

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : Hon. Kevin McNulty

v. : Crim. No. 16-428

SOWRABH SHARMA : 18 U.S.C. § 371
26 U.S.C. § 7206(1)

S U P E R S E D I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

The defendant having waived in open court prosecution by
indictment, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey charges:

COUNT 1
(Conspiracy to Commit Visa Fraud)

1. At all times relevant to this Superseding Information:

a. SCM Data, Inc. ("SCM"), a co-conspirator not named as a
defendant herein, was an information technology ("IT") staffing and consulting
company with its principal office in New Jersey.

b. MMC Systems, Inc. ("MMC"), a co-conspirator not named
as a defendant herein, was an IT staffing and consulting company with its
principal office in Virginia.

c. Defendant SOWRABH SHARMA was an owner of
co-conspirators SCM/MMC, and listed a Jersey City, New Jersey address on
his U. S. Individual Income Tax Returns for 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

d. Sunila Dutt, a co-conspirator not named as a defendant herein, was a resident of Ashburn, Virginia, was admitted to practice law in New Jersey, and was employed as an immigration attorney for co-conspirators SCM/MMC.

e. Hiral Patel, a co-conspirator not named as a defendant herein, was a resident of Jersey City, New Jersey and was the Human Resources Manager for co-conspirators SCM/MMC.

f. Shikha Mohta, a co-conspirator not named as a defendant herein, was a resident of Jersey City, New Jersey and was the Head of Finance for co-conspirators SCM/MMC.

g. Hari Karne, a co-conspirator not named as a defendant herein, was a resident of India and was employed by SCM Private Limited, which had a service agreement with co-conspirators SCM/MMC, as the U.S. Immigration Manager.

h. Individual 1 was a foreign national who resided in New Jersey and Maryland.

i. The United States Department of Homeland Security, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”) was an agency of the executive branch of the United States that was charged with, among other duties, the oversight of immigration into the United States, and was empowered to approve and process applications for residency within the United States.

j. The United States Department of Labor (“USDOL”) was an agency of the executive branch of the United States that was charged with, among other duties, enforcement of the requirements of labor regulations, including immigration-related employment standards and worker protections.

The H-1B Visa Program

2. The H-1B visa program allowed businesses in the United States, such as co-conspirators SCM/MMC, to temporarily employ foreign workers with specialized or technical expertise in a particular field such as accounting, engineering, or computer science.

3. Before hiring a foreign worker under the H-1B visa program, the employer was required to first obtain approval from the USDOL by filing a Labor Condition Application (“LCA”). In the LCA, the employer represented that it intended to employ a specified number of foreign workers for specific positions for a particular period of time. The employer was also required to make truthful representations regarding the foreign worker’s rate of pay, work location, and whether the position was full-time. In addition, the employer agreed to pay the foreign worker for non-productive time—that is, an employer who sponsored a foreign worker was required to pay wages to the foreign worker, even if he or she was not actively working for certain periods of time.

4. The employer was required to further attest that the representations were true and accurate, and the LCA provided a warning that false representations could lead to criminal prosecution. Except in limited circumstances, the LCA was required to be filed electronically. Upon filing, the

employer was required by regulation to print and sign a copy. The employer was further required to maintain the signed copy in its files.

5. After the USDOL approved the LCA, which approvals were primarily based on the employer's representations in the LCA, the employer was required to then obtain permission from USCIS to hire a specific individual. This approval was obtained by filing a Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker, Form I-129, and paying certain fees. In this petition, the employer was required to truthfully provide biographical information regarding the specific foreign worker to be employed. The employer also provided much of the same information that was on the LCA, including job title, the specific type of position for which the worker was hired, work location, pay rate, dates of intended employment, and whether the position was full-time. The petition was signed under penalty of perjury, and the employer was required to certify that the information submitted was true and correct.

6. Once USCIS approved this petition, the foreign worker could apply for a visa at a United States embassy or consulate overseas. If the foreign worker was already lawfully in the United States, then the foreign worker's immigration status could be adjusted without the worker having to leave the country.

7. Once a visa was issued or a change of status occurred, the foreign worker possessed lawful non-immigrant status and could reside in the United States and work for the employer until the visa expired or his or her government-approved employment with the company ended, whichever

occurred first. The foreign worker could not immigrate, or permanently reside, in the United States under this type of status.

8. For a foreign worker entering the United States from abroad, the employer was required to start paying the foreign worker once he or she entered into employment or within 30 days of admission to the United States, whichever was sooner.

9. If the foreign worker was dismissed before the H-1B visa expired, the employer was required to send notice to USCIS and offer to pay for the foreign worker to return to his or her native country.

The Conspiracy

10. From at least as early as in or about 2010 through in or about April 2015, in Hudson County, in the District of New Jersey, and elsewhere, defendant

SOWRABH SHARMA

knowingly and intentionally conspired and agreed with co-conspirator SCM Data, Inc., co-conspirator MMC Systems, Inc., co-conspirator Sunila Dutt, co-conspirator Shikha Mohta, co-conspirator Hiral Patel, co-conspirator Hari Karne, and others, to present applications and other documents required by immigration laws and regulations prescribed thereunder which contained materially false statements and which failed to contain any reasonable basis in law and fact, contrary to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1546(a).

Object of the Conspiracy

11. The object of the conspiracy was to fraudulently obtain H-1B visas for foreign workers.

Overview of the Scheme

12. As part of their scheme to fraudulently obtain H-1B visas for foreign workers, Defendant SHARMA and his co-conspirators falsely represented, in co-conspirators SCM/MMC's paperwork submitted to USCIS, that foreign workers had full-time "in-house" positions and would be paid an annual salary, as required to secure the H-1B visas. Contrary to these representations and in violation of the H-1B visa program, co-conspirators SCM/MMC paid the foreign workers only when the foreign workers were placed at a third-party client, or a company that entered into a contract for services with co-conspirators SCM/MMC.

13. "Benching" is defined by USDOL as "workers who are in nonproductive status due to a decision by the employer, such as lack of work." Defendant SHARMA and his co-conspirators were actively violating USDOL regulations in not paying their benched workers.

14. In some instances, Defendant SHARMA's co-conspirators advised foreign workers to pay co-conspirators SCM/MMC in cash the approximate amount they were supposed to be paid by co-conspirators SCM/MMC in order to generate the false payroll records. Defendant SHARMA's co-conspirators told the workers that these payments to create the false payroll records would be the only way for them to maintain, albeit unlawfully, their H-

1B visas. False payroll records were then generated to create the appearance, and lull the United States Government into believing, that the foreign workers were being paid full-time wages and to unlawfully maintain their status.

15. When USCIS conducted an inquiry regarding Individual 1's status, in or about January 2015, Defendant SHARMA's co-conspirators engaged in a scheme to obstruct that inquiry by: instructing Individual 1 to lie to an individual believed to be a USCIS employee regarding his/her residency; providing fictitious documentation as to that residency; and providing fictitious payroll information to Individual 1 to present to an individual believed to be a USCIS employee upon Individual 1's cash payment to co-conspirator MMC.

16. When USDOL conducted an audit of co-conspirators SCM/MMC beginning in or about 2014, Defendant SHARMA's co-conspirators engaged in a scheme to obstruct that audit by making it appear that the benched workers were on leave through the generation of fictitious leave slips.

Manner and Means of the Conspiracy

17. It was part of the conspiracy that Defendant SHARMA's co-conspirators submitted and caused to be submitted LCAs to the USDOL, falsely representing that co-conspirators SCM/MMC had a temporary need for full-time in-house workers and that it would pay the foreign workers for all hours worked and for any non-productive time.

18. It was further part of the conspiracy that Defendant SHARMA and his co-conspirators submitted and caused to be submitted one or more filings to USCIS, falsely representing that co-conspirators SCM/MMC

would employ foreign workers in full-time in-house positions.

19. It was further part of the conspiracy that Defendant SHARMA and his co-conspirators did not employ these foreign workers on a full-time basis, but rather they “benched” multiple foreign workers following approval of H-1B visas by USCIS.

20. It was further part of the conspiracy that Defendant SHARMA and his co-conspirators unlawfully failed to pay multiple foreign workers, contrary to their representations to USCIS.

21. It was further part of the conspiracy that Defendant SHARMA and his co-conspirators encouraged foreign workers to remain in the United States after the invalidation of their H-1B visas through the benching process by requiring the foreign workers to find work for themselves and/or requiring the foreign workers to pay cash for the creation of false payrolls to maintain their H-1B visa statuses.

22. It was further part of the conspiracy that Defendant SHARMA’s co-conspirators obstructed a federal investigation to cover up their H-1B visa scheme, to avoid detection, and to allow their scheme to continue. Defendant SHARMA’s co-conspirators also submitted fictitious leave slips of foreign workers to USDOL for the time periods that they were benched to conceal the benching scheme.

Overt Acts

23. In furtherance of the conspiracy and in order to effect the object thereof, Defendant SHARMA and his co-conspirators knowingly

committed and caused to be committed, the following acts in the District of New Jersey and elsewhere:

a. On or about October 16, 2014, co-conspirator MMC, through co-conspirator Sunila Dutt, and at the overall direction of Defendant SHARMA, submitted an I-129 Petition ("Petition") to USCIS, under penalty of perjury, to extend the H-1B visa status of Individual 1. In or before January 2015, co-conspirator MMC stopped paying Individual 1.

b. On or about January 30, 2015, co-conspirator Sunila Dutt told Individual 1 to lie to an individual (whom co-conspirator Sunila Dutt believed to be a USCIS employee, but who was an undercover law enforcement agent) by falsely stating that Individual 1 had been living with a friend in Virginia or at a guesthouse controlled by co-conspirator MMC.

c. On or about February 2, 2015, co-conspirator Sunila Dutt sent an e-mail to Individual 1 containing false information to be given to an individual (whom co-conspirator Sunila Dutt believed to be a USCIS employee, but who was an undercover law enforcement agent), as fictitious proof that Individual 1 resided at co-conspirator MMC's guesthouse in January 2015.

d. On or about February 2, 2015, co-conspirator Hari Karne instructed Individual 1 to pay co-conspirator MMC in cash so that co-conspirator MMC could issue a check to Individual 1 and falsely claim that co-conspirator MMC paid Individual 1 wages in January 2015.

e. On or about February 20, 2015, co-conspirator Hari Karne explained to Individual 1 the importance of having paystubs and employment status because USCIS would inquire about both.

f. On or about February 20, 2015, co-conspirator Shikha Mohta gave Individual 1 a paycheck drawn on the account of co-conspirator MMC in the net amount of \$2,339.42, and Individual 1 gave co-conspirator Shikha Mohta \$3,673.00 in cash.

g. In or about February 2015, in response to a USDOL audit, Defendant SHARMA's co-conspirators provided fabricated leave slips of foreign workers to the USDOL for the time periods that the foreign workers were benched to conceal the benching scheme and to conceal the fact that the foreign workers were not paid during those time periods as required by federal law.

h. In or about March 2015, in response to a USDOL audit, Defendant SHARMA's co-conspirators provided fabricated leave slips of foreign workers to the USDOL for the time periods that the foreign workers were benched to conceal the benching scheme and to conceal the fact that the foreign workers were not paid during those time periods as required by federal law.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.

COUNT 2
(Making and Subscribing False Tax Return)

1. Paragraphs 1(a),(b), and (c) of Count 1 of this Superseding Information are re-alleged as if set forth herein.
2. In or about 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014, Defendant SHARMA understated the income he received from his companies to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) in the aggregate amount of approximately \$3,140,352. The approximate amounts of understated income by tax years is as follows:

<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Understated Income</u>
2011	\$ 1,146,057
2012	\$ 199,266
2013	\$ 454,512
2014	\$1,340,517

3. Defendant SHARMA’s intentional overstatement of, and claiming of, false expenses pertaining to SCM Data, Inc. and MMC Systems, Inc., resulted in a tax loss to the United States of approximately \$1,114,824. The approximate tax loss by tax years is as follows:

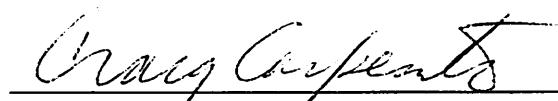
<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Loss</u>
2011	\$401,120
2012	\$ 55,795
2013	\$157,510
2014	\$500,399

4. On or about September 24, 2015, in the District of New Jersey, and elsewhere, defendant

SOWRABH SHARMA

willfully made and subscribed a 2014 Individual Income Tax Return, which was verified by a written declaration that it was made under the penalties of perjury and was filed with the Internal Revenue Service, which return he did not believe to be true and correct as to every material matter in that the return failed to report a substantial amount of income as set forth herein.

All in violation of Title 26, United States Code, Section 7206(1).



Craig Carpenito
CRAIG CARPENITO
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

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**SUPERSEDING INFORMATION
FOR**

**18 U.S.C. § 371
26 U.S.C. § 7206(1)**

CRAIG CARPENITO

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