

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SHERMAN DIVISION

KATHERINE LEACH, GARRY K.)	
LEACH, MARK BROWDER, TERRI)	
BROWDER on behalf of themselves and)	
those Similarly situated)	C.A. NO. 4:24-cv-00885
	Plaintiffs,)
VS.)	JURY DEMANDED
)	
GATEWAY CHURCH, ROBERT MORRIS,)	
THOMAS M. LANE, KEVIN L. GROVE,)	
STEVE DULIN,)	
)	
	Defendants.)

PLAINTIFFS' ORIGINAL CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Katherine Leach, Garry K. Leach (“Leach”), Mark Browder, Terri Browder (“Browder”) (collectively “Plaintiffs”) bring this action individually and as a putative class action on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated. Plaintiffs, by and through their undersigned attorneys, hereby state:

I.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this action pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”), as codified at 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d), 1453, and 1711-15, and under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1348, 1367 and 1441.

The proposed class contains well in excess of 100 members for purposes of CAFA. *DT APARTMENT GROUP, LP and Richard Aguilar, Plaintiffs, v. CWCAPITAL, LLC; Cwcapital Mortgage Securities I, LLC; Cwcapital Asset Management LLC; and US Bank, N.A., as successor to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Indenture Trustee, Defendants*, 2012 WL 425337 (N.D.Tex.).

The putative class members will likely include members from states throughout the United States including Wyoming where Gateway has a location, St. Louis, where Gateway has a location, and many other states because Gateway has a large online presence and following. Gateway is one of the largest churches in the United States with current and past membership over 100,000. Accordingly, the likely putative class will be tens of thousands of persons and the damages will far exceed Five Million Dollars.

Jurisdiction is proper under the Class Action Fairness Act because there are over 100 likely putative class members, damages exceed Five Million Dollars, and there are class members from states other than Texas.

While the class representative Plaintiffs have not donated or seek reimbursement of Five Million Dollars, the putative class damages far exceed Five Million Dollars

Venue is proper in this district because Gateway maintains at least three large locations in Frisco, Prosper, and Plano, all which fall within the Eastern District of Texas.

II.

SUMMARY

1. This lawsuit is about transparency, brought by members whose concern is not money in their pockets but rather biblical stewardship. Then-Senior Pastor Robert Morris and Gateway leaders represented that 15% of all tithe dollars would be distributed to global missions and Jewish ministry partners, encouraging church members to generously give toward these ends. On the account of the facts set forth herein, Plaintiffs allege that Gateway Church and its leaders engaged in misrepresentation, fraud and breach of contract in their efforts to induce Plaintiffs and other church members to donate money to Gateway. On information and belief, Defendants did not use 15% of all money donated for the intended purpose as represented by Robert Morris and

Gateway leaders. Attempts to seek transparency and proof that money did in fact go to global missions and Jewish ministry partners have been rebuffed by Gateway elders. This lawsuit is a means of last resort and being pursued with a heavy heart.

III.

INTRODUCTION AND FACTUAL BACKGROUND

2. Gateway Church (“**Gateway**” or the “**Church**”) is a non-denominational church located in Southlake, Texas, with tens of thousands of members and attendance possibly exceeding 100,000 between its several campuses and streamed services.

3. Gateway’s members and other attendees have supported Gateway for over two decades with their faithful acts of tithing.

4. Robert Morris, Founding and former Senior Pastor, and other Gateway leaders told the congregation for years that 15% of all tithe dollars went to global missions work via Gateway Global Ministries, an amount documented in the Members’ Handbook given to new members.

5. Encouragingly for tithing members, the Church was allegedly sending at least \$20 million overseas each year. Robert Morris stated in 2023 that “about ten years ago we passed, in our missions giving, \$20 million a year . . . but now it’s over \$25 million.”¹ Morris, explaining his church’s philosophy of giving “to the Jew first”,² promised that of the tithe dollars funneled to missions, the first 10% went to “Jewish ministries” (and sometimes more than that, up to \$5 million per year to Jewish ministries). Today, the Gateway site states that “The first 15% of Gateway’s

¹ Tikkun Global, *Tikkun Global Conference 2023 | Robert Morris*, YouTube (Sept. 11, 2023), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jh0NWp0xQ1s>.

² In Romans 1:16, the Apostle Paul wrote, “For I am not ashamed of the gospel, for it is the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes, *to the Jew first and also to the Greek*” (emphasis added). Morris has often used this language as the basis of Gateway’s missions approach. The Church also holds a regular Shabbat service in honor of the Jewish Sabbath.

tithe is set aside to support local, national, and international outreach efforts. Your generosity helps provide resources for ministry partners and people in need around the world.”

6. Morris’s statements on the global missions budget suggests over \$100 million in annual tithing dollars a decade ago, which lines up with the wealth of the church on a broader scale in annual financial reports.

7. To oversee the operations of Gateway Global Ministries, Gateway hired a seasoned CPA and then-partner at a well-known international accounting firm. That CPA was told that Gateway could really use his heart for missions to oversee with integrity the more-than-\$10 million per year that Gateway was allegedly giving away. The CPA joined Gateway as Executive Pastor of Global Ministries in July 2011 – not as an accountant. The CPA, who supervised six associate pastors, was in charge of vetting and approving relationships with and gifts to ministry partners around the world.

8. Each month, the CPA would receive a financial statement for the Global Ministries fund, which reflected increases (15% of the tithe) and outflow (salaries, administrative costs, and approved gifts to ministries). At the end of each year, the CPA and his administrative assistant would review the transactions for the year.

9. When the CPA first began working for Gateway, its annual revenue was in the \$100 million range and rose to about \$120 million by 2014. However, during the CPA’s tenure in his executive pastoral role, he never observed the Global Ministries fund give away more than \$3 million in any year. As quoted above, in around 2013 the giving to missions had reached an estimated \$20 million per year. Thus, depending on the year and the tithing, that meant that the unspent global fund balance was growing at approximately \$10 million per year. In spite of that, Robert Morris and other leaders at Gateway misled the congregation during Global Impact

Weekend each year by stating that the full amount was being given to missions when, in fact, it was not.

10. A member of the Global staff detected discrepancies in the reconciliation of the Gateway's Global Ministries fund balance. Noticeably, several entries, amounting to more than \$1 million, were unaccounted for. The CPA asked Randy Bell, Gateway's CFO, about this issue; Bell stated he did not know what the entries represented but that they were "elder approved". The CPA asked which elders approved them, but Randy Bell did not know, stating instead that it came from Kevin Grove. To this day, Grove is listed on the Gateway site as executive global pastor and an elder of the Church.

11. The financial irregularities observed by the CPA occurred outside the scope and purview of any external accounting reports and thus escaped external scrutiny. Based on information and belief, no financial auditing was done by an outside accounting firm during this time period.

12. The CPA scheduled a meeting with Kevin Grove the following day and approached him with the reconciliation errors. Kevin Grove became visibly enraged and, with a raised voice, instructed the CPA to "quit reconciling the accounts." Around this time period, the CPA began to find similar unexplained entries.

13. The CPA presented his concerns to Tom Lane, telling him that he couldn't be part of the financial irregularities and that it needed to be addressed or he would resign. Tom Lane told the CPA that he would take up the concerns with Robert Morris, the then-Senior Pastor. A few days later, Tom Lane told the CPA, "I spoke to Robert over the weekend, and we agreed to accept your resignation." Rather than practice transparent stewardship with one of its key pastors, who was hired to lead the directly relevant global ministry, the Church ignored and buried his concerns.

14. Following turmoil and disappointment in the Church following Morris's resignation (as a result of sexual assault allegations made public in the summer of 2024), current members, namely the Plaintiffs in this lawsuit, sought transparency regarding the use of tithing money. The members inquired with the church leadership, and because members cannot be fired, the Church seemingly did not know what to do. Gateway refused to be transparent when trying to answer even simple questions about the use of tithing dollars.

15. Defendants' refusal to answer even the most basic of questions is the reason for this lawsuit. Plaintiffs seek transparency and an explanation what happened to the 15% of funds collected that Robert Morris, Tom Lane, and the other named Defendants promised would be used for global missions. If it turns out that Defendants have not used the money as represented, as is suggested by credible allegations, then the purpose behind this lawsuit is to redirect the money to a church or ministry of Plaintiffs' choice that will actually spend it on global missions as represented by Defendants.

16. In addition to promising to give 15% to global missions, Robert Morris and Tom Lane promised on multiple occasions that if the congregation is not happy with the use of its money, it can get the money back. Specifically, by one example, Robert Morris stated:

I've told our church on multiple occasions, I've said to them . . . If you'll try it for one year—if you are not fully satisfied—at the end of that year, I'll give you your money back. With twenty-two years of church, no one has ever asked for their money back.

This statement was repeated by Tom Lane, and the other Defendants knew that the representation was false and made with the intention of inducing congregants to give money. Many people, have requested refund of their tithes only to be stonewalled and ignored by the Defendants. In fact, Plaintiff Katherine Leach has publicly and directly delivered a demand letter to Gateway for the return of her tithes pursuant to Gateway's "money back guarantee." Gateway has not

responded. This offer by Robert Morris and Tom Lane, made with the full knowledge and consent of the other Defendants, created a contract under Texas law where a promise was made for consideration and that promise was not fulfilled.

IV.

PARTIES

17. Plaintiff Katherine Leach is an individual residing in Collin County, Texas.
18. Plaintiff Garry K. Leach is an individual residing in Collin County, Texas.
19. Plaintiff Mark Browder an individual residing in Tarrant County, Texas.
20. Plaintiff Terri Browder is an individual residing in Tarrant County, Texas.
21. Defendant Gateway Church is a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Texas with its principal place of business in Southlake, Texas. Defendant Gateway may be served through its registered agent for service of process, David O. Middlebrook, Middlebrook Group, PLLC, 611 S. Main Street, Suite 500, Grapevine, Texas 76051.
22. Defendant Robert Morris is an individual residing in Tarrant County, Texas, and may be served with process at 2121 Southlake Blvd., Southlake, Texas 76092.
23. Defendant Thomas M. Lane is an individual residing in Tarrant County, Texas, and may be served with process at 2121 Southlake Blvd., Southlake, Texas 76092.
24. Defendant Kevin L. Grove is an individual residing in Tarrant County, Texas, and may be served with process at 500 S. Nolen, Suite 300, Southlake, Texas 76092.
25. Defendant Steve Dulin is an individual residing in Tarrant County, Texas, and may be served with process at 2121 Southlake Blvd., Southlake, Texas 76092.
26. Upon information and belief, the individual Defendants currently or formerly led Gateway Church and had control of the decision-making over the issues in this lawsuit.

V.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

27. Plaintiffs bring this action as a class action under Rules 42(a) and (b)(3) of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated.

28. Plaintiffs seek to represent a Rule 23(b) (3) class initially defined as:

- a) All persons who donated money to Gateway Church in reliance upon the 15% promise for all funds to go to Global Mission Work
- b) All persons who were not satisfied with use of their tithes and want their money back pursuant to the guarantee of Senior Pastor Robert Morris

29. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend the definition of the Class if discovery or further investigation reveals that the Class should be expanded or otherwise modified.

Numerosity and Ascertainability

30. This action satisfies the requirements of Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 42(a)(1). Plaintiffs are informed and believe there are thousands of persons who qualify under this Class definitions.

31. Each of the Classes is ascertainable because its members can be readily identified using easily discoverable information. Plaintiffs anticipate providing appropriate notice to each certified Class, in compliance with Texas Rules of Civil Procedure 42(c)(1)(2)(A), to be approved by the Court after class certification.

Predominance and Commonality

32. This action satisfies the requirements of Texas Rules of Civil Procedure 42(a)(2) and 42(b)(3) because questions of law and fact that have common answers predominate over questions affecting only individual Class Members. These include, without limitation, the following:

- a. Whether Gateway utilized the 15% funds as publicly promised to entice more tithing.
- b. Whether Gateway has or will refund monies to dissatisfied members as promised.
- c. To what extent the members of the Class have sustained damages and the proper measure of damages.

Typicality

33. This action satisfies the requirements of Texas Rules of Civil Procedure 42(a)(3) because Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the Class members and arise from the same course of conduct by Gateway.

Adequate Representation

34. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiffs have retained counsel with substantial experience in prosecuting complex class actions.

35. Plaintiffs and their counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of the Class and have the financial resources to do so. Neither Plaintiffs nor their counsel have interests adverse to those of the Class.

Superiority

36. This action satisfies the requirements of Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 42(b)(3) because the class action is superior to other available methods of fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The common questions of law and fact regarding Gateway's conduct and responsibility predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members.

37. The burden imposed on the judicial system by individual litigation by even a small fraction of the Class would be extensive, making class adjudication the superior alternative under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 42(b)(3)(A).

38. The conduct of this action as a class action presents far fewer management difficulties, far better conserves judicial resources and the parties' resources, and far more

effectively protects the rights of each Class member than would piecemeal litigation. Compared to the expense, burdens, inconsistencies, economic infeasibility, and inefficiencies of individualized litigation, the challenge of managing this action as a class action are substantially outweighed by the benefits to the legitimate interests of the parties, the court, and the public of class treatment in this court making class adjudication superior to other alternatives, under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 42(b)(3)(D).

39. Plaintiffs are not aware of any obstacles likely to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action. Rule 42 provides the Court with authority and flexibility to maximize the efficiencies and benefits of the class mechanism and reduce management challenges. The Court may, on motion of Plaintiffs or on its own determination, certify classes for claims sharing common legal questions; utilize the provisions of Rule 42(d) to certify any particular claims, issues, or common questions of law or fact for class-wide adjudication; certify and adjudicate bellwether class claims; and utilize Rule 42(d) to divide any Class into subclasses.

40. The undersigned counsel for Plaintiffs and the Class request that this Court appoint them to serve as Class counsel; first on an interim basis and then on a permanent basis pursuant to Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 42(g). Undersigned counsel will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Class, have identified or investigated the Class' potential claims, are experienced in handling class actions, other complex litigation, and contract claims of the type asserted in this action, know the applicable law, will commit sufficient resources to represent the class, and are best able to represent the Class.

VI.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Misrepresentation and Fraud (and conspiracy between all Defendants)

41. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations made in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

42. In reliance upon the many promises by Senior Pastor Robert Morris that 15% of church tithing dollars would go to international missions, the Plaintiffs and Plaintiff class members donated money.

43. Plaintiffs have requested verification regarding the use of those funds and whether it complies with the 15% tithing distribution procedure as provided by Gateway leaders.

44. Upon information and belief, and based on accounting professionals previously with Gateway, those funds were not used as promised and as relied upon by Plaintiffs.

45. Plaintiffs have been damaged as a direct and proximate result of Gateway's fraud upon the Class.

46. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations made in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

47. Gateway failed and refused to comply with its obligation to pay Plaintiffs their full requested refunds.

48. Plaintiffs fully performed their obligations in their agreements with Gateway.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Breach of Contract and Conspiracy to Breach Contract

49. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations made in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

50. Plaintiffs and Gateway entered into valid and enforceable agreements, wherein Gateway agreed to give dissatisfied members their money back.

51. Plaintiffs fulfilled their contractual obligations under their agreements with Gateway.

52. Gateway breached this agreement by not returning these funds to dissatisfied members.

53. Further, Plaintiffs had an enforceable contract for their tithing based upon their commitment in exchange for a promise that 15% would be used for global missions.

54. In other words, the members/Plaintiffs agreed to tithe in exchange for the promise that at least 15% of those monies would go to international mission efforts and that the church would not engage in fraudulent misrepresentation.

55. Upon information and belief that that has not occurred, Gateway has breached its contract with the members/Plaintiffs.

56. Plaintiffs have been damaged as a direct and proximate result of Gateway's breach of contract in an amount to be proven at trial.

57. All Defendants conspired to breach the contract between Gateway and its members by not returning the funds when the evidence of the breach occurred.

58. Further, all Defendants conspired to deprive Plaintiffs of the benefit of the contract by not following through with the promises made.

59. Such breaches would not have been made but for the actions of all Defendants in concert.

VII.

ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS

60. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations made in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

61. Plaintiffs seek an award of all reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees and costs under §§ 37.009 and 38.001 of the Texas Civil Practice & Remedies Code, and all other applicable statutory and common law provisions, in addition to any other relief and actual and special damages requested herein.

62. Plaintiffs seek recovery of all reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees and costs incurred relating to this matter, including any and all attorneys' fees that may be necessary in connection with any appeal of this Court's judgment, at all levels of the appellate process.

VIII.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

63. All conditions precedent to the relief sought by Plaintiffs have occurred or have been performed.

IX.

JURY DEMAND

64. Pursuant to Rule 216 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs demand a jury trial and tender the jury fee as required.

X.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, pray for judgment as follows:

- A. A judgment certifying the proposed Rule 42(b)(3) Class and designating Plaintiffs as the named representatives of the Class, and designating the undersigned as Class Counsel;
- B. A judgment of all declaratory relief in favor of Plaintiffs and the Class, as requested in this Petition and/or any subsequent amended or supplemental petitions;
- C. A judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and the Class of all available damages allowed for by law, including interest, in an amount to be proven at trial; the monetary relief sought by the class is over \$1,000,000;
- D. Equitable relief (specific performance);
- E. An award of attorneys' fees and costs;
- F. An award of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, as provided by law; and,
- G. Any and all further relief, both in law and equity, to which Plaintiffs may be deemed justly entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Timothy Micah Dortch

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