# BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF,	)
W TO	)
K. TSE and P. JOHNSTON,	) OTA NO. 220811212
APPELLANT.	)
	)

TRANSCRIPT OF ELECTRONIC PROCEEDINGS

State of California

Thursday, July 20, 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 2:04 p.m. and concluding at 2:32 p.m. on
17	Thursday, July 20, 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	Administrative Law Judge:	JUDGE ASAF KLETTER	
4	For the Appellant:	ZACHARY ESTELA	
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6	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA FRANCHISE TAX BOARD	
7		BRIAN WERKING	
8		DITIN WHITTING	
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California;	Thursday,	July	20,	2023
	2:04 p.m.			

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JUDGE KLETTER: So now let's go on the record.

This is the Appeal of Tse and Johnston. This is

OTA Case Number 220811212. Today is Thursday, July 20th,

2023, and the time is approximately 2:04 p.m. We're

holding this hearing electronically with the agreement of
all the parties.

My name is Judge Kletter. I'm the Administrative Law Judge in this Small Case Program hearing. To ensure we have an accurate record, please speak one at a time. Do not speak over each other. Please speak clearly and loudly. And following the hearing, the hearing transcript and the video recording will be produced, which will be available on the OTA website and are part of the public record.

If I can please have the parties, beginning with Appellant, please each identify yourself for the record by stating your first and last name, beginning with Appellant.

MR. ESTELA: My name is Zachary Estela. I'll be representing the Appellant Kenneth C. And Patricia Johnston.

MR. TSE: I'm Kenneth Tse. I'm the Appellant, I

1 quess. JUDGE KLETTER: And then this is Judge Kletter. 2 3 And for Franchise Tax Board. MR. WERKING: Brian Werking representing 4 5 Franchise Tax Board or Respondent. 6 JUDGE KLETTER: Okay. Great. Thank you. 7 And the issue for today's appeal is whether the Appellants have shown reasonable cause for the late filing 8 of their 2020 tax return. 10 With respect to the evidentiary record, FTB has 11 provided Exhibits A through D, and there were no new 12 exhibits following the prehearing conference. Appellant did not object to those exhibits. Therefore, 13 14 those exhibits are entered into the record. 15 (Department's Exhibits A-D were received in 16 evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 17 JUDGE KLETTER: And Appellant provided Exhibits 1 18 through 6 following the prehearing conference, and 19 Franchise Tax Board did not object to the exhibits. 20 therefore, those exhibits are entered into the record. 21 (Department's Exhibits 1-6 were received in 22 evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) JUDGE KLETTER: And now just as a general 23 2.4 reminder we're scheduled for approximately 60 minutes 25 today. We'll have 15 minutes for Appellants'

1	presentation, 10 for the witness testimony, and that can
2	be in any order, 5 minutes for FTB's questions, if any, of
3	the witness, and then 20 minutes for FTB's presentation,
4	and then a 5-minute closing statement by the Appellant.
5	And I'll reminder you of all of those as we go to them.
6	Before I turn it over to Appellant for the
7	presentation, I just want to confirm if there are any
8	questions or seeing none.
9	Mr. Tse, if you could please raise your right
10	hand, I will swear you in so we can consider your
11	testimony.
12	
13	K. TSE,
14	produced as a witness, and having been first duly sworn by
15	the Administrative Law Judge, was examined and testified
16	as follows:
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18	JUDGE KLETTER: Thank you.
19	Mr. Estela, are you ready to begin your
20	presentation or call your witness?
21	MR. ESTELA: I'm ready to call my witness
22	Mr. Tse.
23	JUDGE KLETTER: Okay. Please again.
24	///
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#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ESTELA:

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Q Mr. Tse you can start with your narrative.

A I'll just go with my own narrative. Okay. I -I moved to New York City in 2001 in March, and I guess
this is for my tax filing for 2000 [sic]. I -- I guess
when I submitted my tax -- we always file extensions
because I don't file until October 15th. I do it through
a CPA in San Francisco. We file our taxes electronically
through the CPA. And on the filing due date we signed off
on the DocuSign to file our taxes. We paid our taxes at
that time as well.

And subsequent to that, in January of 2022 when I received my mail, that was forwarded to me from San Francisco, I noticed that our tax returns — a paper copy of our tax returns were forwarded to me back in October, I guess, of 2021 because the electronic filing did not go through properly. At that time I signed it off, mailed it in immediately, and I thought that was done. In March of 2022, I received a notice that I was charged a late filing penalty of \$2,916.15. I immediately called the Franchise Tax Board, explained to them that it was because I did not — I was charged a penalty, but I did file on time.

I had signed off DocuSign, so we paid our taxes that day. The person I spoke to said okay, send in a

notice of explanation. And it's, you know, a reasonable cause filing, which is this form here. I'm not sure what form it is -- Form 2917. And after that it was rejected. And so I'm appealing it, and we've come to a couple turns of appeals, but I did -- so we're just appealing it.

And by the way, the time I did received the initial notice of that, I was -- there was a revised balance because of this penalty. I paid it immediately because I expect -- and when I spoke to the Franchise Tax Board because I thought I was going to get a refund almost right away.

- Q Okay. And if I may, Mr. Tse I have a few questions. Have you used this tax professional before?
  - A Yes, I have.

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- Q And for how long did you use them?
- A I believe since 2015 or '16.
- Q 2015, 2016. Very good. And have you ever had any issues with the input of the pin before?
  - A I have not.
- Q Okay. When the tax professional mailed your returns, did they inform you of any difference between the documents now -- at the 2020 year or any difference from then to make it seem that your returns were rejected?
  - A No.
  - Q Okay. So would it be safe to say that you relied

1 on this professional's expertise in delivering your returns for five years prior to this incident? 2 3 That's correct. Okay. And when you finally did receive notice of 4 5 the rejection, did you take immediate action upon learning of the e-filing problem? 6 7 Yes, I did. Α 8 Q Okay. 9 Immediately after I discovered the mail, I -- I Α 10 emailed the CPA to find out what was going on, and I spoke to him. And he said yes, just sign it and send it in 11 12 immediately. 13 MR. ESTELA: Very good. I have no more questions 14 for you. 15 JUDGE KLETTER: This is Judge Kletter. I'm just 16 curious. Is there more witness testimony, or are you 17 going to --18 MR. ESTELA: No this would be the end of my 19 witness testimony. I'll begin oral argument, if that's 20 okay. 21 JUDGE KLETTER: Yeah. Before you begin your 22 argument -- this is Judge Kletter -- I just want to ask 23 FTB. 2.4 Do you have any questions of the witness? 25 MR. WERKING: Thank you, Judge Kletter. We do

not have any questions.

JUDGE KLETTER: Thank you. Mr. Estela, you may proceed.

MR. ESTELA: Thank you.

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## PRESENTATION

MR. ESTELA: Members of this hearing, the issue at hand is whether the Appellants Kenneth Tse and Patricia Johnston have shown that the failure to file a timely tax return for the year 2020 was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, as held in California Code Revenue & Taxation Code Section 19131 subsection (a). And we understand, as soon you will, that based on the standard required by this hearing, a preponderance of the evidence more likely than not, we have done just that.

First, let us make evident the reality that the applicant -- Appellants did indeed make reasonable efforts to file their returns timely. As evident in Exhibit 1, the complete DocuSign return dated October 15th, 2021, we see that the Appellants' tax return was completed and signed off on time. Furthermore, Exhibit 3, the email confirmation following payments of tax liability for the 2020 tax year also on October 15th, 2021, show that the Appellants paid his tax liability for the 2020 year; and more importantly, that the Appellant did indeed, to the

best of their knowledge, timely file the 2020 tax return for both state and federal.

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We can realize this. You can realize this. And even the FTB can realize this, as they received the tax returns on time and rejected those returns on account of the IRS' rejection for incorrect information. In this case, Mr. Tse's pin being incorrect. Again, filed on time, received, but rejected. Now while Section 4 of the FTB publication 1345 states and I, quote, "Tax returns acknowledged as rejected are considered not filed."

But the protocol of a rejection is not the same as a failure to file. This is not just our belief, but it's both an IRS and FTB belief. The IRS in IRC 6724(d)(1) defines failure to timely file and failure to input correct information as separate individual failures. Indeed, on the FTB protocol for rejected e-file returns, as listed on their website under their e-file calendars, is to notify the taxpayers about the rejected timely filed returns. And again I quote, "Give five calendar days past all return due dates to retrance -- to be retransmitted and considered timely." Retransmitted and considered timely.

Thus, upon notice of the rejection, Appellants would have by the FTB's own protocol have been able to timely file their returns. But unfortunately, that notice

only came to the Appellants when the FTB had already applied penalty after penalty. And that, members of this hearing, is precisely what is at the core of today's hearing, whether if the failure of the Appellants to receive notice of their rejection, which ultimately resulted in their inability to timely was due to reasonable cause or willful neglect.

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And again, based on a preponderance of the evidence, the standard required for this appeal, we will show you that it was due to reasonable cause. Returning first to the IRS publication 1586, reasonable cause regulations and requirements for missing and incorrect name, TIN, on information returns. As it is the overarching rules for precisely the issue at hand of an incorrect pin.

To show that the failure to include a correct TIN was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, the IRS requires the filers must establish both that they acted in a responsible manner both before and after the failure occurred. Here, we've shown by virtue of Exhibit 1 and 3 that Appellants acted responsibility before. And we've established that Mr. Tse immediately corrected the mistake and refiled when he finally received notice of the rejection.

The IRS also requires that there be significant

mitigating factors with respect to the failure. The IRS provides the example in established history of filing information returns with correct TINs. Here, Mr. Tse has explained that he has used this tax professional before in the tax year in question, satisfying this requirement. But even still, the IRS provides a second option, that the failure was due to events beyond the filer's control, providing an example of actions of the payee or any other person.

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Here, the failure to include the correct pin in a timely fashion was the fault of the tax professional as she did not notify Mr. Tse of the rejection. Indeed their failure as a tax professional to comprehend and communicate the five-day window to Mr. Tse in an efficient and obvious manner led to Mr. Tse never receiving notice of the rejection. We ask that this hearing use the IRS publication 1586 as a reference for this appeal, as it addresses the actual issue that resulted in the Appellants' rejection, and also shows how by the legal standard held by the IRS, Appellants' failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

Turning now to the FTB. They rely on precedent set in United States V. Boyle in the appeal of Thomas Kay and Gail G. Boehme, that each taxpayer has a personal nondelegable obligation to file a tax return by the due

But again, the FTB's assumption is incorrect date. because this is not a case in which the Appellant relied on a tax professional to timely file by the due date. rather, the Appellants here relied on a tax professional competency in the subject of tax law which includes the e-filing protocols of the FTB.

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The tax forms were rejected by the FTB because of federal rejection, a federal rejection that we just established would likely see -- would likely be seen as a reasonable cause, mind you. Notice of the rejection was sent to the tax professional, but they did not communicate this in a timely manner to the Appellants. Instead the professional treated the rejection as they had treated acceptance of tax returns in the past, by mail to an old address mind you. Even had Mr. Tse been at the San Francisco location, there is no quarantee that he would have received the mail pamphlet explaining the rejection in time to satisfy the five-day window.

In United States v. Boyle, if a taxpayer relies on improper substantive advice of an accountant or tax attorney as to a matter of tax law, such as whether the taxpayer has a tax liability, failing to file a return, pay the tax shown on the return by the due date may be considered reasonable cause if certain conditions are met. These conditions include the person reasonably relied on

by the taxpayer is a tax professional with competency in the subject of tax law, and the tax professional's advice is based on the taxpayer's full disclosure of the relevant facts and documents.

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Thus, Appellants have again proven reasonable cause by preponderance of the evidence because after having made every reasonable step to timely file their returns, they relied on the competency of a tax professional that they had used for so many years, a competency that should have understood the five-day window set by the FTB to retransmit rejected timely filed returns and have them accepted as timely filed, and notify the Appellants in a manner that would provide actual notice.

And this tax professional's action in using snail mail to the wrong address to provide notice to Appellants was, in fact, based on full disclosure of relevant facts and documents. They had shared emails regarding the returns just days before the filing and rejection. The tax professional had access to Mr. Tse's email.

And finally, in their brief and in an attempt to argue that notice was sufficient, the FTB assumes the position that Appellants did not assume the ordinary intelligence of prudent business persons by not routinely and almost paranoidly checking whether the taxes were accepted. In their brief, FTB presents a description of a

taxpayer who electronically files their taxes and then continues to check, recheck, and check again the e-file history and acknowledgment record to confirm acceptance.

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However, this presents an ordinary intelligent and prudent businessperson as someone who is immediately distrustful of the electronic filing process or any process for that matter. As the saying goes, if something isn't broke, why fix it. If you receive confirmation of your taxes being sent, why paranoidly check to see if it was accepted? The FTB themselves state in the second line of page 4 of their brief that in regular electronic filing, the taxpayer or professional will receive a message of confirmation of whether the return has been accepted or rejected.

Thus, the FTB's very purpose of sending a confirmation message of rejection leaves the notion that an ordinarily intelligent and prudent businessperson wouldn't constantly check, recheck, and just simply wait for the notice that the FTB sends. Does the FTB suggest a moderately intelligent person should distrust the FTB in doing their job? And if notice of rejection never comes, why should the taxpayer assume the worst case scenario, especially, as everything seemingly is business as usual.

A mail pamphlet of tax return documents sent to an address, is it more likely that this all meant to the

Appellants business as usual and rightfully assumed acceptance, especially, when you are relying on the competency of a tax professional who should know of the FTB's five-day protocol to e-file rejections and has access to your documents and contact information and was just emailing you a few days prior? Again, this is a reliance that U.S. V. Boyle likely establishes as reasonable and IRS publication 1586 likely establishes as reasonable.

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Because the e-filing was handled by the CPA, the tax professional, the notice and messages from FTB were in the professional's control. Appellant had no way of knowing the e-filing had been rejected because Appellant did not receive the notice. The tax professional sent it by mail to the wrong address, and then did not just email the Appellant or inquire about any new contact information or addresses. Thus, Appellant did not -- did exercise ordinary intelligence of a reasonable businessperson by trusting other professionals to be professional and notify the Appellants of the issue with their 2020 taxes.

In conclusion, Appellants have established by a preponderance of the evidence that their failure to file a timely return was due to reasonable cause. Their untimely file was despite the ordinary business care and prudence they exercised in filing their return on the due date and

rather due to the lack of notice they received by relying on their tax professional's competency and access to all their documents. And finally, they did exercise the ordinary intelligence of a businessperson by trusting the FTB, and their tax professional would have notified them as is the normal system.

When Appellants learned of the rejection, they took immediate action to resolve the discrepancy. And more likely than not, would have satisfied the five-day window allowed by the FTB had they just received the notice. Thus, Kenneth Tse and Patricia Johnston have shown that their failure to file a timely tax return for the year 2020 is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, thus, satisfying California Code -- Revenue & Taxation Code Section 19131 subsection (a).

We ask that this hearing find in favor of the Appellants and approve their appeal.

Thank you.

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JUDGE KLETTER: This is Judge Kletter. Thank you so much, Mr. Estela, for your presentation.

I will now turn it over to the Franchise Tax Board. You will have 20 minutes.

Mr. Werking, are you ready to begin your presentation?

MR. WERKING: Yes, I am. Thank you, Judge.

#### PRESENTATION

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MR. WERKING: The issue in this case is whether Appellants have shown that their failure to timely file their 2020 tax return was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect in order to establish that they are entitled to a refund of the 2020 late filing penalty.

Although Appellants took steps to complete their 2020 return and to authorize their tax preparer to electronically transmit their tax return timely on their behalf, they did not take diligent steps to ensure that their return was successfully transmitted and accepted by FTB, and as such, have not shown that their failure to timely file their 2020 tax return was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

Appellants authorized their tax preparer to electronically transmit their 2020 tax return to the IRS and to the FTB on October 15th, 2021. That's found in Appellants Exhibit 1. Their preparer transmitted their federal return to the IRS on October 15th, 2021, using Lacerte software, but the IRS rejected their return. And because of this, Lacerte did not transmit their California return to FTB. That's Appellants' Exhibits 2 and Respondent's Exhibit D, pages 9 through 11.

The rejections are clearly indicated on the -- on Lacerte's activity report dating -- showing entries

October 15th and October 16th, but Appellants did not take any steps to inquire, correct the issue, or otherwise ensure that the California tax return was successfully transmitted to and accepted by FTB. FTB did not receive Appellants' 2020 tax return until January 27th, 2022, more than nine months late and accordingly imposed a late filing penalty.

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To abate the late filing penalty, Appellants must establish that their failure to timely file was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect. To establish reasonable cause, the taxpayer must show that their failure to timely file a return occurred despite the exercise of ordinary business care and prudence.

In the Appeal of Quality Tax and Financial Services Incorporated, OTA has previously held that ordinary business care and prudence requires a taxpayer to ensure their return submitted for e-filing was successfully transmitted to and accepted by FTB. In the absence of an acknowledgment that a return was transmitted, received, or accepted, an ordinarily intelligent prudent businessperson would have viewed the e-file history acknowledgment records to confirm whether the return had been timely transmitted and accepted by FTB.

Appellants' inaction between the time they

authorized their preparer to electronically file their return on October 15th and the time they mailed their return on January 27th is not an example of business care and prudence. Appellants had a nondelegable duty to file the California tax return. And that duty continued until the day FTB received their return on January 27th, 2022. Appellants' failure to timely file their return, even if an unintentional error was avoidable, had they exercised due care and verified that their returns had been transmitted and accepted or rejected.

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As such, Appellants have not met their burden to establish that their failure to timely file their 2020 California tax return was due to reasonable cause.

Accordingly, the imposition of the late filing penalty was proper and should be sustained.

Thank you, and I'm happy to answer any questions the OTA may have.

JUDGE KLETTER: This is Judge Kletter. I do not have any questions.

I just want to check with Mr. Estela.

Would you like to make a final statement or rebuttal to what Mr. Werking said, or is there anything else that you would like to mention or have prepared before the case is submitted?

MR. ESTELA: Yes, I just have a few points.

## CLOSING STATEMENT

MR. ESTELA: Again, the FTB suggests diligent steps and reasonable business persons again would distrust the tax professional and the FTB in providing the notice that the FTB provides. So because Mr. Tse did not receive the notice, is the core of this case, not whether they took the steps to try to distrust the FTB. That is —that's the point.

Thank you.

JUDGE KLETTER: Okay. If there's isn't anything else, this concludes our hearing for today.

The case will be decided based on the documents and the testimony that was presented. The OTA will issue our written decision no later than 100 days from today. This case is submitted, and the record is now closed.

This concludes this hearing session for today, and the next session will begin tomorrow July 21st at 9:30 a.m.

Thanks everyone for your time today.

(Proceedings adjourned at 2:32 p.m.)

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# 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 9th day 15 of August, 2023. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 20 HEARING REPORTER 21 2.2 23 2.4 25