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                   IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                  FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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   UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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              Plaintiff
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              v.
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   DAVID MEALS,
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              Defendant
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COMPLAINT

The United States of America, for its complaint, alleges as follows:

1. This is a civil action brought pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §§ 7402, 7407, and 7408: (1) to permanently enjoin the defendant David Meals from preparing federal income tax returns for others; (2) to permanently enjoin defendant from preparing and encouraging or advising the preparation of federal income tax returns for others that understate tax liability by asserting unrealistic or frivolous positions, including the position that per capita distributions of gaming proceeds paid to members of Native American tribes

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that operate casinos are exempt from taxation; (3) to compel defendant to provide a list of all customers for whom he has prepared returns that asserted that income received by Native Americans is exempt from taxation; and (4) to compel defendant to advise his customers that returns he prepared for them asserting that per capita distributions of gaming proceeds are exempt from taxation pursuant to a Native American Treaty are incorrect and need to be amended.

<u>Jurisdiction</u>

- 2. This action has been requested by the Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), a delegate of the Secretary of the Treasury, and commenced at the direction of a delegate of the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §§ 7402, 7407, and 7408.
- Jurisdiction is conferred on this Court by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1340, 1345 and 26 U.S.C. §§ 7402(a), 7407, and7408.

Venue

4. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.SC. §§ 1391 and 1396 because the defendant resides in this judicial district.

<u>Defendants</u>

5. Defendant David Meals resides in Dinuba, California. On information and belief, defendant is a former IRS employee. Since 2003 he has worked as a federal income tax return preparer, preparing returns for customers for compensation.

Allegations Common To All Counts

- A. Defendant Prepared and Directed Others to Prepare Federal Income Tax Returns That Frivolously Claimed that Per Capita Distributions of Gaming Proceeds Paid to Native Americans Were Exempt from Federal Income Taxes
- 6. During the 2005 tax season, defendant was the manager of the Jackson Hewitt Tax Services Inc. franchise operated by Inheritance Management, Inc. in Hanford, California ("the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise").
- 7. On information and belief, defendant misrepresented the length and nature of his employment with the IRS when he applied for the manager position with the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise. Defendant was employed by the IRS for approximately 15 years, from 1986 to 2001. However, on information and belief, defendant's resume provided to the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise indicated that he had 27 years of experience with the IRS.
- 8. On information and belief, defendant supervised several other tax return preparers at the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise.
- 9. In early February 2005, the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise began preparing federal income tax returns for members of the Tachi Yokut Tribe ("the Tribe"), a Native American Tribe that operates a casino on the Santa Rosa Rancheria reservation in Lemoore, California.
- 10. On information and belief, the Tribe makes per capita distributions of its casino gaming proceeds to its individual members.

- 11. Income earned by Native Americans is taxable to the same extent as income earned by any other person living in the United States. See Squire v. Capoeman, 351 U.S. 1, 6 (1956). Indeed, the only time income received by a Native American is exempt from taxation is when there is "a clearly expressed" exemption to the tax laws. Squire_v. Capoeman, 351 U.S. at 6; see also Chickasaw Nation v. United States, 534 U.S. 84, ____, 122 S.Ct. 528,535-36 (2001) (citing cases).
- 12. There is no treaty or statute that exempts distributions from casino earnings from federal income tax.
- 13. To the contrary, the statute that regulates Native American gaming activities, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, 25 U.S.C. § 2701 et seq., expressly states that all per capita distributions of gaming proceeds made to tribe members are subject to federal income taxes. Indeed, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act states that tribes may make per capita distributions of casino proceeds to members only if "the per capita payments are subject to Federal taxation and tribes notify members of such tax liability when payments are made." 25 U.S.C. § 2710(b)(3)(D).
- 14. Furthermore, two publications available on the IRS website clearly indicate that per capita distributions of casino proceeds are subject to federal income tax. See IRS Pub. 3908: Gaming Tax Law,
 - http://www.irs.gov/govt/tribes/article/0,,id=140000,00.html,
 and FAQs Regarding Gambling Winnings: What are allocations
 under the IGRA?,

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http://www.irs.gov/govt/tribes/article/0,,id=108436,00.html#
A6.

- 15. In accordance with the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, the Tribe withholds federal income taxes from the per capita distributions of gaming proceeds it makes to its members. The Tribe reports this income and the federal income tax withheld to the IRS and individual members of the Tribe by issuing a 1099-MISC Form ("1099 Forms") for each Tribe member.
- 16. On information and belief, at all relevant times, the 1099

 Forms issued by the Tribe advised tribe members that the

 casino distributions were taxable income. On information

 and belief, at all relevant times, the 1099 Forms issued by

 the Tribe stated:

This is important tax information and is being furnished to the Internal Revenue Service. If you are required to file a tax return, a negligence penalty or other sanction may be imposed upon you if this income is taxable and the IRS determines that it is not reported.

17. On information and belief, when members of the Tribe came to the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise, defendant falsely advised the franchise employees whom he supervised that per capita distributions of gaming proceeds paid to individual tribe members were exempt from federal income taxes. On information and belief, defendant directed these Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise employees to assert that the per capita distributions of gaming proceeds were exempt from federal income taxes pursuant to a Native American Treaty.

- 18. On information and belief, when the Hanford Jackson Hewitt
 Franchise owners and customers questioned defendant
 regarding this position, he claimed that, as a former IRS
 employee, he knew the position was correct. On information
 and belief, defendant further claimed that he had taken this
 position on tax returns he had prepared while employed by a
 different employer.
- 19. On March 16, 2005, a representative of the IRS Office of Indian Tribal Governments held a meeting at the Santa Rosa Rancheria to advise Tribe members that per capita distributions of casino gaming proceeds were subject to federal income taxes. Defendant attended this meeting and, during the question-and-answer period that followed the IRS presentation, defendant challenged the IRS position that per capita distributions of casino gaming proceeds were taxable. During this meeting, defendant continued to assert that such proceeds were not subject to federal income taxes.
 - B. <u>Defendant's Action Caused Significant Harm to the United States</u>
- 20. Defendant and those under his supervision at the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise prepared approximately 103 federal income tax returns that understated the tax liability of members of the Tachi Yokut Tribe by taking the frivolous position that per capita distributions of gaming proceeds paid to Native Americans is exempt from federal income tax. Defendant personally prepared 40 of these frivolous returns. Furthermore, defendant was identified as the third-party designee who would represent the taxpayer in any meeting

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- with the IRS on 34 federal income returns that were prepared by other Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise employees.
- 21. The 103 frivolous federal income tax returns prepared by the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise sought more than \$833,900 in improper tax refunds. The 40 frivolous tax returns that defendant personally prepared sought approximately \$335,600 in improper refunds.
- 22. As a result of the frivolous income tax returns prepared by the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise, the IRS erroneously issued refunds of approximately \$688,500 to Native American customers of the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise.
- 23. As a result of the 40 frivolous income tax returns personally prepared by defendant, the IRS issued improper refunds of approximately \$265,900 to Native American customers of the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise.
- 24. Defendant's action also caused the IRS to incur significant expenses to investigate this scheme. The IRS estimates that it has incurred expenses of approximately \$51,600 investigating this matter. This does not include the cost of this lawsuit or the cost of auditing customer returns and assessing and collecting unpaid taxes.
 - C. <u>Defendant Did Not Cooperate With The IRS Investigation</u>
- 25. The IRS has attempted to contact defendant on several occasions to discuss the frivolous income tax returns prepared by the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise.

 Defendant has not, however, responded to the IRS inquiries.

D. Defendant Has Failed to Corrective Measures, Thereby Causing Significant Harm to His Customers

- 26. On information and belief, despite having been advised by the IRS that per capita distributions of gaming proceeds paid to individual members of Native American Tribes are not exempt from taxation, neither defendant nor the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise notified affected customers that they should file amended returns correcting the frivolous assertion on their Jackson Hewitt Franchise-prepared returns that per capita distribution are exempt from federal income taxes. Indeed, IRS records indicate that only 11 of the 103 customers who filed frivolous tax returns have filed corrected income tax returns with the IRS.
- 27. As a result of defendant's actions, approximately 103 customers of the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise filed incorrect tax returns and are thus liable to the United States for federal income taxes, interest, and penalties related to their incorrect filings.

COUNT I

Request for An Injunction Pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7407(b)(1) Enjoining Defendants From Engaging In Prohibited Conduct

- 28. The United States incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1-27.
- 29. Pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7407(b)(1)(A), the United States may obtain an injunction barring a party from engaging "in any conduct subject to penalty under 26 U.S.C. § 6694."
- 30. Section 6694(a) authorizes the imposition of penalties against a tax preparer for preparing tax returns that understate tax liability based on positions that have no

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- realistic possibility of being sustained, 26 U.S.C. § 6694(a)(1), where the tax preparer knew or should have known that the position would not be sustained, 26 U.S.C. § 6694(a)(2), and the position taken was either not disclosed to the IRS or was frivolous. 26 U.S.C. § 6694(a)(3).
- 31. Section 6694(b) authorizes the imposition of penalties against a tax preparer who willfully or recklessly prepares tax returns that understate tax liabilities.
- 32. Defendant engaged in conduct subject to penalties under 26 U.S.C. § 6694(a) and 26 U.S.C. § 6694(b) because, in his capacity as a tax preparer and as a manager of the Hanford Jackson Hewitt Franchise, he prepared or supervised the preparation of at least 103 federal income tax returns that understated the tax liability of members of the Tachi Yokut Tribe by asserting that per capita distributions of gaming proceeds are not taxable. Defendant's conduct is subject to penalties under § 6694(a) because this position did not have a realistic possibility of being sustained and because it was frivolous. Furthermore, defendant is liable for penalties under § 6694(b) because he acted willfully or with reckless or intentional disregard of the applicable laws, rules and regulations.
- 33. Furthermore, as a former IRS employee who has made his living preparing income tax returns, defendant either knew or should have known the position he was taking was frivolous. Moreover, he is likely to act as a tax preparer in the future and to tout his experience as a former IRS

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- employee and to encourage and assist in the preparation and filing of frivolous and unrealistic tax returns. Thus, in the absence of injunctive relief, defendant will likely continue to prepare tax returns that assert frivolous or unrealistic positions.
- 34. Accordingly, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7407(b)(1)(A)), because the defendant's misconduct was repeated and continual, the United States requests the Court to enter an injunction that:
 - a. prohibits defendant from acting as a federal income tax return preparer and filing federal income tax returns on behalf of others, or in the alternative, engaging in conduct subject to penalty under 26 U.S.C. §§ 6694 by preparing, supervising, or advising with respect to the preparation or filing of tax returns that assert unrealistic positions, including preparing returns asserting the frivolous position that per capita distributions paid to individual members of any Native American Tribe are exempt from tax;
 - b. prohibits defendant from taking any action that interferes with the administration or enforcement of the internal revenue laws and,
 - c. requires defendant to give to the United States a complete and accurate list of all customers for whom he has prepared tax returns that claim that per capita distributions paid to individual members of any Native American Tribe are exempt from federal income tax.

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COUNT II

Request for An Injunction Pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7408 Enjoining Defendants From Engaging In Prohibited Conduct

- The United States incorporates by reference the allegations 35. in paragraphs 1-34.
- Pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7408, the United States may obtain 36. an injunction prohibiting a person from engaging in conduct subject to penalty under 26 U.S.C. § 6701 (which penalizes persons who aid or abet the understatement of another person's tax liability) if an injunction is necessary to prevent the recurrence of this conduct. See 26 U.S.C. \$ 7408(a)-(c).
- 37. Defendant engaged in conduct subject to penalties under 26 U.S.C. § 6701 by preparing and supervising the preparation of at least 103 federal income tax returns that understated the tax liabilities of members of the Tochi Yokut Tribe by frivolously asserting that per capita distributions of gaming proceeds are not taxable.
- 38. Defendant knew or should have known the position he was taking would understate his customers' tax liabilities. Moreover, he continued to assert this position after being advised by the IRS that it was incorrect. Defendant is likely to act as a tax preparer in the future and to tout his experience as a former IRS employee to encourage the preparation and filing of tax returns that understate tax liability. Thus, in the absence of injunctive relief, defendant will likely continue to prepare and encourage or counsel the preparation of tax returns that understate tax liability.

39. Accordingly, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7408, the United States requests the Court to enter an injunction which:

- a. prohibits defendant from acting as a tax preparer or filing and filing federal income tax returns on behalf of others, or in the alternative, from engaging in conduct subject to penalty under 26 U.S.C. § 6701, including preparing or advising others to prepare tax returns that assert frivolous or unrealistic positions, including but not limited to the position that per capita distributions paid to individual members of any Native American Tribe are exempt from tax, and
- b. prohibits defendant from engaging in any other conduct subject to penalty under any provision of the Internal Revenue Code.

COUNT III

Request for An Injunction Pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7402(a)

- 40. The United States incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1-39.
- 41. Pursuant to 26 U.S.C.§ 7402(a), the United States may obtain an injunction "as may be necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of the internal revenue laws." The remedies available pursuant to the United States pursuant to section 7402(a) are "in addition to and not exclusive of any and all other remedies of the United States." 26 U.S.C. § 7402(a).
- 42. As described above, defendant's actions have substantially interfered with the enforcement of the internal revenue laws. Indeed, as a result of defendant's action, the IRS issued more than \$688,500 in erroneous refunds.

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- Furthermore, as a result of defendant's failure to take prompt corrective action, the IRS has been forced to expend significant resources to review and audit tax returns prepared by defendant or prepared under defendant's supervision.
- 43. Defendant's failure to notify his customers regarding the need to file amended tax returns has interfered with the administration of the internal revenue laws by needlessly delaying, if not precluding, the timely assessment and collection of the federal income taxes that these customers owe to the United States.
- 44. The United States will suffer irreparable harm in the absence of injunctive relief. In the absence of the injunctive relief requested by the United States, the IRS will likely be forced to continue to devote resources to identifying unrealistic and frivolous returns prepared by defendant. Moreover, defendant's actions have and will continue to harm the United States by interfering with the proper and efficient administration of the revenue laws. The harm caused to the United States is likely to be irreparable as the United States may not be able to assess or collect all the taxes, interest, and penalties that defendant's customers owe to the United States.
- 45. The injunctive relief requested by the United States will not harm defendant. Indeed, there is no legally cognizable harm that results from being compelled to obey the law.
- 46. In addition, defendant's actions have harmed and will continue to harm his customers, and this harm will continue

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in the absence of injunctive relief. As a result of defendant's actions, defendant's customers may be liable for penalties for filing inaccurate and frivolous tax returns and will also be liable for interest owed on taxes that they have not timely paid or erroneous refunds they received. This harm is continuing because the interest on these tax debts is compounded daily. Accordingly, defendant's failure to notify customers of the need to file amended returns is causing continuing harm to his customers, which will continue in the absence of injunctive relief.

- 47. Injunctive relief will serve the public interest by preventing the defendant from (1) interfering with the prompt and efficient administration of the revenue laws, and (2) interfering with the prompt and efficient assessment and collection of revenue.
- 48. Therefore, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7402(a), the United States respectfully requests the Court to enter an injunction that:
 - a. prohibits defendant from acting as a federal income tax return preparer and filing federal income tax returns on behalf of others, or in the alternative, prohibits defendant from preparing, supervising, or counseling the preparation of federal income tax returns that assert frivolous or unrealistic positions, including the position that per capita distributions paid to individual members of any Native American Tribe are exempt from federal income tax,

b. prohibits defendant from taking any action that interferes with the administration or enforcement of the revenue laws,

c. compels defendant to cooperate with this and any future investigation initiated by the IRS by responding fully and truthfully to any questions or requests for documents and by providing the IRS with a complete and accurate list of all clients for whom he prepared tax returns which claim that per capita distributions paid to individual members of any Native American Tribe are exempt from taxation and,

WHEREFORE, the United States respectfully prays for the following relief:

- A. That the Court find that defendant has continually and repeatedly engaged in conduct subject to penalty under 26 U.S.C. §§ 6694 and 6701;
- B. That the Court enter an injunction, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §§ 7402(a); 7407; and 7408, that prohibits defendant from acting as a federal income tax return preparer and filing federal income tax returns on behalf of others or, in the alternative, prohibits defendant from preparing or supervising, or advising with respect to the preparation of federal income tax returns that assert frivolous or unrealistic positions, including preparing tax returns that assert that per capita distributions of gaming proceeds paid to individual members of any Native American Tribe are exempt from tax; and from counseling, advising, assisting

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- in, or advocating the preparation or filing of any such return;
- C. That the Court enter an injunction compelling defendants to produce to counsel for the United States, within 10 days of the Court's order, a list of all customers for whom he has prepared or supervised or advised with respect to the preparation of federal income tax returns that asserted that any income, of whatever kind, was exempt from taxation due to a purported "Native American Treaty;" and for each such customer, provide the customer's name, social security number, address, e-mail address, telephone number, and the year(s) for which such returns were filed;
- D. That the Court enter an injunction compelling defendant to produce to counsel for the United States either copies of all customer federal income tax returns, including amended returns, he prepared that claim that any income is exempt from tax pursuant to a Native American Treaty or a list containing the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and Social Security numbers of such customers;
- E. That the Court retain jurisdiction over defendant for the purpose of enforcing any permanent injunction;
- F. That the Court grant the United States the right to conduct post-judgment discovery for the purpose of monitoring defendant's compliance with the terms of any injunction;

G.	That	the	Court	grant	the	United	States	all	other	relief,
	inclu	ıding	, costs	and	fees	, as it	deems	just	and e	quitable.

Respectfully submitted,

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