. And I also tried -- I did my best to obtain the Google Fi records, which I couldn't. But I just -- why would I have gone to those lengths to send in the check information from December because it's not like I'm going to be able to fool the Franchise Tax Board. I mean, that would be silly to try.

I was told -- I was trying to verify that I had written the two checks, and I was -- so it just doesn't make any sense that I wouldn't have gotten the wrong information and acted that way.

- Q You mentioned a moment ago that you sent the Franchise Tax Board a copy of the cleared December check.
 - A Right.

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- Q Can you explain why you did that?
- A Because that's the one I was informed was the one that was missing.
 - Q And it was actually the July check that didn't go

through; is that correct?

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A And I -- right. And I did not learn that until subsequent communication from Franchise Tax Board.

Q And once you did receive that information -- the accurate information that it was the July check that it did, in fact, not clear, how did you respond?

A I immediately paid everything that was due, including the penalties and fees and mailed it in.

Q And have you ever had any checks that were sent to the Franchise Tax Board prior to this 2020 tax year bounce or not clear?

A No. And even the ones they're referring to in 2022, those were not bounced checks. That was my first attempt at doing online payments. And the routing numbers are very complicated with TD Ameritrade. They don't have their own clearing. And so I made a -- they didn't bounce. I had the money. I made an attempt to pay, and it didn't go through because of the routing numbers. They have several different ones.

And so because I learned from this that I wouldn't get a notice, I went back the same day to check and saw that it didn't clear. And then I resubmitted it, and it went through. And this was the online payment.

But I've never bounced a check to the Franchise Tax Board.

And even this check actually didn't bounce. It got

rejected. It didn't -- it didn't bounce for a lack of funds.

Q Thank, you Mrs. Thorson.

MS. CLARK: Your Honors, would you like to open it up for additional questions for Mrs. Thorson now, or would you like me to continue at this point?

JUDGE LONG: Why don't you continue, and we'll give Franchise Tax Board the opportunity to ask

Mrs. Thorson questions after your presentation. And then my co-Panelists and I will ask questions after that.

MS. CLARK: Thank you so much.

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PRESENTATION

MS. CLARK: Your Honors, thank you for taking the time to hear this case. Today we'll discuss the reason why the late and estimated payment penalties and any associated interest qualifies to be abated under the basis of disaster, reasonable cause, Franchise Tax Board error, and equitable estoppel. As we consider my clients' circumstances, we'll first look to the issue of the disaster.

In November of 2018, the Woolsey Fire disaster ripped through Los Angeles and Venture Counties burning almost 100,000 acres of land and forcing almost 300,000 people to be evacuated. The fire was so disastrous that

there were over 100 single-family residences that are still under construction to this day, according to the City of Malibu.

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Unfortunately, my client and her family were among those impacted by this fire which caused significant soot and smoke damage to her home, along with several buildings that burned down. All of this resulted in Appellant and her family needing to be temporarily relocated for several months because it was dangerous for their health to remain at home.

During this time, she was managing both the household that incurred the damage, and the household she was living in, along with all of the bills and responsibilities --

JUDGE LONG: Ms. Clark?

MS. CLARK: Yes.

JUDGE LONG: I'm sorry to interrupt, but I'm getting a lot of interference. Can everyone please just make sure that their microphones are muted.

Okay. All right. I think we're all set to go,
Ms. Clark, if you can continue. My apologies.

MS. CLARK: No worries. Thank you so much.

During this time she was managing both the household that incurred the damage and the household she was living in, along with all the responsibilities and

bills that come with that burden.

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Shortly after that in 2019, she was forced to deal with her financial accounts being compromised due to concerns with fraud. As a result, her bank changed the account numbers on her accounts, but this transition was essentially seamless for my client because everything else regarding the accounts remained the same. The bank sent her replacement checks for the new account number, but unfortunately due to the disastrous effects of the fire and the resulting damage that occurred, she could not access the old checks that were associated with the prior account number in order to dispose of them.

When my client moved back into her home several months later, she was still coping with the lingering effects of the fire, which caused financial and economic distress, because she was essentially still dealing with the ongoing construction on her home while she was living with it. And to add to that, corresponding with the insurance company frequently to address the claims that were associated with her complex insurance claim.

I ask that you imagine after such a large fire and being displaced with your home, which is already a lot for any individual to deal with, you move back in, and it's not even completed. It's only about halfway complete. You're still dealing with contractors working

on the outside of your home. You're replacing all the furnishings inside your home, and you're also the sole person responsible to manage and direct all of this for such a huge project that totaled over \$1 million in claims and over 800 replacement items.

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With so much going on between the construction and the bank changing her account numbers with the fraud, along with the corona virus pandemic occurring around the same time that we all experienced as well, she didn't have the opportunity to dispose of the old checks when she was finally able to access them. As a result, when she timely mailed her estimated tax payments for the 2020 tax year in July and December, she inadvertently sent the July 2020 payment on one of the old checks with the prior account number.

California conforms to IRC Section 6654
subsection (e)(3)(a), which provides that the taxing
agency may waive the underpayment of estimated tax penalty
if it determines that by reason of casualty, disaster, or
other unusual circumstances, that the imposition of a
penalty would be against equity and good conscience. And
the phrase "casualty, disaster, or other unusual
circumstances," generally refers to unexpected events that
cause a hardship or a loss, which the Woolsey Fire
disaster here meets that criteria.

Given the foregoing circumstances that the fire made it impracticable for my client to access the old checks and to dispose of them timely, paired with the ongoing adversity of the fire disaster impacting my client and her family, we respectfully request that the Office of Tax Appeals recognize that imposing the estimated tax penalty would be against equity in good conscience.

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Appellant was not aware that the payment she sent in July of 2020 did not clear because as she mentioned, she was not notified by her bank or the Franchise Tax Board for many months. We recognize that the Franchise Tax Board has no duty to notify my client that the check did not clear. However, it is reasonable for her to expect that some type of notification would be given as courtesy since that typically would occur in the course of ordinary business practices.

Can you imagine if you were attempting to pay your utility bill and in good faith you thought the payment went through, you made the payment on time, but then suddenly you're sitting at your kitchen table and your power goes out. You have no idea why this happened without any warning and without any knowledge that the payment that you made to the utility company did not go through.

Revenue & Taxation Code Section 19134 allows for

the Franchise Tax Board to assess bad check penalties. With this in mind, it would have been reasonable for the Franchise Tax Board to notify my client that her check did not clear and impose a 2 percent penalty, which could have been abated arguing reasonable cause.

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However, the Franchise Tax Board failed to notify her despite them having knowledge a few mere weeks later after the checks did not clear, and chose instead to impose a much larger late-payment penalty several months later. As such, Franchise Tax Board is imposing a much higher penalty on my client than was necessary without her knowledge of a problem and despite the fact that she was exercising ordinary prudent care in light of her circumstances.

We turn to my client's reasonable actions in response to realizing that the July 2020 payment failed. Revenue & Taxation Code Section 19132 subsection (a)(1) sets forth that the late-payment penalty may be abated if the taxpayer can show that the failure to make a timely payment of tax was due to reasonable cause and was not due to willful neglect. Willful neglect was defined in United States v Boyle as a conscience intentional failure or reckless indifference.

Case law has held that to establish reasonable cause for the late-payment penalty of tax, the taxpayer

must show that the failure to make a timely payment of the proper amount of tax occurred despite the exercise of ordinary business care and prudence. The actions proceeding the inadvertent mailing of the old check shows that my client exercised ordinary business care and prudence because she did act as an ordinarily intelligent and prudent businessperson would have acted under similar circumstances.

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I want to examine that ordinary business care and business care and prudence a bit further. In Appeal of Moren, the Office of Tax Appeals held that the most cautious approach is not the only reasonable and prudent option. Since the account my client issued the check from is the brokerage account and not a normal checking account, it is common for the account totals to fluctuate frequently and for many transactions to occur on this account in a short period of time. Because of this, my client was under the impression that the payment did go through.

As such a reasonable and prudent taxpayer would monitor their account, as my client did, and be considered acting as reasonable and prudent without the most cautious approach of checking every single line item on her account daily, and then somehow having the ability to deduce that the reason the payment didn't go through was because of

the check issue, rather than some other reason, such as delays to mail, Covid, or possibly even the Franchise Tax Board being backlogged in depositing the check.

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Once she received notifications from the

Franchise Tax Board on July 21st and August 25th, 2021,

that she still owed taxes for the 2020 tax year, she

immediately took swift action to contact the Franchise Tax

Board upon receiving the notice to obtain clarity.

Despite having to wait up to an hour to speak with the

Franchise Tax Board agent each time she called, due to the

Covid pandemic impacting business processes, she was

provided inaccurate information that the second check she

sent, the one in December of 2020, did not get applied to

her account properly.

Understanding the importance of resolving the situation, she promptly obtained a copy of the cleared December check from her bank and submitted it to the Franchise Tax Board so the payment could be applied properly. She reasonably believed that this was a simple mistake and that her tax payment may have just been misapplied to the wrong tax year with a simple resolution. Franchise Tax Board has previously applied payments to the wrong account before, as she spoke to previously, and she's never had an issue with the check not going through with the Franchise Tax Board previously.

Past experience educates us on how to act in those situations. And in this case, she responded reasonably based upon her experience and what she was being told by the Franchise Tax Board agents. We recognize that the Franchise Tax Board call logs do not document these two calls. And the Franchise Tax Board has explained that their call center agents typically document calls in their system when they occur.

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However, based upon the evidence set forth in Exhibit 9 that my client's friend and L.A. City attorney, Ellen Sarmiento was present during one of the phone calls, paired with my client's actions in sending the requested documentation to the Franchise Tax Board in the form of the December check, as well as the fact that she contacted her phone company, Google Fi, to try to obtain the records and escalate that request, all of this evidence is consistent with my client receiving direction from Franchise Tax Board agents on how to proceed to resolve the missing payment issue.

With these facts, based on a preponderance of the evidence, it's more likely than not that these calls did in fact occur, and the lack of documentation in Franchise Tax Board's system is more than likely a result of a simple oversight by Franchise Tax Board staff in documenting these calls, possibly due to the Franchise Tax

Board also coping with the effects of the Covid pandemic.

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Board records contend, my client would not have taken such effort attempting to provide the proof or documentation to show that it did, in fact, happen. After months of going back and forth and following up with the Franchise Tax Board, in October of 2021, Franchise Tax Board eventually provided my client with the accurate information that it was, in fact, the July 2020 check that was dishonored and not the December check.

At no point prior to this date did anyone advise her that the issue was with the first check. And by the time she received the proper action from Franchise Tax Board, she had already accrued additional liabilities. Despite this, my client yet again took immediate corrective action as an ordinarily intelligent and prudent person would have under similar circumstances by promptly sending a new check on October 15th, 2021, just a few days after being provided the accurate information by Franchise Tax Board in order to resolve the outstanding balances and timely request of refunds.

In light of the circumstances set forth here, we ask that the Office of Tax Appeals recognize the effort my client put forth to act reasonably and responsibly despite the draining circumstances occurring to her family over

several years. She's not intentionally abating her tax responsibilities or consciously avoiding remitting payment that's owed. Rather, she conducted reasonable care by promptly responding to Franchise Tax Board's assertions that the payment was not made.

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Furthermore, she ultimately paid the account in full immediately upon being provided correct direction regarding the issue. All of these events occurred during a time of great personal hardship for my client given the fire and its lingering effects as well as the covid pandemic. Despite these horrible circumstances, my client remained dedicated to following up with the Franchise Tax Board to resolve the tax payment issue in an attempt to ensure her tax responsibilities were met. She satisfied the standard of exercising ordinary care and prudence by acting in a manner consistent of that, which an ordinary intelligent and prudent businessperson would have given the situation and facts present here.

Furthermore, as previously addressed, since we established beyond the preponderance of the evidence that the Franchise Tax Board provided my client incorrect information on two occurrences, these factors meet the requirement pursuant to Revenue & Taxation Code

Section 19104 subsection (a) (1), which sets forth that a taxpayer is entitled to abatement of interest if it is the

result of an unreasonable delay or error on behalf of an employee of the Franchise Tax Board.

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Here, due to the unreasonable error on behalf of the Franchise Tax Board employee by providing inaccurate information regarding the wrong check that did not clear, and because this error cannot be attributed to Mr. or Mrs. Thorson and their actions, we contend that the interest for the period July 2021 when she was first notified of the deficiency through October 2021 when she was finally provided the correct information should be abated.

Moreover and finally, under the doctrine of equitable estoppel, Appellant is subject to the abatement of interest. In order to establish equitable estoppel, four elements must be satisfied that I will discuss now. Element number one, the party to be estopped must be advised of the facts. Here that party is Franchise Tax Board who had access to their own system and could view what payment was missing. Thus, they were clearly advised of the facts. This argument is further reenforced by the fact that the Franchise Tax Board employee did eventually provide this information to my client.

Element number two requires the party must intend that its conduct be acted upon by the taxpayer, or it must act in such a way that the party claiming estoppel had a

right to believe it was so intended. Franchise Tax Board did intend for my client to act upon the inaccurate information provided in both phone calls. And further, my client did have reason to believe that this is how it was intended because this information was in response to her contacting Franchise Tax Board to resolve the issue.

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Element number three requires that the party claiming estoppel must be ignorant of the true facts, which apply to my client here because she was unaware that the July check was at issue and had no way to realize that she had previously sent the check under the wrong account.

And lastly, element number four, the party claiming estoppel must show detrimental reliance, which my client has shown, that in reliance of the incorrect information provided by the Franchise Tax Board, she provided proof and clarification regarding that

December 2020 check, which is what she was advised was at issue. Had she been given correct information from the Franchise Tax Board in the first phone call she made, she could have resolved this issue quickly, reducing the interest accrued.

Thus, with all four elements being met, the doctrine of equitable estoppel has been established. We have proven based upon the circumstances that my client is eligible to have her penalties and interest abated under

1 the basis of disaster, reasonable cause, Franchise Tax 2 Board error, and equitable estoppel. Therefore, we 3 respectfully request that the Office of Tax Appeals rule in Appellant's favor and remove the estimated payment 4 5 penalties and any associated interest. 6 I would like to reserve about ten minutes for my 7 rebuttal. But thank you so much for taking the time to hear my opening in this case. 8 9 JUDGE LONG: Thank you, Ms. Clark. 10 FTB, did you have any questions for Mrs. Thorson? 11 MR. YADAO: FTB does not have any questions thank 12 you. 13 JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you. 14 I have a few questions. And also, I am going to give my co-Panelists the opportunity to ask questions as 15 well. 16 17 I just wanted to get clear, Mrs. Thorson, with 18 respect to the timeline. You're displaced because of the 19 Woolsey Fire; right? 20 MRS. THORSON: Correct. 21 JUDGE LONG: And that happened in November 2018? 22 MRS. THORSON: Correct. 23 JUDGE LONG: Okay. And then how long were you 2.4 displaced for? 25 Through the summer. It was about MRS. THORSON:

1 eight or nine months. I think we moved back in late 2 August. 3 JUDGE LONG: Okay. MRS. THORSON: Which was the timeline when the 4 5 account was changed was while we were displaced. 6 JUDGE LONG: Okay. And then you were living 7 in -- you were living in that location? 8 MRS. THORSON: We were renting -- I'm sorry. Go 9 ahead. Finish your question. 10 JUDGE LONG: From August 2019 then until the 11 relevant check was written in July 2020. 12 MRS. THORSON: No. It's just that I -- the 13 change in checks happened while I was not living at my 14 house, didn't have access to the old checks. 15 JUDGE LONG: Okay. Now I'm confused. I'm sorry. 16 So did you move back --17 MRS. THORSON: We moved out of our house in 18 November of 2018, and we moved back -- I can't exactly 19 remember if it was August or September of 2019. 20 JUDGE LONG: And then you stayed there from that 2.1 point on? 22 MRS. THORSON: Yes. 23 JUDGE LONG: Including when the check was written in July 10 -- on July 10th, 2020? 2.4 25 MRS. THORSON: Correct.

JUDGE LONG: Okay. And the funds, you just 1 2 didn't notice them because of the type of account it was? 3 MRS. THORSON: Yeah. There's a lot of fluctuation. The funds were in there, and I -- I saw that 4 5 the funds were there the day I wrote the check. 6 there would be a delay of them coming out, and those, 7 accounts, because they're brokerage accounts there's just a lot of fluctuation, but it never dipped below that 8 \$20,000. So the funds were always there. 10 JUDGE LONG: Okay. But there's no question that 11 the check was written from the wrong account number? 12 MRS. THORSON: It was written from the account 13 number that was -- had potential fraud. Yes. It was 14 the -- yes. Correct. The July check was -- was the 15 checkbook that was dishonored. 16 JUDGE LONG: Okay. I have no further questions. 17 Actually, I'm sorry. I have one last question for 18 Ms. Clark. With respect to estoppel, I believed you cited 19 6654(c)(a); is that correct? 20 MS. CLARK: I apologize. The connection broke 2.1 out a bit there. I didn't actually cite. I think you 22 were asking what section I cited for equitable estoppel? 23 JUDGE LONG: Hm-hm. 2.4 MS. CLARK: I didn't actually cite a code for 25 estoppel. I just kept it general under equitable

estoppel. 1 2 JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you. 3 MS. CLARK: Thank you. JUDGE LONG: All right. No further questions 4 5 from me. I'm going to turn to my co-Panelists. 6 Judge Katagihara, do you have any questions? 7 JUDGE KATAGIHARA: This is Judge Katagihara. 8 Yes, I do have a question. 9 Mrs. Thorson, were the new checks mailed to you, 10 the home that was involved in the Woolsey Fire, or were they mailed to your temporary home? 11 12 MRS. THORSON: I do not recall. I wish --13 JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Do you remember when they were 14 received. MRS. THORSON: Not specifically. I know there 15 16 was a delay but sometime in 2019. I don't -- I don't 17 recall where they were mailed. 18 JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Okay. Thank you. 19 I apologize. I do -- as I never MRS. THORSON: 20 said, I never -- the account never changed online. They 21 just -- like it was seamless to me. It just changed the 22 account numbers. So everything online was the same. 23 was just the -- they happen to add this checking feature 2.4 onto the account. So they just changed that account 25 number for the checking purposes. So anyway it was --

1 everything else was the same for my account online. 2 JUDGE KATAGIHARA: Thank you. No further 3 questions. 4 MRS. THORSON: Thank you. 5 JUDGE LONG: Thank you. Judge Akopchikyan, do you have any questions? 6 7 JUDGE AKOPCHIKYAN: No questions at this time. Thank you. 8 9 JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you. 10 Franchise Tax Board, we are ready for you to 11 begin your presentation. I believe you asked for ten 12 minutes. You may begin when you are ready. 13 MR. BROWN: Thank you, Judge. 14 15 PRESENTATION 16 MR. BROWN: Good afternoon. I'm Eric Brown, Tax 17 Counsel with the Franchise Tax Board. In the present 18 appeal, Appellants failed to establish reasonable cause to 19 abate the late-payment penalty. Appellants have also 20 failed to show that the estimated tax penalty should be 21 abated, and Appellants have also failed to show that the 22 interest should be abated. For tax year 2020, Appellants filed their tax 23

return and reported estimated tax payments of \$40,000.

However, Respondent's records reflected estimate tax

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25

payments totaling only \$20,000 for tax year 2020.

Appellants remitted a July 2020 estimate tax payment by check dated July 10, 2020, in the amount of \$20,000, but the payment was dishonored because the account on which the check was drafted was incorrect.

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Because of the dishonored payment, Appellants' total estimate tax payments for tax year 2020 was \$20,000 not \$40,000 as Appellants allege. This resulted in an underpayment of Appellants' tax liability and a corresponding late-payment penalty. The dishonored payment also resulted in a penalty for Appellants' underpayment of their estimated tax payment obligation. Appellants paid the balance due and filed a claim for refund which respondent denied. Thereafter, Appellants filed their appeal.

Appellants have failed to establish reasonable cause to abate the late payment penalty. Appellants admit they did not discover their July 2020 check had been dishonored until they received Respondent's notice a year later. The law requires taxpayers to monitor their bank accounts to ensure the payments are completed. The OTA emphasized this obligation on the precedential decisions of Friedman and Scanlon. While the payments involved in the present appeal involve payments by written check, the law is the same that taxpayers must monitor their bank

accounts to ensure that the check clears, and that the money has been withdrawn.

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If Appellants had simply monitored their bank account as the law requires, whether online or by a review of their printed bank statement, they would learn that there had been no withdrawal made in connection with the July 2020 check. Appellants have failed to establish grounds for abatement of the estimated tax penalty. Appellants rely on the same set of facts as previously discussed to base their argument that the estimate tax penalty should be abated.

However, Appellants' argument, with respect to the late-payment penalty, is based on their claim that they have established reasonable cause and the law regarding abatement of the estimated tax penalty does not permit abatement based on reasonable cause, except in specific narrow circumstances, neither of which are applicable here.

Appellants argue that they were victims of the 2018 Woolsey fire, and so they argue that they qualify to have the estimate tax penalty abated based on, quote, "Casualty, disaster, or other very limited unusual circumstances if in position of the penalty would be against equity in good conscience," unquote, within the meaning of the federal statute to which California

conforms.

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Respondent is sympathetic to Appellants' loss of their home in the fire and does not minimize the significant emotional toll on Appellants. But as Respondent discussed in its reply brief, Appellants have failed to show that the 2018 Woolsey Fire resulted in Appellants' dishonored payment in July 2020 stemming from their failure to monitor their bank account to ensure their check had been cleared. Appellants have failed to establish that interest should be abated.

Based on their contention that Respondent's employee provided incorrect information, Appellants argue they are entitled to partial abatement of interest comprising a three-month period. Respondent reiterates its denial of Appellants' claim that the July 13, 2021, telephone call ever took place. But even if it did, nothing in the telephone call constituted unreasonable error or delay by an officer or employee of the Franchise Tax Board acting in his or her official capacity in performing a ministerial or managerial act.

Moreover, Section 19104 expressly provides that, quote, "An error or delay shall be taken into account only if no significant aspect of that error or delay can be attributed to the taxpayer involved."

Appellants claim that a conversation took place

on July 13, 2021, which is interesting because that is the date FTB mailed the notice. Indeed the declaration of Ms. Sarmiento emphasized that the conversation took place on the morning of July 13, 2021. As discussed in Respondent's briefs, FTB's records do not show that a conversation took place on that date. Yet, Appellants insist that a telephone conversation took place on that date, which would mean they received the notice on the same day it was mailed.

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Respondent reiterates that Appellants' failure to monitor their bank account was the cause of the factor of delay and thus, precludes abatement of interest in the present appeal.

JUDGE LONG: Mr. Brown, I'm sorry to interrupt.

Mr. Yadao, are you still there?

We're going to take a moment to go off the record and see whether we can confirm whether Mr. Yadao is still there. If you all would like to turn off your cameras for just a moment and mute your microphones, we will resume in five minutes.

(There is a pause in the proceedings.)

JUDGE LONG: Mr. Brown, you may begin when you are ready or resume when you're ready.

MR. BROWN: Thank you.

Appellants claim that a conversation took place

on July 13, 2021, which is interesting because that is the date FTB mailed the notice. Indeed, the declaration of Ms. Sarmiento emphasized that the conversation took place on the morning of July 13, 2021. As discussed in Respondent's brief, FTB's records do not show that a conversation took place on that date. But even if it did -- even assuming a conversation took place as Appellants allege, it does not invoke equitable estoppel.

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It is well settled the tax liability must be based upon the law as set forth in the Revenue & Taxation Code and not upon oral statements of FTB employees. It is also well-settled that reliance on informal opinions offered by an FTB employee is not sufficient to create estoppel against the FTB.

Regarding the check dishonored, Appellants emphasize that their check was dishonored because of insufficient funds. Respondent agrees, but it is not relevant because the only important fact is that the check was dishonored. The check was dishonored because the account on which the check was drafted was from an account that the Appellants' bank had changed to a different number. Appellants' bank notified Appellants a year earlier that it changed the account number due to fraud concerns.

At that time, July 2019, the bank also issued new

checks to Appellants. And that's Appellants reply brief Exhibit 3. The check was not dishonored because of insufficient funds. If it had been, it would have triggered a dishonored payment penalty under Revenue & Taxation Code Section 19134. A check dishonored due to insufficient funds is one that the depositor's bank does not pay, but at least the check was received by the bank based on the account number listed on the check.

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A transaction in which a check is dishonored because the account information is incorrect does not even get past the threshold of the bank's identification criteria and simply sent back to the party negotiating the payment. That's what happened here. But as OTA held in the precedential opinion of Scanlon, quote, "Lack of notice from the FTB of a failed payment does not negate Appellants' duty of prudence and due care to verify that their scheduled payments were successful," end quote.

Regardless of the reason Appellants' check was dishonored, if Appellants had been monitoring their accounts as the law requires, they would have learned that no funds were withdrawn. This is true whether they would have checked online or whether they reviewed their periodic printed statement.

And I would be happy to respond to any questions the panel may have.

1	JUDGE LONG: Thank you.
2	I'd like to and my co-Panelist if they have any
3	questions.
4	Judge Katagihara, do you have any questions?
5	JUDGE KATAGIHARA: No questions. Thank you.
6	JUDGE LONG: Judge Akopchikyan, do you have any
7	questions?
8	JUDGE AKOPCHIKYAN: No questions. Thank you.
9	JUDGE LONG: Okay. I also do not have any
10	questions.
11	Ms. Clark, would you like to make your rebuttal
12	and final statement?
13	MS. CLARK: Yes.
14	JUDGE LONG: You have five minutes.
15	MS. CLARK: Thank you so much. Thank you, Your
16	Honor.
17	
18	<u>CLOSING STATEMENT</u>
19	MS. CLARK: The law allows for abatement of
20	penalties and interest under specific circumstances. And
21	these opportunities afforded because it's recognized that
22	when certain facts are present, it would be unfair and
23	unreasonable to impose penalties and interest.
24	Considering that, we pose that my client's circumstances
25	here are consistent with those circumstances as intended

by the law to abate her penalties and interest under the basis of disaster, reasonable cause, Franchise Tax Board error, and equitable estoppel.

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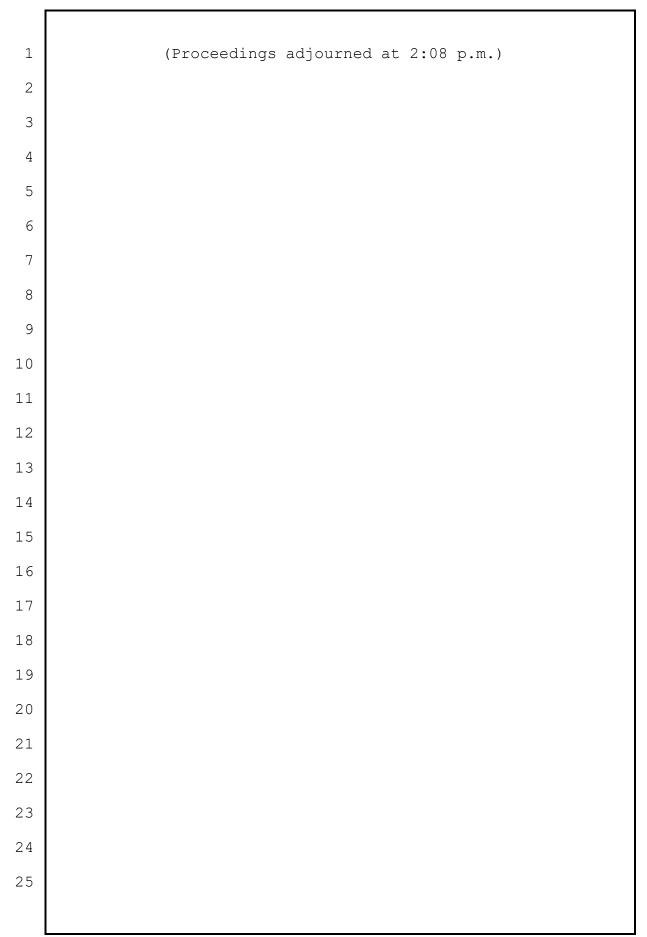
Based upon the facts set forth previously, my client is eligible for the abatement of interest because she relied on Franchise Tax Board's direction and assertions. While we understand mistakes are bound to happen in life, my client should not be penalized due to an oversight by Franchise Tax Board staff.

Furthermore, based upon the actions taken by my client, it is clear that she exercised ordinary care and prudence by accounting swiftly to resolve the issue. Any ordinary intelligent and prudent business person, given the situation and facts present here, would have acted the same. And to hold my client to a higher standard would be unfair given the stressors present in her life during this time.

To reiterate, the Woolsey Fire repercussions, the Covid-19 pandemic, and the fraud concerns of her bank all weighed heavily on my client's life between the years of 2018 through 2021. Yet, she still ensured she paid her taxes timely and took corrective action once she was notified that there was mistake to ensure that her tax obligations were met.

She responded swiftly each time Franchise Tax

1 Board contacted, and responded as an ordinary intelligent 2 and prudent businessperson would have, given the 3 information provided to her by the Franchise Tax Board. We respectfully ask that the Office of Tax 4 5 Appeals rule in Appellant's favor and remove the late and 6 estimated payment penalties and any associated interest. 7 Thank you very much. 8 JUDGE LONG: Thank you. 9 We are ready to conclude this hearing. I just 10 want to make sure with my co-Panelists. 11 Judge Katagihara, are you ready to close the 12 hearing? 13 JUDGE KATAGIHARA: This is Judge Katagihara. 14 Yes. Thank you. JUDGE LONG: And Judge Akopchikyan, are you ready 15 16 to close today's hearing? 17 JUDGE AKOPCHIKYAN: I am. Thank you, Judge Long. 18 JUDGE LONG: Okav. This case is submitted on 19 Wednesday, July 19th, 2023. The record is now closed. 20 Thank you to everyone for coming today. The ALJs 2.1 will meet and decide your case later on, and we'll send 22 you a written opinion of our decision within 100 days 23 after the record is closed. Today's hearing in the Appeal of Thorsons is now 2.4 25 adjourned.



1 HEARING REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 2 I, Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter in and for 3 the State of California, do hereby certify: 4 5 That the foregoing transcript of proceedings was 6 taken before me at the time and place set forth, that the 7 testimony and proceedings were reported stenographically 8 by me and later transcribed by computer-aided 9 transcription under my direction and supervision, that the 10 foregoing is a true record of the testimony and 11 proceedings taken at that time. 12 I further certify that I am in no way interested 13 in the outcome of said action. 14 I have hereunto subscribed my name this 1st day 15 of August, 2023. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 20 HEARING REPORTER 21 2.2 23 2.4 25