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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	ľ
9	DISTRICT OF NEVADA	
10	UNITED STATES,	
11	Plaintiff,	١.
12	v. ) Civil No. CV-S-03-1523-JCM-RJJ	
13	JEFFREY DEAN HUBACEK )	
14	Defendant. )	Ì
15	PROPOSED FINAL JUDGMENT	
16	Upon motion by the plaintiff, the United States of America, the Court makes the	
17	following findings of fact and conclusions of law and grants summary judgment in favor of the	
18	United States.	
19	Standards for Summary Judgment	
20	Summary judgment must be granted when the facts particular to the claim establish	
21	beyond a reasonable question the claimant's right to relief. The United States, as the claimant,	
22	bears the burden of persuasion to obtain judgment. Therefore, the United States must show that	
24	under the undisputed facts no reasonable judge could find against the United States as a matter of	
25	law. Summary judgment is appropriate if, based on undisputed facts, the record shows the	
26	United States to have satisfied the elements required to grant a permanent injunction.	
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To obtain a permanent injunction under 26 U.S.C. (I.R.C.) §§ 7407 and 7408 the United States must show that Hubacek (1) engaged in conduct subject to penalty under I.R.C. §§ 6694 or 6695; (2) misrepresented his eligibility or ability to practice before the IRS or otherwise misrepresented his education or experience as a tax return preparer; (3) engaged in conduct subject to penalty under I.R.C. § 6701; or (4) engaged in any other fraudulent or deceptive conduct that substantially interferes with the proper administration of the internal revenue laws; and injunctive relief is appropriate to prevent the recurrence of such conduct.

In order to obtain a permanent injunction under I.R.C. § 7402 the United States must show that a permanent injunction is necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of the internal revenue laws.

## Findings of Fact

- 1. Hubacek has been preparing returns for customers since the 1990s.
- 2. Hubacek has prepared at least 40-50 fraudulent zero-income Forms 1040X and at least that many fraudulent zero-income Forms 1040
  - 3. Hubacek charges his customers for his tax-preparation services.
- 4. Hubacek's scheme to help his customers evade taxes uses the same frivolous theory propounded by Irwin Schiff, a Las Vegas-based tax-scam promoter—the "corporate profit" theory.
- 5. The "corporate profit" theory rests on the premise that no section of the Internal Revenue Code establishes an income-tax liability on wages.
- 6. Hubacek prepares returns by inserting zeros on all lines of the return that require the reporting of income, thereby falsely reporting that customers have no taxable income and no tax liability.
- 7. Hubacek submits false Forms 2848 to the IRS stating that he is an attorney or his customer's full-time employee.

- 8. This Court, in an order issued June 16, 2003, held that the "corporate profit" theory and its resulting zero-income returns are fraudulent and frivolous.
- 9. After this Court granted the injunction against Schiff, Schiff gave Hubacek a copy of the June 16, 2003 order. Despite receiving a copy of the June sixteenth order Hubacek has said that he may continue preparing zero returns for third parties.
- 10. A preliminary examination by the IRS of 28 amended and original Hubacek-prepared returns reveals that he is responsible for at least \$393,000 in customer tax understatements.
- 11. The full scope of the harm Hubacek's tax return preparation has caused the Treasury may never be determined since Hubacek does not sign all returns he prepares and since he has refused to comply with proper IRS requests for information regarding the scheme.
- 12. In addition to the harm to the Treasury, if Hubacek is not enjoined he will continue to harm the public. He has prepared fraudulent and frivolous tax returns for at least thirty-two customers. His present and future customers are at risk of incurring substantial liabilities for penalties, fines, and interest, in addition to their tax liabilities.
  - 13. Enjoining Hubacek will serve the public interest.

## Conclusions of Law

Based on the evidence presented by the United States and Jeffrey Hubacek, the Court finds that the United States has shown that under the undisputed facts the United States is entitled to summary judgment as a matter of law. Jeffrey Dean Hubacek is engaging in conduct subject to penalty under 26 U.S.C. §§ 6694, 6695, and 6701. Hubacek should be permanently enjoined under I.R.C. §§ 7407, and 7408.

The Court finds that the United States has presented persuasive evidence that a permanent injunction is necessary and appropriate because the Treasury and the public will suffer irreparable harm in the absence of a permanent injunction. Further, the evidence presented shows that absent permanent injunction, Hubacek will continue to engage in conduct subject to

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penalty under I.R.C. §§ 6694, 6695, and 6701. Accordingly, the Court finds that a permanent injunction under I.R.C. § 7402 is necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of the internal revenue laws.

## Order

Based on the foregoing factual findings and for good cause shown, the Court ORDERS that Defendant Jeffrey Dean Hubacek is permanently enjoined from:

- A. Further engaging in any conduct subject to penalty under 26 U.S.C. § 6701, i.e., assisting others in the preparation of any tax forms or other documents to be filed with the IRS or used in connection with a tax matter that Hubacek knows, if so used, will result in the understatement of income-tax liability.
- B. Further engaging in any conduct subject to penalty under 26 U.S.C. § 6694, i.e., preparing any part of a return or claim for refund that includes an unrealistic position;
- C. Assisting or aiding others to evade the payment of taxes or to prepare false or fraudulent federal-income-tax returns through any means;
- D. Preparing or assisting in the preparation of any federal-income-tax returns for any other person;
- E. Engaging in conduct subject to penalty under I.R.C. § 6695, including (1) failing to sign and furnish the correct tax identification number on tax returns he prepares and (2) failing to keep a customer list and/or customer returns and to provide them to the IRS upon
- F. Misrepresenting his eligibility to practice before the IRS, or otherwise misrepresenting his experience or education as an income-tax-return preparer;
  - G. Representing any third party before the IRS;
  - H. Providing any tax services to any third party;

Further, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §§ 7402 and 7407, the Court ORDERS that Hubacek provide a complete list of persons for whom he has prepared federal-income-tax returns, from

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January 1, 2000 through the present, including names, addresses, phone numbers, e-mail addresses, and social security numbers or employer identification numbers, to counsel for the United States within eleven days of the date of this Order. Hubacek must file a sworn certificate of compliance stating that he has complied with this portion of the Order within eleven days of the date of this Order.

Further, pursuant to I.R.C. § 7402, the Court ORDERS that Hubacek, at his own expense, contact all persons for whom he prepared federal-income-tax returns or any other federal tax forms from January 1, 2000 through the present and inform those persons of the entry of the Court's findings concerning the falsity of his representations, the falsity of the tax returns prepared on their behalf, the possibility of a frivolous filing penalty against them, the possibility that the United States may seek to collect any additional federal income taxes, penalties, and interest which they may owe, and the entry of the permanent injunction against him.

Further, the Court ORDERS that the United States may engage in post-judgment discovery to monitor compliance with this injunction, and this Court shall retain jurisdiction over this action for the purpose of implementing and enforcing this final judgment.

Further, the Court ORDERS that costs are awarded to the United States.

SO ORDERED this 22cday of July, 2004.

United States District Judge

Trial Attorney, Tax Division U.S. Department of Justice

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