# BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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TRANSCRIPT OF ELECTRONIC PROCEEDINGS

State of California

Friday, July 21, 2023

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

1	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS					
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA					
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5	IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF, )					
6	W. REDDEN and S. REDDEN, ) OTA NO. 220410238					
7	APPELLANT. )					
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14	Transcript of Electronic Proceedings,					
15	taken in the State of California, commencing					
16	at 12:59 p.m. and concluding at 1:45 p.m. on					
17	Friday, July 21, 2023,					
18	reported by Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter,					
19	in and for the State of California.					
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1	APPEARANCES:		
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3	Administrative Law Judge:	JUDGE MICHAEL GEARY	
4	For the Appellant:	ASIA SMITH	
5	111	PAMELA LORENZ	
6	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
7	<u>-</u>	FRANCHISE TAX BOARD	
8		VIVIAN HO MARIA BROSTERHOUS	
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1	California; Friday, July 21, 2023
2	12:59 p.m.
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4	JUDGE GEARY: Will the parties representatives
5	please identify themselves by stating their names and who
6	they represent, beginning with Appellant's representative.
7	MS. SMITH: Good morning. My name is Asia Smith,
8	and I'm here today representing Appellants Mr. William
9	Redden and Ms. Sonja Redden.
10	JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.
11	And Respondent, please.
12	MS. HO: This is Vivian Ho on behalf of the
13	Franchise Tax Board.
14	MS. BROSTERHOUS: I'm Maria Brosterhous, also
15	from the Franchise Tax Board.
16	JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.
17	And when I direct a question to Appellants or
18	Respondent, I will be directing it to Asia Smith or
19	Vivian Ho, respectively.
20	Regarding witnesses, it's my understanding that
21	Mr. Redden and a Ms. Lorenz will be testifying today. Is
22	that correct, Appellants?
23	MS. SMITH: That is correct.
24	JUDGE GEARY: And I believe a Ms. Pamela Lorenz
25	is participating. I think I can see her participating on

1 my screen. And Mr. Redden I see is also participating. see him on my screen. I do not see Ms. Redden. She's not 2 3 participating in today's hearing; is that right, Appellants? 4 5 MS. SMITH: That's correct. She's not 6 participating today. Only Mr. Redden and Ms. Lorenz. 7 JUDGE GEARY: All right. Thank you. Will Respondents be calling any witnesses today? 8 9 MS. HO: This is Vivian Ho. We will not be 10 calling any witnesses. Thank you. 11 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 12 The exhibits marked for identification in this 13 appeal consist of proposed documentary evidence beginning 14 with Appellants' exhibit marked 1 for identification, and 15 also Respondent's Exhibits marked A through H for 16 identification. The parties provided copies of the 17 exhibits to each other and to OTA, and OTA incorporated 18 all proposed exhibits into a digital hearing binder, which 19 should be in the possession of the participants, at least 20 the parties and their representatives. 21 Have Appellants confirmed that their Exhibit 1, 22 which I believe is FTB Form 5805, that has been 23 incorporated into the binder is complete and legible? 24 MS. SMITH: Yes.

Thank you.

JUDGE GEARY:

1 And has Respondent confirmed that its Exhibits A 2 through H that have been incorporated into the binder are 3 complete and legible? This is Vivian Ho. 4 Yes, we have. 5 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. Ms. Ho, I can tell you, 6 you probably don't need to identify yourself each time you 7 I've cleared that with our stenographer. As long as you're the only one on your screen, and I see that you 8 are, that won't be necessary. 10 Does Respondent have any objection to the 11 admission of Appellants' Exhibit 1? 12 MS. HO: We do not have any objection. 13 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 14 Does Appellant have any objection to the 15 admission of Respondent's Exhibits A through H? 16 MS. SMITH: No objection. 17 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 18 Those exhibits are all admitted. 19 (Appellant's Exhibit 1 was received in 20 evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 21 (Department's Exhibits A-H were received in 22 evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 23 JUDGE GEARY: It has been agreed by the parties 2.4 that the issue to be decided by OTA is whether Appellants 25 are entitled to abatement of the estimated tax penalty

imposed for the 2019 tax year. We have discussed -- the parties and I have discussed not only that issue but also how much time they would need to present their cases today. And it was agreed that Appellants would have approximately 25 minutes for testimony and their opening argument, that Respondent would have approximately 15 minutes for its only argument, and that Appellants would have approximately five minutes for optional concluding remarks.

Let me ask Appellants first. Are those time

Let me ask Appellants first. Are those time estimates, in your opinion, still accurate for Appellant?

MS. SMITH: Yes, that's correct.

JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.

And, Ms. Ho, is Respondent satisfied that the 15 minutes will be sufficient today?

MS. HO: Yes.

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JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.

Let me ask Appellants. How do you plan to make your opening presentation so I can decide when I need to swear in witnesses and such. And by that, I mean do you want to give an opening statement that would not be considered argument? Or when in your presentation do you want to present testimony from the witnesses, things like that.

MS. SMITH: I don't -- I plan for my entire

15-minute presentation to be an argument, preferably at the beginning followed by Mr. Redden's testimony then
Ms. Lorenz' testimony. Or however you would like, I can go after them.

JUDGE GEARY: It's entirely up to you. If you

JUDGE GEARY: It's entirely up to you. If you want to give your argument followed by testimony from those two witnesses, that is perfectly fine with OTA. And we'll proceed in that fashion unless you decide to do something else.

Does anyone have any questions then before I administer the oath or affirmation to the witnesses? And I will swear them both in together so that when you're ready to proceed from argument to examination, it will be smooth and won't have to interrupt the process.

Any questions from anybody?

MS. SMITH: No questions from Appellant.

JUDGE GEARY: Okay. Let me ask both the witnesses, who I see clearly on my screen, to please raise their right hands.

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#### W. REDDEN,

produced as a witness, and having been first duly sworn by the Administrative Law Judge, was examined and testified as follows:

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#### P. LORENZ,

produced as a witness, and having been first duly sworn by the Administrative Law Judge, was examined and testified as follows:

JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.

Appellants you may proceed when you are ready.

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### PRESENTATION

MS. SMITH: Good afternoon. My name is Asia Smith, and I'm here today representing Appellants
Mr. William Redden and Mrs. Sonja Redden.

Today we're requesting the penalty of \$4,725 be waived for the following two reasons. First, we seek the penalty waiver based on the unusual circumstance involving a once-in-a-lifetime capital gain of \$1 million. Second, due to the unusual circumstance of their financial advisers not grasping the FTB's full intention behind the instructions on Form 5805 due to the poorly written instructions provided by the FTB.

In accordance with IRC Section 6654(e)(3)(a), the FTB has the authority to waive the addition of tax if it deems that the imposition of such a penalty would be inequitable under certain circumstances such as casualty, disaster, or other unusual events, such that the

imposition of the penalty would be against equity and good conscience. Today we assert that these unusual circumstances exist, justifying the request for a waiver of the estimated tax penalty.

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Now, allow me to provide some background information. Let's start from the very beginning.

Mr. & Mrs. Redden have been paying estimated taxes since the 1990s utilizing the safe harbor method for approximately three years. Prior to 2019, they consistently complied with the safe harbor method diligently fulfilling their obligations as California taxpayers.

To give you a better understanding of their lives, Mr. Redden who is here with us today, a dedicated family man and has been married to Mrs. Redden for 53 years. They have raised six children and are proud grandparents of nine grandchildren. Mr. Redden has devoted 32 years of his life to public health and employee safety, safeguarding the public from health-related outbreaks. Meanwhile Mrs. Redden has been a substitute teacher and a devoted homemaker, prioritizing education and family.

Both Mr. & Mrs. Redden had multiple sources of income, which presented challenges in accurately estimating their tax obligations. Now, recognizing the

importance of being compliant taxpayers, they sought the assistance of a financial adviser, Pamela Lorenz, who is here with us today. Ms. Lorenz has been providing tax advice and preparing their taxes for the past decade.

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The first reason we seek the penalty waiver stems from a significant event in 2019. During that year, Mr. & Mrs. Redden sold the lease and an easement to a cell tower resulting in an extraordinary once-in-a-lifetime capital gain. This gain caused their California adjusted gross income to exceed \$1 million for the first time ever. Unfortunately, neither Mr. & Mrs. Redden nor Ms. Lorenz were aware that the safe harbor provision, the very same provision that they have been using for the past 30 years did not apply. And this was due to the poorly written instructions on Form 5805 provided by the FTB.

Now, it's crucial to note that Mr. & Mrs. Redden, they didn't forget to pay their taxes. They weren't late in paying their taxes. Rather, they paid their taxes on time but what happened is that they miscalculated their obligations due to the unprecedented circumstances surrounding the substantial increase in income and the misleading instructions provided by the FTB.

Moving on to the second reason. In requesting a waiver of penalty, Mr. & Mrs. Redden's financial adviser, Ms. Lorenz, despite her extensive experience in providing

tax advice and using the safe harbor provision, it is an unusual circumstance that even she struggled to comprehend the instructions provided by the FTB.

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Now, at this time I encourage you all to now access and have in front of you Form 5805, which should be accessible through the digital hearing binder. This is Exhibit 1. Now, if you have it in front of you, for the reminder of my presentation, I will be focusing on the box you see on the first page. The first word in the box says "important" in bold.

Now, in this box, these were the instructions provided when paying estimated taxes but, unfortunately, these instructions in this form proved to be unclear and confusing leading to misinterpretation. The confusion arose from several areas within these instructions. Now, I know there's a few bullet points in this box, but I want to take each one, one by one. Again, if you have it in front of you, the first bullet point states that this form should not be filled out if your estimated tax penalties in 2018 and 2019 amounted to less than \$500. This first bullet point is not at issue.

Now, the second bullet point, this states that this form should not be completed if there is no tax liability in 2018. And finally, moving on to the very last bullet point. This bullet point states that the

taxpayer should withhold either 90 percent of the tax shown in 2019 or 110 percent of this tax shown in 2018.

And as you see there is a bold "and", they are not using the annualized installment method.

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But more specifically, I want to focus your attention on the last sentence of the third bullet point which states that taxpayers with an AGI of \$1 million must use their 2019 tax return if, that is if they do not meet one of the two conditions above. This sentence right here is poorly written because it is unclear what is meant by the two conditions above leading to further confusion.

So the average taxpayer, even after reading these instructions over and over and over again, it would seem that these two conditions refer to the only two mentioned in the last bullet point. The average taxpayer and financial adviser would believe this because that last sentence mentioning the two conditions is only attached to the last bullet point. It's not attached to any of the other bullet points. And second, in the last bullet point, there's a bolded "and", which implies that there are two conditions.

So in the Redden's case, to them, they satisfied these two conditions. First, they paid 110 percent of their 2018 tax and second, they are not using the annualized method. Therefore, they met the two

conditions. And as a result, they could pay 110 percent of their 2018 tax. But however this is not how the FTB interpreted these instructions.

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The problem here lies within the poor wording of these instructions. The FTB intended for the two conditions to be the second bullet point and the third bullet point combined. However, the Reddens and their tax adviser did not consider the second bullet point as one of the two conditions. Because if you look at this box, there are a total of three conditions as shown by three bullet points.

So on these instructions it is very confusing to refer to two conditions above when in total there are actually three in this box. Now, it would make sense if there were only two bullet points amounting to a total of two conditions, but that's not the case. Consequently, the average taxpayer, again, would assume that the two conditions mentioned are those in the last bullet point, which is precisely what Mr. & Mrs. Redden did, again, especially, since the last sentence mentioning these two conditions is only attached to the last bullet point.

Furthermore, it is important to note that we are not only discussing the confusion faced by everyday taxpayers when completing Form 5805, but the confusion by an experienced seasoned financial adviser who has been

filing taxes and utilizing the safe harbor method for decades. Even she could not comprehend the true intention of the FTB. This is precisely why the penalty should be waived as it was an unusual circumstance where Ms. Lorenz, with their expertise could not fully grasp the FTB's true intention behind Form 5805 due to these poorly written instructions.

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In sum, these instructions on Form 5805 would be more understandable to everyday taxpayers if the FTB wrote the instructions to reflect the relevant statutes. These instructions would be more clear, more understanding if they aligned with California Code Section 19136.3, which clearly states that the taxpayers cannot pay their tax liability based on the prior year if their AGI exceeds \$1 million. This is what the instructions should have said.

This provision in the instructions would have made it crystal clear to both everyday taxpayers and financial advisers that the only option available is to pay the estimated taxes based on the current year if their AGI exceeds \$1 million.

Given these circumstances mentioned, we respectfully request the waiver of \$4,725 be waived citing the exceptional unusual circumstances of a once-in-a-lifetime capital gain of \$1 million, and the

1 unusual circumstance where a veteran financial adviser 2 with her expertise could not fully grasp the FTB's true 3 intentions due to poorly written instructions by the FTB. Because circling back to IRC Section 6654(e)(3)(a), it 4 5 would be against equity. It would be against good 6 conscience to penalize Mr. & Mrs. Redden for the FTB's 7 inadequate instructions which mislead both the taxpayer and their financial adviser. 8 Thank you. 10 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. And which of the 11 witnesses do you wish to examine first? 12 MS. SMITH: Mr. Redden. 13 JUDGE GEARY: Are you planning to do it in a 14 question/answer format, or is Mr. Redden going to be 15 giving a narrative type of statement? 16 MS. SMITH: I'm not going to do a 17 question-and-answer format. Mr. Redden is going to give a 18 five-minute testimony. 19 JUDGE GEARY: That's fine. Thank you. 20 Mr. Redden, you may proceed when you are ready. 21 22 WITNESS TESTIMONY 23 MR REDDEN: Thank you. My name is William 2.4 Redden. Thank you for letting me provide our viewpoint.

I'd like to present our perspective regarding the FTB's

penalty assessment for not paying the estimated taxes in a timely manner.

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I have historically since the 1990s have been worried about paying the correct estimated tax and always, or nearly always use the safe harbor method 110 percent. For the year 2019, we would have relied heavily on the 5805 form as representing the law. The two conditions referenced in the 5805 form that we met were condition one, the amount of your withholding plus your estimated payment, if paid, the required installments are 110 percent.

Condition two, and you're not using the annualized income installment method, which we didn't.

However, at the time of paying the estimated taxes, I was still concerned that somehow, we were not paying enough.

I read the 5805 form again, which represents the

California tax law and thought we were in compliance. I decided to pay a little more than the safe harbor method of 110 percent required just in case we miscalculated the 110 percent.

JUDGE GEARY: Mr. Redden, let me just interrupt you for a second. I think you may be going a little fast. I'm seeing a little distress on my stenographer's face. And sometimes when people read, they go fast. So try to slow yourself down a bit, would you, please.

MR. REDDEN: Yeah. Okay.

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2020 was a difficult year because Covid and California delayed the payment of the 2019 taxes until July 2020. We paid our \$153,500 in California income taxes. In July 2020, I noticed on the FTB website we owed \$4,725 in additional taxes. And I thought the FTB had made a mistake -- an obvious mistake, and I decided to wait for their letter.

That letter arrived in the fall of 2020 demanding payment of penalty for underpayment of estimated taxes. I notified my tax adviser. She was surprised as well. I contacted FTB, and I was told that we needed to pay the entire amount, including penalty and interest penalties and then appeal their decision using Form 517. I looked at the appeal form, and I said if there is reasonable cause, then FTB may refund the penalty.

Well, we thought if somehow, we misunderstood 5805 form, we can argue reasonable cause. Unfortunately, after discussing our situation with the TAAP attorneys, it turned out even if 5805 is worded poorly, it does not matter. The law is clear. Essentially, you must pay the tax when the income is generated. Ignorance of the law is no excuse is what is frequently quoted. This is a major point. This is a major point.

As far as taxpayers are concerned, we think that

5805 form is the law. The technical aspect is the one with the Taxes & Revenue Code. We look at these two.

They are one and the same. I understand the review appeals form, reasonable cause. I thought we had a good case. Unfortunately, under the law our situation does not constitute a reasonable cause. Again, there is legal interpretation was there reasonable cause as referenced in the Franchise Tax Board 2017-form. It's the same mumbo jumbo.

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We reasonably relied on the 5805 form as representing the law. The 5805 form should have been designed to clearly represent the legal technical details of the law. I think any reasonable person would say that the 5805 form is equivalent to the technical document California Code 19136.3. I went into a state of depression based upon what our TAAP attorneys were saying. It was like a nightmare. There was no reason we couldn't pay the estimated interpreted by it.

There was no financial value to not paying the correct amount to FTB. There was no financial gain in delaying payment. We placed the money in a savings account. It generated .2 percent. Besides, it would have been foolish to not pay estimated tax in a timely manner for FTB. Because FTB would immediately have caught the underpayment, which they did.

And that concludes my presentation. Thank you 1 2 for allowing me to make my peace -- statement. Thank you. 3 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you, Mr. Redden. Because you have given testimony, I need to allow Franchise Tax Board 4 5 to ask questions if they have any. 6 So Respondent, do you have any questions for 7 Mr. Redden? 8 MS. HO: Respondent did not have any questions 9 for Mr. Redden. Thank you. 10 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 11 Mr. Redden, I might have a question or perhaps 12 I believe we're going to be hearing from Pamela 13 Lorenz in a just a minute. Let me ask you, you and your 14 wife, I take it, have been having Ms. Lorenz provide tax 15 advice and complete your tax returns for some period of 16 time before the 2019 was filed; is that correct? 17 MR. REDDEN: Yes. 18 JUDGE GEARY: Can you estimate how long you've 19 been using the services of Ms. Lorenz? 20 MR. REDDEN: I think it's 20, 30 years. Seems 2.1 like the 90s we started up with her. 22 JUDGE GEARY: All right. And you consider -- I 23 take it you consider Ms. Lorenz to be an expert in giving 2.4 tax advice; correct?

MR. REDDEN: Oh, yes. Definitely.

JUDGE GEARY: Those are the only questions I have of Mr. Redden. Thanks very much.

Let me turn to the representative.

Appellants, do you want Ms. Lorenz to also present her testimony in a narrative fashion, or were you going to do a question and answer for her?

MS. SMITH: Ms. Lorenz will also be presenting her testimony in a narrative fashion.

JUDGE GEARY: All right. Thank you.

Ms. Lorenz, you've already been administered an oath or affirmation. You can begin your testimony whenever you're ready.

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## WITNESS TESTIMONY

MS. LORENZ: Hello. My name is Pamela J. Lorenz, and I'm a California tax preparer under the CTEC program. I'm now in my 48th tax season. So I have some experience preparing taxes and working with my clients on estimated taxes. I do middle class American taxpayers. I think I only have one other taxpayer that makes over a million dollars. And in this case, Bill had not made a million dollars at any prior years.

He's one of the only clients that consistently works with me and being concerned about his estimated tax. He will always pay more and then I compute with my tax

program. I use Thompson Reuters Ultra Tax. And then he and I together reviewed the Form 5805 in May and June of 2019. I've got where I marked it all up saying, well if you meet any of the following conditions, you do not owe a penalty.

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And we thought we satisfied two conditions.

Evidently, now I know, of course, when you make over s
million dollars, you're required to pay the percentage of
the income for that year, not based on the prior year.

And I understand that ignorance is not an excuse. We made
a mistake. But I really feel like we spent a lot of time
trying to compute it to see if it really was due. And
then when I actually filed the return in July of '20, the
penalty popped up in my program.

So I went to the Form 5805. Read it again and again, and I requested the waiver in the body of the tax return by stating that we had timely paid the 2019 payments of \$11,629, which was 100 -- was greater than the 110 percent tax of the 2018 tax liability. Now I know that California has instructions on this. I know as a tax preparer I'm required to know and uphold the tax laws. And I just feel that this form was not clear enough to where Bill and I could each understand what the minimum was, especially, the last -- there are three bullet points as Asia pointed out.

1 And in the last bullet point, the very last line 2 says -- well, it's like a run-on sentence. It has if you 3 do this, if you do that, and you're not using the annualized income installment agreement, then comma, AGI 4 5 equal to greater than 1 million must use the tax shown on 6 their 2019 tax return, if they do not meet one of the two 7 conditions above. And we thought we met one of the two conditions above, but evidently, we didn't. 8 So I'm just respectfully requesting that you can 10 consider abating this penalty. Bill had good faith. 11 had no intentional disregard of the estimated tax 12 liability when, in fact, he paid in \$11,600 when I thought he was only pay in \$8,270. He actually paid in more than 13 14 using the calculation based on 2018 tax. And it was an 15 unusual circumstance with him having this 16 once-in-a-lifetime windfall of this capital gain. 17 So that's the only thing I have to say about 18 that. Thank you very much. 19 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you, Ms. Lorenz. 20 Let me ask Respondent if it has any questions for 2.1 you. 22 MS. HO: Respondent does not have any questions 23 for Ms. Lorenz. Thank you.

I think I might have a question or two.

JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.

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Ms. Lorenz, did you say that you later learned that there were other instructions on the use of the Form 5805?

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MS. LORENZ: Well, this past when we were researching for this meeting when we went to the IRS website and pulled up Form 5805, it printed out four forms -- four pages. And all of my work papers back in 2019, it only printed off side 1 of the Form 5805. And I think had I seen the other calculations and worked them out manually, then I would have realized no, that's not right. We still need to pay in the 2019 tax amount because of the gross income.

JUDGE GEARY: Had you ever -- was this the first -- your first experience completing a Form 5805 for one of your clients?

MS. LORENZ: Yes, because I've got -- I have one other client that consistently makes over a million dollars. They've made over a million dollars a year for the last ten years, and I use my Ultra Tax Accounting Program to calculate the estimated taxes for the following year, and they pay it. We've never discussed it. I've never gone back and review the calculations. We've never had a penalty.

I have had 5805 penalty forms for other clients for other reasons, but not for this reason. So it's the first time I've ever had to manually compute an estimated

1 tax on someone who was going to make over a million 2 dollars prior to filing. 3 JUDGE GEARY: Did you have to do it on the first occasion that this other client went over a million, or 4 5 had he already been making over a million dollars annually 6 before he --7 MS. LORENZ: No, they didn't make that much. it's been probably 10 or 15 years now that they've been 8 9 making over a million. And honestly, I don't remember the 10 first time he went over a million, but I know we haven't 11 had any penalties. 12 JUDGE GEARY: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Lorenz. 13 MS. LORENZ: Oh, I know what. Because he's on 14 W-2, and I had him hold out the required tax when we did the payroll. That's how I did it. 15 16 JUDGE GEARY: Okay. Thank you. Thank you. 17 Appellants, is there anything further? 18 MS. SMITH: Nothing further. 19 JUDGE GEARY: Thank you. 20 Respondent, are you ready to give your argument? 21 MS. HO: Yes. Thank you, Judge Geary. 22 JUDGE GEARY: You may proceed. 23 2.4 PRESENTATION 25 MS. HO: Good afternoon. My name is Vivian Ho.

I along with my co-counsel Maria Brosterhous represent Respondent Franchise Tax Board.

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The issue presented before you today is whether Appellants have established any grounds to abate the estimated tax penalty, which FTB imposed for tax year 2019. FTB's position is that Appellants were correctly assessed the estimated tax penalty, and they have not established any grounds for abatement.

Under Revenue & Taxation Code Section 19136, which conforms to the Internal Revenue Code Section 6654, unless an exception is specifically listed, a taxpayer must be assessed the estimated tax penalty if they fail to make sufficient payment through withholdings or estimated tax payments during the tax year. In order to avoid the estimated penalty, a taxpayer must either pay 90 percent or more of the year at issues liability or 100 percent or more of the previous year's liability.

For married individuals with income over \$150,000, the percentage is 110 percent of the preceding year's liability. However, under Revenue & Taxation Code Section 19136.3, because Appellants' California adjusted gross income is over \$1 million, paying either 100 percent or 110 percent of the preceding year's liability does not satisfy their estimated tax payment obligation.

For taxpayers with income over \$1 million, they

can only satisfy their estimated tax payment obligations by paying 90 percent or more of the year at issues liability. Here, Appellants did not pay 90 percent or more of their 2019 liability during the tax year and therefore, the estimated tax penalty was correctly imposed.

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Appellants argue that based on their readings of instructions for Form 5805 paying 110 percent of their preceding year's liability still allowed them to qualify for the safe harbor treatment, despite their California adjusted gross income being over \$1 million. However, the statute is clear on this issue that this is not available to them. Appellant is incorrect that form instruction is controlling authority. Appellant has an obligation to comply with the statute, which controlling authority.

Appellants also argue that they attempted to exercise ordinary care and prudence. They argue they were confused by the instructions and they misunderstood that obligation under the tax law. And Appellants also argue they rely on a tax professional. These are reasonable cause arguments. And under Appeal of Mazdyasni a precedential opinion from the Office of Tax Appeals, there is no reasonable cause type waiver for the estimated tax penalty.

And Appellants' extenuating circumstances are not

sufficient to establish they are entitled to a refund of the penalty. Under IRC Section 6654, which California follows, the estimated tax penalty can only be waived if the Appellant shows by reason of casualty, disaster, or other unusual circumstance that the imposition of the estimated tax penalty will be against equity and good conscience.

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As stated in Mazdyasni, the OTA has stated that the exception for unusual circumstances is considerably more narrow than reasonable cause. Under Appeal of Salzman, also a precedential opinion of the OTA, the phrase casualty, disaster, or other unusual circumstances generally refers to unexpected events that cause a hardship or a loss, and due to the circumstances will be against equity and good conscience.

Also stated in Salzman, the OTA held that imposing the estimated tax penalty in circumstances where the liability is larger than expected, does not go against equity and good conscience. In Salzman, the OTA stated that unusual circumstances has to do with hardship generally, and unexpected income is not a hardship.

Accordingly, FTB respectfully request the assessment be sustained.

And thank you. I'm available for any question.

JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.

I want to explain to Appellants why I will not be offering Appellants an opportunity to ask Ms. Ho questions. It's because Ms. Ho has not given factual testimony. She's only giving argument. Therefore, only I, the judge in the case, can ask Ms. Ho questions. I understand FTB's position, and I don't have any questions for her right now.

So I turn back to Appellants. As I indicated at our prehearing conference and I think earlier in this hearing, Appellants can have another five minutes approximately for concluding remarks, if you would like to give them. Would you like to make some concluding remarks?

MS. SMITH: Yes, I would.

JUDGE GEARY: All right. You may proceed when you're ready.

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### CLOSING STATEMENT

MS. SMITH: The FTB argues that while the term "unusual circumstances" is mentioned alongside casualties, disasters, or other uncommon events, it must amount a hardship or a loss. But case law fails to provide a clear definition of the magnitude of such disasters, hardships, or loss. It is our position here today that instructions like those found on Form 5805 will result in a collective

disaster to everyone.

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Instructions like this will lead to hundreds of everyday taxpayers paying penalties due to something that can be written in a much simpler and easy terms. Terms and instruction that everyday taxpayers and financial advisers could understand. Instructions -- leaving instructions like this will lead to disaster because this will be at a cost to everyone. This situation will have far-reaching consequences, wasting the valued time and resources of the courts, the tribunals, taxpayers and the government due to misleading guidance by the FTB.

Furthermore, this flawed approach will likely trigger an increase in audits for individuals who do not fully grasp the complexities, contrary to the FTB's responsibility of educating California citizens on tax matters. As a result, ordinary taxpayers like

Mr. & Mrs. Redden find themselves confused and mislead instead of being properly informed. And although the FTB argues that instructions are not law, the reality is for everyday taxpayers the instruction are all they know to access.

Everyday taxpayers have no reason to doubt the experts at the FTB. They have no reason to doubt that these experts at the FTB would not give them correct and not give them clear instructions. If, in fact, taxpayers

are expected to look beyond the instructions and forms provided by the experts at the FTB, then the problem is not the taxpayers.

The problem is the form. The problem is the instructions. And the problem is the writers and the experts at the FTB who are writing these instructions. And although the FTB argues that the statute is binding, then these instructions should accurately reflect the relevant statutes, such as California Code

Section 19136.3, which clearly states that taxpayers cannot pay their tax liability based on the prior year if their AGI exceeds \$1 million.

If the statute is binding then its statute wording should be included within these forms.

Considering these factors, all of this would be against equity and good conscience to penalize Mr. & Mrs. Redden for the FTB's inadequate instructions which mislead both the taxpayer and their financial adviser.

Thank you.

2.4

JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.

Appellants, do you submit the matter?

MS. SMITH: Yes, we do.

JUDGE GEARY: And Respondent, do you submit the

matter? I'm sorry I didn't hear that, Ms. Ho.

MS. HO: Oh, I'm sorry. Yes, we do.

JUDGE GEARY: Thank you.

This case is submitted on July 21st, 2023, at 1:44 p.m. The record in this appeal is now close.

I want to thank the parties for their participation today. In the coming weeks, I will be considering the evidence and the arguments, and OTA will send a written opinion to the parties within 100 days of today's date.

The hearing is now concluded, and this also concludes OTA's afternoon calendar on its YouTube channel. There will be no other hearings today. Thank you again, everybody.

(Proceedings adjourned at 1:45 p.m.)

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