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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
DONALD M. WANLAND, JR.,  
  
Defendant.

No. 2:13-cv-2343-KJM-KJN PS

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Presently pending before the court is the United States’ renewed motion for summary judgment. (ECF No. 76.) Defendant Donald M. Wanland, Jr., who proceeds without counsel, has opposed the motion, and the United States filed a reply brief. (ECF Nos. 83, 84.)<sup>1</sup> After carefully considering the parties’ written briefing, the court’s record, and the applicable law, the court recommends that the United States’ motion be GRANTED.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This action was referred to the undersigned pursuant to Local Rule 302(c)(21), because defendant, who is legally trained and a former member of the bar of this court, is no longer eligible to practice law and represents himself in this case.

<sup>2</sup> The motion was submitted for decision without oral argument on the record and written briefing pursuant to Local Rule 230(g).

1 BACKGROUND

2 On September 26, 2013, defendant, a now-suspended California attorney, was convicted  
3 by a jury of 28 criminal counts, including attempt to evade and defeat the payment of tax (1  
4 count); the removal, deposit, and concealment of property subject to levy (24 counts); and willful  
5 failure to file income tax returns (3 counts). Defendant was subsequently sentenced to a term of  
6 imprisonment on March 25, 2014; the judgment in the criminal case was entered on March 28,  
7 2014; and defendant filed a notice of appeal on April 7, 2014. Thereafter, on July 27, 2016, the  
8 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment in all respects. See United States of  
9 America v. Donald M. Wanland, Jr., 2:09-cr-8-LKK, ECF Nos. 263, 266, 301-03, 335-37.<sup>3</sup>

10 The United States commenced the instant civil action on November 13, 2013, seeking a  
11 determination that, pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(1)(C), assessments for defendant’s federal tax  
12 liabilities for certain tax years were not discharged in bankruptcy, as well as seeking to reduce  
13 such tax assessments to judgment. (See generally Complaint, ECF No. 1 [“Compl.”].) The  
14 United States essentially alleges that defendant was assessed as owing taxes in excess of \$1  
15 million for the tax years of 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003; that he was aware of  
16 his duty to pay such taxes; but that he “willfully attempted to evade or defeat payment of his  
17 federal tax liabilities” and “voluntarily, consciously, and intentionally concealed his assets from,  
18 and/or placed his assets out of the reach of, the United States.” (Compl. ¶¶ 6, 11-17.) According  
19 to the United States, defendant operated a successful law practice and lived an extravagant  
20 lifestyle with luxury cars and large expenditures on hotels and resorts, but nonetheless refused to  
21 sell his assets to satisfy tax liabilities, failed to honor IRS levies issued to his law firm and another  
22 of his partnerships, paid other creditors instead of the United States, used nominee bank accounts  
23 in the name of a partnership for personal banking, and concealed nominee accounts from his  
24 accountants and the IRS when submitting sworn Collection Information Statements. (Compl. ¶¶  
25 14-17.)

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>3</sup> A court may take judicial notice of the existence of court filings and other matters of public  
28 record, which are not subject to reasonable dispute. Reyn’s Pasta Bella, LLC v. Visa USA, Inc.,  
442 F.3d 741, 746 n.6 (9th Cir. 2006); Fed. R. Evid. 201(b).

1 Defendant denies all liability for the United States' claims in this action, asserting, *inter*  
2 *alia*, that any tax liabilities were discharged in bankruptcy. (ECF No. 28.)

3 LEGAL STANDARD

4 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(a) provides that “[a] party may move for summary  
5 judgment, identifying each claim or defense--or the part of each claim or defense--on which  
6 summary judgment is sought.” It further provides that “[t]he court shall grant summary judgment  
7 if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is  
8 entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a).<sup>4</sup> A shifting burden of proof  
9 governs motions for summary judgment under Rule 56. Nursing Home Pension Fund, Local 144  
10 v. Oracle Corp. (In re Oracle Corp. Sec. Litig.), 627 F.3d 376, 387 (9th Cir. 2010). Under  
11 summary judgment practice, the moving party:

12 always bears the initial responsibility of informing the district court  
13 of the basis for its motion, and identifying those portions of “the  
14 pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions  
on file, together with the affidavits, if any,” which it believes  
demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact.

15 Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986) (quoting then-numbered Fed. R. Civ. P.  
16 56(c)). “Where the non-moving party bears the burden of proof at trial, the moving party need  
17 only prove that there is an absence of evidence to support the non-moving party’s case.” In re  
18 Oracle Corp. Sec. Litig., 627 F.3d at 387 (citing Celotex Corp., 477 U.S. at 325); see also Fed. R.  
19 Civ. P. 56 advisory committee’s notes to 2010 amendments (recognizing that “a party who does  
20 not have the trial burden of production may rely on a showing that a party who does have the trial  
21 burden cannot produce admissible evidence to carry its burden as to the fact”).

22 If the moving party meets its initial responsibility, the opposing party must establish that a  
23 genuine dispute as to any material fact actually exists. See Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith  
24 Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574, 585-86 (1986). To overcome summary judgment, the opposing party  
25 must demonstrate the existence of a factual dispute that is both material, i.e., it affects the  
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27 <sup>4</sup> Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 was revised and rearranged effective December 10, 2010.  
28 However, as stated in the Advisory Committee Notes to the 2010 Amendments to Rule 56, “[t]he  
standard for granting summary judgment remains unchanged.”

1 outcome of the claim under the governing law, see Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S.  
2 242, 248 (1986); Fortune Dynamic, Inc. v. Victoria’s Secret Stores Brand Mgmt., Inc., 618 F.3d  
3 1025, 1031 (9th Cir. 2010), and genuine, i.e., ““the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could  
4 return a verdict for the nonmoving party,” FreecycleSunnyvale v. Freecycle Network, 626 F.3d  
5 509, 514 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting Anderson, 477 U.S. at 248). A party opposing summary  
6 judgment must support the assertion that a genuine dispute of material fact exists by: “(A) citing  
7 to particular parts of materials in the record, including depositions, documents, electronically  
8 stored information, affidavits or declarations, stipulations . . . , admissions, interrogatory answers,  
9 or other materials; or (B) showing that the materials cited do not establish the absence or presence  
10 of a genuine dispute, or that an adverse party cannot produce admissible evidence to support the  
11 fact.”<sup>5</sup> Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(1)(A)-(B). However, the opposing party “must show more than the  
12 mere existence of a scintilla of evidence.” In re Oracle Corp. Sec. Litig., 627 F.3d at 387 (citing  
13 Anderson, 477 U.S. at 252).

14 In resolving a motion for summary judgment, the evidence of the opposing party is to be  
15 believed. See Anderson, 477 U.S. at 255. Moreover, all reasonable inferences that may be drawn  
16 from the facts placed before the court must be viewed in a light most favorable to the opposing  
17 party. See Matsushita, 475 U.S. at 587; Walls v. Cent. Contra Costa Transit Auth., 653 F.3d 963,  
18 966 (9th Cir. 2011). However, to demonstrate a genuine factual dispute, the opposing party  
19 “must do more than simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt as to the material  
20 facts...Where the record taken as a whole could not lead a rational trier of fact to find for the non-  
21 moving party, there is no ‘genuine issue for trial.’” Matsushita, 475 U.S. at 586-87 (citation  
22 omitted).

## 23 DISCUSSION

24 The United States seeks summary judgment as to all claims in this action. Before turning  
25 to the merits of the United States’ claims, the court first addresses certain preliminary arguments

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26 <sup>5</sup> “The court need consider only the cited materials, but it may consider other materials in the  
27 record.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(3). Moreover, “[a] party may object that the material cited to  
28 support or dispute a fact cannot be presented in a form that would be admissible in evidence.”  
Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(2).

1 raised by defendant.

2 Request for Stay of the Action

3 Defendant once again requests that the action be stayed (1) pending the outcome of his  
4 criminal appeal; and (2) to allow for additional discovery to be completed.

5 In a previous order issued back in 2014, the court carefully reviewed the applicable law  
6 concerning a stay of civil proceedings in light of ongoing criminal proceedings, and denied  
7 defendant's request to stay this action. (ECF Nos. 22, 27.) In his present request, defendant  
8 merely recycles the same arguments that he previously made and were rejected in the court's  
9 prior order. Moreover, since the issuance of that order, a Ninth Circuit panel on July 27, 2016,  
10 affirmed the judgment in defendant's criminal case in all respects. Furthermore, defendant's  
11 petitions for panel rehearing and rehearing *en banc* were also denied on October 14, 2016, and the  
12 Ninth Circuit's mandate in the criminal case issued on October 25, 2016. As such, defendant's  
13 criminal case provides no basis for staying this civil action.

14 Defendant's argument that the case should be stayed to allow him to conduct further  
15 discovery also lacks merit. Even though the United States' former counsel, Gerald Role,  
16 unquestionably failed to adhere to his discovery obligations, the United States has already been  
17 adequately sanctioned. Furthermore, as the court previously explained, defendant was ultimately  
18 not prejudiced by the United States' discovery misconduct, and defendant himself was dilatory in  
19 conducting his discovery during a unilaterally extended discovery period and in bringing any  
20 discovery issues before the court. (See ECF Nos. 68, 75, 87.) The court's reasoning was outlined  
21 in detail in the cited prior orders and is incorporated here by reference. No further discovery  
22 sanctions are warranted, discovery is long closed, and no extension of discovery is warranted.

23 Jurisdictional Issues

24 As an initial matter, defendant contends that the court lacks jurisdiction over this action,  
25 because it was not properly authorized. That argument is devoid of any merit. Official letters  
26 attached to the December 18, 2015 Declaration of W. Carl Hankla (present counsel for the United  
27 States) demonstrate that the action was authorized by appropriate delegates of the Secretary of the  
28 Treasury and the Attorney General of the United States. (See ECF No. 67, Exs. 1, 2); see also 26

1 U.S.C. §§ 7401, 7402; Palmer v. United States Internal Revenue Service, 116 F.3d 1309, 1311  
2 (9th Cir. 1997) (“The government has produced redacted copies of two letters, which taken  
3 together, show that the government complied with these statutory requirements.”).

4 Defendant next argues that the discharge injunction in defendant’s previous bankruptcy  
5 case deprives this court of jurisdiction. That argument is just another version of defendant’s res  
6 judicata argument, which this court has already twice rejected.

7 Over two years ago, in the context of defendant’s motion to dismiss the action pursuant to  
8 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), the court rejected defendant’s argument that the  
9 complaint is barred by the doctrine of res judicata. (ECF Nos. 22, 27.) The court explained that:

10 Defendant essentially reasons that his June 8, 2011 bankruptcy  
11 discharge included the tax liabilities at issue in this action, and that  
12 the United States is therefore collaterally estopped from raising the  
13 issue of whether or not the taxes were dischargeable in this action.  
14 That argument lacks merit, because a discharge under 11 U.S.C. §  
11 U.S.C. § 727 “does not discharge an individual debtor from any debt—for a  
15 tax...with respect to which the debtor made a fraudulent return or  
16 willfully attempted in any manner to evade or defeat such tax....”  
17 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(1)(C).

18 (ECF No. 22 at 6.) The court further observed that, “although the Ninth Circuit has apparently  
19 not squarely addressed the issue, other courts have persuasively held, based on an analysis of the  
20 applicable statutes and bankruptcy rules, that the United States is not required to obtain a ruling  
21 on the non-dischargeability of a tax debt pursuant to section 523(a)(1)(C) in the underlying  
22 bankruptcy case to prevent its discharge.” (Id.)

23 Debts listed in §§ 523(a)(2), (a)(4) and (a)(6) are automatically  
24 discharged in bankruptcy unless a creditor objects to their  
25 dischargeability by filing an adversary proceeding. Fed. R. Bankr.  
26 P. 4007 (advisory committee notes). A creditor who wishes to  
27 object to the dischargeability of a debt under §§ 523(a)(2), (a)(4) or  
28 (a)(6) must file a complaint within sixty (60) days of the first  
scheduled meeting of creditors. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4007(c)...Those  
debts excluded from discharge not listed in §§ 523(a)(2), (a)(4) or  
(a)(6), including certain tax debts, are automatically excepted from  
discharge...As a result, a complaint to determine the  
dischargeability of a debt, other than a debt listed in §§ 523(a)(2),  
(a)(4) or (a)(6), may be filed at any time. Fed. R. Bankr. P.  
4007(b).

(ECF No. 22 at 6 [quoting In re Walls, 496 B.R. 818, 825-26 (N.D. Miss. 2013) (citation  
omitted)]); see also In re Range, 48 Fed. App’x 103, at \*5 & n.2 (5th Cir. 2002) (unpublished).

1 This court noted that:

2 [T]he operative complaint alleges sufficient facts to permit the court  
3 to draw a reasonable inference that defendant willfully attempted to  
4 evade or defeat payment of the tax liabilities at issue. Accepting  
5 such factual allegations as true for purposes of a motion to dismiss  
6 under Rule 12(b)(6), it follows that these taxes would not have been  
7 automatically discharged upon issuance of the discharge under 11  
8 U.S.C. § 727. Defendant does not contend that the bankruptcy  
9 court actually made any specific findings regarding the  
10 dischargeability of these tax liabilities as part of an adversary  
11 proceeding in the bankruptcy action. As such, at least based on the  
12 present record in the context of defendant’s motion to dismiss, the  
13 doctrines of collateral estoppel and res judicata do not bar the  
14 United States’ present action.

9 (ECF No. 22 at 7.)

10 Subsequently, in his May 17, 2016 “motion for summary judgment, motion for judgment,  
11 and motion to dismiss complaint,” which the court liberally construed as a motion for  
12 reconsideration, defendant sought reconsideration of the court’s prior determination that this  
13 action was not barred by res judicata. (ECF No. 78.) In an August 9, 2016 order, the court  
14 denied reconsideration, reasoning as follows:

15 Because the court’s [previous holding] was in the context of a Rule  
16 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, and the well-pled factual allegations in  
17 the United States’ complaint were accepted as true for purposes of  
18 that motion, defendant correctly notes that he could, at least  
19 conceivably, raise the issue of res judicata again. However,  
20 defendant does not present any new facts, evidence, or  
21 circumstances suggesting that the court’s prior conclusion should  
22 be reconsidered. If anything, since the issuance of the court’s prior  
23 order denying defendant’s Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, the  
24 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals recently, on July 27, 2016, affirmed  
25 defendant’s jury convictions and sentence for criminal charges  
26 related to the tax liabilities at issue in this civil case, including tax  
27 evasion, concealment of property subject to a levy, and willful  
28 failure to file a tax return. (See ECF No. 86-1.)

23 Defendant’s sole contention appears to be that the court applied the  
24 incorrect law. The court respectfully disagrees. The cases cited by  
25 defendant discuss the overarching principles and contours of res  
26 judicata, including the uncontroversial proposition that the  
27 judgment of a bankruptcy court can, under the proper  
28 circumstances, constitute a final judgment on the merits that may  
bar future litigation of certain claims or issues. The court takes no  
issue with those cases. However, none of defendant’s cases  
specifically address the effect of 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(1)(C). By  
contrast, the plain language of 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(1)(C), as well as  
the persuasive authorities of In re Walls and In re Range, discussed  
above, indicate that tax debts “with respect to which the debtor

1 made a fraudulent return or willfully attempted in any manner to  
2 evade or defeat such tax” are automatically excepted from  
3 discharge, and that the United States is not required to affirmatively  
4 seek a ruling on the non-dischargeability of such a debt in the  
5 bankruptcy case to prevent its discharge. See In re Range, 48 Fed.  
6 App’x 103, at \*7 n.2. (5th Cir. 2002) (noting that “debts excepted  
7 under § 523(a)(1)(C) are excepted automatically and a creditor’s  
8 failure to file a proof of claim *or object to the discharge* does not  
9 affect the dischargeability or non-dischargeability of the debt.”)  
10 (emphasis added). As such, the 2011 bankruptcy discharge was  
11 simply not a final judgment on the merits with respect to the  
12 dischargeability of defendant’s tax debts at issue here.

13 (ECF No. 87.)

14 Moreover, as the court also noted in its August 9, 2016 order, any serious concerns about  
15 reliance on the above-mentioned persuasive authorities outside the Ninth Circuit were dispelled  
16 by the Ninth Circuit’s recent opinion affirming the convictions and sentence in defendant’s  
17 criminal case. In that opinion, the Ninth Circuit specifically observed as follows:

18 We also doubt that there has been a final judgment on the merits  
19 with respect to Wanland’s tax debts. Wanland received a general  
20 discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 727. Under a general discharge order,  
21 most debts are automatically discharged. There are a few  
22 exceptions, though, including for a tax “with respect to which the  
23 debtor made a fraudulent return or willfully attempted in any  
24 manner to evade or defeat.” *Id.* § 523(a)(1)(C). In accordance with  
25 the statutory exceptions to discharge, Wanland was warned in his  
26 discharge order that some types of debt are *not* discharged,  
27 including “debts for most taxes.” Even if, as Wanland points out,  
28 the intent requirements for demonstrating “willful tax evasion” for  
nondischargeability of debt and willful tax evasion for a criminal  
tax evasion charge are the same, Hawkins v. Franchise Tax Bd. of  
Cal., 769 F.3d 662, 669 (9th Cir. 2014), the issue had likely not  
been adjudicated prior to the jury verdict in this trial.

29 (See ECF No. 86-1 at 21 n.4.) Even assuming, without deciding, that the above-cited footnote  
30 constitutes dicta, this court is disinclined to ignore such a clear signal from the Ninth Circuit,  
31 especially when that signal is entirely consistent with this court’s prior holding.

32 Therefore, the court again finds that this action is not barred by res judicata, nor does the  
33 discharge injunction in defendant’s previous bankruptcy case deprive this court of jurisdiction.

34 Finally, to the extent that defendant argues that this action is barred by the doctrine of  
35 laches, that argument cannot succeed in light of Ninth Circuit precedent holding that “laches is  
36 not a defense to the United States’ enforcement of tax claims.” Dial v. Comm’r Internal Revenue



1 Serv., 968 F.2d 898, 904 (9th Cir. 1992).<sup>6</sup>

2 Alleged Improper Briefing by the United States

3 Defendant also contends that the United States' present motion for summary judgment  
4 should be denied, because it improperly incorporates by reference several of the United States'  
5 prior filings, including filings associated with previously-filed cross-motions for summary  
6 judgment. However, defendant's argument ignores the procedural history of this case. On  
7 December 24, 2015, in light of the discovery misconduct of the United States' former counsel, the  
8 court granted defendant a unilateral extension of the discovery period and denied the then-  
9 pending cross-motions for summary judgment without prejudice. (ECF No. 68.) Upon  
10 conclusion of the unilateral extended discovery period, the United States merely renewed its  
11 previous motion for summary judgment, largely incorporating by reference, and relying on, its  
12 previous briefing and supporting declarations. (See ECF No. 76.) Defendant does not make any  
13 colorable showing as to how he was materially prejudiced thereby.

14 Finally, defendant's remaining arguments as to purported briefing irregularities are so  
15 trivial as to not warrant further discussion, let alone the harsh sanction of outright denial of the  
16 pending motion.

17 Substantive Claims

18 Having addressed the above preliminary issues, the court now proceeds to consider the  
19 United States' substantive claims.

20 *Claim One: Seeking A Determination That Assessments For Defendant's Federal*  
21 *Tax Liabilities Were Not Discharged In Bankruptcy*

22 As discussed above, whether or not defendant's federal tax liabilities were discharged in  
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24 <sup>6</sup> In his opposition brief, defendant does not specifically argue that this action was brought in  
25 violation of the statute of limitations. Nevertheless, even if he did, that argument is unpersuasive.  
26 A collection action must generally be brought "within 10 years after assessment of the tax." 26  
27 U.S.C. § 6502(a)(1). However, the running of the limitation period is suspended during the  
28 period that a taxpayer is in bankruptcy, plus six months afterwards. 26 U.S.C. § 6503(h). Taking  
account of suspensions of the limitation period during defendant's bankruptcies, the calculations  
outlined in the United States' motion for summary judgment demonstrate that this action is timely  
with respect to all tax periods at issue here. (See ECF No. 55 at 7-8.)

1 bankruptcy hinges on the question of whether a particular exception to the general discharge  
2 applies; more specifically, whether the liabilities at issue are taxes “with respect to which the  
3 debtor made a fraudulent return or willfully attempted in any manner to evade or defeat such  
4 tax[es].” 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(1)(C).

5 The United States contends that the exception clearly applies to defendant’s tax liabilities  
6 at issue in light of defendant’s criminal conviction and by operation of the doctrine of offensive  
7 collateral estoppel. “Offensive use of collateral estoppel occurs when the plaintiff seeks to  
8 foreclose the defendant from litigating an issue the defendant has previously litigated  
9 unsuccessfully in an action with another party. Offensive collateral estoppel may be used when:  
10 (1) there was a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue in the previous action; (2) the issue  
11 was actually litigated in that action; (3) the issue was lost as a result of a final judgment in that  
12 action; and (4) the person against whom collateral estoppel is asserted in the present action was a  
13 party or in privity with a party in the previous action.” Pena v. Gardner, 976 F.2d 469, 472 (9th  
14 Cir. 1992) (internal citations and punctuation omitted).

15 As an initial matter, defendant argues that the United States cannot use the doctrine of  
16 offensive collateral estoppel to support its motion, because it did not plead it as a claim in its  
17 complaint. However, defendant cites no legal authority in support of his position that pleading of  
18 such a claim was required. In fact, according to the United States’ briefing, the few courts to  
19 have considered the issue actually reached the opposite conclusion, reasoning that the Federal  
20 Rules of Civil Procedure only require a party to affirmatively plead collateral estoppel in an  
21 answer if it is to be used as an affirmative defense. See In re Fitch, 349 B.R. 133, 140-41 (Bankr.  
22 N.D. Tex. 2006); United States v. United Air Lines, Inc., 216 F. Supp. 709, 718 (E.D. Wash.  
23 1962). Moreover, defendant, who is legally trained, can hardly claim to be unfairly surprised by  
24 the United States’ use of the doctrine here. As part of the United States’ first claim regarding  
25 nondischargeability of the tax debts, the United States specifically alleged and outlined the counts  
26 of defendant’s criminal conviction. (ECF No. 1, ¶ 18.) Furthermore, both the United States’  
27 initial motion for summary judgment, filed on November 3, 2015, and the renewed motion for  
28 summary judgment, filed on May 2, 2016 (ECF Nos. 55, 76), expressly invoke the doctrine of

1 offensive collateral estoppel, and defendant has had an adequate opportunity to respond.

2 Therefore, the court proceeds to consider whether the doctrine applies.

3 Count one of the superseding indictment in defendant's criminal case stated, in relevant  
4 part, that defendant:

5 from on or about October 15, 2001, and continuing until at least  
6 December 15, 2006, did willfully attempt to evade and defeat the  
7 payment of a large part of the income tax due and owing by him  
8 and his spouse to the United States of America for the calendar  
9 years 2000 through 2003, in the approximate amount of \$448,289  
10 plus penalties and interest, by concealing and attempting to conceal  
11 from the Internal Revenue Service the nature and extent of his  
12 assets and the location thereof; by making a false statement to at  
13 least one agent of the Internal Revenue Service material to his  
14 income and ability to pay his tax liability; by placing funds and  
15 property in the name of at least one nominee; by defying at least  
16 one tax levy; and by paying other creditors instead of the United  
17 States, all in violation of Title 26, United States Code, Section 7201  
18 and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.

13 (ECF No. 57-16.) A jury ultimately found defendant guilty of nearly all of the specific counts in  
14 the superseding indictment, including count one for tax evasion. (ECF No. 57-17.) Based on that  
15 conviction, offensive collateral estoppel plainly applies to the 2000-2003 tax years.

16 The issue of whether defendant willfully attempted in any manner to evade or defeat the  
17 2000-2003 taxes was actually litigated in the prior criminal case. The plain language of the  
18 criminal statute for tax evasion pursuant to which defendant was convicted, 26 U.S.C. § 7201,  
19 and the bankruptcy discharge exception, 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(1)(C), is virtually identical.  
20 Compare 26 U.S.C. § 7201 (referring to any person who “willfully attempts in any manner to  
21 evade or defeat any tax imposed by this title or the payment thereof”) with 11 U.S.C. §  
22 523(a)(1)(C) (referring to taxes with respect to which the debtor “willfully attempted in any  
23 manner to evade or defeat such tax”); see also Hawkins v. Franchise Tax Bd. of California, 769  
24 F.3d 662, 668 (9th Cir. 2014) (noting that the language of 26 U.S.C. § 7201 and 11 U.S.C. §  
25 523(a)(1)(C) is “almost identical”). Furthermore, several courts have found that a taxpayer who  
26 was convicted of criminal tax evasion was collaterally estopped from later denying  
27 nondischargeability of such taxes. See In re Grothues, 226 F.3d 334, 338-39 (5th Cir. 2000); In  
28 re Simone, 252 B.R. 302, 306-07 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 2000); In re Goff, 180 B.R. 193, 198-200

1 (Bankr. W.D. Tenn. 1995). Additionally, even though it appears that the Ninth Circuit has not yet  
2 squarely addressed the issue, it has suggested likely agreement with the above-cited authorities.  
3 See Hawkins, 769 F.3d at 667-68 (discussing various acts constituting willful attempts to evade  
4 or defeat tax under 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(1)(C), including transfers to false bank accounts and  
5 shielding of assets, and concluding that “[w]ith the exception of the mere failure to file a return,  
6 these same acts satisfy the conduct requirement for criminal tax evasion in this Circuit.”)

7 Also, there is no question that defendant was a party to the prior criminal action and was  
8 convicted of criminal tax evasion. As noted above, defendant’s criminal conviction was also  
9 ultimately affirmed by the Ninth Circuit, and his petitions for panel rehearing and *en banc* review  
10 were denied. Finally, there can be no genuine dispute that defendant had a full and fair  
11 opportunity to litigate the issue of willful tax evasion in his criminal case. Although defendant’s  
12 opposition attempts to point to various procedural and other differences between criminal and  
13 civil litigation, the fact remains that defendant was represented in the criminal case by competent  
14 counsel, who vigorously defended defendant’s interests at trial and on appeal before the Ninth  
15 Circuit, including in petitions for panel rehearing and rehearing *en banc*. Moreover, a higher  
16 burden of proof (proof beyond a reasonable doubt) applied in the criminal case.

17 Consequently, the court finds that offensive collateral estoppel precludes defendant from  
18 now disputing the nondischargeability of his 2000-2003 tax liabilities.

19 The issue of whether offensive collateral estoppel applies to defendant’s 1996-1998 tax  
20 liabilities is a closer question, because the criminal charge for tax evasion in count one of the  
21 superseding indictment, on its face, only appears to have charged defendant with respect to his  
22 2000-2003 tax liabilities. However, as the United States has shown, the IRS was actually  
23 attempting to collect all of defendant’s tax liabilities simultaneously by virtue of an April 14,  
24 2005 Notice of Levy, which pertained to defendant’s tax liabilities for 1996-1998 and 2000-2003.  
25 (See ECF No. 67-1, Ex. 18.) That levy was the same levy that defendant was charged with  
26 defying in the tax evasion charge in count one of the superseding indictment. (ECF No. 57, Exs.  
27 Q, R.) Moreover, the United States has produced the testimony of defendant’s former accountant,  
28 Steven Campbell, who testified that he had advised defendant to honor the levy pertaining to the

1 1996-1998 and 2000-2003 tax years, but that defendant refused and ultimately fired Campbell.  
2 (ECF No. 67-1, Ex. 4, pp. 33-37, 88-93, Ex. 18.) Defendant has not produced any controverting  
3 evidence. As such, even assuming, without deciding, that the doctrine of offensive collateral  
4 estoppel cannot be applied with respect to the 1996-1998 taxes, the record before the court  
5 reveals no genuine dispute that defendant also willfully attempted to evade or defeat payment of  
6 his 1996-1998 taxes.

7 Accordingly, the court finds that, pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(1)(C), defendant's 1996-  
8 1998 and 2000-2003 tax liabilities were not discharged in bankruptcy, and that the United States  
9 is entitled to summary judgment with respect to its first claim.<sup>7</sup>

10 *Claim Two: Seeking To Reduce The Tax Assessments To Judgment*

11 In support of the judgment amount sought, the United States has submitted: (1) Forms  
12 4340 (Certificates of Assessments and Payments) for the tax years at issue (attached to a  
13 declaration of the United States' former counsel, Gerald Role), ECF Nos. 57-1, 57-2, 57-3, 57-4,  
14 57-5, 57-6, 57-7); and (2) the Declaration of IRS Revenue Officer Adam Morgan, which outlines  
15 the nondischargeable tax balances due for each of the tax years at issue as of May 1, 2016,  
16 including any statutory accrued interest, but not including any dischargeable penalties, for a total  
17 amount sought of \$1,065,493.30, plus statutory interest still accruing. (ECF No. 77.)<sup>8</sup>

18  
19 <sup>7</sup> Although defendant now strongly resists the effect of the evidence from, and his conviction in,  
20 the criminal case, defendant previously took a very different position. Notably, in a prior request  
21 to stay this civil action pending the outcome of his criminal appeal, defendant stated:

22 If Defendant loses on appeal, there will be no need for this Court to  
23 do anything other than grant summary judgment based on the  
24 convictions. Why, then, should this Court be put through the  
25 inconvenience of managing and trying a case that could be resolved  
26 by way of the pending appeal?

27 (ECF No. 25 at 7-8.) The court can discern no principled reason for defendant's change in  
28 position, other than that the criminal appeal was subsequently not resolved in defendant's favor.

29 <sup>8</sup> The United States concedes that the judgment should not include penalties. See McKay v.  
30 United States, 957 F.2d 689, 693 (9th Cir. 1992) (noting that penalties imposed on unpaid taxes  
31 accruing more than 3 years before the filing of the bankruptcy petition are dischargeable even  
32 though the taxes were nondischargeable under section 523(a)(1)(C)).

1 Defendant asserts numerous objections to the United States' evidence, many of which  
2 border on the frivolous.

3 Defendant's argument that the declarations offered by the United States lack personal  
4 knowledge is without merit. At the time that Mr. Role executed his declaration attaching the  
5 Forms 4340, he was a tax division trial attorney assigned to this case, and in that capacity plainly  
6 had custody of the Forms 4340 pertaining to defendant and personal knowledge as to their  
7 authenticity. (ECF No. 57, ¶¶ 1-2.) Similarly, Mr. Morgan's declaration makes clear that he is an  
8 IRS revenue officer assigned to this case; has custody and/or control of the official IRS records  
9 related to this case; and has personally reviewed defendant's IRS tax records to compute the  
10 nondischargeable tax balances due for each of the tax years at issue as of May 1, 2016. (ECF No.  
11 77, ¶¶ 1-7.) See United States v. Little, 2005 WL 2334711, at \*\*7-8 (E.D. Cal. Sep. 23, 2005).

12 Defendant's objection to Mr. Morgan's use of a pseudonym is also not well taken,  
13 because IRS agents are frequently permitted to use pseudonyms to avoid potential harassment as  
14 long as the agent is a readily identifiable person. See, e.g., Springer v. I.R.S., 1997 WL 732526,  
15 at \*5 (E.D. Cal. Sep. 12, 1997). Here, Mr. Morgan's declaration expressly acknowledges the use  
16 of a pseudonym and provides sufficient information to render Mr. Morgan a readily identifiable  
17 person. (ECF No. 77, ¶ 2.)

18 Furthermore, defendant's hearsay objections are devoid of merit. See Hughes v. United  
19 States, 953 F.2d 531, 540 (9th Cir. 1992) (official IRS documents, even if generated by a  
20 computer, are admissible as public records under Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8)); U.S. v.  
21 Kneapler, 733 F. Supp. 2d 1308, 1315 (S.D. Fl. 2010) (IRS officer who reviewed IRS records is  
22 competent to testify regarding the outstanding tax liabilities, because her examination and  
23 computations are based on her personal knowledge).

24 Generally, Forms 4340 "are highly probative and in the absence of contrary evidence, are  
25 sufficient to establish a tax assessment was properly made and notice and demand for payment  
26 were sent." United States v. Vacante, 717 F. Supp. 2d 992, 1004 (E.D. Cal. 2010). "When  
27 supported by a minimal factual foundation, the IRS' assessments for taxes and related penalties  
28 are entitled to a presumption of correctness and the burden shifts to the taxpayer to show the

1 assessment is incorrect. If the taxpayer fails to rebut the presumption, the government is entitled  
2 to judgment as a matter of law.” Id. (internal citations omitted).

3 Defendant offers several arguments for why the Forms 4340 in this case are nonetheless  
4 invalid or unreliable, none of which is persuasive.

5 Defendant suggests that the Forms 4340 were not executed by an appropriate individual.  
6 Defendant’s argument in that regard is plainly frivolous. See United States v. Boyce, 148 F.  
7 Supp. 2d 1069, 1082 (S.D. Cal. 2001). The Forms 4340 in this case were certified under seal by  
8 Debbie Okray, Chief of Accounting Operations for the IRS, by direction of the Secretary of the  
9 Treasury. (ECF Nos. 57-1, 57-2, 57-3, 57-4, 57-5, 57-6, 57-7.)

10 To the extent that defendant argues that the Forms 4340 are unreliable and inadmissible  
11 because they were prepared for the purpose of litigation, that argument likewise lacks any merit  
12 under the applicable law. See Boyce, 148 F. Supp. 2d at 1082 (citing United States v. Hansen, 7  
13 F.3d 137, 138 (9th Cir. 1993); Hughes, 953 F.2d at 539-40).

14 Furthermore, contrary to defendant’s contention, the United States is not required to  
15 provide the underlying source documents to substantiate entries on the Forms 4340 that a notice  
16 and demand for payment was sent to defendant, especially given that defendant has presented no  
17 specific facts to the contrary. (See ECF Nos. 57-1, 57-2, 57-3, 57-4, 57-5, 57-6, 57-7; ECF No.  
18 77, ¶ 18.) See, also, Hansen, 7 F.3d at 138 (“the IRS properly submitted and relied on Form 4340  
19 to show that notice and demand was sent to the Hansens”). Additionally, although defendant  
20 argues that the Forms 4340 lack entries for notices of deficiency, such notices were not required  
21 here where the assessments were based on defendant’s own tax returns as opposed to IRS  
22 deficiency procedures. (ECF No. 28; ECF No. 67-1, Ex. 4 at 31-32; ECF No. 77, ¶ 17.)

23 Finally, even though defendant complains that the amounts reflected on the Forms 4340  
24 are different from those outlined in the Morgan Declaration, that is to be expected, given that  
25 statutory interest continues to accrue on unpaid taxes and the amount due thus changes with the  
26 passage of time. See 26 U.S.C. § 6601.

27 Defendant’s remaining objections to the United States’ evidence are so insubstantial as to  
28 not warrant further discussion, and are summarily overruled.

1 In sum, the court finds that summary judgment is also appropriate with respect to the  
2 United States' second claim to reduce defendant's tax assessments to judgment, and that the  
3 United States is entitled to judgment in the amount requested.

4 CONCLUSION

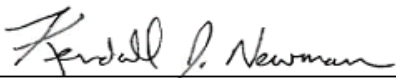
5 Accordingly, for the reasons outlined above, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that:

- 6 1. The United States' renewed motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 76) be  
7 GRANTED.
- 8 2. Judgment be entered in favor of the United States and against the defendant in the  
9 amount of \$1,065,493.30, plus any statutory interest accruing after May 1, 2016, until  
10 paid in full.
- 11 3. The Clerk of Court be directed to close this case.

12 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge  
13 assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen (14)  
14 days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written  
15 objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned  
16 "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Any reply to the objections  
17 shall be served on all parties and filed with the court within fourteen (14) days after service of the  
18 objections. The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may  
19 waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Turner v. Duncan, 158 F.3d 449, 455 (9th  
20 Cir. 1998); Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153, 1156-57 (9th Cir. 1991).

21 IT IS SO RECOMMENDED.

22 Dated: December 2, 2016

23   
24 \_\_\_\_\_  
25 KENDALL J. NEWMAN  
26 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
27  
28