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11 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
12 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

13

14 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ) Case No. 2:22-cv-361-TLN-AC  
15 Plaintiff, )  
16 v. ) **{PROPOSED} FINDINGS AND  
17 ISMAEL BARRON and ISMAEL BARRON ) RECOMMENDATIONS THAT  
AS THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF ) PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR  
THE ESTATE OF NORMA BARRON, ) DEFAULT JUDGMENT BE  
DECEASED, ) GRANTED  
18 )  
19 Defendants. ) **OBJECTIONS DUE IN 14 DAYS**  
20 )  
21 )**

22 Plaintiff United States of America seeks to reduce to judgment outstanding federal tax  
23 assessments made against defendant Ismael Barron and foreclose federal tax liens upon real  
24 property commonly known as 721 Mokelumne Street, Woodbridge, California, 95258 ("Subject  
25 Property"). ECF No. 21-1 at 2. Ismael Barron, in his individual capacity and as the personal  
26 representative of the Estate of Norma Barron, has not answered the complaint or otherwise  
27

1 appeared. On August 16, 2023, plaintiff moved for default judgment. ECF No. 21. The  
 2 Government's motion was referred to the Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and  
 3 Local Rule 302(c)(19). The undersigned has reviewed the papers and determined that this matter  
 4 is suitable for decision without oral argument pursuant to Local Rule 230(g). ECF No. 22. Having  
 5 considered all written materials submitted in support of the motion, the record as a whole, and  
 6 applicable law, the undersigned recommends that the District Court grant the United States'  
 7 motion and enter default judgment in its favor as described below.

## 8 DISCUSSION

9 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b)(2) allows a court to enter judgment against a party  
 10 who has defaulted. While the decision to do so is "discretionary," *Aldabe v. Aldabe*, 616 F.2d  
 11 1089, 1092 (9th Cir.1980), it is guided by several factors. As a preliminary matter, the court must  
 12 assess the adequacy of service on the party against whom the default judgment would be entered.  
 13 *See Cranick v. Niagara Credit Recovery, Inc.*, No. 1:13-CV-671 LJO GSA, 2014 WL 325321, at  
 14 \*1 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 28, 2014); *see also Omni Capital Int'l., Ltd. v. Rudolf Wolff & Co.*, 484 U.S. 97,  
 15 104 (1987) ("[B]efore a federal court may exercise personal jurisdiction over a defendant, the  
 16 procedural requirement of service of summons must be satisfied."). If service was sufficient, the  
 17 court looks to a number of factors, including: possible prejudice to the plaintiff, the merits of  
 18 plaintiff's claim, the sufficiency of the complaint, the sum of money at stake, the possibility of a  
 19 factual dispute, whether the default was potentially due to excusable neglect, and the general policy  
 20 that cases be decided on the merits. *See Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471-72 (9th Cir.1986).  
 21 Throughout this analysis, "the factual allegations of the complaint, except those relating to the  
 22 amount of damages, will be taken as true." *Geddes v. United Fin. Group*, 559 F.2d 557, 560 (9th  
 23 Cir. 1977).

24 Here, personal service on Ismael Barron, in his individual capacity and as the personal  
 25 representative of the Estate of Norma Barron was properly completed, ECF No. 17, and the clerk  
 26 of court entered a default on January 20, 2023, ECF No. 19. The *Eitel* factors also point in favor  
 27 of granting default judgment. Generally, a plaintiff has no means other than a default judgment to

1 recover against a defaulting defendant and would be prejudiced if judgment were not entered. *See*  
2 *Moroccanoil, Inc. v. Allstate Beauty Prods.*, 847 F. Supp. 2d 1197, 1200-01 (C.D. Cal. 2012).  
3 Plaintiff's complaint also states a straightforward claim that appears meritorious: Ismael Barron  
4 owes federal income tax, penalties, interests, and fees for tax period years 2007, 2017, and 2018,  
5 collectively exceeding \$296,000. ECF No. 21-1 at 3-4. Plaintiff thus seeks to foreclose its tax liens  
6 against real property owned by Ismael Barron and located at 721 Mokelumne Street, Woodbridge,  
7 California, 95258. ECF No. 21-1 at 4-5.

8 As to plaintiff's first claim, under 26 U.S.C. § 7402(a), the United States is entitled to  
9 reduce outstanding tax liabilities to judgment. Here, plaintiff has provided IRS Forms 4340 for tax  
10 years 2007, 2017, and 2018. ECF No. 21-1 at 9. Forms 4340 are presumptive proof of a valid  
11 assessment and are routinely used to prove that tax assessments have been made. *See Huff v. United*  
12 *States*, 10 F.3d 1440, 1445 (9th Cir. 1993). Thus, defendant Barron is indebted to the United States  
13 in the amount of \$296,266.86, as of March 20, 2023, less any subsequent payments or credits, plus  
14 interest and other statutory additions, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §§ 6601, 6621, and 6622, and  
15 28 U.S.C. § 1961(c)(1), until the judgment is fully paid.

16 On the second claim, when a taxpayer neglects or refuses to pay taxes that are due, federal  
17 tax liens arise as of the date of assessment on all the taxpayer's property and rights to property,  
18 and those liens continue until the liabilities either are satisfied or become unenforceable. *See*  
19 26 U.S.C. §§ 6321, 6322. Per the Forms 4340, the IRS made federal tax assessments against  
20 defendant Barron, and the IRS appropriately issued and recorded notices of federal tax lien. ECF  
21 No. 21-1 at 4-5. Tax liens "reach every interest in property that a taxpayer may have." *United*  
22 *States v. National Bank of Commerce*, 472 U.S. 713, 720 (1985). Under 26 U.S.C. § 7403, once it  
23 is established that the United States has liens upon certain property, the United States may  
24 foreclose those liens, sell the property, and apply the proceeds toward the tax liens at issue. *See*  
25 *United States v. Craft*, 535 U.S. 274 (2002). Accordingly, the United States is entitled to foreclose  
26 on the subject property owned by Mr. Barron.

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1       Notices and demands for these tax liabilities were sent to Mr. Barron, reducing the risk that  
2 there is some factual dispute. The amount assessed is governed by statute. And given that  
3 defendant was properly served, there is no evidence before the court that his failure to appear is  
4 due to excusable neglect. *Eitel* does make clear that “[c]ases should be decided upon their merits  
5 whenever reasonably possible.” 782 F.2d at 1472. But, standing alone, this policy preference is  
6 insufficient to deny default judgment against a defendant who has failed to appear and defend  
7 himself. *See PepsiCo, Inc. v. California Sec. Cans*, 238 F. Supp. 2d 1172, 1177 (C.D. Cal. 2002).  
8 With no appearance from the defendant, either in his individual capacity as the taxpayer or in his  
9 capacity as the personal representative of the Estate of Norma Barron, a decision on the merits is  
10 unworkable.

#### **FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

12       I recommend that this court grant plaintiff’s motion, ECF No. 21, and enter default  
13 judgment as follows:

14       (A) Defendant Ismael Barron is indebted to the United States in the amount of  
15           \$296,266.86, as of March 20, 2023, less any subsequent payments or credits, plus  
16           interest and other statutory additions, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §§ 6601, 6621, and 6622,  
17           and 28 U.S.C. § 1961(c)(1), until the judgment is fully paid;

18       (B) The United States has valid federal tax liens encumbering all property and rights to  
19           property of Mr. Barron and Mr. Barron as the personal representative of the Estate of  
20           Norma Barron, including, but not limited to, their interest in the Subject Property of  
21           this action (commonly known as 721 Mokelumne Street, Woodbridge, California,  
22           95258);

23       (C) The federal tax liens against Mr. Barron and Mr. Barron as the personal representative  
24           of the Estate of Norma Barron encumbering the Subject Property are foreclosed and  
25           the Subject Property shall be sold with the proceeds to be applied to Mr. Barron’s  
26           outstanding tax liabilities;

27       ///

1 (D) The United States may submit a motion and order authorizing the sale of the Subject  
2 Property.

3 These recommendations will be submitted to the U.S. district judge presiding over the case  
4 under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Rule 304. Within 14 days of the service of the findings  
5 and recommendations, the parties may file written objections to the findings and recommendations  
6 with the court and serve a copy on all parties. That document must be captioned “Objections to  
7 Magistrate Judge’s Findings and Recommendations.” The presiding district judge will then review  
8 the findings and recommendations under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C).

9 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

10 DATED: September 12, 2023.

11  
12   
13 ALLISON CLAIRE  
14 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE