

1 W. Wooldridge in Support of Petition, (“Wooldridge Decl.”), ¶ 4.] The IRS is
2 conducting an investigation to determine the collectability of Respondent’s tax
3 liabilities for the 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 tax years and to determine his
4 tax liabilities for the 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 tax years. [Id. at ¶ 2.] On
5 October 18, 2016, Revenue Officer Wooldridge served the summonses on
6 Respondent by handing him attested copies of the summonses. [Id. at ¶ 5.] The
7 summonses called for Respondent to appear before the IRS on November 2, 2016, at
8 8:30 a.m. [Id. at ¶ 6.]

9 On November 2, 2016, Respondent appeared before the IRS but did not
10 provide any of the summonsed information. [Id.] The Office of Division Counsel of
11 the IRS and the U.S. Attorney’s office subsequently sent letters to Respondent
12 directing him to appear before the IRS. [Id. at ¶¶ 7-9.] Respondent did not provide
13 the IRS with the testimony and documents requested by the summonses. [Id. at ¶
14 11.]

15 On March 29, 2017, the Government petitioned the Court to enforce the
16 summonses. On April 3, 2017, the Court ordered that Respondent appear before the
17 Court on June 2, 2017 at 2:00 p.m. The Court also ordered Respondent to respond
18 with any defense or opposition to the petition at least 14 days prior to the hearing
19 date. Respondent did not file a written response but did appear at the hearing.

20 DISCUSSION

21 Pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 7602(a)(1), the Secretary of the Treasury may
22 “examine any books, papers, records, or other data which may be relevant or
23 material” in connection with “ascertaining the correctness of any return, making a
24 return where none has been made, determining the liability of any person for any
25 internal revenue . . . or collecting any such liability.” Section 7602(a)(1) authorizes
26 the Secretary to issue summonses to compel persons in possession of such books,
27 papers, records, or other data to appear and produce the same and/or give testimony.

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1 In order to obtain judicial enforcement of an IRS summons, the United States
2 “must first establish its ‘good faith’ by showing that the summons: (1) is issued for a
3 legitimate purpose; (2) seeks information relevant to that purpose; (3) seeks
4 information that is not already within the IRS’ possession; and (4) satisfies all
5 administrative steps required by the United States Code.” Fortney v. United States,
6 59 F.3d 117, 119 (9th Cir. 1995) (citing United States v. Powell, 379 U.S. 48, 57-58
7 (1964)). “The government’s burden is a ‘slight one’ and typically is satisfied by the
8 introduction of the sworn declaration of the revenue agent who issued the summons
9 that Powell requirements have been met.” Id. at 120. Once the government has
10 made a prima facie showing that enforcement of the summons is appropriate, the
11 burden shifts to the Respondent to show that enforcement of the summons would be
12 an abuse of the court’s process. Powell, 379 U.S. at 58. The Supreme Court has
13 characterized respondent’s burden as a heavy one. Id.

14 The Government’s petition and Revenue Officer Wooldridge’s supporting
15 declaration satisfy all four elements of the Powell standard. First, the IRS is
16 conducting an investigation to determine the collectability of Respondent’s tax
17 liabilities for the 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 tax years and to determine his
18 tax liabilities for the 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 tax years. [Wooldridge
19 Decl., ¶ 2.] Such an investigation is expressly authorized by 26 U.S.C. § 7602(a).
20 The Internal Revenue Code explicitly allows the issuance of a summons for the
21 purpose of determining “the liability of any person for any internal revenue tax . . .
22 or collecting any such liability . . .” 26 U.S.C. § 7602(a). Thus, the summonses
23 were issued for a legitimate purpose. Second, Revenue Officer Wooldridge has
24 declared in her declaration that the information requested by the summonses may be
25 relevant to determine Respondent’s tax liabilities and collectability of his tax
26 liabilities. [Id. at ¶ 14.] Third, the IRS does not already possess the testimony,
27 papers, records, and other data sought by the summonses issued to Respondent. [Id.
28 ¶ 12.] Finally, the IRS has followed and exhausted all required administrative steps,

1 but Respondent has not complied with the summonses. [Id. at ¶ 13.] Thus, the
2 Government has made prima facie showing that it is entitled to judicial enforcement
3 of the summonses.

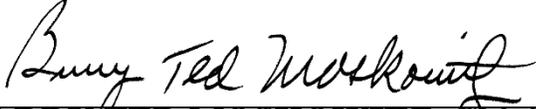
4 CONCLUSION

5 For the reasons set forth herein, the Government’s petition to enforce the IRS
6 summonses is GRANTED. Respondent, John A. Fink, is directed to appear before
7 IRS Revenue Officer W. Wooldridge or a designee, on July 18, 2017, at 9:00 a.m., at
8 the offices of the Internal Revenue Service located at 1 Civic Center Drive, Suite
9 400, San Marcos, California, 92069, and to produce the documents and give
10 testimony as directed in the summonses. The Government shall serve a copy of this
11 Order upon Respondent in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 5, within 7 days of the
12 date that this Order is served upon counsel for the Government, or as soon thereafter
13 as possible. Proof of service shall be filed with the Clerk of Court as soon as
14 practicable.

15 Respondent is hereby notified that failure to comply with this Order may
16 subject him to sanctions for contempt of court.

17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18 DATED: June 19, 2017

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20 BARRY TED MOSKOWITZ, Chief Judge
21 United States District Court
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