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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9	DISTRICT OF OREGON
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11	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
12	Plaintiff,
13	<sup>v.</sup> Civil No <sub>CV</sub> '07 – 1416 – MO
14	JOHN D. FITZGERALD, NOREEN McCAUSLAND, MARILYN DIAL,
15	MARTHA FARR SHARP, KAREN GRAY, AMERICAN FAMILY ENTERPRISE, INC.,
16	ALL SAINTS GLOBAL FELLOWSHIP, and WORLD COMMUNITY CO-OP, INC.
17	Defendants.
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19	COMPLAINT FOR PERMANENT INJUNCTION AND OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF
20	Plaintiff, the United States, for its complaint states as follows:
21	1. The United States is bringing this complaint to enjoin John D. Fitzgerald; Noreen
22	McCausland; Marilyn Dial; Martha Farr Sharp; Karen Gray; American Family Enterprise, Inc.;
23	All Saints Global Fellowship; and World Community Co-Op, Inc. and any other person or entity
24	in active concert or participation with them, from directly or indirectly:
25	A. Organizing, promoting, marketing, or selling any plan or arrangement, including
26	their nonprofit corporation program, that advises or assists customers to attempt to violate the internal revenue law or unlawfully evade the assessment or collection
27	of their federal tax liabilities;
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B. Engaging in conduct subject to penalty under 26 U.S.C. § 6700, i.e., by making or furnishing, in connection with the organization or sale of a plan or arrangement, a statement about the securing of a tax benefit that the defendants know or have reason to know to be false or fraudulent as to any material matter under the federal tax laws;

C. Engaging in any conduct that interferes with the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws; and

D. Engaging in any activity subject to penalty under the Internal Revenue Code.

2. An injunction is warranted based on the defendants' continuing conduct as promoters of a tax-fraud plan. If not enjoined, the defendants' continuing actions will result in the Internal Revenue Service having to devote scarce resources to attempt to locate and investigate the defendants' customers, who by participation in the defendants' scheme have erroneously stopped filing accurate federal income tax returns and paying their federal income taxes. The defendants' actions, if not stopped, may result in penalties and other civil and criminal sanctions being imposed on those customers.

## Jurisdiction and Venue

3. Jurisdiction is conferred on this Court by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1340 and 1345 and 26 U.S.C. §§ 7402(a) and 7408.

4. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

# Authorization

5. Pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §§ 7401, 7402 and 7408, this action has been requested and authorized by the Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service, a delegate of the Secretary of the Treasury, and is brought at the direction of the Attorney General of the United States.

# **Defendants**

6. John D. Fitzgerald resides and operates his businesses in Portland, Oregon within this judicial district.

7. Fitzgerald conducts business in the State of Oregon as American Family Enterprise, Inc., All Saints Global Fellowship and World Community Co-Op, Inc., which are entities registered with the State of Oregon. 8. Noreen McCausland resides in Oregon City, Oregon within this judicial district.

9. Marilyn Dial resides in Milwaukie, Oregon within this judicial district. She is Fitzgerald's daughter.

10. Martha Farr Sharp resides in Oregon City, Oregon within this judicial district. She is Fitzgerald's daughter.

11. Karen Gray resides in Oregon City, Oregon within this judicial district. She is Fitzgerald's daughter.

### Defendants' Activities

12. Through American Family Enterprise, Fitzgerald promotes scams that involve the sale and use of sham nonprofit corporations. Fitzgerald organizes and markets the program as a fraudulent means for customers to evade the reporting and payment of federal taxes as well as a means for customers to conceal assets and evade IRS collection efforts. 12

13. Dial, Sharp and Gray assist in the promotion and operation of Fitzgerald's program 13 by running the day-to-day operations of American Family Enterprise. For American Family 14 Enterprise customers, Dial, Sharp and Gray file annual reports, prepare corporate filings, apply 15 for employer identification numbers, update officer information, open bank accounts, and remind 16 customers of upcoming deadlines. Dial, Sharp or Gray are listed as the registered agent or 17 manager of at least 259 organizations created by American Family Enterprise. 18

14. McCausland assists in the promotion and operation of Fitzgerald's program by serving as a registered agent for corporations created by American Family Enterprise. She is listed as the registered agent or manager of at least 397 organizations created by American Family Enterprise.

15. Fitzgerald created World Community Co-Op, Inc. in 2000. World Community Co-Op is listed as the registered agent or manager of at least 113 organizations created by American Family Enterprise. World Community Co-Op is the registered agent for American Family Enterprise.

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16. For a fee of \$250 labeled as an initial "gift," American Family Enterprise completes the paperwork necessary with the State of Oregon to create a corporation, establishing one of the defendants, other Fitzgerald associates, or World Community Co-Op as the Oregon registered agent. Then, two of the defendants or another Fitzgerald associate will list themselves as the president and secretary of the corporation, only to resign so that the customers may replace them and manage the corporation. American Family Enterprise also offers to complete and file corporate filings with the State of Oregon for an annual \$200 "gift." American Family Enterprise's promotional materials state that the customers' names will not be used in the formation of the corporation with the State of Oregon or the IRS.

17. As recently as January 2007, Fitzgerald marketed his program nationwide on his website, www.allsaintsglobal.org. The website informed visitors of opportunities to learn about "ALFII A nonprofit corporation offers a money exchange system without a us bank account" and "LWOD Life without debt." The website directed visitors who purchased products or applied for membership to send money orders to AFE, Inc. at the registered address for American Family Enterprise, Inc.

18. In addition to advertising on the Internet, Fitzgerald has prepared a promotional flyer for American Family Enterprise customers and encourages promotion of his program through word of mouth and customer referrals. Fitzgerald has also conducted seminars at restaurants about incorporating religious corporations.

19. Fitzgerald's tax scheme involves American Family Enterprise setting up sham nonprofit corporations for its customers. The IRS has recognized that tax promoters advocate the use of purportedly tax-exempt charitable organizations to improperly conceal income and shield assets from taxation. *See* I.R.S. News Release IR-2007-37 (Feb. 20, 2007); I.R.S. News Release IR-2006-25 (Feb. 7, 2006).

20. In his promotional materials, Fitzgerald advertises that American Family Enterprisewill establish a "perpetual nonprofit, non-taxable corporation" in Oregon for its customers.Although he claims to set up the corporation for religious or humanitarian purposes, he then

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states that the corporation will not have an IRS tax-exempt designation pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3).

21. In his American Family Enterprise promotional materials, Fitzgerald falsely states that customers' nonprofit corporations are exempt from the IRS's jurisdiction by virtue of the United States Constitution.

22. Fitzgerald falsely states in his promotional materials that customers with nonprofit corporations need not keep records for any governmental agency, including the IRS. He further states that because the federal government does not require reporting for customers' nonprofit corporations, all corporate records are solely for the private use of the corporation.

23. In his promotional materials, Fitzgerald falsely states that customers can deed their property to their corporation to protect it from lawsuits and the IRS. Fitzgerald also claims that customers can transfer assets to the corporation to separate themselves from ownership but still retain control over how to manage those assets.

24. Fitzgerald falsely tells customers that they do not have to file tax returns with the IRS or report income from businesses placed into their nonprofit corporation on the premise that their corporation is exempt from taxation.

25. Fitzgerald's statements to customers about the tax benefits associated with his program are false and fraudulent.

26. Participation in American Family Enterprise's program results in customers failing to file required tax returns with the IRS and fraudulently reducing their reported tax liability while conducting their business and controlling their assets in the same manner as before joining the program.

27. American Family Enterprise's program does not confer any special tax benefits on its participants. In order to receive special tax status, an entity must independently qualify as a religious or charitable organization pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3). Moreover, organizations established under this statute still must meet certain filing and reporting requirements with the IRS.

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28. Due to his education and background, Fitzgerald knows or has reason to know that the statements he makes to customers regarding the tax benefits of his program are false and fraudulent.

29. Fitzgerald has promoted his fraudulent program for at least the past fourteen years and has continued to promote it despite being notified by the IRS that he is subject to a 26 U.S.C. §§ 6700 and 7408 investigation. He has refused to cooperate in the investigation.

30. As the people who perform the day-to-day operations of American Family Enterprise and serve as the registered agents for corporations created by American Family Enterprise, Dial, Sharp, Farr, and McCausland have continued to help Fitzgerald in promoting his fraudulent program despite being notified by the IRS that they are subject to a 26 U.S.C. §§ 6700 and 7408 investigation. They have refused to cooperate in the investigation.

31. Records obtained by the Internal Revenue Service indicate that at least 676 persons have purchased the defendants' program with some clients creating multiple entities.

32. The defendants' conduct harms the government in multiple ways, including (a) lost revenue due to the failure of customers to file proper income tax returns and pay taxes on income earned, and (b) the expense incurred by the IRS in conducting investigations and audits of the defendants' customers. Moreover, because Fitzgerald falsely tells his customers that corporate records are only for the corporation's private use and need not be reported to the IRS, the IRS faces further difficulties in conducting investigations. Given the IRS's limited resources, identifying and recovering all revenues lost from the defendants' fraudulent program may be impossible, resulting in a permanent loss to the United States Treasury.

33. American Family Enterprise's customers have been harmed by the defendants' promotions because the customers have paid American Family Enterprise significant sums to establish worthless legal entities and to give them erroneous tax advice that has led to them to fail to file required tax returns and to understate their income tax liabilities.

34. The public is harmed because the IRS is forced to devote its limited resources to identifying and attempting to recover revenue lost as a result of the defendants' program.

35. In addition to the harm caused by the defendants' advice and products, the defendants' activities undermine public confidence in the fairness of the federal tax system and incite noncompliance with the internal revenue laws.

36. One of defendants' customers, a mechanic in Beaverton, Oregon, improperly failed to file federal income tax returns for businesses that he transferred to a purported nonprofit corporation established by American Family Enterprise on false advice from defendants that his nonprofit corporation was exempt from filing income tax returns.

37. Another customer, a small-business owner in Alhambra, California, placed his business into a purported nonprofit corporation set up by American Family Enterprise and then failed to report income on his federal income tax return or pay federal income taxes on his smallbusiness earnings on false advice from American Family Enterprise that his nonprofit corporation was tax-exempt.

38. The United States incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 37.

Count I: Injunction under 26 U.S.C. § 7408 for violations of 26 U.S.C. § 6700

39. 26 U.S.C. § 7408 authorizes a court to enjoin persons who have engaged in conduct subject to penalty under 26 U.S.C. § 6700 from engaging in further such conduct.

40. 26 U.S.C. § 6700 imposes a penalty on any person who organizes or sells a plan or arrangement and in so doing makes a statement with respect to the allowability of any deduction or credit, the excludability of any income, or the securing of any tax benefit by participating in the plan or arrangement that the person knows or has reason to know is false or fraudulent as to any material matter.

41. The sham nonprofit corporation program that the defendants organize and sell through American Family Enterprise constitutes a plan or arrangement. In organizing and selling their program, the defendants have made false and fraudulent statements regarding the tax benefits associated with participation in the program that they know or have reason to know are

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false or fraudulent as to material matters within the meaning of 26 U.S.C. § 6700. The defendants have thus engaged in conduct subject to penalty under 26 U.S.C. § 6700.

42. Unless enjoined by this Court, the defendants are likely to continue to engage in this conduct and continue to organize and sell their abusive tax program. Injunctive relief is appropriate under 26 U.S.C. § 7408.

#### Count II: Injunction under 26 U.S.C. § 7402

43. The United States incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 42.

44. 26 U.S.C. § 7402 authorizes courts to issue injunctions as may be necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of the internal revenue laws.

45. The defendants, through the actions described above, have engaged in conduct that interferes substantially with the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws.

46. Unless the defendants are enjoined, the IRS will have to devote substantial time and resources to identify and locate their customers, and then construct and examine those persons' tax returns and liabilities. The burden of pursuing individual customers may be an insurmountable obstacle, given the IRS's limited resources.

47. If the defendants are not enjoined, they likely will continue to engage in conduct that obstructs and interferes with the enforcement of the internal revenue laws. The United States is entitled to injunctive relief pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7402(a) to prevent such conduct.

### Relief Sought

WHEREFORE, the United States prays for the following relief:

A. That the Court find that the defendants have engaged in conduct subject to penalty under 26 U.S.C. § 7600, and that injunctive relief is appropriate under 26 U.S.C. § 7408 to prevent the defendants, and any business or entity through which they operate, and anyone acting in concert with them from engaging in further such conduct;

B. That the Court find that the defendants have engaged in conduct that interferes with the enforcement of the internal revenue laws, and that injunctive relief against the defendants,

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1	and any business or entity through which they operate, and anyone acting in concert with them, is
2	appropriate to prevent the recurrence of that conduct pursuant to the Court's powers under 26
3	U.S.C. § 7402(a);
4	C. That the Court, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §§ 7402 and 7408, enter a permanent injunction
5	prohibiting the defendants and their representatives, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and
6	those persons in active concert or participation with them, from directly or indirectly:
7 8	1. Organizing, promoting, marketing, or selling any plan or arrangement, including their nonprofit corporation program, that assists or advises customers to attempt to violate the internal revenue laws or unlawfully evade the assessment or collection of their federal tax liabilities;
9	<ol> <li>Engaging in conduct subject to penalty under 26 U.S.C. § 7600, i.e., by making or</li> </ol>
10 11	2. Engaging in conduct subject to penalty under 20 0.3.C. § 7000, i.e., by making of furnishing, in connection with the organization or sale of a plan or arrangement, a statement about the securing of any tax benefit that the defendants know or have reason to know to be false or fraudulent as to any material matter under the federal
12	tax laws;
13	3. Engaging in any conduct that interferes with the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue laws; and
14	4. Engaging in any activity subject to penalty under the Internal Revenue Code.
15	D. That the Court, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7402, enter an injunction requiring the
16	defendants to produce to the United States a list identifying (with names, mailing and e-mail
17	addresses, phone numbers and social security and any other tax-identification numbers) all
18	persons who have purchased an American Family Enterprise program, including its nonprofit
19	corporation program, and to file with the Court, within 20 days of the date the permanent
20	injunction is entered, a certification that they have done so;
21	E. That the Court, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7402, order the defendants and anyone in
22	active concert or participation with them to resign as the registered agents of any corporation
23	purchased through American Family Enterprise, Inc., and to file with the Court within 20 days of
24	the date the permanent injunction is entered, a certification that they have done so;
25	F. That the Court, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7402, enter an injunction prohibiting the
26	defendants and anyone in active concert or participation with them from filing papers on behalf
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of others with state agencies regulating corporations, including corporate annual reports or new corporate registrations with the State of Oregon or any other state.

G. That the Court, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7402, enter an injunction requiring the defendants to contact by mail at their own expense, all individuals who have previously purchased an American Family Enterprise program, including its nonprofit corporation program, or any other plan or program in which the defendants have been involved either individually or through any business entity, and inform those individuals of the Court's findings concerning the falsity of the defendants' prior representations, the defendants' resignation as the registered agent for their customers' corporation, and attach a copy of the permanent injunction against the defendants, and to file with the Court, within 20 days of the date the permanent injunction is entered, a certification that they have done so;

H. That the Court, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7402, order the defendants and anyone in active concert or participation with them, to remove from their websites and all other websites over which they have control, all tax-fraud scheme promotional materials, false commercial speech regarding the internal revenue laws, and speech likely to incite others imminently to violate of the internal revenue laws; to display prominently at the top of the first page of those websites a complete copy of the permanent injunction; and to maintain it on those websites for one year;

I. That the Court order that the United States may engage in post-judgment discovery to ensure compliance with the injunction;

J. That the Court retain jurisdiction over this action for purposes of implementing and enforcing the final judgment; and

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K. That the Court grant the United States such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper and just.

Dated this 19th day of September 2007.

Respectfully submitted,

KARIN J. IMMERGUT United States Attorney

JAMES C. STRO

Idaho Bar No. 7428 (202) 514-9953 Attorneys for Plaintiff, United States