

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** : **CRIMINAL NO. 14-**  
**v.** : **DATE FILED: \_\_\_\_\_**  
**MARIA FALU** : **VIOLATIONS:**  
: **26 U.S.C. Section 7206(2) (aiding and**  
: **assisting in the preparation and filing of**  
: **materially false tax returns - 6 counts)**

**INFORMATION**

**COUNTS ONE THROUGH SIX**

**THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY CHARGES THAT:**

At all times relevant to this information, unless otherwise indicated:

1. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") was an agency of the United States Department of Treasury responsible for administering and enforcing the tax laws of the United States.
2. Defendant MARIA FALU was an owner of Casa de Taxes and Genesis Tax Services, LLC, located at 2934 North 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a tax return preparer in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
3. During the years 2011, 2012, and 2013, defendant MARIA FALU prepared false tax returns for tax years 2010, 2011, and 2012, for a number of individuals living within the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by reporting false income, false expenses, and false tax credits, resulting in tax losses of approximately \$117,171.

**Schedule C/Schedule C-EZ – Business Income and Expenses**

4. Tax filers were to report on the Schedule C gross receipts that the filers received and expenses that the filers incurred from a business or a profession as a sole proprietor,

including income the filers received that was reported on a Form 1099-MISC. If the filers' business incurred business expenses of \$5,000 or less, the filers were eligible for filing a Schedule C-EZ, instead of a Schedule C.

#### **Schedule EIC - Earned Income Tax Credit**

5. The earned income tax credit (EITC) provided a subsidy for low-income working families who earned an income up to the maximum income allowed for the credit. The credit equaled a fixed percentage of earnings from the first dollar of earnings until the credit reached a maximum income. Both the percentage and the maximum income depended on the number of children in the family. To be a qualifying child, the child must have lived with the tax filer for more than half of the year and must be related to the tax filer as a son, daughter, stepchild, foster child, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, half-brother, or half-sister, or as a descendant of any of them. The EITC allowed tax filers to reduce the taxes that they owed and to get a tax refund if the filers did not owe taxes.

#### **Form 8812 - Additional Child Tax Credit**

6. Tax filers who had minor age children and who had earned a threshold minimum income could also claim a refundable tax credit to offset the taxes that they owed and to get a tax refund even if the filers did not owe any taxes. To be a qualifying child, the child must have lived with the tax filer for more than half of the year and must be related to the tax filer as a son, daughter, stepchild, foster child, brother, sister, stepbrother, or stepsister, or as a descendant of any of them.

#### **Form 8863 - Education Credits**

7. Education credits were a series of refundable and nonrefundable tax credits

that were available to tax filers, their spouses, and their dependents. The credits were available for a portion of the tuition and enrollment fees paid to an accredited school for the first four years of postsecondary education and to a qualified educational institution for courses to acquire and improve job skills.

**Form 2441 - Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit**

8. Tax filers who were working and had a child under the age of 13 years, for whom the filers paid child-care expenses, could claim a child care tax credit. If a tax filer was married and filed jointly, the filer could claim the credit only if the filer's spouse also worked or attended school full-time.

**Schedule A - Itemized Deductions**

9. In lieu of using the standard deduction, tax filers could report all statutorily approved expenses, including payments to charities, and report the totality of these expenses as itemized deductions on Schedule A.

10. On or about the dates listed in the chart below, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and elsewhere, defendant

**MARIA FALU**

willfully aided, assisted, procured, counseled, and advised the preparation and presentation to the Internal Revenue Service, of U.S. Individual Income Tax Returns, Forms 1040, and accompanying Schedules C, C-EZ, EIC, and A, and IRS Forms 8812, 8863, and 2441, for taxpayers who are known to the United States Attorney, and who are identified below by initials, when the defendant then and there knew and believed that the returns and accompanying schedules and forms were materially false as described in the counts listed below:

COUNT	INITIALS OF TAXPAYER	DATE RETURN FILED	LAST FOUR DIGITS OF SSN OF TAX-PAYER	FALSE ITEMS
1	M.P.	2010 Tax Year - Filed on or about 02/28/2011	XXX-XX-1398	Form 1040, Schedule EIC (Earned Income Credit), Schedule 8812 (Additional Child Tax Credit), Schedule 2441 (Child Dependent Care Expenses), and Schedule 8863 (Education Expenses)
2	R.O.	2011 Amended Tax Return - Filed on or about 04/07/2013	XXX-XX-7753	Amended Form 1040, Schedule C-EZ (Business Expenses), and Schedule 8863 (Education Expenses)
3	R.O.	2012 Tax Return - Filed on or about 03/04/2013	XXX-XX-7753	Form 1040 and Schedule C (Business Income and Expenses)
4	M.M.	2012 Tax Return - Filed on or about 02/25/2013	XXX-XX-8278	Form 1040 and Schedule C-EZ (Business Income)
5	J.M.	2012 Tax Return - Filed on or about 03/04/2013	XXX-XX-1822	Form 1040, Schedule EIC (Earned Income Credit), and Schedule 8812 (Additional Child Tax Credit)
6	U.C.	2012 Tax Return – Prepared on or about 02/12/2013	XXX-XX-4202	Form 1040 and Schedule C (Business Expenses)

In violation of Title 26, United States Code, Section 7206(2).

  
Peter F. Schenck for  
ZANE DAVID MEMEGER  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY