

1 JEFFREY H. KNOX  
Chief  
2 CHARLES LA BELLA  
KATHLEEN McGOVERN  
3 Deputy Chiefs  
THOMAS B. W. HALL  
4 ALISON L. ANDERSON  
Trial Attorneys  
5 Fraud Section, Criminal Division  
U.S. Department of Justice  
6 1400 New York Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530  
7 (202) 616-1682

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CLERK US DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA	
BY: _____	DEPUTY

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

10 -oOo-

11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )

12 Plaintiff, )

13 v. )

14 MARIA LIMON, )

15 Defendant. )

CASE NO. 2:13-CR-0018-JCM-GWF

PLEA MEMORANDUM

17  
18 The United States of America, by and through Jeffery H. Knox, Chief, U.S. Department  
19 of Justice, Criminal Division, Fraud Section, and Kathleen McGovern, Senior Deputy Chief,  
20 Charles La Bella, Deputy Chief, and Thomas B.W. Hall and Alison L. Anderson, Trial  
21 Attorneys, U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Fraud Section, the defendant, MARIA  
22 LIMON, and the defendant's attorney, Gabriel Grasso, submit this plea memorandum.

23 The United States and the defendant have reached the following plea agreement, which is  
24 not binding on the court:  
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**I. THE PLEA AGREEMENT**

This agreement is contingent on at least one (1) of the three (3) co-defendants, JOSE LUIS ALVAREZ, RUDOLPHO ALVAREZ, and EDITH GILLESPIE successfully entering their guilty pleas together with Defendant MARIA LIMON, and that all pleas are accepted by the Court.

**A. The Plea**

1. Defendant will plead guilty to Count One of the indictment, 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 United States 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 offense charged in the indictment, 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 the 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:

Base Offense Level (U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(a)):	7
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1	Gain (U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(b)(1)(C)):	6
2	Sophisticated Means (U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(b)(9)(c)):	2
3		
4	Obstruction of Justice (U.S.S.G. § 3C1.1)	2
5	TOTAL	17

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

14           6.     Pursuant to U.S.S.G. §3E1.1(b), the United States will, in its sole discretion, make  
15 a motion for an additional 1-level adjustment for acceptance of responsibility prior to sentencing  
16 if the defendant timely notifies the United States of the defendant’s intention to plead guilty,  
17 thereby permitting the United States to avoid preparing for trial and allowing for the efficient  
18 allocation of resources.

19           7.     The United States will make a recommendation that the defendant receive a 2-  
20 level downward adjustment from the defendant’s base offense level for Defendant MARIA  
21 LIMON and at least one (1) other co-defendants’ group plea pursuant to Title 18, United States  
22 Code, Section 3553(b), on the condition that the co-defendants’ change of pleas are entered and  
23 conditionally accepted by the Court on or before the defendant’s sentencing hearing. If less than  
24 two (2) defendants enter guilty pleas, the Government will not make any motion for a group plea  
25 downward departure.

26           8.     Defendant’s Criminal History Category will be determined by the court.

1 **D. Other Sentencing Matters**

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

10 10. The stipulations in this Plea Memorandum do not bind either the United States  
11 Probation Office or the Court. Both Defendant and the United States are free to: (a) supplement  
12 the facts by supplying relevant information to the United States Probation Office and the Court,  
13 and (b) correct any and all factual inaccuracies relating to the calculation of the sentence.

14 **E. Fines and Special Assessment**

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

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

19 **F. Restitution**

20 13. Defendant agrees to make full restitution to the victims of the offense, in this case  
21 the Chateau Nouveau HOA. Defendant understands and agrees that this amount could be as  
22 much as \$24,000, which is the amount Crystal Management billed the Chateau Nouveau HOA.  
23 In return for Defendant agreeing to make restitution, the United States agrees not to bring any  
24 additional charges against the defendant for the conduct giving rise to the relevant conduct.  
25 Defendant understands that any restitution imposed by the Court may not be discharged in whole  
26 or in part in any present or future bankruptcy proceeding.

1 **G. Forfeiture**

2 14. The parties agree that the government will not request that the Court require  
3 Defendant to pay forfeiture in addition to restitution. However, should the Court nevertheless  
4 order that Defendant shall pay forfeiture, the government agrees that such amount shall be the  
5 \$24,000, which is the amount Crystal Management billed the Chateau Nouveau HOA. In the  
6 event of any order by the Court that Defendant shall pay forfeiture, the Defendant knowingly and  
7 voluntarily agrees to the following:

- 8 a. to abandon or to forfeit the property to the United States;
- 9 b. to relinquish all right, title, and interest in the property;
- 10 c. to waive her right to any abandonment proceedings, any civil administrative  
11 forfeiture proceedings, any civil judicial forfeiture proceedings, or any criminal forfeiture  
12 proceedings (“proceedings”) of the property;
- 13 d. to waive service of process of any and all documents filed in this action or any  
14 proceedings concerning the property arising from the facts and circumstances of this case;
- 15 e. to waive any further notice to the defendant, the defendant’s agents, or the  
16 defendant’s attorney regarding the abandonment or the forfeiture and disposition of the property;
- 17 f. not to file any claim, answer, petition, or other documents in any proceedings  
18 concerning the property;
- 19 g. to waive the statute of limitations, the CAFRA requirements, Fed. R. Crim. P.  
20 7(c)(2), 32.2(a), and 32.2(b)(3), and the constitutional due process requirements of any  
21 abandonment proceeding or any forfeiture proceeding concerning the property;
- 22 h. to waive the defendant’s right to a jury trial on the forfeiture of the property;
- 23 i. to waive (a) all constitutional, legal, and equitable defenses to, (b) any  
24 constitutional or statutory double jeopardy defense or claim concerning, and (c) any claim or  
25 defense under the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution, including, but not  
26 limited to, any claim or defense of excessive fine in any proceedings concerning the property;  
and

1 j. to the entry of an Order of Forfeiture of the property to the United States.

2 15. Defendant knowingly and voluntarily agrees and understands the abandonment,  
3 the civil administrative forfeiture, the civil judicial forfeiture, or the criminal forfeiture of the  
4 property shall not be treated as satisfaction of any assessment, fine, restitution, cost of  
5 imprisonment, or any other penalty this Court may impose upon the Defendant in addition to the  
6 abandonment or the forfeiture.

7 **F. Waiver of Appeal**

8 16. In exchange for the concessions made by the United States in this Plea  
9 Memorandum, Defendant knowingly and expressly waives the right to appeal any sentence that  
10 is imposed within the applicable Sentencing Guideline range as calculated by the Court, further  
11 waives the right to appeal the manner in which that sentence was determined on the grounds set  
12 forth in Title 18, United States Code, Section 3742, and further waives the right to appeal any  
13 other aspect of the conviction or sentence, including any order of restitution and forfeiture.  
14 Defendant reserves only the right to appeal any portion of the sentence that is an upward  
15 departure from the applicable Sentencing Guideline range calculated by the Court.

16 17. Defendant also waives all collateral challenges, including any claims under 28  
17 U.S.C. § 2255, to the Defendant's conviction, sentence and the procedure by which the Court  
18 adjudicated guilt and imposed sentence, except non-waivable claims of ineffective assistance of  
19 counsel.

20 **G. Additional Promises, Agreements, and Conditions**

21 18. In exchange for the United States entering into this Plea Memorandum, Defendant  
22 agrees that (a) the facts set forth in Section IV of this Plea Memorandum shall be admissible  
23 against the Defendant under Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(2)(A) in the following circumstances: (i) for  
24 any purpose at sentencing; and (ii) in any subsequent proceeding, including a trial in the event  
25 the Defendant does not plead guilty or withdraws the Defendant's guilty plea, to impeach or  
26 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.

1 Evid. 410 with regard to the facts set forth in Section IV of the Plea Memorandum to the extent  
2 set forth above.

3 19. The parties agree that no promises, agreements, and conditions have been entered  
4 into other than those set forth in this plea memorandum, and will not be entered into unless in  
5 writing and signed by all parties.

6 **H. Limitations**

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

15 **I. Cooperation**

16 21. Defendant agrees, if requested by the United States, to provide complete and  
17 truthful information and testimony concerning Defendant's knowledge of all other persons who  
18 are committing or have committed offenses against the United States or any state, and agrees to  
19 cooperate fully with the United States in the investigation and prosecution of such persons.

20 22. In the event the government decides in its sole discretion that the assistance  
21 provided by Defendant amounts to "substantial assistance" pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 5K1.1, the  
22 United States will timely file a motion for downward departure from the applicable Sentencing  
23 Guideline calculation. The Court has the sole discretion to grant such a motion.

24 23. Defendant agrees that a motion for downward departure based on substantial  
25 assistance shall not be made under any circumstances unless Defendant's cooperation is deemed  
26 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

1 promise has been made that such a motion will be made even if Defendant complies with the  
2 terms of this Plea Memorandum in all respects but has been unable to provide substantial  
3 assistance as determined in the sole discretion of the government.

4 24. The United States agrees to consider the totality of the circumstances, including  
5 but not limited to, the following factors, in determining whether, in the sole discretion of the  
6 government, Defendant has provided substantial assistance which would merit a motion by the  
7 United States for a downward departure from the applicable Guideline:

8 a. The United States' evaluation of the significance and usefulness of  
9 Defendant's assistance;

10 b. The truthfulness, completeness, and reliability of any information or  
11 testimony provided by Defendant;

12 c. The nature and extent of Defendant's assistance;

13 d. The truthfulness and completeness in disclosing and bringing to the  
14 attention of the Government all crimes which Defendant has committed and all administrative,  
15 civil, or criminal proceedings, investigations, and prosecutions in which she has been or is a  
16 subject, target, party, or witness;

17 e. The truthfulness and completeness in disclosing and providing to the  
18 Government, upon request, any document, record, or other evidence relating to matters about  
19 which the Government or any designated law enforcement agency inquires, including but not  
20 limited to, Defendant's personal finances;

21 f. Any injury suffered, or any danger or risk of injury to Defendant or  
22 Defendant's family resulting from defendant's assistance; and,

23 g. The timeliness of Defendant's assistance.

24 25. Defendant agrees that in the event the United States files a downward departure  
25 motion based upon Defendant's substantial assistance, the United States reserves the right to  
26 make a specific recommendation to the Court regarding the extent of such a departure.



1 Defendant understands and agrees that the final decision as to how much of a departure, if any, is  
2 warranted rests solely with the Court.

3 **J. Breach**

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

15 **II. PENALTY**

16 27. The maximum penalty for a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section  
17 1349, is imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) years, a \$1,000,000 fine, or both. Defendant  
18 is also subject to supervised release for a term of not greater than five (5) years.

19 28. Supervised release is a period of time following imprisonment during which  
20 Defendant will be subject to various restrictions and requirements. Defendant understands that if  
21 Defendant violates one or more of the conditions of any supervised release imposed, Defendant  
22 may be returned to prison for all or part of the term of supervised release, which could result in  
23 Defendant serving a total term of imprisonment greater than the statutory maximum stated  
24 above.

25 29. Defendant is required to pay for the costs of imprisonment, probation, and  
26 supervised release, unless the Defendant establishes that the Defendant does not have the ability

1 to pay such costs, in which case the court may impose an alternative sanction such as community  
2 service.

3 **III. ELEMENTS**

4 30. The essential elements for the offense of conspiracy to commit wire and mail  
5 fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1349, are as follows:

6 a. First, from as early as in or about August 2003 through at least in or about  
7 February 2009, there was an agreement between two or more persons to commit mail fraud and  
8 wire fraud;

9 b. Second, the defendant was a party to or a member of that agreement; and,

10 c. Third, the defendant became a member of the conspiracy knowing of at least one  
11 of its objects and intending to help accomplish it.

12 **IV. FACTS**

13 31. Defendant is pleading guilty because Defendant is guilty of the charged offenses.

14 32. Defendant specifically admits and declares under penalty of perjury that all of the  
15 facts set forth below of which the Defendant has knowledge of as a member of the conspiracy  
16 are true and correct. The parties agree that some of the facts outlined below were actions taken  
17 by Defendant's co-conspirators and without the knowledge or involvement of the Defendant at  
18 the time; however, Defendant acknowledges that she knew of the unlawful purpose of the  
19 conspiracy and willfully joined it and that she is, therefore, responsible as a member of the  
20 conspiracy for those actions that were taken by her co-conspirators in furtherance of the  
21 conspiracy. Defendant's actions in furtherance of the conspiracy are specifically indicated.

22 33. From as early as in or around December 2004 through at least in or around  
23 February 2009, Defendant knowingly participated in a scheme to control various Homeowners'  
24 Association (HOA) Boards of Directors so that the HOA boards would award the handling of  
25 construction defect lawsuits and remedial construction contracts to a law firm and construction  
26 company designated by Defendant's co-conspirators.

1           34. The conspirators would identify HOA's which potentially could bring  
2 construction defect cases, and once identified would enlist real estate agents to identify  
3 condominium units within those HOA communities for purchase.

4           35. Co-conspirators would then enlist individuals as straw purchasers to apply for and  
5 complete mortgage loans using their own name and credit for the purchase of properties within  
6 the HOA communities on behalf of the beneficial owners. The co-conspirators arranged for the  
7 straw purchasers to get the necessary funding for the mortgages by assisting them with the loan  
8 applications and closing documents, which included false and fraudulent statements that  
9 involved concealing the identity and financial interest of the true beneficial owners of the  
10 properties from banks, mortgage companies, HOAs, and bona fide homeowners. The co-  
11 conspirator real estate agents arranged for the down payments to be funded by a co-conspirator  
12 and arranged for the money to be transferred to the escrow accounts.

13           36. Once the straw purchases were complete, the beneficial owners and co-  
14 conspirators often found tenants to rent the units. The beneficial owners received the rental  
15 payments and continued to pay the mortgages and various expenses associated with the straw  
16 purchase.

17           37. Co-conspirators were hired to manage and operate the payments associated with  
18 maintaining these straw properties. The co-conspirators called this business of funding these  
19 properties the "Bill Pay Program." The co-conspirators involved in running the Bill Pay  
20 Program maintained several limited liability companies, at the direction of the co-conspirator  
21 construction company owner and others, for the purpose of opening bank accounts and  
22 concealing the Bill Pay Program funds. Many of the payments on these properties were wired or  
23 caused to be wired from California to Nevada.

24           38. On several occasions, instead of making a straw purchase, the co-conspirators  
25 transferred a partial interest in a unit to another co-conspirator for the purpose of making it  
26 appear as if the co-conspirator was a bona fide homeowner. The co-conspirator real estate agent

1 would assist with the paperwork involved in such transfers and arranged for the completion of  
2 the paperwork.

3 39. Many of the straw purchasers and those who acquired a transferred interest in the  
4 properties agreed with co-conspirators to run for election to the respective HOA Board of  
5 Directors. These co-conspirators were paid or promised cash, checks, or things of value for their  
6 participation, all of which resulted in a personal financial benefit to the co-conspirators.

7 40. To ensure the co-conspirators would win the elections, co-conspirators at times  
8 employed deceitful tactics, such as creating false phone surveys to gather information about  
9 homeowners' voting intentions, using mailing lists to vote on behalf of out-of-town homeowners  
10 unlikely to participate in the elections, and submitting fake and forged ballots. Co-conspirators  
11 also hired private investigators to uncover negative information on the bona fide candidates in  
12 order to create smear campaigns.

13 41. Another tactic the co-conspirators used to rig certain HOA board elections was to  
14 prepare forged ballots for out-of-town homeowners and either cause them to be transported or  
15 mailed to California and thereafter to have the ballots mailed back to Las Vegas from various  
16 locations around California so as to make it appear that the ballots were completed and mailed by  
17 bona fide homeowners residing outside Nevada. For instance, on or about April 15, 2008 and on  
18 or about April 21, 2008, a co-conspirator mailed ballots from several mail boxes in California  
19 back to Nevada in order to assist in the rigging of an election at Park Avenue.

20 42. On several occasions, co-conspirators attempted to create the appearance that the  
21 elections were legitimate by hiring "independent" attorneys to run the HOA board elections.  
22 These "special election masters" were to: (i) contact the bona fide homeowners to inform them  
23 of the election; (ii) mail the bona fide homeowners election ballots and voting instructions; (iii)  
24 collect and secure those election ballots returned by mail until the date of the election; and (iv)  
25 preside over the HOA board election, including supervising the counting of ballots. However, in  
26 truth and fact, the "special election masters" were selected by the co-conspirators and paid in  
cash, check, or promised things of value, by or on behalf of the co-conspirator construction

1 company and its owner, for their assistance in rigging the elections. In particular, the “special  
2 election masters” allowed the co-conspirators to access the ballots for the purpose of opening the  
3 ballots and pre-counting the votes entered for each candidate to then know the number of fake  
4 ballots which needed to be created to ensure the co-conspirator up for election won the seat on  
5 the HOA board. These attorneys would run the board election knowing the co-conspirators had  
6 access to the ballots and concealed their relationship with the co-conspirators from the bona fide  
7 homeowners.

8 43. Once elected, the straw purchaser board members would meet with the co-  
9 conspirators in order to manipulate board votes, including the selection of property managers,  
10 contractors, general counsel and attorneys to represent the HOA.

11 44. Defendant LIMON worked for a property management company, Crystal  
12 Management, which was secretly funded and controlled by a co-conspirator. In November 2006,  
13 the Chateau Nouveau HOA hired Crystal Management to be the property management company  
14 at the HOA. Crystal Management remained the property management company until May 2006,  
15 and during that time, Defendant LIMON and Crystal Management assisted in facilitating the  
16 HOA takeover scheme.

17 45. At times the co-conspirators created and submitted fake bids for “competitors” to  
18 make the process appear to be legitimate while ensuring co-conspirators were awarded the  
19 contract. Once hired, co-conspirators, including property managers and general counsel, would  
20 then recommend that the HOA board hire the co-conspirator construction company for  
21 remediation and construction defect repairs and the co-conspirator law firm to handle the  
22 construction defect litigation. In addition, the co-conspirator construction company’s initial  
23 contract for emergency remediation repairs contained a “right of first refusal” clause to ensure  
24 the co-conspirator construction company was awarded the construction repair contracts  
25 following the construction defect litigation.

26 46. This entire process created the appearance of legitimacy since bona fide  
homeowners believed the elected board members and other third party contractors were, as

1 fiduciaries, acting in their best interest rather than to advance the financial interests of co-  
2 conspirators. In fact, the straw purchaser board members were paid or received things of value  
3 by or on behalf of their co-conspirators for their assistance in purchasing the properties,  
4 obtaining HOA membership status, rigging elections, using their positions to manipulate the  
5 HOA's business and to further the goals of the conspiracy, and to enrich the co-conspirators at  
6 the expense of the HOA and the bona fide homeowners.

7 47. When confronted by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 26,  
8 2009 regarding her involvement with Crystal Management, Defendant LIMON falsely stated in  
9 substance that she did not communicate with a co-conspirator regarding Crystal Management  
10 and that she did not know that a co-conspirator was behind Crystal Management, when in truth  
11 and in fact, Limon knew that a co-conspirator had funded and controlled Crystal Management.

12 **V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

13 48. Defendant acknowledges by the Defendant's signature below that Defendant has  
14 read this Plea Memorandum, that Defendant understands the terms and conditions and the factual  
15 basis set forth herein, that Defendant has discussed these matters with Defendant's attorney, and  
16 that the matters set forth in this memorandum, including the facts set forth in Part IV above, are  
17 true and correct.

18 49. Defendant acknowledges that Defendant has been advised, and understands, that  
19 by entering a plea of guilty the Defendant is waiving, that is, giving up, certain rights guaranteed  
20 to the Defendant by law and by the Constitution of the United States. Specifically, Defendant is  
21 giving up:

22 a. The right to proceed to trial by jury on the original charges, or to a trial by a judge  
23 if Defendant and the United States both agree;

24 b. The right to confront the witnesses against the Defendant at such a trial, and to  
25 cross-examine them;

26 c. The right to remain silent at such trial, with such silence not to be used against  
Defendant in any way;

1 d. The right, should Defendant so choose, to testify in Defendant's own behalf at  
2 such a trial;

3 e. The right to compel witnesses to appear at such a trial, and to testify in  
4 Defendant's behalf; and,

5 f. The right to have the assistance of an attorney at all stages of such proceedings.

6 50. Defendant acknowledges that Defendant is, in all respects, satisfied by the  
7 representation provided by Defendant's attorney and that Defendant's attorney has discussed  
8 with the defendant the burdens and benefits of this agreement and the rights she waives herein.

9 51. Defendant, Defendant's attorney, and the attorney for the United States  
10 acknowledge that this Plea Memorandum contains the entire negotiated and agreed to by and  
11 between the parties, and that no other promise has been made or implied by either the Defendant,  
12 Defendant's attorney, or the attorney for the United States.

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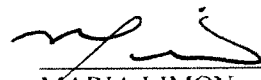
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JEFFREY H. KNOX  
Chief  
United States Department of Justice,  
Criminal Division, Fraud Section

5/9/14  
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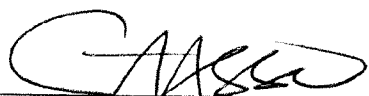
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
KATHLEEN McGOVERN  
Senior Deputy Chief  
CHARLES G. LA BELLA  
Deputy Chief  
THOMAS B.W. HALL  
ALISON L. ANDERSON  
Trial Attorneys  
United States Department of Justice  
Criminal Division, Fraud Section

5/1/14  
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DATED

  
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MARIA LIMON  
Defendant

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5/1/14  
DATED

  
GABRIEL GRASSO, ESQ.  
Counsel for Defendant Maria Limon