BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ΙN	THE	MATTER	OF	THE	APPEAL	OF,)			
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L.	BEL1	LEY,)	OTA	NO.	221011713
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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Cerritos, California

Wednesday, February 14, 2024

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	L. BELLEY,) OTA NO. 221011713
7	APPELLANT.)
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14	Transcript of Proceedings,
15	taken at 12900 Park Plaza Dr., Suite 300,
16	Cerritos, California, 90703, commencing at
17	1:40 p.m. and concluding at 2:09 p.m. on
18	Wednesday, February 14, 2024, reported by
19	Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter, in and
20	for the State of California.
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1	APPEARANCES:	
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3	Panel Lead:	ALJ ASAF KLETTER
4	Panel Members:	ALJ KEITH LONG
5	raner nonwere.	ALJ KENNY GAST
6	For the Appellant:	L. BELLEY R. SCHNARR
7		
8	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
9		SARAH FASSETT
10		JACLYN ZUMAETA
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1	<u>I N D E X</u>
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3	<u>EXHIBITS</u>
4	
5	(Appellant's Exhibit 1 was received at page 8.)
6	(Department's Exhibits A-L were received at page 8.)
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Cerritos, California; Wednesday, February 14, 2024 1:40 p.m.

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JUDGE KLETTER: Let's go ahead and go on the record.

Great. This is the Appeal of Belley. It's OTA Case No. 221011713. Today is Wednesday, February 14th, and the time is 1:40 p.m.

As I mentioned, I'm Administrative Law Judge Asaf Kletter, and with me are Administrative Law Judges Keith Long and Kenny Gast. While I'm the lead Administrative Law Judge in conducting this hearing, all three judges are coequal decision makers.

Also present is our 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. Please try to speak clearly and loudly. And please mute your microphone when you're not speaking just to avoid feedback or background noise. When needed, Ms. Alonzo will stop the hearing process to ask for clarification. And after the hearing, Ms. Alonzo will produce the official hearing transcript which will be available on the OTA website. The hearing transcript and video recording are part of the public record.

1 This proceeding is a live broadcast and just be 2 aware of that. The Office of Tax Appeals is not a court. 3 We are an independent appeals body. The Office of Tax Appeals is staffed by tax experts and is independent of 4 5 the State's tax agencies. 6 If anyone has any questions during this process, 7 please direct them to me. I ask that you just please wait 8 for me to acknowledge you so I can hear the question. 9 Now, I'd like to begin by identifying the 10 parties. So can the parties please each identify yourself 11 by stating your name for the record, beginning with 12 Appellant. 13 MS. BELLEY: Louise Belley, B-e-l-l-e-y. 14 MR. SCHNARR: I am her husband Richard Schnarr, 15 S-c-h-n-a-r-r. Thank you. 16 JUDGE KLETTER: Thank you. 17 And just a thing about the mics. Ms. Belley, if 18 you could just please repeat your name. There's a little 19 push button so the mic will pick you up. 20 MS. BELLEY: Louise Belley, B-e-l-l-e-y. 21 JUDGE KLETTER: Thank you so much. 22 And for Respondent Franchise Tax Board. 23 MS. FASSETT: Sarah Fassett for Franchise Tax 2.4 Board.

MS. ZUMAETA: Jackie Zumaeta for Franchise Tax

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Board.

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JUDGE KLETTER: Thank you so much.

So we met for a prehearing conference to discuss this appeal on January 23rd, 2024. As reflected in the minutes and orders that were issued on January 30th, 2024, we discussed an issue which was described as following:

Whether California taxable -- whether the California -
I'm so sorry. Let me see if I can just pull it up so I can correctly say it. Whether California taxable income excludes Canadian pension income. And in those minutes and orders, the parties were invited to suggest alternate issue statements at the oral hearing. And this is not the final issue statement. It's just what was generally discussed at the minutes and orders.

With respect to the evidentiary record, the Franchise Tax Board provided Exhibits A through L with its opening brief.

Franchise Tax Board, are there any new exhibits?
MS. FASSETT: Nothing new. Thank you.

JUDGE KLETTER: Now as noted in response to the minutes and orders, Appellant objected to FTB's Exhibits A through L as irrelevant. Office of Tax Appeals

Regulations state that all relevant evidence shall be admissible. Relevant evidence tends to prove or disprove any disputed fact of significance to the appeal.

1 I have considered Appellant's objection, and I 2 will admit Franchise Tax Board's exhibits because I find 3 they may be relevant to an issue in dispute. The Panel will determine the weight, if any, to give the exhibits. 4 5 Therefore, Exhibits A through L are entered into the 6 record. 7 (Department's Exhibits A-L were received in 8 evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 9 JUDGE KLETTER: Appellant provided what was 10 renumbered Exhibit 1. 11 Appellant, do you have any new exhibits today? 12 MR. SCHNARR: Nothing new but I have -- we have a 13 copy identical that we want to speak from, and it's 14 available for everybody. 15 JUDGE KLETTER: Thank you so much. 16 Franchise Tax Board did not object to the 17 admissibility of the renumbered Exhibit 1, and they should 18 have a copy. Therefore, the Exhibit 1 is entered into the 19 record. 20 (Appellant's Exhibit 1 is received in 2.1 evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.) 22 JUDGE KLETTER: Now, in response to the 23 prehearing conference minutes and orders, Appellant, you 2.4 indicated that you would like to testify. Testifying

allows OTA to -- I'm sorry -- Office of Tax Appeals to

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accept your statements as evidence to the extent they
concern facts of which you have personal knowledge. So
I'll swear you in for you testimony.

Can you please raise your right hand, and I will swear you in in accordance with the Office of Tax Appeals Regulations.

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L. BELLEY,

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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R. SCHNARR,

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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JUDGE KLETTER: Thank you so much.

Now, as a reminder before we begin the presentation, we have 15 minutes for Appellant's presentation and testimony, 15 minutes for Franchise Tax Board's presentation, and 5 minutes, Appellant, you'll have a response and closing statement and rebuttal too, if you would like to reply to what Franchise Tax Board says.

Ms. Belley and Mr. Schnarr, are you ready to

1	begin your presentation.
2	MR. SCHNARR: Yes we are. And I wonder about
3	these. This is a copy of what we want to say. Would you
4	like that?
5	JUDGE KLETTER: So.
6	MR. SCHNARR: It's a summary. Like it's exactly
7	the same and would be to follow along or reflect upon
8	after, whatever you like.
9	JUDGE KLETTER: So what you have in your hands
10	it's your argument? Or
11	MR. SCHNARR: It's exactly what we are saying on
12	paper.
13	JUDGE KLETTER: So that will be transcribed
14	MR. SCHNARR: Okay. Fair enough.
15	JUDGE KLETTER: and we don't need a copy. But
16	please go ahead and
17	MR. SCHNARR: Sure. Thank you.
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19	PRESENTATION
20	MR. SCHNARR: First of all, we appreciate this
21	opportunity to present our position to the Appeal Board.
22	And it is a California tax matter that arises every year
23	when we do our taxes. And we hope we are correct in our
24	judgment and understanding and ask for your consideration.
25	MS RELLEY. I expect my husband Richard to be

accurate and truthful in his all his statements. We always discuss our viewpoints with each other, and with taxes we do too. I understand the issues at stake here today, and I would like Richard to speak on my behalf.

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MR. SCHNARR: Our personal situation I just wanted to describe. Louise and I have been together since December of '78, and we have completed our personal income taxes each year ever since. We are married to each other even though we have different last names, and we have been married for more than 35 years.

Neither one of us is a tax adviser, accountant, or lawyer, but we have diligently studied tax rules, read publications, tried to understand everything in order to complete our taxes correctly over the years. Basically, we have been teachers all our working years, and so our tax situation is fairly simple. We moved here to California with our daughter from Ottawa in the fall of '97 as a one-year experiment, and we have been residents here in California ever since. We obtained our green cards in '08 and became citizens in 2012. We are both Canadian/U.S. citizens.

Now specific to Louise's tax situation. Louise started obtaining income from Canada about eight or nine years ago when she was first eligible to receive her Ontario Teachers Pension. In 2018, which is the year

we're talking about here, her annual pension income was very close to \$24,000. And according to the tax treaty between Canada and the United States, or of the NAFTA Agreement originally, her income taxes are deducted at source at a designated rate of 15 percent. So she pays approximately \$3,600 income tax and receives about \$2,400 after tax -- \$20,000 -- thank you -- \$20,400 after tax, subtracting the \$3,600 in taxes that are paid at source.

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As required, she reports this income on her 1040 federal form. And at the end of the form in the "tax due" line, she is given credit for the \$3,600 of taxes paid. She receives full credit because she has received no income in the United States, let alone California. And the \$3,600 figure is subtracted from the bottom line. The IRS provides for this credit on Form 1116 called the "Foreign Tax Credit," and that sounds fair to us.

But what happens in California? In California Louise is required to pay tax all over again. Yes, all over again. It's true. I say this, all over again, because she is taxed again on the original \$24,000 amount pension, even though she has already paid \$3,600 in income tax. California disregards the fact that she has already paid \$3,600 to the IRS, the 15 percent at source as required. California taxes her again on the full amount, \$24,000.

So she is really paying a double tax, not just a second tax, but tax on money that has already been taxed, effectively paying tax on the \$3,600 that she never received. How is this fair? California, we believe, should provide at least a tax credit like the IRS does, but California does not. Now, this is not to say that we object to paying income tax anywhere and even in California. We do. We pay taxes in California on all Canadian income that is not taxed at source.

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And we have two small pensions from the Canadian government called Canada Pension Plan and OAS, Old Age Security, amounting to approximately in Louise's case \$8,000 for 2018. We don't pay tax on that in Canada. The government says we'll trust you, but we pay tax on that in the United States and in California because it's included in our income.

I'll try to be more quick. I'll talk more quickly perhaps.

Now, I refer to the tax treaty of -- between Canada, United States, and Mexico. So we're talking Canada and the United States. It's Article 18. And it is now important to look at the wording of the Canada/U.S. Tax Treaty and consider how it could or should apply. We have provided reference to Article 18 and the wording in our earlier submission. So that should be available to

you.

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Article 18 relates specifically to periodic pension payments, i.e., the very kind that we receive from our Canada Teachers Pension fund. So I would like to discuss a few details of the wording of Article 18. It refers to periodic pension income, an income that is paid on a regular basis, like monthly. It is the same amount each month and is probably not a lot. In Louise's case it amounts to, after tax, \$20,400 annually. It comes after many years of service, and you only get it when you retire.

The amount you receive is dependent upon the number of years of your service, generally thought to be 70 percent of yearly salary after 35 years of service. So Article 18 separates periodic pension income from other income and for good reason. It's regarded as passive as opposed to -- I guess the term might be active income not generated by daily work and a weekly paycheck. Now, a specific deduction rate of 15 percent is designated at source in Article 18. I believe a lot of thought went into the designation of this figure rate of 15 percent.

It could be regarded as a reasonable amount for a pensioner to pay not to high but a little above what might be regarded as a minimum tax rate bracket of 10 percent.

Now -- and most importantly is the wording in the

Article 18, the tax shall not exceed 15 percent. This indicates a limitation in the fulfillment of our obligation. It is sufficient and complete, suggesting that no more should be taken. The tax treaty is of ultimate importance, and it is the foundation actually of the IRS taxation between when two countries are involved.

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Now, California taxes. The California Franchise Tax Board argues that state taxes are separate, and the federal tax treaty is not relevant for state tax purposes -- or wording to that effect. In reality, this is not the case at all. Federal and California taxes are closely linked as evidenced by the fact that California utilizes the federal form, specifically, the adjusted gross income line of Form 1040 in the calculation of their five -- of their 5 -- in the 540 form, California 540. So that adjusted gross income line goes onto the 540. It's pretty closely related.

Now, I have a precedent case to present. It's not -- I hear that precedent cases are important. This is not an obscure case but my own personal California State tax situation in 2016, two years previous to Louise's 2018. We referenced my case in the documentation that we have submitted. And in 2016 the California Franchise Tax Board acknowledged the validity of an appeal that I submitted and, accordingly, approved the exclusion -- and

this is the part -- of my Canadian pension income from my California income, income that is already taxed at a 15 percent rate. And my argument was the same as it is here today at that time in 2016.

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The Franchise Tax Board responds to my case of 2016 by saying, basically, that this should not have happened. Well, it did, and I was content. We were happy because we've been thinking about this issue for many years because it usually comes up. So my situation -- and I felt happy about it because I thought, hm, there's fairness coming through here.

Now, I just want to quickly summarize -- sum up very fast. We were encouraged last year when we heard about the Taxpayer Transparency and Fairness Act of 2017. And we like the sound of the word "fairness", really. We just ask that you consider the fairness of the following: Number one, California taxed dollars. You're really taxing money that you never received? No provision for a tax credit by California for taxes paid at source. Article 18 of the tax treaty in the limitation in the words shall not exceed 15 percent, my precedent situation of 2016.

Is there something I forgot.

MS. BELLEY: No. I think you're great.

MR. SCHNARR: We thank you kindly for listening,

1 and we welcome any comments you might have now or any time 2 in the future. This is an issue that has concerned us 3 almost every year, depending on how much income we receive. So thank you again. 4 5 JUDGE KLETTER: Thank you so much for your presentation. I just have a quick question before I turn 6 7 it over to my Judges. So in 2016 it looks like that 2016 return was a joint return. And I just want to confirm for 8 9 the year that we're discussing now, the 2018 return, 10 Ms. Belley filed a single return? 11 MR. SCHNARR: Yes. I believe it is. Although, 12 you know, I didn't double check that, but you very well might be correct and it may not, you know. Yeah. 13 14 Okay. Thank you. Now I'd like JUDGE KLETTER: 15 to ask my other Judges. 16 Judge Gast, do you have any questions for 17 Appellants? 18 This is Judge Gast. I do not have JUDGE GAST: 19 any questions. Thank you. 20 JUDGE KLETTER: Judge Long, do you have any 2.1 questions for Appellants. 22 JUDGE LONG: This is Judge Long. I do. I just 23 have a follow-up questions for -- regarding the 2018 2.4 return being filed as single. Was there a change in your,

like, legal marital status at all between 2016 and now?

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1	understand that today you've told us that you're married.
2	MR. SCHNARR: Yes, there has been. Sometimes
3	maybe worthwhile to file under married single or
4	married jointly married. I forget the exact
5	terminology.
6	JUDGE LONG: Sure there is a married filing
7	separately status.
8	MR. SCHNARR: Yes.
9	JUDGE LONG: But in this case we're looking at a
10	single return. So that's why
11	MR. SCHNARR: Right. That's correct.
12	JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you. No further
13	questions.
14	JUDGE KLETTER: Thank you.
15	I'd now like to turn it over to the Franchise Tax
16	Board for their presentation.
17	Ms. Fassett, are you ready begin?
18	MS. FASSETT: I am. Thank you, Judge Kletter.
19	JUDGE KLETTER: Please go ahead. Thank you.
20	MS. FASSETT: Okay. Thank
21	JUDGE KLETTER: I'm sorry. You'll just have
22	15 minutes.
23	MS. FASSETT: Okay. Thank you.
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25	PRESENTATION

MS. FASSETT: So, good afternoon. My name is

Sarah Fassett and I, along with Jaclyn Zumaeta, represent

the Franchise Tax Board or FTB.

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For the reason set forth in FTB's opening brief, as well as what I'm going to discuss today, FTB's action should be sustained as the evidence in the record clearly shows that Appellant has not established error in FTB's proposed assessment of additional tax for the 2018 tax year. Here, Appellant has continuously argued that her Canadian pension income is not subject to California taxation based on the federal treatment of that income and a U.S./Canada Tax Treaty.

FTB's determination of tax is presumed correct, and Appellant bears the burden of proving error.

Appellant also bears the burden of proving entitlement to a deduction or exclusion of income. Mere assertions of error or entitlement are never sufficient to meet a taxpayer's burden of proof. Appellant's reported federal AGI on both her original and amended California income tax returns filed for the 2018 tax year do not match the amount reported on her federal return and accepted by the IRS. As a California resident, all of Appellant's income, regardless of source, is subject to California taxation.

Appellant incorrectly argues that because the income in question is taxed by Canada, it cannot also be subject to

state taxation.

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The U.S./Canada Tax Treaty Appellant relies on only applies to the United States and Canada. No state is a party to that treaty. California Revenue & Taxation Code specifically provides that California does not conform to the federal law regarding the foreign earned income exclusion which may have allowed some or all of Appellant's foreign income to be excluded from federal tax taxation. Nothing in California law allows the exclusion of this income.

Appellant has not provided any information or documentation showing the IRS has revised or reduced Appellant's federal AGI, nor has she established error in FTB's assessment, which is based on her federal AGI. As such, Appellant as a California resident improperly excluded her Canadian pension income, and FTB's proposed assessment corrects that improper exclusion of income and increases her California taxable income accordingly.

With respect to Appellant's arguments concerning the 2016 tax year, there is no evidence or record of an appeal or an argument made. FTB did accept that return as filed by the Appellant and her spouse. However, it was not selected for examination and, therefore, not fully reviewed. Acceptance of a return does not equate to a concession or settlement or to a ruling being made on any

given issue. Additionally, as each tax year stands on its 1 2 own, FTB is not bound by its prior year determinations and 3 therefore, is not relevant to this appeal. Therefore, on the facts and evidence in the 4 5 record, Franchise Tax Board respectfully request you stain its position. 6 7 I'm happy address any questions you may have. Thank you. 8 9 JUDGE KLETTER: Thank you so much for your 10 presentation. I do not have any questions, but I would 11 like to turn it over to my Judges. 12 Judge Gast, do you have any questions for 13 Franchise Tax Board or either party? 14 JUDGE GAST: I do not have any questions. Thank 15 you both. 16 JUDGE KLETTER: And, Judge Long, do you have any 17 questions for either party? 18 JUDGE LONG: No questions. Thank you. 19 JUDGE KLETTER: Now, Appellants -- Appellant, you 20 will have five minutes to respond to Franchise Tax Board's 2.1 presentation and provide a closing statement. Are you 22 ready to begin? 23 MR. SCHNARR: Yes. 2.4 JUDGE KLETTER: Please go ahead. Thank you. /// 25

CLOSING STATEMENT

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MR. SCHNARR: I understand just about everything you said. I've read in the response before, and I certainly understand that we do. We understand it.

But -- and we know why it happens. It's because
California utilizes adjusted gross income, and if we include our taxed income in that figure, that's why we're in this situation. We distinguish between taxed income -- pension income from Canadian versus income that's not tax.

Obviously, we pay tax on income from Canada, pension income like I mentioned; Canada Pension Plan and Old Age Security.

But we wonder about fairness here as the issue of taxing income that was really never received when you think about. \$24,000 from her income from Canadian was not received by Louise. She received \$20,400. But because we have to include it in our IRS adjusted gross income line, we're -- the California -- it's on pay. It's a law, right. It's on paper. That's why we're required to pay that tax again on the amount that we -- an amount that was not even received. Now, that's the issue of fairness that we're wondering about. And, obviously, we have no concern about paying taxes on income that was never taxed.

You know, IRS does it fairly, I think. They

1 provide a tax credit at the end, and that gives fairness 2 to the situation because is -- this is, I think, classic 3 double taxation. Taxes on -- taxes on funds where taxes have already been paid. 4 5 Do you have anything to say, honey? MS. BELLEY: No. I think it's --6 7 MR. SCHNARR: Thank you. 8 JUDGE KLETTER: I'd like to thank the parties for 9 their preparations today. This concludes this hearing, 10 and the Judges will meet and decide the case based on the 11 documents and also on the testimony that was presented. 12 We will issue our written decision no later than 100 days 13 from today. This case is submitted, and the record is now 14 closed. This also concludes this hearing session. 15 16 to you everyone. 17 (Proceedings adjourned at 2:09 p.m.) 18 19 20 21 22 23 2.4 25

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 March, 2024. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 20 HEARING REPORTER 21 2.2 23 2.4 25