1	1 CHARLES G. LA BELLA Deputy Chief			
2	L TINGE TO ANNO TOTAL	e de la companya de		
3		2012 HAY 31 P 3: 11		
4	11			
5				
6				
7	UNITED STATES DISTRICT	COURT		
8				
9		ZA.		
10				
11	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
12	Plaintiff, CASE N	0.2:12-CR-113-JCM		
13	13 v. PLEA N	<u>IEMORANDUM</u>		
14	14 MICHELLE DELUCA,			
15)			
16 17	The United States of America, by and through Charles G. La Bella, Deputy Chief, and			
18	Nicole Sprinzen and Mary Ann McCarthy, Trial Attorneys, U.	Nicole Sprinzen and Mary Ann McCarthy, Trial Attorneys, U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal		
19	Division, Fraud Section, the defendant, MICHELLE DELUCA, and the defendant's attorney,			
20	Shawn Perez, submit this Plea Memorandum.			
21	I. PLEA AGREEMENT			
22	The United States and the defendant have reached the	e following plea agreement, which is		
23	not binding on the court:			
24				
25	INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK			
26				
27				
- '	4			

A. The Plea

1. Defendant will plead guilty to Count One of the information, charging Defendant with conspiracy to commit wire and mail fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1349. Defendant also agrees to pay restitution and to the forfeiture of the property set forth in this Plea Memorandum.

B. Additional Charges

2. The U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Fraud Section, agrees to bring no additional criminal charges in the District of Nevada against the defendant relating to or arising from the offenses charged in the information, except for any crime of violence and any crime unknown to the Fraud Section before the time the parties sign this Plea Memorandum.

C. Sentencing Guideline Calculations

- 3. Defendant understands that the Court is required to consider United States Sentencing Guidelines ("U.S.S.G." or "Sentencing Guidelines") among other factors in determining the defendant's sentence. Defendant understands that the Sentencing Guidelines are advisory, and that after considering the Sentencing Guidelines, the Court may be free to exercise its discretion to impose any reasonable sentence up to the maximum set by statute for the crime of conviction.
- 4. The parties agree that the following calculations of the United States Sentencing Guidelines (2010) apply:

20	Base Offense Level (U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(a)):	7
21		
22	Loss Amount of \$10,000 to \$30,000 (U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(b)(1)(c)):	4
23		,
24	Sophisticated Means (U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(b)(9)(c)):	2
25	(0.5.5.0. §2.11.1(0)(7)(0)).	۷
26	TOTAL	13

- 5. Pursuant to U.S.S.G. §3E1.1(a), the United States will recommend that the defendant receive a two (2) level downward adjustment for acceptance of responsibility unless Defendant (a) fails to make a complete factual basis for the guilty plea at the time it is entered; (b) is untruthful with the Court or probation officers in any respect, including, without limitation, financial information; (c) denies involvement in the offense or provides conflicting statements regarding defendant's involvement; (d) attempts to withdraw the guilty plea; (e) engages in criminal conduct; (f) fails to appear in court; or (g) violates the conditions of Defendant's pretrial release conditions.
 - 6. Defendant's Criminal History Category will be determined by the court.

D. Other Sentencing Matters

- 7. The parties agree that the Sentencing Guideline calculations are based on information now known and could change upon investigation by the United States Probation Office. It is possible that factors unknown or unforeseen by the parties to the Plea Memorandum may be considered in determining the offense level, specific offense characteristics, and other related factors. In that event, the defendant will not withdraw her plea of guilty. Both the defendant and the United States are free to: (a) supplement the facts by supplying relevant information to the United States Probation Office and the Court, and (b) correct any and all factual inaccuracies relating to the calculation of the sentence.
- 8. The stipulations in this agreement do not bind either the United States Probation Office or the Court. Both Defendant and the United States are free to: (a) supplement the facts by supplying relevant information to the United States Probation Office and the Court, and (b) correct any and all factual inaccuracies relating to the calculation of the sentence.

E. Fines and Special Assessment

9. Defendant agrees that the Court may impose a fine due and payable immediately upon sentencing.

10. Defendant will pay the special assessment of \$100 per count of conviction at the time of sentencing.

F. Restitution

12. Defendant agrees to make restitution to the Sunset Cliffs HOA community where she obtained an interest in a condominium in furtherance of this scheme, as described below in Section IV. Defendant understands and agrees that this amount could be as much as \$20,000, the total amount of monies she received for her participation in the scheme. Defendant understands that any restitution imposed by the Court may not be discharged in whole or in part in any present or future bankruptcy proceeding.

G. Forfeiture

- Defendant to pay forfeiture in addition to restitution. However, should the Court nevertheless order that Defendant shall pay forfeiture, the government agrees that such amount shall be the total amount of the monies she received for her participation in the scheme, and in no event more than \$20,000. In the event of any order by the Court that Defendant shall pay forfeiture, the Defendant knowingly and voluntarily agrees to the following:
 - a. to abandon or to forfeit the property to the United States;
 - b. to relinquish all right, title, and interest in the property;
- c. to waive her right to any abandonment proceedings, any civil administrative forfeiture proceedings, any civil judicial forfeiture proceedings, or any criminal forfeiture proceedings ("proceedings") of the property;
- d. to waive service of process of any and all documents filed in this action or any proceedings concerning the property arising from the facts and circumstances of this case;
- e. to waive any further notice to the defendant, the defendant's agents, or the defendant's attorney regarding the abandonment or the forfeiture and disposition of the property;
 - f. not to file any claim, answer, petition, or other documents in any proceedings

concerning the property;

- g. to waive the statute of limitations, the CAFRA requirements, Fed. R. Crim. P. 7(c)(2), 32.2(a), and 32.2(b)(3), and the constitutional due process requirements of any abandonment proceeding or any forfeiture proceeding concerning the property;
 - h. to waive the defendant's right to a jury trial on the forfeiture of the property;
- I. to waive (a) all constitutional, legal, and equitable defenses to, (b) any constitutional or statutory double jeopardy defense or claim concerning, and (c) any claim or defense under the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution, including, but not limited to, any claim or defense of excessive fine in any proceedings concerning the property; and
 - j. to the entry of an Order of Forfeiture of the property to the United States.
- 14. Defendant knowingly and voluntarily agrees and understands the abandonment, the civil administrative forfeiture, the civil judicial forfeiture, or the criminal forfeiture of the property shall not be treated as satisfaction of any assessment, fine, restitution, cost of imprisonment, or any other penalty this Court may impose upon the defendant in addition to the abandonment or the forfeiture.

H. Waiver of Appeal

- 15. In exchange for the concessions made by the United States in this Plea Memorandum, Defendant knowingly and expressly waives the right to appeal any sentence that is imposed within the applicable Sentencing Guideline range as calculated by the Court, further waives the right to appeal the manner in which that sentence was determined on the grounds set forth in Title 18, United States Code, Section 3742, and further waives the right to appeal any other aspect of the conviction or sentence, including any order of restitution and forfeiture. Defendant reserves only the right to appeal any portion of the sentence that is an upward departure from the applicable Sentencing Guideline range calculated by the Court.
- 16. Defendant also waives all collateral challenges, including any claims under Title18, United States Code, Section 2255, to the defendant's conviction, sentence and the procedure by

1

9

12

10

13 14

15

16

17 18 19

20

21

22

23

24

K. Cooperation

20.

25

27

26

truthful information and testimony concerning Defendant's knowledge of all other persons who are

which the Court adjudicated guilt and imposed sentence, except non-waivable claims of ineffective assistance of counsel.

Additional Promises, Agreements, and Conditions

- In exchange for the United States entering into this Memorandum, Defendant 17. agrees that (a) the facts set forth in Section IV of this Plea Memorandum shall be admissible against the defendant under Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(2)(A) in the following circumstances: (i) for any purpose at sentencing; and (ii) in any subsequent proceeding, including a trial in the event the defendant does not plead guilty or withdraws the defendant's guilty plea, to impeach or rebut any evidence, argument or representation offered by or on the defendant's behalf; and (b) the defendant expressly waives any and all rights under Fed. R. Criminal P. 11(f) and Fed. R. Evid. 410 with regard to the facts set forth in Section IV of the Plea Memorandum to the extent set forth above.
- 18. The parties agree that no promises, agreements, and conditions have been entered into other than those set forth in this Plea Memorandum, and will not be entered into unless in writing and signed by all parties.

Limitations

19. This Plea Memorandum is limited to the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice and cannot bind any other federal, state or local prosecuting, administrative, or regulatory authority. But, this Plea Memorandum does not prohibit the United States through any agency thereof, the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice, or any third party from initiating or prosecuting any civil proceeding directly or indirectly involving the defendant, including but not limited to, proceedings under the False Claims Act relating to potential civil monetary liability or by the Internal Revenue Service relating to potential tax liability.

Defendant agrees, if requested by the United States, to provide complete and

committing or have committed offenses against the United States or any state, and agrees to cooperate fully with the United States in the investigation and prosecution of such persons.

- 21. In the event the government decides in its sole discretion that the assistance provided by Defendant amounts to "substantial assistance" pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 5K1.1, the United States will timely file a motion for downward departure from the applicable Guideline calculation. The Court has the sole discretion to grant such a motion.
- 22. Defendant agrees that a motion for downward departure based on substantial assistance shall not be made under any circumstances unless Defendant's cooperation is deemed to be substantial assistance by the government. The United States has made no promise, implied or otherwise, that Defendant will be granted a departure for substantial assistance. Further, no promise has been made that such a motion will be made even if Defendant complies with the terms of this Plea Memorandum in all respects but has been unable to provide substantial assistance as determined in the sole discretion of the government.
- 23. The United States agrees to consider the totality of the circumstances, including, but not limited to, the following factors, in determining whether, in the sole discretion of the government, Defendant has provided substantial assistance which would merit a motion by the United States for a downward departure from the applicable Guideline:
- a. The United States' evaluation of the significance and usefulness of Defendant's assistance;
- b. The truthfulness, completeness, and reliability of any information or testimony provided by Defendant;
 - c. The nature and extent of Defendant's assistance;
- d. The truthfulness and completeness in disclosing and bringing to the attention of the Government all crimes which Defendant has committed and all administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings, investigations, and prosecutions in which she has been or is a subject, target, party, or witness;

- e. The truthfulness and completeness in disclosing and providing to the Government, upon request, any document, record, or other evidence relating to matters about which the Government or any designated law enforcement agency inquiries, including but not limited to, Defendant's personal finances;
- f. Any injury suffered, or any danger or risk of injury to Defendant or Defendant's family resulting from Defendant's assistance; and,
 - g. The timeliness of Defendant's assistance.
- 24. Defendant agrees that in the event the United States files a downward departure motion based upon Defendant's substantial assistance, the United States reserves the right to make a specific recommendation to the Court regarding the extent of such a departure. Defendant understands and agrees that the final decision as to how much of a departure, if any, is warranted rests solely with the Court.

L. Breach

25. Defendant agrees that if Defendant, at any time after the signature of this Plea Memorandum and execution of all required certifications by Defendant, Defendant's counsel, and an attorney for the government, knowingly violates or fails to perform any of Defendant's obligations under this Memorandum ("a breach"), the government may declare this Memorandum breached. All of Defendant's obligations are material, a single breach of this Memorandum is sufficient for the government to declare a breach, and Defendant shall not be deemed to have cured a breach without the express agreement of the government in writing. If the government declares this Memorandum breached, and the Court finds such a breach to have occurred, then: (a) if Defendant has previously entered a guilty plea pursuant to this Memorandum, Defendant will not be able to withdraw the guilty plea, and (b) the government will be relieved of all its obligations under this Memorandum.

II. PENALTY

- 26. The maximum penalty for a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1349, is imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) years, a \$1,000,000 fine, or both. Defendant is subject to supervised release for a term of not greater than five (5) years.
- 27. Supervised release is a period of time following imprisonment during which Defendant will be subject to various restrictions and requirements. Defendant understands that if Defendant violates one or more of the conditions of any supervised release imposed, Defendant may be returned to prison for all or part of the term of supervised release, which could result in Defendant serving a total term of imprisonment greater than the statutory maximum stated above.
- 28. Defendant is required to pay for the costs of imprisonment, probation, and supervised release, unless the defendant establishes that the defendant does not have the ability to pay such costs, in which case the court may impose an alternative sanction such as community service.

III. ELEMENTS

- 29. The essential elements of the offense of conspiracy to commit mail and wire fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1349, are as follows:
- a. <u>First</u>, from as early as in or about August 2003 through at least in or about February 2009, there was an agreement between two or more persons to commit mail fraud and wire fraud;
 - b. Second, the defendant was a party to or a member of that agreement; and,
- c. <u>Third</u>, the defendant became a member of the conspiracy knowing of at least one of its objects and intending to help accomplish it.

IV. FACTS

- 30. Defendant is pleading guilty because Defendant is guilty of the charged offenses.
- 31. Defendant specifically admits and declares under penalty of perjury that all of the facts set forth below are true and correct:

- 32. From as early as in or around May 2007 through in or around February 2009,
 Defendant knowingly participated in a scheme to control various Homeowner Association (HOA)
 boards of directors so that the HOA boards would award the handling of construction defect
 lawsuits and remedial construction contracts to a law firm and construction company designated by
 Defendant's co-conspirators.
- 33. Defendant became involved in this scheme in or around spring 2007 when she was hired by the owner of the co-conspirator construction company. She was paid in cash to do various odd jobs and eventually acted as the office manager. Soon after she was hired, Defendant agreed to get involved in the "condominium business" with the other co-conspirators and to become an HOA board member.
- 34. In order to accomplish this scheme, several individuals agreed to act as straw purchasers of condominium units in numerous Nevada HOA communities. These straw purchasers represented to mortgage lenders that: (i) they were to be the true owners of the properties; (ii) they had made the down payment; (iii) they would make the monthly mortgage payments; and, (iv) they intended to live in the properties. In truth and in fact, co-conspirators provided down payments and monthly payments, including HOA dues and mortgage payments, for these properties and were the true owners of the properties. In most instances, the co-conspirators did not occupy the units they purported to purchase.
- 35. In other instances, co-conspirators transferred a interest in a condominium unit to another co-conspirator to make it appear as if the co-conspirator was a bona fide homeowner and eligible for election to the respective HOA board of directors. On or about May 30, 2007, Defendant acquired a 50% interest in a unit at Sunset Cliffs by quit-claim deed. A co-conspirator signed her name to the quit-claim documents and paid another co-conspirator to notarize the property transfer documents without Defendant appearing before the notary public as required by statute.
- 36. The unit she partially acquired had previously been purchased by a co-conspirator straw purchaser. A third co-conspirator, not the defendant, occupied the unit as a partial payment

for his own involvement in the scheme. Defendant knew the mortgage payments and other monthly fees were paid by the co-conspirators, and they were the true beneficial owners.

- 37. Co-conspirators managed and operated the payments associated with maintaining many, if not all, of the straw properties owned and controlled by co-conspirators by running a so-called "Bill Pay Program," pursuant to which co-conspirators funded the properties through several limited liability companies at the direction of a co-conspirator. Many of these payments were wired from California to Nevada. Defendant maintained some of the co-conspirators' accounting books as part of her job as office manager at the construction company.
- 38. After the co-conspirators obtained an ownership interest in an HOA community, they agreed to run for election to the respective HOA boards of directors. On or about June 20, 2007, Defendant ran for and was elected to the Sunset Cliffs' HOA board of directors. Defendant agreed to use her position to be the "eyes and ears" for the co-conspirators on the board. The election was rigged and allowed Defendant and another co-conspirator to win seats on the board, giving the co-conspirators majority control at Sunset Cliffs. A co-conspirator signed and submitted a Nevada statutory Conflict of Interest Form on Defendant's behalf, but failed to disclose her relationship to the co-conspirators. During her tenure, Defendant also failed to disclose her conflict of interest.
 - 39. To ensure the straw purchasers would win the elections, co-conspirators employed deceitful tactics, such as creating false phone surveys to gather information about homeowners' voting intentions, using mailing lists to vote on behalf of out-of-town homeowners unlikely to participate in the elections, and submitting fake and forged ballots. Co-conspirators also hired private investigators to find "dirt" on the bona fide candidates in order to create smear campaigns.
 - 40. Another tactic Defendant's co-conspirators used to rig certain HOA board elections was to prepare forged ballots for out-of-town homeowners and either cause them to be transported or mailed to California and thereafter to have the ballots mailed back to Las Vegas from various locations around California so as to make it appear that the ballots were completed and mailed by bona fide homeowners residing outside Nevada.

- 41. Co-conspirators also attempted to create the appearance that the elections were legitimate by hiring independent attorneys to run the HOA board elections. The homeowners were led to believe that these "special election masters" were supposed to: (i) contact the bona fide homeowners to inform them of the election; (ii) mail the bona fide homeowners election ballots and voting instructions; (iii) collect and secure those election ballots returned by mail until the date of the election; and, (iv) preside over the HOA board election, including supervising the counting of ballots. However, they, too, were paid in cash, check, and promised things of value, by or on behalf of Defendant's co-conspirators for their assistance in rigging the elections.
- 42. Defendant was aware that many of these HOA elections were rigged, and that the co-conspirators were using licensed attorneys to assist in the rigging. Defendant attended meetings at several co-conspirator attorneys' law offices and observed their participation at several rigged elections. She also acquired the election materials for several rigged elections, including elections at Chateau Nouveau and Chateau Versailles, but failed to disclose it to the bona fide homeowners.
 - 43. Defendant further breached her statutory fiduciary duty to the homeowners by accepting from her co-conspirators compensation, gratuity, and other remuneration that improperly influenced, or reasonably appeared to influence, her decisions, resulting in a conflict of interest. In fact, shortly before she was elected, Defendant received a \$10,000 "loan" from a co-conspirator, which Defendant never repaid. In addition, on or about October 15, 2007 and on or about October 21, 2007, Defendant received checks from a co-conspirator, totaling \$10,000.
 - 44. Once elected to the board, the co-conspirator board members would meet with other co-conspirators in order to manipulate board votes, including the selection of property managers, contractors, and general counsel for the HOA and attorneys to represent the HOA. These meetings were held at various locations, including the owner of the co-conspirator construction company's house and co-conspirator attorneys' law offices. Defendant attended these meetings and took direction from co-conspirators to use her vote to further the objects of the conspiracy.

 Defendant and the other co-conspirator board members also intended to vote to hire certain third-

party vendors, specifically pool and landscape companies, that agreed to kickback money and services to further the objects of the conspiracy and to financially benefit the co-conspirators.

45. This process created the appearance of legitimacy since bona fide homeowners believed the elected board members and property managers were, as fiduciaries, acting in their best interest rather than to advance the financial interests of co-conspirators. In fact, Defendant and others were paid or received things of value by or on behalf of their co-conspirators for their assistance in purchasing the properties, obtaining HOA membership status, rigging elections, using their positions to manipulate the HOA's business and to further the goals of the conspiracy, and to enrich the co-conspirators at the expense of the HOA and the bona fide homeowners.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

- 46. Defendant acknowledges by the defendant's signature below that Defendant has read this Plea Memorandum, that Defendant understands the terms and conditions, and the factual basis set forth herein, that Defendant has discussed these matters with Defendant's attorney, and that the matters set forth in this Memorandum, including the facts set forth in Part IV above, are true and correct.
- 47. Defendant acknowledges that Defendant has been advised, and understands, that by entering a plea of guilty the defendant is waiving, that is, giving up, certain rights guaranteed to the defendant by law and by the Constitution of the United States. Specifically, Defendant is giving up:
- a. The right to proceed to trial by jury on the original charges, or to a trial by a judge if Defendant and the United States both agree;
- b. The right to confront the witnesses against Defendant at such a trial, and to cross-examine them;
- c. The right to remain silent at such trial, with such silence not to be used against Defendant in any way;
- d. The right, should Defendant so choose, to testify in Defendant's own behalf at such a trial;

The right to compel witnesses to appear at such a trial, and to testify in 1 e. Defendant's behalf: and, 2 f. 3 The right to have the assistance of an attorney at all stages of such proceedings. 48. Defendant acknowledges that Defendant is, in all respects, satisfied by the 4 representation provided by Defendant's attorney and that Defendant's attorney has discussed with defendant the burdens and benefits of this Memorandum and the rights that Defendant has waived 7 herein 49. 8 Defendant, Defendant's attorney, and the attorney for the United States acknowledge that this Plea Memorandum contains the entire agreement negotiated and agreed to by 10 and between the parties, and that no other promise has been made or implied by either the 11 Defendant, Defendant's attorney, or the attorney for the United States. 12 DENIS J. MCINERNEY 13 Chief United States Department of Justice, 14 Criminal Division, Fraud Section 15 16 17 Deputy Chief NICOLE SPRINZEN MARY ANN McCARTHY 18 Trial Attorneys United States Department of Justice 19 Criminal Division, Fraud Section 20 21 MICHELLE DELUCA 22 Defendant 23 24 Counsel for Defendant 25

26