

SB

300

HFIN

FILE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: SB 300
 (S) Publish Date: 2/20/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: Attorney's Lien RDU: Resource Development
 Component: Recorder's Office
 Sponsor: Sen. Stedman
 Requester: Sen JUD Component No. 423

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
 Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

There is no fiscal impact to DNR associated with implementation of this legislation.

Prepared by: Vicky Backus Phone 907-269-8882
 Division: Recorder's Office Date/Time 2/19/04
 Approved by: Thomas Irwin, Commissioner Date 2/19/04
 Agency: Natural Resources

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
Bill Version: SB 300
(S) Publish Date: 2/20/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: _____
Title Attorney's Liens BRU Alaska Court System
Sponsor Senator Stedman Component Trial Courts
Requester _____ Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The court system does not anticipate any fiscal impact from the passage of SB 300.

Prepared by: Doug Wooliver Administrative Attorney Phone 463-4750
Division: Alaska Court System Date/Time 2/19/04 8:23 AM
Approved by: Stephanie Cole Administrative Director by Doug Wooliver Date 2/19/2004
Agency: Alaska Court System

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 3
Bill Version: SB 300
(S) Publish Date: 2/20/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: LAW
Title "An Act relating to an attorney's lien ... and to RDU CIVIL
other proceedings where attorneys are employed." Component Commercial & Fair Business
Sponsor Senator Stedman
Requester Senate Judiciary Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type-Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill amends AS 34.35.430 by allowing an attorney's lien for fees and costs to supersede all other subsequent liens except tax liens.

Passage of this legislation will have no foreseeable fiscal impact on the Department of Law.

Prepared by: Kathryn A. Daughhete, Director Phone 465-3673
Division Administrative Services Date/Time 2/9/04 1:42 PM
Approved by: Kathryn Daughhete for Gregg D. Renkes, Attorney General Date 2/9/2004
Agency Department of Law

SENATOR BERT STEDMAN

Senate District A



State Capitol, Room 30, Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182 Phone (907) 465-3873 Fax (907) 465-3922

SPONSOR STATEMENT

SB 300

SB 300 eliminates an unfair and potentially disastrous federal income tax issue affecting Alaskan taxpayers and prevents the IRS from taxing two Alaskans on the same income. SB 300 corrects this unjust treatment of Alaskans under current 9th Circuit rulings.

Because of a peculiarity in Alaskan law, Alaskans who win in court may pay federal income tax on phantom income. When Alaskans file their federal tax return, they must report any litigation recovery allocated to attorney fees as gross income, even though they receive no economic benefit from those fees. The federal government taxes that portion of the prevailir_ side's award twice; once as income to the client and again as income to the client's attorney. Incredibly, there is no federal tax deduction to offset this inequity. It's even possible for someone to win in court but come out with a net loss after paying legal bills and taxes.

Under current Alaska lien law <AS 34.35.430>, attorneys have a "subordinate lien" or ownership interest in the "cause of action". Other states, including Oregon, use different language to specify that as long as an attorney has filed an appropriate lien and is owed money by the winning client, all fee awards or payments made to the client belong exclusively to the attorney. In so vesting the attorney with the property interests of the award, those states avoid the unfair tax burden currently imposed on Alaskans. Instead, any portion of an award retained to pay attorney costs, is not income to the client.

SB 300 changes Alaskan law to prevent the IRS from taxing Alaskans on income they don't receive. This bill recognizes that court awarded fees which pass through to one's attorney is income to the attorney. And as such, the attorney is responsible for paying federal income tax on that portion of their income.

SENATOR BERT STEDMAN

Senate District A



State Capitol, Room 30, Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182 Phone (907) 465-3873 Fax (907) 465-3922

CSSB 300(FIN) SUMMARY FACT SHEET

Short Title: Attorney's Liens

Summary:

- Brings Alaska lien law into line with the Oregon law, which the 9th Circuit has held is effective in eliminating double taxation of attorney's fees.
- Vests a client's attorney with the property interests of court awarded fees so that the federal tax on that income becomes the responsibility of the attorney – not the prevailing client.
- The Senate Fin Comm CS added an immediate effective date to the original bill

Benefits:

- Prevents the IRS from taxing two Alaskans on the same income
- Ensures Alaskan taxpayers receive favorable federal tax treatment with regard to court awarded attorney's fees – until such time as the US Congress addresses the issue.
- Solves the tax injustice that currently exists in Alaska which discourages victims of discrimination from taking regress through the courts
- Recognizes that court awarded fees which pass through to one's attorney is income to the attorney. The attorney is therefore responsible for paying federal tax on that income.

Background:

SB 300 evolved not from the legal profession, but from the advocacy work of the accounting profession on behalf of Alaskan taxpayers. Certified Public Accountants recognized the injustice of the current law and sought a legislative solution. SB 300 has been favorably reviewed by a broad range of practicing Alaskan attorneys who represent all side of many kinds of disputes. However, SB 300 does not change the tax status of attorneys or gives them additional leverage over their clients.

THE
FOLLOWING
DOCUMENT(S)
ARE
POOR
ORIGINAL
COPIES

Cook Schuhmann & Groseclose, Inc.

Attorneys at Law

E. "Skip" Cook
ra L. Schuhmann
Robert B. Groseclose
Jo A. Kuchle
Zane D. Wilson
Michael C. Kramer
Craig B. Partyka
Peter M. LeBlanc
Dayle L. Wallien
Mila A. Neubert

Telephone 907.452.1855 • Facimile 907.452.8154 • Toll Free 800.550.1855
714 Fourth Avenue, Suite 200 • Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-4470

February 5, 2004

VIA Facsimile 907-465-3922

Sen. Bert Stedman
State Capital Room 30
Juneau, AK 99801

Re: *Senate Bill 300: Attorney Lien Amendment*

Dear Senator Stedman:

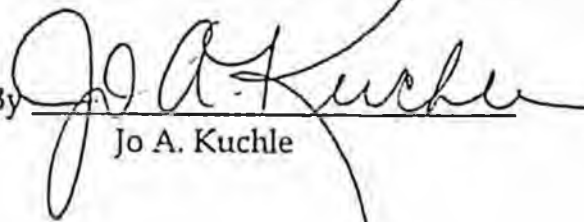
Thank you for introducing this important bill to eliminate the double taxation of fee awards on Alaskan taxpayers. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals has held that on a recovery in a court proceeding, that portion subject to an attorneys fee award is taxable to the plaintiff/taxpayer. Then when the plaintiff pays the attorney, the income is taxed a second time. The 9th Circuit has recognized an exception in Oregon, where the attorney lien statute makes the portion owed to the attorney a superior lien. Based on that difference, Oregon taxpayers -- who are also in the 9th Circuit -- avoid the double taxation issue. The portion paying the attorney is taxed only to the attorney and not to the plaintiff/taxpayer.

Your legislation will help many Alaskan taxpayers avoid this often disastrous tax result. By amending Alaska's attorney lien statute to match Oregon's, this inequitable tax result should be avoided under the current 9th Circuit rulings. Thank you again.

Should there be any hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, please let me know the date and time as I would be willing to testify.

Sincerely,

COOK SCHUHMAN & GROSECLOSE, INC.

By 
Jo A. Kuchle

Senator Stedman	
Rec on:	219
Read, Copy	
Sender's e-mail address:	
SENATOR	
jkuchle@alaskajud.com	
MILES	
IAN	
DICK	
Note:	B, Fax 2/5



2/12/04

Tax Report

By Tom Herman

How You Can Lose By Winning a Suit

How much you owe Uncle Sam sometimes can depend on where you live. And sometimes you can get slapped with a hefty tax bill on money you didn't pocket. How so? The answer lies in a string of differing federal appeals-court decisions affecting people who have won awards or received settlements in cases involving charges of racial, sexual or age discrimination, wrongful job termination or other nonphysical personal-injury battles.

This long-simmering subject is back in the news again because of a recent ruling by the U.S. Appeals Court for the Second Circuit. The case involves David Raymond, a Vermont man who sued International Business Machines Corp. alleging wrongful termination. A jury awarded him nearly \$900,000 in the late 1990s. The law firm handling his case received about one-third as a contingency fee.

A federal district-court judge later said Mr. Raymond could exclude the contingency fee when calculating taxable income. But now the second circuit appeals court has overturned that decision. It said Mr. Raymond had to include the entire award in his taxable income — even the portion that went to his lawyers. James W. Runcie, a Vergennes, Vt., lawyer who handled the case, said he and his client "are likely to ask the Supreme Court to review the case."

Many people in such situations are out of luck because of the vagaries of the alternative minimum tax, which is hitting growing numbers of unsuspecting Americans. Under the AMT, certain miscellaneous itemized deductions such as legal fees aren't deductible. Another problem is known as the "2% haircut": You can only deduct the amount of certain miscellaneous deductions to the extent they exceed 2% of your adjusted gross income.

Numerous other federal appeals courts have issued similar rulings, forcing victims to pay large amounts of taxes on money they didn't actually get. But a few other federal appeals courts have decided that taxpayers can exclude those fees from gross income. Thus, your tax tab can depend on where you live.

It is even possible for someone to win a big court award and come out with a net loss after paying legal bills and taxes, says Nina Olson, the Internal Revenue Service National Taxpayer Advocate.

The Supreme Court hasn't weighed in, but there is a chance taxpayers could get some congressional relief.

Among lawmakers who favor speedy action is Senate Finance Committee Chairman Chuck Grassley, an Iowa Republican. "It remains a high priority for me that we end this terrible policy where individuals are subject basically to double taxation when they receive a settlement payment," Sen. Grassley said in an e-mail. "We passed legislation in the Senate last year to address this, and I hope we can get the bill to the president's desk this year."

The Raymond case and the split among appeals courts drew attention at a recent tax conference in Los Angeles. "This issue really struck me," says Ruth Madrigal, a lawyer at Irell & Manó LLP in Los Angeles. She points to "the complete lunacy of the vast difference in results depending on which state you reside in when the issue goes to court."

This issue has been discussed at length in tax publications such as Tax Notes, an influential weekly from Tax Analysts, based in Arlington, Va. The subject also was analyzed in the IRS National Taxpayer Advocate's report to Congress for fiscal 2002.

"Legislation is needed to resolve the split among the circuit courts of appeal regarding the taxation of attorney fees," the IRS National Taxpayer Advocate's report said. The report outlined several suggestions and recommended this one: include legal fees in your gross income but allow those fees to be deducted when calculating adjusted gross income, or AGI. That's known as an "above-the-line" deduction since it would appear on your return above the line for AGI.

Such a change "would effect uniform treatment" for all people who receive these awards and settlements, "irrespective of their place of residence," Ms. Olson's report concluded.



April 8, 2004

The Honorable Lesil McGuire, Chair
House Judiciary Committee
Alaska Capitol, Room 118
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: SB 300 (Stedman) - Support

Dear Chair McGuire:

On behalf of the AARP members in Alaska, we encourage you and your colleagues on the House Judiciary Committee to support SB 300, authored by Senator Bert Stedman. We believe SB 300 is a significant effort to help Alaska citizens who win civil damages in a court case.

Currently an individual who wins a civil suit and is awarded damages must pay taxes on the damages, before his/her attorney fees are paid. In effect, someone who "wins" a lawsuit suffers a tax liability for money that will go to his/her attorney, not to the individual.

Since some AARP members fall into this category, eg., individuals who might win a lawsuit and damages based on age discrimination in employment, AARP believes they should not be responsible for taxes on income that will be going to their legal counsel. The lawyers also have to pay taxes on the income and, as Senator Stedman correctly points out, it creates a system of inequitable double taxation.

AARP urges an "AYE" vote on SB 300.

Should you have any questions about our position, please feel free to contact Marie Darlin (907.586.3637), Coordinator of the AARP Capital City Task Force; Patrick Luby (907.762.3314), AARP Legislative Representative; or me (907.245.5259).

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Marguerite Stetson

Marguerite Stetson
AARP Alaska
Executive Council Member for Advocacy
3009 Northwood Street
Anchorage, AK 99517-1871
907.245.5259 voice
907.245.5279 fax
ffmas@aurora.uaf.edu

CC: Vice-Chair Anderson
Representative Holm
Representative Ogg
Representative Samuels
Representative Gara
Representative Gruenberg
Senator Stedman
Marie Darlin
Patrick Luby

Walsh Kelliher & Sharp

A Professional
Corporation



Certified Public
Accountants

Advisors
to Business



Post Office Box 73530

330 Barnette Street

Suite 101

Fairbanks, Alaska

99707-3530

Phone

907-456-2229

800-478-0629

Fax

907-456-1375

February 6, 2004

Senator Bert Stedman
Senate Judiciary Committee
State Capitol
Room 30
Juneau, AK 99801

Re: SB 300; Attorney Lien Amendment

Via fax (original in mail): 907-465-3922

Dear Senator Stedman,

I would like to thank you for giving this legislation a hearing. It has the potential to fix what I consider to be grievous miscarriages of justice. Although the proposed legislation is quite simple, the story behind the need for this is a bit more complicated. If you have this information from other sources, please just consider this a message from a citizen speaking in favor of the bill.

If you need to know more about the issue I am happy to be of service. First I would like to give you some background on the Federal income tax consequences of an award to the plaintiff of attorney fees and litigation costs.

Both Alaska and Oregon lie under the jurisdiction of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and the decisions of the Ninth Circuit control the decisions of the United States Tax Court for cases of taxpayers residing in the Alaska and Oregon. I realize you undoubtedly know this but it becomes very relevant to this legislation.

The Ninth Circuit in *Coady vs. Commissioner*, 85 AFTR 2d 2000-2049. (213 F.3d 1187), 06/14/2000 looked at a Federal income tax case, the result of which turned on Alaska law. Nona Coady was an employee of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation. She lost her job and later prevailed in employment litigation and won an award for back wages and benefits lost as a result of wrongful termination. The issue with respect to their tax return for the year involved whether the Coadys needed to include in income the portion of the award that went to their attorneys. The Ninth Circuit indicated that the plaintiff must include the attorney fees in income.

Senator Stedman	
Rec on:	2/11
Read	Copy
SENATOR	
MILES	
IAN	
DICK	
Note:	By Fax 2/6/04



Businesses that receive damage awards or other lawsuit awards must also include the gross amount in income, but businesses are allowed to deduct all of their legal costs against the award so that they only pay tax on the net proceeds.

If tax law provided that damages in the employment context were taxed only to the extent of net proceeds we would not have a problem and the desperate need for your assistance. Unfortunately, the tax law does not tax the net proceeds of non-business cases, at least in Ninth Circuit cases dealing with Alaska, but rather taxes the entire award to the plaintiff. A limited deduction for attorney fees and litigation costs is allowed for regular tax purposes and no deduction at all is allowed for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. At least one taxpayer has tried to claim, under a reimbursement theory, a direct deduction of legal expenses against the gross award and been rejected by the Ninth Circuit. See *Biehl v. Com*, 92 AFTR 2d 2003-7280, (CA9)12/12/2003.

The alternative minimum tax is a tax computation which parallels the regular tax computation in many respects. All taxpayers are required to compute their tax liability under both systems and pay the government under the computation which produces the highest tax. The courts have repeatedly struck down arguments that the alternative minimum tax is unconstitutional or does not apply on other grounds. See *Banaitis v. Com*, 92 AFTR 2d 2003-5840, 340 F3d1081 (CA9, 8/27/2003)

One important area in which these two systems differ is in the treatment of miscellaneous itemized deductions related to employee business expenses. These deductions, authorized under Internal Revenue Code Section 67, are deductible to as itemized deductions to the extent they exceed 2% of adjusted gross income.

For alternative minimum taxes purposes however, Internal Revenue Code Section 56(b)(1)(A)(i) provides that "No deduction shall be allowed for any miscellaneous itemized deduction."

This means that the payment of attorney fees provides no benefit for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. This can create horrific consequences to a successful plaintiff. We have had situations in our practice where a successful plaintiff, after paying attorney fees and taxes, had paid out more in attorney fees and taxes than they received in gross proceeds.

In addition, we have seen cases where public interest litigants and the disadvantaged have successfully sued to stop illegal behavior. The award often times consists of 90-95% legal fees with a small amount of damages. In these instances the income tax liability greatly exceeds the damages. In some instances the inclusion in income, of money they did not get to keep, ended up causing problems with government programs and scholarships which look at gross income for eligibility. It ends up costing victims in this area more than just the tax bill when they win.

In a good example of this, which is public knowledge, in August 2002, the New York Times reported that a female police officer who was the victim of "reprehensible" sexual

harassment received an award of \$300,000 as well as legal fees of almost \$1 million. According to the story this victim will end up paying all of her \$300,000 award, as well as almost \$100,000 more, to settle income taxes due on the gross award. The defendant surely must have enjoyed reading how the winner in court lost it all plus thousands more to the IRS. See *Spina v. Forest Preserve District of Cook County*, 207 F. Supp. 2nd 764 (2002).

For a published case laying this out see *Alexander v. Com* 77 AFTR 2d 96-301 (72 F3d 938) (Ca1 1995) in which the successful (or more appropriately termed, unsuccessful) litigant received an award of approximately \$250,000 out of which \$245,000 was paid in legal costs. The First Circuit upheld the Tax Court and the Internal Revenue Service in finding that this "successful" plaintiff owed over \$57,000 in taxes on his net award of approximately \$5,000 due to the alternative minimum tax disallowing the entire amount of attorney fees as a deduction.

If the plaintiff in a Alaskan case were to succeed, the Internal Revenue Service would have the backing of the Tax Court and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in finding that the plaintiff would be taxable on the entire gross award. A limited deduction for attorney's fees and litigation costs paid would be available for regular tax purposes and no portion of the attorney's fees or litigation costs would be deductible for alternative tax purposes.

Some other circuit courts of appeal have held for the taxpayer in these types of cases but the majority of circuit courts have held for the government.

In spite of a conflict between the Ninth Circuit opinion and those of other circuits (see *Cotnam and Clarks*), the United States Supreme Court denied a petition for certiorari on April 16, 2001. This means that we will not have a "once-and-for-all" decision settling the matter for the entire country.

The Ninth Circuit eliminated any doubt about the steadfastness with which they held their opinion when they subsequently decided the issue several more times in other cases. *Sinyard v. Com.* [88 AFTR 2d 2001-6037, 268 F3d 759 (CA9, 9/25/2001)] and *Benci-Woodward v. Com.*, [86 AFTR 2d, 2000-5404, 219 F3d 942 (CA9, 7/18/2000)]

Now, (Finally!, Thank you for your patience if you are still reading this at this point) we get to the possible solution to the problem.

The Ninth Circuit found that these cases turned on local (state) law. If state law provided that the debt (attorney's fees) was a valid debt of the plaintiff then a payment of this debt by the defendant would result in income to the plaintiff. The court stated their reasoning, perhaps most succinctly, in the *Sinyard* case when they stated that "If A owes B a debt, and C pays the debt on A's behalf, it is elementary that C's payment is income to A as well as to B."

The Ninth Circuit, in reviewing the laws of Alaska (Coady), Arizona (Sinyard) and California (Benci-Woodward) held that the laws of the state(s) made the successful plaintiffs the owners of the entire award. The attorneys with whom the plaintiffs had contingent fee agreements were considered debtors of the plaintiffs.

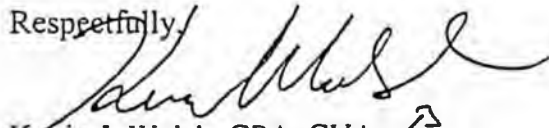
The importance of this distinction was borne out in *Banaitis v. Com.* 92 AFTR 2d 2003-5840, 340 F3d1081 (CA9, 8/27/2003) where the Ninth Circuit held that, under Oregon law, the attorneys in a successful plaintiff case were the lawful owners of their portion of the award. Therefore the payment of the plaintiff attorney by the defendant **did not** result in income to the plaintiff because the plaintiff did not owe the attorney a portion of the award. The plaintiff was considered to have dominion only over the gross award less the attorney fees and costs. The attorney, under Oregon law, had a sufficient bundle of rights to be deemed the owner of the attorney's portion of the award. Thus, the taxpayer in this Oregon case only paid tax on the net proceeds.

We know that much of Alaska law has been modeled on Oregon law. What we are proposing in this legislation is that Alaska law, in the area of attorney liens, be molded to match Oregon. We are not asking for any more than what Oregon law provides, in fact, we want exactly what Oregon has as law in this area. Since the Ninth Circuit has said that Oregon taxpayers are treated favorably because of the wording of their attorney lien law we hope that Alaskan taxpayers can also get favorable treatment if our law matches that of Oregon exactly.

Keep in mind that the attorney, in all cases, must also include the fees received in income. We are not proposing anything that would change the taxation of the attorney. We are trying to eliminate the double taxation of the same money.

I realize that the Supreme Court or Congress should settle this matter and that would really be my preference. Both the high court and Congress have been made aware of this issue and declined to deal with it. Therefore, I implore you to do for Alaskan taxpayers what the Federal government refuses to do for them. Please allow Alaskan taxpayers to pay income taxes only on what they get to keep and help eliminate the tax penalty for fixing injustices.

Respectfully,



Kevin J. Walsh, CPA, CVA ↗