

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

CASE NO.: 3:12-CV-00114-DRH-SCW

ALEX WALKER,	)	
	)	Judge David R. Herndon
Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	Magistrate Stephen C. Williams
	)	
THREE ANGELS BROADCASTING	)	
NETWORK, INC., and TOMMY SHELTON	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
_____	)	

**PLAINTIFF’S MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN OPPOSITION  
TO DEFENDANT THREE ANGELS BROADCASTING  
NETWORK, INC.’S MOTION TO DISMISS**

Plaintiff, Alex Walker, by and through undersigned counsel, hereby files this Memorandum of Law in Opposition to Defendant Three Angels Broadcasting Network, Inc.’s Motion to Dismiss, and states as follows:

**I. INTRODUCTION**

This case arises from the child sexual abuse of Alex Walker (hereinafter “Plaintiff”) by Tommy Shelton, a pastor and employee at an international television and radio corporation devoted to Christian-based programming, Three Angels Broadcasting Network, Inc. (hereinafter “3ABN”). The Complaint alleges that Shelton sexually abused the young Plaintiff in Virginia and Illinois more than a decade after 3ABN officials (including Tommy Shelton’s brother and 3ABN President, Danny Shelton) learned that Tommy Shelton was accused of sexually abusing other children. The Complaint alleges that 3ABN protected Tommy Shelton rather than protecting children, and even made Tommy Shelton a regular fixture on its children’s

programming. Plaintiff's Complaint alleges that Tommy Shelton traveled in interstate commerce for an illicit sexual purpose, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2423.<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff also brought a state law claim for negligence against 3ABN, as well as state law claims for sexual assault and battery, and intentional infliction of emotional distress against Tommy Shelton.

Defendant 3ABN moves to dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint in its entirety asserting a lack of subject matter jurisdiction (Rule 12(b)(1)), as well as failure to state a claim (Rule 12(b)(6)). The Motion is an attack on the merits of Plaintiff's federal claim, as indicated by declarations offered to refute specific facts alleged in the Complaint. This attack on the merits purportedly supported by declarations is an improper attempt to convert the motion into one for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as it attempts to place facts before the Court that are not contained within the four corners of the Complaint. Plaintiff has filed a Motion to Strike the improper Declarations. Based upon applicable law, Plaintiff's Complaint sufficiently establishes that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over a timely-filed federal claim, and has supplemental jurisdiction over the pendant state law claims.

## **II. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Plaintiff's Complaint alleges that he was sexually abused by Pastor Tommy Shelton during two distinct time periods: in 1997, while Shelton was working for 3ABN and as a church pastor in Virginia, when the Plaintiff was 11 years old (¶¶ 12-13); and again in 2001, while Shelton and Plaintiff were both working at 3ABN in Illinois (¶¶ 15, 17-18). As early as 1985, and again in 1991, 3ABN, and more specifically, Tommy Shelton's brother, who was the

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<sup>1</sup> 3ABN erroneously labels Plaintiff's federal claim as a "Mann Act claim" in its Motion to Dismiss and Brief Supporting the Motion to Dismiss. The Mann Act is codified at § 2421, 18 U.S.C., and is a predecessor of § 2423. § 2423(b) was created in 1994 to provide greater protection of minors than those afforded by the Mann Act. See United States v. Vang, 128 F.3d 1065 (7th Cir. 1997).

president of 3ABN, became aware of allegations that Tommy Shelton was sexually abusing children. (Complaint, ¶¶ 9-10). As a result of even more allegations of sexual misconduct at 3ABN, Tommy Shelton was sent to live and work in Virginia, where he ultimately met the young Plaintiff. (Complaint, ¶¶ 11-12). When allegations arose in Virginia that Tommy Shelton was sexually abusing children, he fled to Kentucky and continued to work at 3ABN in Illinois. (Complaint, ¶ 14). At that time, 3ABN assigned Tommy Shelton to its production department in Illinois, where he participated in the production of 3ABN's religious programs for children. (Complaint, ¶ 15). Despite all of its knowledge that Tommy Shelton was a danger to children, it continued to give him unlimited access to children, and when Plaintiff began working at 3ABN in 2001, Tommy Shelton resumed his sexual abuse of Plaintiff. (Complaint, ¶¶ 16-17). The sexual abuse in Illinois included mutual fondling, masturbation, and simulated sexual intercourse in which Shelton grinded his naked body against Plaintiff until Shelton ejaculated. (Complaint, ¶ 19). At all relevant times, 3ABN and Danny Shelton, Tommy's brother, engaged in a campaign to discredit those who have accused Tommy Shelton of abuse, threatening accusers with lawsuits, and using television and radio to convey misinformation about Tommy Shelton and 3ABN's knowledge of his dangerous propensities. (Complaint, ¶¶ 22-23).

### **III. ARGUMENT**

#### **A. 3ABN FAILED TO MEET ITS HEAVY BURDEN ON A RULE 12 (b)(6) MOTION TO DISMISS**

Defendant 3ABN has improperly asked this Court to go beyond the four corners of the Complaint by submitting declarations in an effort to refute facts alleged in the Complaint and to show that "subject matter jurisdiction is *in fact* absent" from Plaintiff's Complaint (Brief

Supporting Defendant's Motion to Dismiss, p. 1) (no emphasis added).<sup>2</sup> In doing so, 3ABN attempts to disguise a motion for summary judgment as a Rule 12(b)(1) Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction. It is inappropriate to address the merits of Plaintiff's claims at this time. See Peckmann v. Thompson, 966 F.2d 295, 297 (7th Cir. 1992) ("If a defendant's Rule 12(b)(1) motion is an indirect attack on the merits of the plaintiff's claims, the court may treat the motion as if it were a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted").

Accordingly, this Court must accept all factual allegations in the Complaint and construe them in the light most favorable to the Plaintiff. Mescall v. Burress, 603 F.2d 1266, 1268 (7th Cir. 1979); see also Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 571 (2007). To satisfy the pleading requirement of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8, a complaint must contain a short and plain statement showing an entitlement to relief, and the statement must "give the defendant fair notice of what the plaintiff's claim is and the grounds upon which it rests." Swierkiewicz v. Sorema N.A., 534 U.S. 506, 512 (2002) (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 8). The complaint must state a claim for relief that is facially plausible. Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) ("A complaint has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged"). So long as a complaint complies with Rule 8, "the discovery process bears the burden of filling in the

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<sup>2</sup> Plaintiff filed a Motion to Exclude Defendant 3ABN's Declarations contemporaneous with this Memorandum of Law In Opposition to the Motion to Dismiss on the grounds that they offer facts outside the four corners of the Complaint that the Court should not consider when deciding the Motion to Dismiss. See Venture Assoc. Corp v. Zenith Data Systems Corp., 987 F.2d 429 (7th Cir. 1993). In the event that this Court decides to consider the factual information contained within Defendant's affidavits upon this Motion, the Plaintiff must be given an opportunity to conduct discovery and respond by submitting evidentiary materials in support of his Complaint and establish that a genuine issue of material fact exists under Rule 56. Green v. Benden, 281 F.3d 661 (7th Cir. 2002).

details.” Valle v. City of Chicago, 982 F.Supp. 560, 563 (N.D.Ill. 1997); see also Szabo Food Service, Inc. v. Canteen Corp., 823 F.2d 1073 (7th Cir. 1987). A complaint may not be dismissed unless it is impossible for the plaintiff to prevail under any set of facts that could be proved consistent with the allegations. Id. (citing Albiero v. City of Kankakee, 122 F.3d 417 (7th Cir. 1997)).

Plaintiff’s Complaint rises far above the level of mere plausibility. It contains allegations of specific types of sexual contact perpetrated by Tommy Shelton upon the minor Plaintiff in specific locations during specific time periods. (Complaint, ¶¶ 12-13, 17-19). It alleges specific knowledge of 3ABN about Tommy Shelton’s propensity to commit sexual misconduct as early as 1985. (Complaint, ¶¶ 9, 11, 14). It contains allegations of specific acts and omissions by each of the defendants that give rise to legal liability for specific damages sustained by the Plaintiff. (Complaint, ¶¶ 11-13, 15-19, 22-26). Plaintiff need not prove his entire case in the Complaint; it is not a substitute for discovery. It is clear that Plaintiff sufficiently alleges facts that, when taken as true, allow the Court to draw a reasonable inference that 3ABN is liable for the actions alleged, and require this Court to deny 3ABN’s Motion to Dismiss in its entirety.<sup>3</sup>

**B. PLAINTIFF’S COMPLAINT SUFFICIENTLY ALLEGES  
THE NECESSARY ELEMENTS OF A FEDERAL CLAIM  
AND THE MOTION TO DISMISS MUST BE DENIED**

**1. Plaintiff’s Complaint alleges the exact nature of the criminal sexual conduct perpetrated by Tommy Shelton in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2423**

A person who travels in interstate commerce for the purpose of engaging in illicit sexual conduct with another person is subject to imprisonment or monetary damages. 18 U.S.C. §

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<sup>3</sup> If this Court were to find that Plaintiff has not alleged sufficient facts to establish plausibility of his cause of action, or the required elements of his causes of action, Plaintiff requests leave to amend his Complaint under Rule 15(a)(2) to add such allegations.

2423(b).<sup>4</sup> “Illicit sexual conduct” includes “the intentional touching, not through clothing, of the genitalia of another person who has not attained the age of 16 years with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.” 18 U.S.C. § 2246(2)(D).

Plaintiff’s Complaint alleges that Tommy Shelton sexually abused Plaintiff in violation of § 2423 and that the “sexual abuse included mutual fondling, masturbation, and Tommy Shelton grinding his naked body against [Plaintiff] until he ejaculated.” (Complaint, ¶ 19). Defendant attempts to split hairs, suggesting that this is insufficient to establish the type of sexual misconduct enumerated in § 2246(2)(D) because the allegation may not refer to conduct of a sexual nature or with Plaintiff’s sexual organs at all. (Brief, p. 8). However, the Complaint clearly states that Shelton engaged in sexual abuse, from which a reasonable inference may be drawn that the fondling, masturbation, ejaculation and naked grinding was sexual in nature, not just a “loving caress” of a non-sexual area of the body, as 3ABN suggests. 3ABN also suggests that it cannot determine from the allegations if there was any contact with Plaintiff’s genitals skin-on-skin. Drawing all reasonable inferences in Plaintiff’s favor, it is apparent from the allegations in the Complaint that Tommy Shelton had skin-on-skin contact with Plaintiff’s naked genitals while fondling and masturbating him. Therefore, Plaintiff has sufficiently alleged a violation of § 2423 by engaging in “illicit sexual conduct” as defined in § 2246(2)(D), and Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss must be denied.

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<sup>4</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 2255(a) provides the civil court remedy for the victim of a § 2423 violation.

**2. The Complaint sufficiently alleges that a dominant purpose of Shelton's interstate travel was to engage in criminal sexual activity with Plaintiff in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2423**

Illegal sexual activity need not be the *sole* purpose for the defendant traveling from one state to another; it need only be “a dominant purpose” to give rise to an action under § 2423. United States v. Vang, 128 F.3d 1065, 1072 (7th Cir. 1997). A person may have more than one dominant purpose for traveling across state lines. Id. at 1068.<sup>5</sup> “If a trip has dual purposes, one licit but intended to bolster an illicit sexual purpose, the sexual purpose is ‘the’ purpose, in a reasonable sense of the word.” United States v. McGuire, 627 F.3d 622, 626 (7th Cir. 2010).

McGuire is dispositive of this issue. There, the Court held that a Catholic priest who traveled the country to lead religious retreats, often with underage boys who worked as his “assistants,” violated § 2423 despite the fact that the primary purpose of his travel was to conduct retreats, not to engage in illegal sexual activity. Id. at 623. The Court found that because McGuire exercised broad latitude over his travel schedule, which he used to create opportunities to abuse boys, one of his purposes of interstate travel was illegal sexual activity, even though he clearly engaged in legitimate business activities. Id. at 626. Plaintiff's Complaint alleges that Tommy Shelton, much like McGuire, commuted between Kentucky and Illinois for two purposes: to work at 3ABN and to sexually abuse the minor Plaintiff while at work at 3ABN. (Complaint, ¶¶ 4, 17, 46, 49). Defendant's Motion attempts to cast Shelton's abuse of the Plaintiff as a “welcome byproduct” of Shelton's interstate travel, ironically by relying upon

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<sup>5</sup> The Vang Court cited favorably to a well-established body of case law regarding the same “for the purpose of” language in the comparable Mann Act, including United States v. Snow, 507 F.2d 22, 23 (7th Cir. 1974), in which the Court affirmed a conviction under the Mann Act even though there was a legitimate reason for the defendant's travel across state lines. The Snow Court aligned the Seventh Circuit “with the unanimous consensus of courts” that considered the “for the purpose of” language, including the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Circuits. 128 F.3d at 1071-72.

McGuire. Yet McGuire is clear that Shelton's one illicit motive, even if not the primary motive, is sufficient to give rise to § 2423 liability. Therefore, Plaintiff's Complaint contains the requisite allegations that Tommy Shelton crossed state lines for the purposes of illegal sex with Plaintiff, and Defendant's Motion to Dismiss must be denied.

**C. THE COMPLAINT ESTABLISHES THAT PLAINTIFF'S FEDERAL CLAIM IS TIMELY AND THE MOTION TO DISMISS MUST BE DENIED**

3ABN incorrectly asserts that the Court does not have subject matter jurisdiction over this action because the statute of limitations has expired on the federal claim and must be dismissed as a matter of law. The statute of limitations is an affirmative defense and a plaintiff is not required to negate an affirmative defense in the complaint. Tregenza v. Great American Communications Co., 12 F.3d 717, 718 (7th Cir. 1993). "A Rule 12(b)(6) dismissal based on an untimely complaint is appropriate only where the affirmative defense is so glaring from the face of the complaint that the suit can be regarded as frivolous." Swiss Reinsurance America Corp. v. Access General Agency, Inc., 571 F.Supp.2d 882, 884 (N.D.Ill. 2008) (citing Walker v. Thompson, 288 F.3d 1005 (7th Cir. 2002) (emphasis supplied)).

A civil claim for violation of § 2423 is timely if brought "within six years after the right of action first accrues or in the case of a person under a legal disability, not later than three years after the disability." 18 U.S.C. § 2255(b). The pertinent issue, then, for purposes of the statute of limitations analysis is when the cause of action accrued. 3ABN asserts that Plaintiff's § 2423 claim is time-barred based upon its erroneous assumption that Plaintiff's claim must have accrued either at the time of the last act of abuse in 2001 or in 2007, three years after Plaintiff's claim was no longer tolled by his minority. (Brief, p. 11).

The "discovery rule" applies to the accrual of federal causes of action. See Stoleson v. United States, 629 F.2d 1265, 1270-71 (7th Cir. 1980) (holding that federal tort claim **did not**

**accrue until plaintiff had knowledge of causal connection between breach of duty and injury**); see also White v. Mercury Marine, 129 F.3d 1428, 1435 (11th Cir. 1997) (noting that use of the word “accrue” indicated approval of discovery rule in accordance with federal precedents adopting discovery rule); Lavellee v. Listi, 611 F.2d 1129, 1131 (5th Cir. 1980) (citing United States v. Kubrick, 444 U.S. 111, 100 S.Ct. 352 (1979) (rejecting standard “which would allow the statute of limitations to commence running before the plaintiff was or should have been aware of the causal connection between his injury and the acts of the defendants”)). In cases of child sexual abuse where a minor is enticed or coerced into sexual activity by an adult and does not suffer a visible physical injury, the victim is unlikely in the exercise of reasonable diligence to be (1) immediately aware of his injuries given the subtle and pernicious effects of sexual abuse; or (2) able to connect those injuries to the conduct of the defendant. See Doe v. Paukstat, 863 F.Supp. 884, 890-91 (E.D.Wis. 1994) (noting that application of the discovery rule in cases of childhood sexual abuse is “amorphous” and holding that when such a cause of action accrues is a question for trier of fact); cf. R.L. v. Voytac, 971 A.2d 1074 (N.J. 2009) (holding that all relevant factors and circumstances, including expert testimony, should be considered by a trier of fact in order to determine when victim of child sexual abuse made, or reasonably should have made, the causal connection between the defendant’s conduct and the victim’s injuries).

Plaintiff’s Complaint specifically alleges that he “did not become aware that he had suffered psychological and emotional injuries arising from the acts and conduct of Tommy Shelton until 2009,” at which time he began counseling for the injuries sustained as a result of Defendants’ conduct. (Complaint, ¶ 48). It is further alleged that Plaintiff “did not (and due to various coping mechanisms, was unable to) make a causal connection between his injuries and the sexual acts and other misconduct of Tommy Shelton until 2009. [Plaintiff] did not know, and





