BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the Appeal of:)
M. LIBITZKY and S. LIBITZKY,) OTA NO. 18124095
Appellants.)

CERTIFIED COPY

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Sacramento, California

Tuesday, October 15, 2024

Reported by:

CHRISTINA RODRIGUEZ Hearing Reporter

Job No.: 51282 OTA(C)

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15	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS, taken
16	at 400 R Street, Suite 470, Sacramento,
17	California, commencing at 1:00 p.m.
18	and concluding at 1:43 p.m. on Tuesday,
19	October 15, 2024, reported by
20	Christina L. Rodriguez, Hearing Reporter.
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1	APPEARANCES:	
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4	Administrative Law Judge:	KEITH LONG VERONICA LONG
5		GREG TURNER
6	For the Appellant:	S. ROSS KOCHENDERFER JR.
7		MOSES LIBITZKY DAEDRA SCHWARTZ
8		
9	For the Respondent:	CHRISTOPHER TUTTLE MARIA BROSTERHOUS
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3	EXHI	вітѕ
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5	(Respondent's Exhibits A-BB	were admitted into
6	evidence, page 7)	
7	(Appellant's Exhibits 1-26 w evidence, page 8)	ere admitted into
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Sacramento, California; Tuesday, October 15, 2024 1:00 p.m.

JUDGE LONG: We are opening the record in the appeal of Libitzky, OTA Case No. is 18124095. This matter being held before The Office of Tax Appeals. Today's date is October 15th, 2024, 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 Greg Turner and Judge Veronica Long are the other members of 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.

As a reminder, The Office of Tax Appeals is not a tax court, it is an independent appeals body. The panel does not engage in ex parte communications with either party. OTA will issue an opinion based on the party's arguments, the admitted evidence, and the

1	relevant law.
2	For the record, will the parties please state
3	their name and who they represent starting with the
4	representatives for Franchise Tax Board.
5	MR. TUTTLE: Hi excuse me. My name is
6	Topher Tuttle, representing Franchise Tax Board.
7	MS. BROSTERHOUS: Maria Brosterhous, also
8	representing Franchise tax board.
9	MR. KOCHENDERFER: Ross Kochenderfer,
10	representing Moses and Susan Libitzky.
11	MR. LIBITZKY: And, Moses Libitzky, I'm the
12	taxpayer.
13	MR. KOCHENDERFER: Also, on my far right is my
14	Taxpayer Legal Daedra Schwartz, who's accompanying me.
15	JUDGE LONG: Thank you. Can you spell that
16	for me.
17	MR. KOCHENDERFER: Sure,
18	K-O-C-H-E-N-D-E-R-F-E-R. First name, Ross, R-O-S-S.
19	JUDGE LONG: And your colleague's name.
20	MR. KOCHENDERFER: Mr. Libitzky. Moses
21	Libitzky, L-I-B-I-T-Z-K-Y. And Daedra Schwartz, that's
22	D-A-E-D-R-A; Schwartz, S-C-H-W-A-R-T-Z.
23	JUDGE LONG: Thank you.
24	MR. KOCHENDERFER: Certainly.
25	JUDGE LONG: There is one issue in this

1	appeal. It is whether appellant's claim for credit from
2	overpayment for the 2011 tax year is barred by the
3	statute of limitations. My understanding is that there
4	are no witnesses in this appeal; is that correct Mr.
5	Kochenderfer?
6	MR. KOCHENDERFER: Correct, from our side.
7	JUDGE LONG: And Franchise Tax Board.
8	MR. TUTTLE: No witnesses.
9	JUDGE LONG: Thank you. The exhibits for this
10	appeal consist of Franchise Tax Board Exhibits A-BB. At
11	the prehearing conference, appellants stated there was
12	no objection to these exhibits.
13	Can Appellant please confirm that there are no
14	objections.
15	MR. KOCHENDERFER: Confirm.
16	JUDGE LONG: Thank you. And after the
17	prehearing conference, appellant provided an exhibit
18	index identifying Exhibits 1-26.
19	Does FTB have any objections to these
20	exhibits?
21	MR. TUTTLE: No objections.
22	JUDGE LONG: Thank you. Since there are no
23	objections, Franchise Tax Board's Exhibits A-BB and
24	Appellant Exhibits 1-26 are admitted.
25	(Respondent's Exhibits A-BB were

1	admitted into evidence.)
2	(Appellant's Exhibits 1-26 were admitted
3	into evidence.)
4	JUDGE LONG: At the prehearing conference, the
5	parties agreed to the following:
6	One, appellant filed their 2011 state income
7	tax return on October 15th, 2016; and, two, the 2011
8	state income tax return claims an overpayment.
9	However, there's a discrepancy between the
10	amount purported on appellant's return identified here
11	as Exhibit T, and the amount shown on FTB's tax or
12	detail; tax year 2011 identified as FTB's Exhibit U.
13	Is that your understanding as well,
14	Mr. Kochenderfer.
15	MR. KOCHENDERFER: The numbers may differ,
16	your Honor. But the overpayment from 2011 at issue is
17	\$246,000 dollars. That's the amount that's being
18	carried over. Now, there are some internal adjustments
19	because of other tax payments that may make that number
20	appear to be 217 or something. But at issue in this
21	appeal is the 246,000 allowance to be carried over.
22	JUDGE LONG: Okay. I understand.
23	Franchise Tax Board, is that your
24	understanding as well? With respect to the prehearing
25	conference agreements.

MR. TUTTLE: Yes.

JUDGE LONG: Thank you.

Today's hearing is expected to take approximately one hour. Taxpayer's presentation is expected to last 25 minutes, and we can begin whenever you're ready, Mr. Kochenderfer.

2.4

PRESENTATION

MR. KOCHENDERFER: I am ready. Thank you very much, your Honor, and thank you to the panel for hearing our appeal of Moses and Susan Libitzky.

As you know, Mr. Libitzky is here with me on my right today. Because he is, of course, very much involved in this matter. His wife, Susan, is not able to attend due to health and medical reasons. If she were able to attend, she'd be here.

As you know, this case involves a tax return for 2011 -- a form 540 that Moses and Susan Libitzky filed. Because of a series of circumstances, the return has been deemed filed late, October 15th, 2016, to be exact. And therein lies the issue because on that return, there was a \$246,000 dollar overpayment.

Franchise Tax Board agrees that their tax -the tax was overpaid 246,000 for that particular year;
that is not a dispute. And we're here to explain why

the panel should allow this credit to the Libitzky's.

2.4

I'm very optimistic that once you hear the evidence and review the evidence and the testimony and the pleadings that have been filed that you will help us resolve this case, and I'm optimistic it will be favorable to my client. I say that without intending to sound presumptuous in any way because I am not presumptuous of your task.

As the panel will see from the agreed evidence, the Libitzky's have a long history of filing all their tax returns, of paying all their taxes, making their tax deposits timely, and taking their tax obligations extremely seriously.

Because of the nature of my client's business and businesses, his income can fluctuate up and down.

And, so, because of that and in order to be cautious, he tends to overpay his tax to make sure that any fluctuations are covered by his deposits.

As a matter of practice over many years, he has also checked the box on the return -- Moses and Susan -- applying any overpayment to the following year.

If, in fact, he had checked the box send me a check, we wouldn't be here today with this case; this dispute would not exist. He would have identified why he didn't get his refund. He would've gotten his

income; case close.

2.4

The two issues today before the panel in this appeal are:

First, whether the communications made by my client to Franchise Tax Board well prior to the filing or re-filing of their tax return and well within the statute of limitations, Revenue and Tax Code 19306, constituted an informal claim under the law;

And, secondly, whether California law recognizes informal claims -- that being claims that do not perfectly confirm to the statute as being sufficient to toll or freeze the statute of limitations until a complete and conforming claim for refund is made which is ordinarily the filing of a tax return.

The answer to both these questions, as you will see, is affirmative. And, I think, convincingly affirmative. But let me first start, just for a moment, with giving you a little bit background so that you will understand how this came about.

Moses Libitzky is a businessman. His office is in Emeryville, California. He has worked from that office for many, many decades. He has several employees. He also engages and has always engaged in inhouse accountant. He did in 2011 and 2012. He does now, in that account, has helped him with not only

accounting and finance and tax compliance and tax returns.

2.4

So in his office, he has many tax returns -federal, state, individual, corporate, limited liability
company, partnerships, payroll, out-of-state tax
returns, in state tax returns, payroll -- so on.
There's a lot of tax returns to be filed, and they take
their responsibilities very, very seriously.

One of the things that I will point out that if you look at Exhibit 8 of Appellant's Exhibits, which is actually taken from the Respondent's Exhibits, the Franchise Tax Board makes note that the Libitzky's have an outstanding record of filing their returns, and they do. Forty-five years of unblemished filing of returns, paying their tax, and meeting their obligations.

So the Libitzky's practice and protocol was to try to keep those tax deposits overpaid and to apply the overpayments to the following year. Attached with our exhibits, you'll see Exhibit 3 which is a statement or summary of remittances and applications from the year 2010-2016.

That identifies for the panel exactly what their payments were, their tax liability, the amount carried over. It corresponds to their Franchise Tax Board returns -- their four and five 40's exactly.

I don't think any of those numbers are in dispute with my colleagues from France Tax Board and, during this process of 2012 and 2013 when the confusion arose, all this information was available to Franchise Tax Board. They could see the filing history, they can see the overpayment applications from prior years, they can see the pattern of conduct that the Libitzky's had.

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As they usually did, they extended their 2011 tax return automatic extension to October 15th.

Mr. Libitzky and his accountant both believe and, in good faith, believed that both the federal and state returns had been filed on time.

In fact, on October 15th of 2012, by mailing them in matching manila envelopes, postage paid at the US mailbox that sits at the bottom of their street -- the typical US mailboxes that you see around office buildings -- because there was no check enclosed with those returns, they both had overpayments.

It was their practice to file them without a certified mail receipt -- unfortunate. Their protocol was to always file items with certified mail receipts if it included a check. But this did not include a check, so there was no certified mail receipt.

And we acknowledge that not withstanding their good faith belief; their best of intentions; their

recollections; their office practices; we are unable to prove that the return was filed on that date. We are, therefore, compelled to agree that when they both, Mr. Libitzky and Mrs. Libitzky, signed or resigned the tax return at the end of 2016 that that's the official filing date of the return.

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And the return itself, your Honors, you'll find at Exhibit 4, in our exhibits, you'll find both the copy of the return they kept in their file, and you'll also find the actual resigned -- I call it resigned -- return from October of 2016.

So lets turn to the two precise issues that we have here. If the Libitzky's had timely alerted the Franchise Tax Board to their expectation of an overpayment and their wish to claim that overpayment in 2012 and if California law allows such an informal claim to toll the statute, then Moses and Susan must get credit for what they overpaid.

Revenue Tax Code 19322 tells us what a formal claim includes. Revenue and Tax Code 19306 provides the limitations periods for making a claim. To be valid, a claim and the statute doesn't set a formal claim or an informal claim. It simply says a claim must be made within four years of the last date prescribed for filing the return without regard to extensions.

That, your Honors, will be April 15th, 2016. That would be four years after April 15th, 2012. Now, I've made references earlier and few minutes ago to informal claims. What is an informal claim under California law, and what is an informal claim under federal law which provides good authority for interpreting state law.

2.4

An informal claim is a communication or an information from a taxpayer that may technically fall short of being a formal claim under the Tax Code 19322, but which sufficiently alerts the tax agency that a taxpayer is claiming or anticipating or believes they are entitled to some form of credit or refund for a given tax year for a given type of tax.

And that, here, is what happened, and that's what put Franchise Tax Board on notice of such an expectation. The seven old -- and, I think, extremely important case here -- is a Federal Supreme Court case Kales v. United States. I've attached at Exhibit 18, and it has been cited in California cases; Kales at 194.

A tax claim, which the agency could reject because it is too general or because it does not comply with the formal requirements of the statute, will nevertheless be treated as a claim where the defects are remedy by amendment file after the laps of the statutory

period. Spot on.

2.4

I also would direct your attention to the

American Radiator Standard Sanitary case, Exhibit 19. A

regularity in the formal claim are, thus, cured

retroactively. Now, a later bit later, along came the

New England Electric Case, also cited in some California

appellant cases, and it establishes a three-part test.

First, the informal claim has to provide some indication that the taxpayer is asserting a right;

Second, it needs to demonstrate the basis for that right, what's it about;

And, third, it has to have a written component.

I also think the board should look carefully at Newton v. United States, another federal case that came along later, a very significant importance because it is cited in the California Second District Court of Appeal case Paul Newman v. Franchise Tax Board; it's a Paul Newman case, it's at Exhibit 22.

That case said it just needs to be a notice, fairly advising the tax agency of the nature of the claim. And as the headnote in Newman says a letter satisfied the purpose of putting the board unnoticed that a right was being asserted with respect to an overpayment of tax.

So what about the Libitzky's March 14th, 2014, facts, those six pages that were sent; they are Exhibit 5 to our Appellant's evidence, and they're also the same evidence put forth by the respondent.

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Even if we ignore the simpler test of Paul Newman, which is a notice, and we look at the New England components -- the New England electric components -- the 2011 tax return that was enclosed, the three pages clearly shows what their tax liability was; what their overpayment was; and what they were doing with the overpayment.

No confusion at all on the first problem. The second problem, their legal basis to the right -- it's an overpayment. Revenue Tax Code 19301, 19364, the government doesn't get to confiscate an overpayment. It either has to refund it or credit it -- the legal right.

Third, the written component. The facts itself. The facts itself. That, in and of itself, I think, makes it very clear that there was an informal claim.

One quick aside, there's a significant case law that says even if a taxpayer did not communicate in writing with the agency, if the agency itself made notations in the records that substantiated the matter, then that's sufficient.

And, here, in Exhibits 10, 11, and 12, at the bottom, highlighted for your ease of reference, you will see notations made by Franchise Tax Board immediately after the facts. Everybody understood. There was -- in addition to the facts, there was some phone calls with the accountant. There was no confusion. It was crystal clear.

2.4

They knew what the Libitzkys intended, and that is not at issue. So lets move to the second issue. Does California law recognize informal claims, and the fact that they are meant to told the statute of limitations until a defect can be corrected. It absolutely does. It is the law of this state.

I've cite some of the earlier cases just a moment ago, including Paul Newman and the federal cases that speak to that. And those federal cases are very much valid authority for the interpretation of a similar issue for state cases.

We're not asking the panel to make new California law. We're not asking you to go to some territory that's never been explored. We're just asking you to connect the facts with the law that exist and to provide them the refund that they're entitled to.

Now, in interpreting the claims statute itself, California law's very clear. First, District

Court of Appeal's decision McKnight v. Franchise Tax Board, page 988.

2.2

2.4

It has long been the policy of California courts to liberally construe claims for refund of taxes. Going on, a claim is adequate, and the purpose of the statutory requirement is served if the Franchise Tax Board shall know what the claim of the applicant is. And, of course, they did.

I attached Paul Newman v. Franchise Tax Board is our Exhibit 22. That is also a second district court of appeal decision and very, very instructive. It's not clear whether Paul Newman himself wrote a letter or his accountant, it's not exactly clear from the case. But they said the letter satisfied the purpose that we understand you have a claim of an overpayment.

It's an interesting case because it also cited Newton v. United States, the federal case, which in and of itself brings in Kales, and a whole litany of federal law. I want to very briefly touch -- before my time runs out -- on Shiseido Cosmetics v. Franchise Tax Board because I think apposing counsel wants to hang their hat on that case.

I attached that case for your references,
Exhibit 24. I dealt with it very, very carefully in my
supplemental reply brief of January 16th, this year, and

I would invite you to look at that again. That case is easily distinguishable. It does nothing for -- to improve the position of Franchise Tax Board here. In fact, by implication, it supports my client.

2.4

In Shiseido, the court ruled on one simple issue -- the taxpayer had not paid the tax. And they were trying to come into the jurisdiction of the court under the claim of refunder overpayment, but you can't have a refunder overpayment if you haven't first paid the tax. And the court disposed the case on that basis.

Now, the taxpayer tried to argue that it was an informal claim, and they mentioned Kales and other cases, and the court of appeals could have thrown the baby out with the bath water and said that's meaningless here. They distinguished it. They distinguished it on the basis of what I just explained. You simply can't have an overpayment if you haven't paid the tax.

One final item I do want to mention, the Libitzky's 2011 income tax -- federal income tax return was also lost or never received, and it was the subject of the same kind of dispute with Internal Revenue Service. I've attached the entire appellant court decision because I think it's worth reading, and it's there available. I know it may be of interest to you.

That case in that decision holds no weight or

no bearing here for two reasons: The Ninth Circuit

Court of Appeals basically said you have made an

informal claim. It was later that the claim, the

informal claim here with the state, but Internal Revenue

Code 6511(b) has a second tier of limitations on

recovery.

2.4

And that limitation provides a lookback zone of two and a half years. They ruled that we were outside that. California Law 19306 has no equivalent provision to 6511(b). There's no equivalency whatsoever.

Second, if, in fact, federal law applied here -- if California law applied there -- we would have prevailed because our informal claim was March 14th, 2014, well within the statute; well within the two and half years. But, unfortunately, we had an extra hurdle to overcome with the feds that proved to be an obstacle.

In conclusion, what I'd like to say is that we're respectfully asking the panel to grant this claim in this appeal of Moses and Susan Libitzky to allow them the credit for the overpaid tax which everyone, including Franchise Tax Board, agrees they overpaid.

And everyone obviously can tell that Franchise Tax Board was on timely notice of what their claim was.

By granting this appeal, we do the right thing. We get

them the money that was overpaid. By law, the facts, their entitled to it.

Thank you very much.

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JUDGE LONG: Thank you. I do have a couple of questions, and I will turn over to my co-panelists for questions as well.

First, so appellant's opening brief asserts that the subsequent returns for 2012, '13, and '14 constitute renewed timely claims putting activity on actual notice -- the Libitzky's activity in claiming how much was credited. I just want to confirm, is that still an avenue of argument that you are pursuing?

MR. KOCHENDERFER: It is not at this point. Yeah. That was 2018 when we filed that original appeal, your Honor, and we were still developing information on the case. We're not yielding. We're not stating we're not going to keep that in the back of our minds. But for the case today with your Honors, that's out.

JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you. And then I just wanted to clarify with respect to Shiseido. So in Shiseido, the court states nothing was ruling purports to authorize as valid a refund claim that fails to meet the essential statutory criteria.

My understanding is that with respect to the tax return, it was not signed, which played a part in

the FTB's position that it is not a valid claim for refund. 19322 does require a claim for refund to be written, signed, and state the specific grounds upon which is founded. And I note that most of the cases that you cite to are -- were decided prior to the 1986 amendment that required them a claim for refund to be signed.

2.4

Given the case law, all exist prior to that signature requirement and the statements to Shiseido, is there any -- what is your position with respect to the signature requirement.

MR. KOCHENDERFER: Sure. 19322 says the formal claim has to have three or four different elements; one is that it needs to be signed and other elements as well. In the context -- and that is a formal claim that the Franchise Tax Board, Internal Revenue Service for that matter, cannot act on anything less than a formal claim.

But it is the distinction between an informal claim with the information it provides and a formal claim that comes later -- that's what Kales is about. Yes, on the facts of March 14th, 2014, had there -- which is marked on the return "copy" and so on and so forth -- had there been a signature, it would have constituted a formal return. We wouldn't be here.

Even if it was the first three or four pages. That's -- we acknowledge that the signature was not there, but that doesn't change the context of whether the Franchise Tax Board was alerted and understood and thereupon we had an informal claim.

2.4

We know that in other cases, whether it's
Wertin or J.H. McKnight or Paul Newman, there were
infirmities because if -- informal claims, it would have
been processed. But there were infirmities, and that's
what Kales tells us -- a technical deficiency, but,
nevertheless, it puts the agency on notice.

19322.1 came along a little year. You didn't mention it, your Honor, but that actually is -- it doesn't have anything to do with informal claims.

19322.1 simply said -- and I think it came in the laws of 2000, 2001 -- and it simply said we're no longer going to require taxpayers to full pay the tax before they can get jurisdiction to dispute or request a claim for refund or overpayment. So it liberalized it.

But there's nothing in that that talks about anything differently with informal claims. So we acknowledge it's not a formal claim. The formal claim perfects the decision informal claim. Thank you. I hope I answered.

JUDGE LONG: Yes, thank you. I just want to

make sure I give the opportunity to my co-panelists to ask any questions.

Judge Long, do you have any questions?

JUDGE VERONICA LONG: I'm going to hold my
questions until after Franchise Tax Board's testimony.

Thank you.

JUDGE LONG: Judge Turner, do you have any questions?

JUDGE TURNER: Not at this time. Thank you.

JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you. Then we will
turn to Franchise Tax Board's presentation. FTB
requested 15 minutes, and you may begin when you're
ready.

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PRESENTATION

MR. TUTTLE: Thank you. Good afternoon. My name is Topher Tuttle, and I represent Respondent, the Franchise Tax Board, in this matter. With me is Maria Brosterhous who also represents respondent.

The issue in this case is whether appellant's claim for refund for the 2011 tax year is barred by the statute of limitations. California law prohibits respondent from crediting or refunding an overpayment when a claim for refund was not filed within four years of the due date of the return or within one year from

the date of overpayment -- whichever is later.

2.4

In this case, appellant's original tax return for the 2011 tax year was due by April 15th, 2012.

However, respondent did not receive appellant's tax return until October 15th, 2016. As a result, the tax return was filed beyond the four year statute of limitations period.

If the four year statute of limitations has run, only payments made within one year of the refund claim can be refunded or credited under California law. With respect to tax year 2011, almost all payments, credits, were made during 2011 and 2012.

However, appellant made a payment of about \$58 dollars in June of 2016, and respondent already refunded this payment as a credit for the 2012 tax year.

Therefore, except for this credit amount which was already refunded to appellants, the remaining overpayment credits at issue are barred by the statutes of limitations.

Although appellants argue that they filed a copy of the tax return by the extended due date in 2012, there is no evidence in support to this contention. In addition, although appellants argue that their March 14th, 2014 text message constitutes a timely claim for refund because it contained the first three pages of

their 2011 California Tax Return.

2.4

The fact that this facts was unsigned means that it does not meet the requirements of Revenue Taxation Code, Section 19322, which specifies that a claim for a refund -- as apposing counsel has mentioned -- it does not say formal or informal.

It says a claim for refund must: One, be in writing; two, be signed; and, three, state the grounds upon which the claim was founded since appellant's facts were not a valid claim for refund.

And to the point of apposing counsel that there's case law that supports informal claim for refund serving to toll statute of limitations, I will mention that the issue -- the reason that these -- for the majority of these cases, the reason that they were informal or efficient was that the grounds of the claim were not artfully pled.

That is not the issue in this case where the grounds were apparent from the facts. The issue is that there were statutory requirements that that claim did not meet. To the extent, appellants contend that -- and it hasn't been raised -- but to the extent that the March 14th, 2014 facts, appellants argue it was signed by the CPA; respondent takes the position that the CPA was not authorized to sign on appellant's behalf because

he did not have a current power of attorney on file.

Accordingly, respondents denial for appellant's claim for refund is proper and should be sustained. Thank you.

JUDGE LONG: Thank you.

2.4

Judge Long, do you have any questions?

JUDGE VERONICA LONG: I do. I'm going to begin my questions -- well, is it alright if I go ahead and ask questions to the appellant's counsel as well?

JUDGE LONG: Yeah, go ahead.

JUDGE VERONICA LONG: So this question is for appellant's counsel. I'm reading through Shiseido, I noted at the end that it states it declines to follow American Radiator and Newman; would you like to comment on that.

MR. KOCHENDERFER: It declines to follow them because those are not at issue in the Shiseido case. Shiseido was ruled on the basis of the fact that the taxpayer had not paid the tax that they were claiming a refund for. So the taxpayers argue that those cases should apply was not valid.

They didn't have jurisdiction to even get to that point, and that's what what happened in Shiseido.

That's the reason that there was a problem there. Now, if Shiseido was a 1991 case -- if it had come in 2000 or

after 2001 -- they would have been saved by 19322.1; the new code section that was adopted liberalizing that.

2.4

So Shiseido isn't really about Kales and those other cases, but it doesn't say -- we -- they're not valid cases, they're not anything like that. It simply says that we decline to follow them here because it's not at issue. It wasn't about an informal claim. You can't have a claim without paying the tax.

JUDGE VERONICA LONG: All right. Thank you.

And then my next question is for Franchise Tax Board. Franchise Tax Board, in the McKnight opinion, it says that Shiseido has no relevancy where a post payment claim for refund is final; would you like to comment on that.

MR. TUTTLE: Right. So, again, I'll point out that the issue in McKnight was that the claim for refund -- the grounds of the claim for refund were being contested by the parties, and that's not the issue in this case. It's clear what the grounds were on the facts of the claim.

However, the statutory requirements of 19322 require all three elements. For example -- if, for example, the taxpayer in this case had made an oral claim for refund, that also would have apprised Franchise Tax Board; but that is a requirement under

1	19322 that the claim be in writing.
2	And, so, the knowledge of the grounds of the
3	claim is not sufficient to toll the statute of
4	limitations.
5	JUDGE VERONICA LONG: All right. Thank you.
6	That's all my questions.
7	JUDGE LONG: Judge Turner, do you have any
8	questions?
9	JUDGE TURNER: I do not. Thank you.
10	JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you. We'll move
11	forward to appellant's final statement.
12	MR. KOCHENDERFER: Yes.
13	JUDGE LONG: Appellant has requested 10
14	minutes.
15	MR. KOCHENDERFER: Yes.
16	JUDGE LONG: And you may begin when you're
17	ready.
18	
19	CLOSING STATEMENT
20	MR. KOCHENDERFER: Yes. Thank you very much,
21	your Honor.
22	First of all, apposing counsel has mentioned
23	some one-year period, but I want and do course, I'd
24	like to have the panel review and read carefully
25	19306(a), which actually puts in place three different

timelines; and, it says, whichever occurs later.

2.4

And the one which occurs later here is four years from the date the tax return was due. So that's the relevant section that we're looking at here. Now, with regard -- I think there's confusion between a formal claim and an informal claim.

We acknowledge that mister -- that Moses and Susan Libitzky did not sign the tax return that was submitted in the facts and that they did not sign the facts -- we get that.

It would have been a formal claim. And I would carefully direct your attention because the analysis that are so good in some of those federal cases -- some of which are cited in Newman and McKnight and Wertin and so on -- as to how the process works.

The question is: Was the Franchise Tax Board fairly alerted to the taxpayer's attentions? It's not about whether there was a small deficiency because those deficiencies, as American Radiators tell, they get cured retroactively.

Now, with respect to our accountant, to mister -- our accountant, Mr. Albrecht, signing the facts, it's irrelevant. We know that he was the accountant. His name is on the return that's attached. His name was on the prior years return, the year before

that. All this information is known to Franchise Tax Board.

2.

2.4

He was obviously communicating in response to a notice that was received, and Franchise Tax Board had no objection. They didn't say we won't talk to you because we don't know who you are. They knew who he was, and there are notations on Exhibits 10, 11, and 12 -- were obvious they accepted that. They accepted that he was representing an overpayment.

The situation that occurred, it was his understanding that the Franchise Tax Board was still looking for the return. We believe that it'd been filed, there was a lot of confusion, but that's what the informal claim doctrine is about.

It's about protecting taxpayers who may not perfectly comply. And when the ramifications are so onerous and inequitable that the issue that becomes was it sufficient to alert the taxpayer. And then, as J.H. McKnight says, then the informal claim concept does toll the statutes. And the purpose of this statute is met.

So the argument about the CPA signing it is a technicality. It's, just, again, a stretch and doesn't alter the issue of whether it's an informal claim.

And I will add that my client's business

practice is -- and he testified this in February -- is to -- they respond to every inquiry by phone, mail inquiry of any tax authorities; and they get a lot of mail from tax authorities.

2.4

And, at times, there is confusion and my client's thought the return had been filed. They thought the board was looking for it or maybe it was selected for audit or maybe it was lost. They thought it had been re-filed.

There was a great deal of confusion on both sides and miscommunications, but, at the end of the day, the board knew that -- what they were claiming and what the situations was. And it was cured by the filing of the actual tax return signed which is the formal claim which is processable by the agency.

They can't process an informal claim. It simply tolls the statute. So, really, the threshold question is was the agency alerted to their intentions, and it was. And, of course, I mean, I don't think reasonable minds can disagree about the import of the six pages of our Exhibit 5.

And I hope I answered all of your questions.

Perhaps -- and I hope you have more questions for me at this point because I would love to try to answer them.

THE HEARING REPORTER: Can I have a spelling

1	of the accountant's name.
2	MR. KOCHENDERFER: Albrecht, A-L-B-R-E-C-H-T.
3	Thank you.
4	THE HEARING REPORTER: Thank you.
5	JUDGE LONG: Thank you. I believe we're ready
6	to conclude the hearing. I just want to check with my
7	co-panelist.
8	Judge Long, do you have any further questions?
9	JUDGE VERONICA LONG: I have no further
LO	questions. Thank you.
11	JUDGE LONG: Judge Turner, do you have any
12	questions?
13	JUDGE TURNER: Neither do I.
L4	JUDGE LONG: Okay. Thank you.
15	This case is submitted on Tuesday, October
16	15th, 2024. The record is now closed. We will the
L7	judges will meet and decide your case later on and send
18	a written opinion of the decision within 100 days from
L9	today.
20	I want to thank everyone for coming in today.
21	And today's hearing in the appeal of Libitzky is now
22	adjourned and this concludes today's hearing.
23	(Proceedings concluded at 1:43 p.m.)
24	

1	HEARING REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
2	
3	I, Christina L. Rodriguez, Hearing Reporter in
4	and for the State of California, do hereby certify:
5	That the foregoing transcript of proceedings
6	was taken before me at the time and place set forth,
7	that the testimony and proceedings were reported
8	stenographically by me and later transcribed by
9	computer-aided transcription under my direction and
10	supervision, that the foregoing is a true record of the
11	testimony and proceedings taken at that time.
12	I further certify that I am in no way
13	interested in the outcome of said action.
14	I have hereunto subscribed my name this 7th
15	day of November, 2024.
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	Hearing Reporter
21	
22	CHRISTINA RODRIGUEZ
23	
24	
25	

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