BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ΙN	THE	MAT	TTER	OF	THE	APPEAL	OF,)			
)			
S.	LEDS	SON	and	Α.	LEDS	SON,)	OTA	NO.	221111831
)			
					A.	PPELLAN	TS.)			
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TRANSCRIPT OF ELECTRONIC PROCEEDINGS

State of California

Thursday, October 17, 2024

Reported by: ERNALYN M. ALONZO HEARING REPORTER

1	BEFORE THE OFFICE OF TAX APPEALS
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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5 6	IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF,)) S. LEDSON and A. LEDSON,) OTA NO. 221111831
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8	APPELLANTS.))
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14	Transcript of Electronic Proceedings,
15	taken in the State of California, commencing
16	at 1:32 p.m. and concluding at 1:58 p.m. on
17	Thursday, October 17, 2024, reported by
18	Ernalyn M. Alonzo, Hearing Reporter, in and
19	for the State of California.
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1	APPEARANCES:	
2		
3	Panel Lead:	ALJ NATASHA RALSTON
4	Panel Members:	ALJ TERESA STANLEY ALJ CHERYL AKIN
5		ALO CHENTE ANTIN
6	For the Appellant:	S. LEDSON MICHAEL SCHINNER
7		MICHAEL SCHINNER
8	For the Respondent:	STATE OF CALIFORNIA FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
9		SONIA WOODRUFF
10		TERESA KAYATTA
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California; Thursday, October 17, 2024
1:32 p.m.

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JUDGE RALSTON: We are opening the record for the hearing in the Appeal of Ledson, Office of Tax Appeals

Case No. 221111831. Today's date is October 15th -- or

October 17th, 2024, and the time is approximately

1:32 p.m.

Today's hearing is being held by a panel of three Administrative Law Judges. My name is Judge Ralston, and I am the Administrative Law Judge who will be conducting the hearing for this case. Also present on this panel are Judge Stanley and Judge Akin. After the hearing, all three judges will confer and produce a written decision. Any judge on this panel may ask questions or otherwise, participate to ensure that we have all the information needed to decide this appeal.

The Office of Tax Appeals is not a court but is an independent appeals body, which is staffed by tax experts and is independent of any tax agency, including the Franchise Tax Board or FTB.

Also present is our stenographer Ms. Alonzo, who is reporting this hearing verbatim. To ensure that we have an accurate record, we ask that everyone speaks one at a time and do not speak over each other. Even if you

1 think you know what we're going to ask, please wait for 2 the person to finish speaking so that we can ensure that 3 we have a clear record. When needed, Ms. Alonzo will stop the hearing process and ask for clarification. After the 4 5 hearing, Ms. Alonzo will produce the official hearing 6 transcript, which will be available on the Office of Tax 7 Appeals website. 8 I'm going to ask the parties to please introduce 9 themselves and state who they represent for the record, 10 starting with Appellants' representative Mr. Schinner. 11 MR. SCHINNER: Yes. Good morning. 12 afternoon. Michael Schinner on behalf of Appellant Steve Ledson -- Steve and Amy Ledson, the taxpayers. 13 14 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. 15 And FTB. 16 MS. WOODRUFF: Good morning -- or good afternoon. 17 I'm Sonia Woodruff on behalf of Respondent Franchise Tax 18 Board. 19 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. 20 MS. WOODRUFF: And with me today is Teresa 2.1 Kayatta. She's also representing the Franchise Tax Board. 22 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. 23 So this hearing is being live streamed to public 2.4 and is also being reported. The transcript and the video

recording are part of the public record and will be posted

1	on the Office of Tax Appeals website. So that being said,
2	I ask that you please don't show any confidential
3	information on the screen.
4	We held a prehearing conference in this matter on
5	September 23rd, 2024, and Appellant has submitted exhibits
6	labeled 1 through 13.
7	Ms. Woodruff, did you receive all of the
8	Appellants' exhibits?
9	MS. WOODRUFF: Yes, I believe I did. They are
10	the same exhibits?
11	JUDGE RALSTON: Yes. Or well, yeah. For
12	Mr. Schinner, they are the same exhibits.
13	MS. WOODRUFF: Okay.
14	JUDGE RALSTON: And, for the record, Mr. Schinner
15	is nodding his head, so yes.
16	And then did you have any objections to
17	Mr. Schinner's exhibits?
18	MS. WOODRUFF: I don't have any objections.
19	JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.
20	So the Appellants' Exhibits 1 through 14 are
21	admitted without objection.
22	(Appellant's Exhibits 1-14 were received into
23	evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
24	JUDGE RALSTON: And, Mr. Schinner, did you
25	receive Respondent's Exhibits A through N?

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1	MR. SCHINNER: Yes, Your Honor.
2	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. And just, Ms. Woodruff, is
3	that correct, just Exhibits A through N?
4	MS. WOODRUFF: That's correct.
5	JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.
6	And, Mr. Schinner, did you have any objections to
7	Respondent's exhibits?
8	MR. SCHINNER: No, Your Honor.
9	JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. Respondent's Exhibits
10	A through N are admitted without objection.
11	(Department's Exhibits A-N were received into
12	evidence by the Administrative Law Judge.)
13	JUDGE RALSTON: Mr. Schinner, it looks like we
14	have Mr. Ledson here, and he is still planning to testify
15	under oath?
16	MR. SCHINNER: Yes, Your Honor.
17	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. And is that the only
18	witness?
19	MR. SCHINNER: Steve, I assume it's just you and
20	not Amy, your wife; is that correct?
21	MR. LEDSON: Yes, it's just me.
22	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you.
23	So before we begin, I will swear Mr. Ledson in.
24	And just to double check, Ms. Woodruff, you
25	didn't have any objections to Mr. Ledson testifying under

1	oath?
2	MS. WOODRUFF: I do not.
3	JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.
4	So Appellant will have 60 minutes to present
5	their case and to provide witness testimony. After that,
6	Respondent FTB will have 15 minutes to cross-examine the
7	witness. And after that, FTB will then have 30 minutes
8	for their presentation, and then the Appellant will have
9	10 minutes for a rebuttal. The Panel Members may have
10	questions at any point during this process.
11	So does anyone have any questions before we move
12	on to our opening presentations?
13	Okay. Seeing none.
14	Mr. Ledson, could you please raise your right
15	hand.
16	
17	S. LEDSON,
18	produced as a witness, and having been first duly sworn by
19	the Administrative Law Judge, was examined, and testified
20	as follows:
21	
22	JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Mr. Schinner, please begin
23	when you're ready.
24	MR. SCHINNER: Thank you, Your Honor. I don't
25	think we'll be taking a lot of time as allotted.

PRESENTATION

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MR. SCHINNER: This is really a -- a case more on equitable basis, and that's why it's important to present Mr. Ledson here. I think the facts are we're all in agreement. Mr. Ledson, made a charitable conservation easement in 2008. He took a deduction as allowed under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code. And as you know, it's -- there are subject to certain contribution basis, and Section 170 allowed for a 15-year carry over period.

At the time of the deduction, 2008, California had still complied or conformed to Section 170 as it existed in 2005, which was a five-year carryover. But for reasons that -- you know, public policy to promote conservation easements, the federal government had extended the five-year carryover to 15 years. And so the years at issue here are 2015 -- 2013, '14, and 2015, which 2013 would have been the last of the five-year period.

And our position is that Mr. Ledson relied on the extension granted under section 170 and acted in reliance on that. There were collateral materials. I can show you, for example, a link to the California Parks and Service that many sources refer to a charitable deduction that's allowed under section 170 without specifically referring to the conformity. And I think what -- what we

get into with the conformity rules is something that the taxpayer was not aware of this nuance. And, again, as an equitable estoppel matter, he relied in good faith on these changes in California's reliance of the -- or the conformance to section 170 and the regulations their under.

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So we're looking for the court to -- or this body to recognize that in the interest of good policy promoting charitable deductions, promoting the conservation easements that Mr. Ledson generously offered to the State, that the State reciprocate and acknowledge that it's a good policy to allow these taxpayers to take the full deduction allowed under section 170, including the 15-year extension.

I'm going to -- unless -- you can advise. Are we changing the -- the procedure to allow opening statements now, or just I go right into Mr. Ledson's testimony.

JUDGE RALSTON: You can do your opening statement and then move in to Mr. Ledson's testimony.

MR. SCHINNER: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

I will now allow Mr. Ledson to provide a general background of the circumstances relating to his property, his charitable deduction, his -- and the -- the situation involving his tax deduction. I think he can give you the mindset that goes into the equitable arguments we're

making. So I'll turn it over to Steve to give us the background of this charitable conservation easement.

MR. LEDSON: Thank you, Michael, for that.

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WITNESS TESTIMONY

MR. LEDSON: I just want to give you a little bit of background on our family, just brief. Our family came here in the 1860s to California. They've -- we have a charitable foundation for children where we've raised millions of dollars to help build playgrounds and on and on and on of things we've done for children here, besides being assistant to the governor of California and state senators in Nevada and throughout the United States of America in the government. We've worked really hard to try to preserve California's great state, not just in contributing money, but in historical landmarks and anything we can do as a family. I think the family is pretty well known in California.

So we were able to purchase a piece of property that's in Sonoma that was going to be subdivided into bunch of different strange little houses, and the city was all up in arms about it. And they came to me and said, you know, "Mr. Ledson that's a beautiful piece of property. It's got a historical landmark on it. It should be a federal landmark, not just the state, federal

and city landmark."

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And so I ended up purchasing the piece of property, and lo and behold, when we were under the house, we found a time capsule, and it had pictures from the 1800s. The house is built in 1870. It had all the slides, pictures of San Francisco, but a lot of detail on the house that had fallen off and wasn't available. So we made a lot of pieces for the home and put it back to its original condition. It got a lot of write-ups in different papers. A lot of people on the city counsel, board of supervisors were really impressed with the house.

I was asked to preserve it and make it a historic landmark. So in working with my accountants and tax attorneys, they explained to me what the benefits and pros and cons would be of that. The property is over three acres, and it could be six lots. As anybody would know, it's a valuable property in Sonoma, and California is quite expensive today. But I was willing to give up that because it meant more to me at that time to have this be a historic landmark. I felt like that time capsule and me being able to purchase this piece of property was -- I was given that opportunity. It wasn't just something I had to work for but it's like, here, we want you to do this.

So we devalued the property. Not only that, but spent at least a million dollars in bringing this house

back to its immaculate original condition. And we did
that based on what California has done over the years in
following the state and federal government and their
deductions for that. If I would have known that anything
like this would have happened, I probably wouldn't have
done it.

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It seems -- you know, my cousin was assistant to the governor of State of California, so I have a pretty good connection with a lot of different politicians. And I never -- I just -- I can't really imagine in my mind how the state would not want something like this as a historic landmark. I'm sure you probably have all Googled the property and looked at on Google maps and done your study and background on our family and on this property. But it's a beautiful piece of property. People love it.

People from all over the United States of America come by and view this. There's tours that go here everyday. It's part of Sonoma. It's part of the State of California, and it's part of the United States of America, and I'm very proud of it.

I'm here to answer any other questions, but today I want to ask you to please honor the tax deductions that we've taken. I think we've gone beyond what most people would do with a historic landmark like this. And I'd ask you to really consider what we've done, and what I'm

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      asking of you. I'll leave it at that and see if I can
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      answer any questions you might have.
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               JUDGE RALSTON: We thank you, Mr. Ledson.
               Mr. Schinner, does that conclude your opening?
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               MR. SCHINNER: Yes, Your Honor.
 6
               JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you.
 7
               Ms. Woodruff, did you have any questions for
      Mr. Ledson?
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 9
               MS. WOODRUFF: I do not have any questions at
10
      this time.
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               JUDGE RALSTON: Okay. Thank you.
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               Judge Stanley, did you have any questions for
13
      Mr. Schinner or Mr. Ledson?
14
               JUDGE STANLEY: No, I don't have any questions.
15
      Thank you.
16
               JUDGE RALSTON: And, Judge Akin, did you have any
17
      questions?
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               JUDGE AKIN:
                            This is Judge Akin speaking.
19
      questions from me, but thank you for your testimony,
20
      Mr. Ledson.
21
                             Thank you.
               MR. LEDSON:
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               JUDGE RALSTON:
                               Thank you.
23
               Ms. Woodruff, you can begin when you're ready.
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PRESENTATION

MS. WOODRUFF: Okay. Good afternoon, and thank you for your time today, Panel Members.

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So as you heard, the question in this case is whether Appellants may carry forward their charitable contribution deductions to tax years 2015, 2016, and 2017, all relating back to a 2008 conversation easement. And Appellants assert that they should be permitted to carry forward their charitable contribution deductions for 15 years under federal law. However, California never conformed to the federal law that provides for that 15-year carry forward. And so Appellants are, therefore, limited to five-year carry forward and may not take deductions for tax years at issue.

Under federal and California law, taxpayers are generally allowed a deduction for any charitable contributions made during the taxable year. Internal Revenue Code section 170 sets forth the rules for charitable contribution deductions, and deductions for qualified conservation contributions may be found under section 170(h). Appellant's claimed to have created a qualified conversation easement in 2008. Respondent did not audit that transaction. And so the question of whether this was a qualified conservation easement is not at issue.

Really, the sole question is the relevant carry forward period. And Appellants' confusion regarding the correct carry forward period is somehow maybe somehow understandable because it relates to a change in federal law that was never made into California law. Prior to 2006, under federal law, individuals could carry forward any excess charitable contribution amounts from a conservation easement for up to five years. In 2006, Congress increased the amounts that could be deducted for qualified conversation easements from 30 percent of a taxpayer's contribution base up to 50 percent. And as relevant here, it extended the carry-over period from 5 to 15 years.

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The newly enacted IRC section 170(b)(1)(E) clause (ii) applied for conversation easements in taxable years beginning after December 31st, 2005. And although that new provision was a temporary provision, Congress extended it periodically over the course of the next nine years. They permanently enacted the 15-year carry forward as of December 18, 2015. So that is the rule for conversation easement carry forward for federal purposes. Now, California conforms to the Internal Revenue Code as of a particular date; and that's noted in Revenue & Taxation Code section 17024.5, which is our conformity statute.

And while California law does generally conform

to the Internal Revenue Code, it is critical to take note of the specified conformity date because that often can result in a lag or a mismatch, such as here, between California law and federal law changes. So in the case of this extended carry-over provision, California never conformed. So for contributions occurring in 2008, such as this one, California conforms to the Internal Revenue Code as of January 1st, 2005. The 2005 code contained a five-year carry-over provision. And so five years is the only allowable carry-over period here available to these taxpayers.

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And it is also notable that California never conformed to the new carry-over provision in any succeeding tax year. And the reason for this is that the extended carry-over was designated is a temporary provision in the Internal Revenue Code with periodic legislative renewals. But each of those renewals contained a termination date until it was finally made permanent in December of 2015. But because of this lag in California conformity and the termination dates in the Internal Revenue Code, the version of the code California conformed with never contained an active extended carry-over.

So, in other words, by the time California conformed, the termination date had already passed. So,

for example, in tax years 2015 and after, California conformed to the Internal Revenue Code as of January 1st, 2015. And the code on that date included an extended carry-over provision set to terminate on December 31st, 2014. And so California never conformed to the extended carry-over provision of IRC section 170(b)(1)(E).

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Now, Appellants have argued that Respondent's summary of 2015 federal income tax changes states that California actually did conform to the federal law change, and that assertion is factually incorrect. Appellants may be confused by the fact that Respondent's federal tax summary describes the federal law change -- rule changes for conversation easements. But the summary then goes on to state that California does not conform to that federal special rule regarding conversation easements.

Appellants also argue that California's nonconformity with federal law does not comply with the intent of the federal statute. And, you know, the intent of the federal statute is just not relevant here because California clearly never conformed with the extended 15-year carry over period. So you really do not need to reach statutory intent or construction when the statute is clear on its face.

That's all of the comments that I have today, but I'm happy to take any questions you may have at the

1 correct time. Thank you. 2 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you, Ms. Woodruff. 3 Judge Stanley, did you have any questions for Respondent? 4 5 This is Judge Stanley speaking. JUDGE STANLEY: 6 I do not have any questions. Thank you. 7 JUDGE RALSTON: And, Judge Akin, did you have any questions? 8 9 JUDGE AKIN: Judge Akin speaking. No questions 10 from me. Thank you. 11 JUDGE RALSTON: Thank you. 12 Mr. Schinner, you can start your rebuttal when 13 you're ready. 14 MR. SCHINNER: Yes, Your Honor. 15 16 CLOSING STATEMENT 17 MR. SCHINNER: As Ms. Woodruff mentioned, 18 there -- there is a mismatch and a lag with the Franchise 19 Tax Board, the California legislation in terms of it's 20 conformity to the federal tax laws. And so this is what 2.1 creates a -- a situation where the taxpayer is trying 22 to -- to carry out a public deed in reliance on the 23 federal law, not knowing what the California conformity

material, including some of the materials proffered by the

would be, other than, as I said, various collateral

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Respondent's own brief where they talk about the California generally conforms to section 170 with modifications.

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These kinds of materials would not indicate to a lay person, such as Mr. Ledson, that there is a -- a mismatch or a lag between the state law and the federal law in terms of the charitable conversation easement that he generously donated to the State. He was relying on the change to the contribution base, as well as the 15-year carry-over. As he stated, if he had known that California would not conform and the materials that were proffered by the various public agencies soliciting these kinds of charitable donations, he might have -- he said he might have otherwise not made the donation.

So there is an estoppel argument here equitably.

Mr. Ledson relied on these materials in making this

donation, and his own advisers at the time touted the

benefits he would receive, and it's -- I think it would be

unfair to penalize him at this point. Because as

Ms. Woodruff said, there's lags and mismatches between the

state and the federal government. Obviously the law as -
as such -- as written, he's bound by this.

This is an equitable argument that we're arguing the State should be estopped from receiving the benefits of this charitable donation when the -- the reliance --

justifiable reliance in Mr. Ledson's mind that there would 1 2 be conformity to the federal government based on various 3 collateral information he relied upon, that the State should be equitably estopped from denying the 15-year 4 5 carry-over. 6 No further comments, Your Honor. 7 JUDGE RALSTON: Okay thank you, Mr. Schinner. 8 Just give me a second to catch up on my note 9 taking. 10 Okay. It looks like we are ready to conclude 11 this hearing. 12 So today's hearing in the Appeal of Ledson is now 13 adjourned, and the record is closed. 14 The Panel will meet and review the submitted 15 information and send you a written opinion of our decision 16 within 100 days. 17 Thank you everyone for attending. 18 (Proceedings adjourned at 1:58 p.m.) 19 20 21 2.2 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 30th day 15 of October, 2024. 16 17 18 19 ERNALYN M. ALONZO 20 HEARING REPORTER 21 2.2 23 2.4