FILED

BENJAMIN B. WAGNER United States Attorney RUSSELL L. CARLBERG Assistant U.S. Attorney 501 I Street, Suite 10-100 Sacramento, California 95814 Telephone: (916) 554-2748

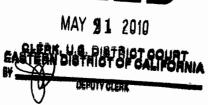
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

v.

ANTHONY G. SYMMES,

Plaintiff,

Defendant.



5

6 7

8

9

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

21

22 23

27

PLEA & COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CR. NO. 2:10-CT-0200 LKK

PLEA AND COOPERATION AGREEMENT

I.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

INTRODUCTION

Scope of Agreement: The United States Attorney charged defendant Anthony G. Symmes in an Information with one count of conspiracy to commit mail fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and 1349, and with one count of conducting a monetary transaction in property derived from specified unlawful activity, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1957. This document contains the complete Plea & Cooperation Agreement ("Plea Agreement") between the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of California (the "government") and the defendant. Agreement is limited to the United States Attorney's Office for the

1 Eastern District of California and cannot bind any other federal, state, or local prosecuting, administrative, or regulatory authorities.

B. Court Not a Party: The Court is not a party to this Plea Agreement. Sentencing is a matter solely within the discretion of the Court, the Court is under no obligation to accept any recommendations made by the government, and the Court may in its discretion impose any sentence it deems appropriate up to and including the statutory maximum stated in this Plea Agreement. Ιf the Court should impose any sentence up to the maximum established by the statute, the defendant cannot, for that reason alone, withdraw his guilty plea, and he will remain bound to fulfill all of the obligations under this Plea Agreement. The defendant understands that neither the prosecutor, defense counsel, nor the Court can make a binding prediction or promise regarding the sentence he will receive.

II.

DEFENDANT'S OBLIGATIONS

Waiver of Indictment and Guilty Plea: The defendant will waive indictment by grand jury, waive venue, and plead guilty to an Information, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B, charging him with one count of conspiracy to commit mail fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and 1349, and one count of conducting a monetary transaction in property derived from specified unlawful activity, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1957. The defendant agrees that he is, in fact, guilty of those charges and that the facts set forth in the Factual Basis attached hereto as Exhibit A are true and accurate.

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

- C. Fine: In light of the defendant's effort to put substantial resources toward restitution of victims of his offense, the government will not recommend a criminal fine.
- D. Special Assessment: The defendant agrees to pay a special assessment of \$200 at the time of sentencing by delivering a check or money order payable to the United States District Court to the United States Probation Office immediately before the sentencing hearing. The defendant understands that this Plea Agreement is voidable by the government if he fails to pay the assessment prior to that hearing. If the defendant is unable to pay the special assessment at the time of sentencing, he agrees to earn the money to pay the assessment, if necessary by participating in the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program.
- E. Agreement to Cooperate: The defendant agrees to cooperate fully with the government and any other federal, state, or local law enforcement agency, as directed by the government.
- 1. Meaning of Cooperation: As used in this Plea
 Agreement, "cooperation" requires the defendant: (1) to respond

truthfully and completely to all questions, whether in interviews, in correspondence, telephone conversations, before a grand jury, or at any trial or other court proceeding; (2) to never falsely inculpate or exculpate anyone; (3) to attend all meetings, grand jury sessions, trials, and other proceedings at which the defendant's presence is requested by the government or compelled by subpoena or court order; (4) to produce voluntarily any and all documents, records, or other tangible evidence requested by the government; (5) not to participate in any criminal activity while cooperating with the government; and (6) to disclose to the government the existence and status of all money, property, or assets, of any kind, including but not limited to those derived from or acquired as a result of, or used to facilitate the commission of, the defendant's illegal activities or the illegal activities of any conspirators.

After the defendant pleads guilty, the defendant and his attorney agree that the government and any law enforcement personnel may interview the defendant at any time, provided defense counsel is afforded prior notification and the opportunity to be present at the interview.

2. Consequences of Failure to Cooperate: If the defendant commits any crimes or if any of the defendant's statements or testimony prove to be knowingly false, misleading, or materially incomplete, or if the defendant otherwise violates this Plea Agreement in any way, the government will no longer be bound by its representations to the defendant concerning the limits on criminal prosecution and sentencing as set forth herein. The determination whether the defendant has violated the Plea Agreement will be under

20 L

a probable cause standard.

2

3

11

12 l

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

If the defendant violates the Plea Agreement, he shall thereafter be subject to prosecution for any federal criminal violation of which the government has knowledge, including but not limited to perjury, false statements, and obstruction of justice. Because disclosures pursuant to this Plea Agreement will constitute a waiver of the Fifth Amendment privilege against compulsory selfincrimination, any such prosecution may be premised on statements and/or information provided by the defendant. Moreover, any prosecutions that are not time-barred by the applicable statute of limitations as of the date of this Plea Agreement may be commenced in accordance with this paragraph, notwithstanding the expiration of the statute of limitations between the signing of this Plea Agreement and the commencement of any such prosecutions. defendant agrees to waive all defenses based on the statute of limitations or delay of prosecution with respect to any prosecutions that are not time-barred as of the date of this Plea Agreement.

If it is determined that the defendant has violated any provision of this Plea Agreement or if the defendant successfully moves to withdraw his plea: (1) all statements made by the defendant to the government or other designated law enforcement agents, or any testimony given by the defendant before a grand jury or other tribunal, whether before or after this Plea Agreement, shall be admissible in evidence in any criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings hereafter brought against the defendant; and (2) the defendant shall assert no claim under the United States Constitution, any statute, Rule 11(f) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 410 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, or

any other federal rule, that statements made by the defendant before or after this Plea Agreement, or any leads derived therefrom, should be suppressed. By signing this Plea Agreement, the defendant waives any and all rights in the foregoing respects.

- F. Restitution. The Mandatory Victim Restitution Act requires the Court to order restitution to the victims of certain offenses. The parties have not reached an agreement as to the total amount of restitution required in this and related cases. The defendant has already turned over \$4,000,000 to the government (hereinafter "Restitution Funds"). The defendant represents and warrants that he is the sole owner of the Restitution Funds. The parties agree that, in the event the Court orders restitution, the Restitution Funds already paid by the defendant shall be applied to reduce, or set-off, the defendant's restitution obligation. The defendant agrees to execute any documents the government deems necessary to transfer the Restitution Funds to the Court for distribution as restitution.
- G. Forfeiture. If the court enters an order of Restitution in the amount of \$4,000,000 or greater, the government agrees to forego forfeiture against the defendant. In the event that the Court does not order restitution, or orders restitution in an amount below \$4,000,000, the defendant agrees to entry of a money judgment pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b) in the amount of the difference between the restitution ordered and \$4,000,000. The defendant agrees and stipulates that these funds are subject to forfeiture pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), for a violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and 1349.

The defendant agrees to fully assist the government in the

13.

forfeiture of this property and to take whatever steps are necessary to pass clear title to the United States. The defendant agrees not to file a claim to the property in any civil proceeding, administrative or judicial, which may be initiated. The defendant agrees to waive his right to notice of any forfeiture proceeding involving this property, and agrees to not file a claim or assist others in filing a claim in that forfeiture proceeding. The defendant knowingly and voluntarily waives his right to a jury trial on the forfeiture of assets. The defendant knowingly and voluntarily waives all constitutional, legal and equitable defenses 10 11 to the forfeiture of these assets in any proceeding. The defendant agrees to waive any jeopardy defense, and agrees to waive any claim 12 or defense under the Eighth Amendment to the United States 13 14 Constitution, including any claim of excessive fine, to the 15 forfeiture of the assets by the United States, the State of 16 California or its subdivisions.

The defendant waives oral pronouncement of forfeiture at the time of sentencing, and any defects that may pertain to the forfeiture. The defendant waives personal appearance at any post-sentencing proceeding necessary to effectuate the provisions of this section.

The government agrees not to pursue forfeiture in connection with or related to this matter as to defendant Symmes except as specified in this section, and not to seek forfeiture in excess of \$4,000,000 as to defendant Symmes.

III.

THE GOVERNMENT'S OBLIGATIONS

A. Recommendations:

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

PLEA & COOPERATION AGREEMENT

- 2. Acceptance of Responsibility: If the United States Probation Office determines that a three-level reduction in defendant's offense level for his full and clear demonstration of acceptance of responsibility is appropriate under U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1, the government will not oppose such a reduction and will so move under §3E1.1(b), so long as the defendant pleads guilty, meets with and assists the probation officer in the preparation of the presentence report, is truthful and candid with the probation officer, and does not otherwise engage in conduct that constitutes obstruction of justice within the meaning of U.S.S.G § 3C1.1, either in the preparation of the pre-sentence report or during the sentencing proceeding.
- 3. Reduction of Sentence for Cooperation: The government agrees to recommend at the time of sentencing that the defendant's sentence of imprisonment be reduced by up to 50% of the applicable guideline sentence if he provides substantial assistance to the government, pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 5K1.1. The defendant understands that he must comply with paragraph II(E) of this Plea Agreement. The defendant understands that it is within the sole and exclusive discretion of the government to determine whether the defendant has provided substantial assistance. The defendant understands that the government may recommend a reduction in his sentence of less than 50% or no reduction at all, depending upon the level of assistance the government determines that the defendant has provided. If the

government's recommended reduction pursuant to § 5K1.1 is for a sentence below the statutory mandatory minimum, the government will also move the Court for a reduction below that minimum term, under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(e). The defendant further understands that a motion pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 5K1.1 is only a recommendation and is not binding on the Court, that this Plea Agreement confers no right upon the defendant to require that the government make a § 5K1.1 motion, and that this Plea Agreement confers no remedy upon the defendant in the event that the government declines to make a § 5K1.1 motion. In particular, the defendant agrees not to try to 11 file a motion to withdraw his plea based on the fact that the government decides not to recommend a sentence reduction or recommends a sentence reduction less than the defendant thinks is appropriate.

If the government determines that the defendant has provided further cooperation within one year following his sentencing, the government may move for a further reduction of his sentence under Rule 35 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Limitation on Use of Information For Sentencing: than as set forth above, the government agrees that any incriminating information provided by the defendant during his cooperation will not be used in determining the applicable guideline range, pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 1B1.8.

IV.

ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE

Elements of the Offense: At a trial, the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt the following elements of conspiracy to commit mail fraud, to which the defendant is pleading

PLEA & COOPERATION AGREEMENT

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

guilty:

(1) beginning on or about August 1, 2006, and continuing to and including approximately on or about July 2, 2008, in the State and Eastern District of California and elsewhere, there was an agreement between two or more persons to commit mail fraud;

- (2) the defendant became a member of the conspiracy knowing of at least one of its objects and intending to help accomplish it; and
- (3) one of the members of the conspiracy performed at least one overt act for the purpose of carrying out the conspiracy, with the jury agreeing on a particular overt act.

The elements of mail fraud are:

First, the defendant knowingly participated in:

- (A) a scheme and artifice to defraud, or
- (B) in a plan for obtaining money or property by making false promises or statements;

Second, the defendant knew that the scheme was misleading or that the promises or statements were false;

Third, the scheme, and/or the promises or statements, were material; that is, they had a natural tendency to influence, or were capable of influencing, a person to part with money or property;

Fourth, the defendant acted with the intent to defraud; and Fifth, the defendant used, or caused to be used, the mails to carry out or attempt to carry out an essential part of the scheme.

A mailing is caused when one knows that the mails will be used in the ordinary course of business or when one can reasonably foresee such use. It does not matter whether the material mailed was itself false or deceptive so long as the mail was used as a part of the scheme, nor does it matter whether the scheme or plan was

PLEA & COOPERATION AGREEMENT

successful or that any money or property was obtained.

At a trial, the government would also have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt the following elements of conducting a monetary transaction in property derived from specified unlawful activity, to which the defendant is pleading guilty:

First, the defendant knowingly engaged or attempted to engage in a monetary transaction;

Second, the defendant knew the transaction involved criminally derived property;

Third, the property had a value of greater than \$10,000; Fourth, that the property was, in fact, derived from mail fraud; and

Fifth, the transaction occurred in the United States.

The term "monetary transaction" means the deposit, withdrawal, transfer or exchange, in or affecting interstate commerce, of funds or a monetary instrument by, through, or to a financial institution. The term "financial institution" means any entity listed in Title 31, United States Code, Section 5312(a)(2).

٧.

MAXIMUM SENTENCE

A. Maximum Penalty: For conspiracy to commit mail fraud, the maximum sentence that the Court can impose is twenty years imprisonment, a \$250,000 fine, a three year period of supervised release, and a special assessment of \$100. For conducting a monetary transaction in property derived from specified unlawful activity, the maximum sentence that the Court can impose is ten years imprisonment, a \$250,000 fine (or an alternate amount of double the funds laundered), a three year period of supervised

release, and a special assessment of \$100. By signing this Plea Agreement, the defendant also agrees that the Court can order the payment of restitution for the full loss caused by the defendant's wrongful conduct. The defendant agrees that the restitution order is <u>not</u> restricted to the amounts alleged in the specific counts to which the defendant is pleading guilty. The defendant further agrees that he will not attempt to discharge in any present or future bankruptcy proceeding any restitution imposed by the Court.

B. Violations of Supervised Release: The defendant understands and agrees that if he violates a condition of supervised release at any time during the term of supervised release, the Court may revoke the term of supervised release and require the defendant to serve up to five additional years imprisonment.

VI.

SENTENCING DETERMINATION

A. Statutory Authority: The defendant understands that the Court must consult the Federal Sentencing Guidelines (as promulgated by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, 18 U.S.C. §§ 3551-3742 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 991-998, and as modified by United States v. Booker and United States v. Fanfan, 543 U.S. 220, 125 S.Ct. 738 (2005), Rita v. United States, 127 S.Ct. 2456 (2007), Gall v. United States, 128 S.Ct. 586 (2007), Kimbrough v. United States, 128 S.Ct. 558 (2007)) and must take them into account when determining a final sentence. The defendant understands that the Court will determine a non-binding and advisory guideline sentencing range for this case pursuant to the Sentencing Guidelines. The defendant further understands that the Court will consider whether there is a basis for departure from the guideline

5 l

- B. Stipulations Affecting Guidelines Calculation: The government and the defendant agree that there is no material dispute as to the following sentencing guidelines variables and therefore stipulate to the following:
 - 1. Base Offense Level: The base offense level is 7, under U.S.S.G. § 2B1.1(a)(1).
 - 2. Loss: The loss figure foreseeable to defendant Symmes is approximately \$4,955,400, which adds 18 points under \$\$2B1.1(b)(1)(J), 1B1.3.
 - 3. Number of Victims: The parties stipulate and agree that the offense involved ten or more victims, so a two-level adjustment applies under U.S.S.G. § 2B1.1(b)(2)(A).
 - 4. Gross Receipts in Excess of \$1,000,000: Under U.S.S.G. \$ 2B1.1(b)(14)(A), two levels are added because the defendant derived more than \$1,000,000 in gross receipts from one or more financial institutions as a result of the offense.
 - 5. Money Laundering: One point is added because the defendant is pleading guilty to conducting a monetary transaction in property derived from specified unlawful activity. See U.S.S.G. § 281.1(b)(2)(A).

11

12 l

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

- Adjusted Offense Level: 30.
- 7. Acceptance of Responsibility: After acceptance of responsibility (subject to paragraph III(A)(2), above), the offense level is 27.
- 8. Criminal History: The parties agree that the defendant's criminal history will be determined by the Probation Officer's score of the defendant's criminal history under Chapter Four of the United States Sentencing Guidelines.
- 9. Departures: The parties stipulate and agree that they will not seek or argue in support of any other specific offense characteristics, Chapter Three adjustments (other than the decrease for "Acceptance of Responsibility"), departures, or cross-references, except for those specifically agreed in Paragraphs VI (B)(1)-(8), above, and III(A)(3), also above.
- agree not to move for, or argue in support of, any variance or deviance from the Sentencing Guidelines under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). In the event the defendant or his attorney makes any argument to the United States Probation Office or to the Court for a deviation or variance from the Sentencing Guidelines, or for any other reduction of sentence, the defendant will have materially breached this Plea Agreement. United States v. Salerno, 81 F.3d 1453, 1462 (9th Cir. 1996). In the event of such material breach, the government may elect its remedies. United States v. Cimino, 381 F.3d 124, 128 (2nd Cir. 2004); United States v. Sandoval-Lopez, 122 F.3d 797, 800 (9th Cir.1997) ("Where a defendant has breached a plea agreement, courts have found the government to be free from its

PLEA & COOPERATION AGREEMENT

VII.

WAIVERS

- A. Waiver of Constitutional Rights: The defendant understands that by pleading guilty he is waiving the following constitutional rights:
- 1. Public and Speedy Trial: If defendant were to continue with his plea of not guilty to the charges in the indictment, he would be entitled to a public and speedy trial.
- 2. Jury Trial, Presumption of Innocence, Unanimous

 Verdict: The defendant has an absolute right to a jury trial. At that trial, the jury would be instructed that the defendant is presumed innocent and that he carries that presumption throughout the trial until such time as the government overcomes the presumption by evidence adduced at the trial. The jury would be further instructed that it could not convict the defendant unless all twelve jurors agreed that the government had proved guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.
- 3. Confrontation of Witnesses: At the trial, the defendant would be entitled to see, hear and confront the witnesses and the evidence against him. These witnesses would be testifying under the penalty of perjury and would be subject to cross-examination by the defendant's attorney.
- 4. Compulsory Process: At the trial, the defendant would be entitled to present witnesses and other evidence in his own behalf and, if the witnesses refused to appear voluntarily, the defendant would be entitled to use the court's process to compel their attendance.

- 5. Privilege Against Self Incrimination: At a trial, the defendant would have a privilege against self-incrimination so that he could not be compelled to testify and the jury could be instructed that no inference of guilt could be drawn from the defendant's failure to testify.
- 6. Right to Appeal: If, after a trial, the defendant were convicted, he would have a right to appeal the conviction.
- 7. Representation of Counsel: The defendant is entitled to be represented by competent counsel through all stages of the case, including appeal, and if the defendant could not afford an attorney one would be appointed for him by the court.

Defendant understands that by pleading guilty he is waiving all of the rights set forth above. Defendant's attorney has explained those rights to him and the consequences of his waiver of those rights and defendant freely and voluntarily consents to said waiver.

B. Waiver of Appeal and Collateral Attack: The defendant understands that the law gives him a right to appeal his conviction and sentence. He agrees as part of his plea, however, to give up the right to appeal the conviction. So long as his sentence is no longer than the top of the Sentencing Guidelines range determined by the Court consistent with the stipulations set forth above about the Sentencing Guidelines variables, the defendant also agrees as part of his plea to give up the right to appeal all aspects of the sentence imposed. Defendant specifically gives up his right to appeal any order of restitution the Court may impose.

Regardless of the sentence he receives, the defendant also gives up any right he may have to bring a post-appeal attack on his conviction or his sentence. He specifically agrees not to file a

motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 or § 2241 attacking his conviction or sentence.

If the defendant ever attempts to vacate his plea, dismiss the underlying charges, or reduce or set aside his sentence on any of the counts to which he is pleading guilty, the government shall have the right (1) to prosecute the defendant on any of the counts to which he pleaded guilty; (2) to reinstate any counts that may be dismissed pursuant to this Plea Agreement; and (3) to file any new charges that would otherwise be barred by this Plea Agreement. decision to pursue any or all of these options is solely in the discretion of the United States Attorney's Office. By signing this Plea Agreement, the defendant agrees to waive any objections, motions, and defenses he might have to the government's decision. In particular, he agrees not to raise any objections based on the passage of time with respect to such counts including, but not limited to, any statutes of limitation or any objections based on the Speedy Trial Act or the Speedy Trial Clause of the Sixth Amendment.

C. Waiver of Attorneys' Fees and Costs: The defendant agrees to waive all rights under the "Hyde Amendment," Section 617, P.L. 105-119 (Nov. 26, 1997), to recover attorneys' fees or other litigation expenses in connection with the investigation and prosecution of all charges in the above-captioned matter and of any related allegations (including without limitation any charges to be dismissed under this Plea Agreement and any charges previously dismissed).

27 ///

2

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

28 ///

VIII.

1 2

3 4 5

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

DATED:

ENTIRE PLEA AGREEMENT

Other than this Plea Agreement, no agreement, understanding, promise, or condition between the government and the defendant exists, nor will such agreement, understanding, promise, or condition exist unless it is committed to writing and signed by the defendant, counsel for the defendant, and counsel for the United States.

IX.

APPROVALS AND SIGNATURES

Defense Counsel: I have read this Plea Agreement and have discussed it fully with my client. The Plea Agreement accurately and completely sets forth the entirety of the agreement. in my client's decision to plead guilty as set forth in this Plea Agreement.

Christopher Wing, orney for Defendant

Defendant: I have read this Plea Agreement and carefully reviewed every part of it with my attorney. I understand it, and I voluntarily agree to it. Further, I have consulted with my attorney and fully understand my rights with respect to the provisions of the Sentencing Guidelines that may apply to my case. No other promises or inducements have been made to me, other than those contained in this Plea Agreement. In addition, no one has threatened or forced me in any way to enter into this Plea Agreement. Finally, I am 111

28 ///

2	
3	DATED: 5-17-10 Anthony G. Symmes,
4	Defendant
5	
6	C. Attorney for United States: I accept and agree to this
7	Plea Agreement on behalf of the government.
8	DATED: 5-19-10 BENJAMIN B. WAGNER United States Attorney
9	
10	By: OUU 1 Co
11	RUSSELL L. CARLBERG Assistant U.S. Attorney
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	

1 satisfied with the representation of my attorney in this case.

EXHIBIT "A"

Factual Basis for Plea

I. BACKGROUND

At all relevant times, defendant ANTHONY G. SYMMES ("SYMMES") ran his own construction business and operated land-development corporations called MARIPOSA TRADITIONS, INC, CEANOTHUS TRADITIONS, INC, MARIPOSA VISTA, INC, ROCKIN M, INC, FLORAL ARRANGEMENT, INC, ASPIRE HOMES, INC., and others. SYMMES has been a builder of single family homes in and around Chico, California for 25 years. SYMMES graduated from the University of California, Berkeley in 1973 with a degree in Business Administration. SYMMES is a Certified Public Accountant (passing the CPA exam in 1975). SYMMES graduated from University of Pacific, McGeorge School of Law in 1982 with a Doctor of Jurisprudence. SYMMES passed the BAR exam in 1982 but he is not a practicing lawyer. SYMMES is a California licensed Real Estate Broker as well as a California licensed General Contractor.

Beginning in or around August 2006 and continuing through in or around July 2008, SYMMES entered into an ongoing business agreement with an unlicensed real estate and mortgage broker named GARRET GRIFFITH GILILLAND III ("GILILLAND"), who has been indicted in related criminal case no. S-08-135 EJG. GILILLAND partnered with an individual identified here as S.B., the president of NORCAL INNOVATIVE INVESTMENTS (NCII). GILILLAND and S.B. controlled a bank account in the name of NCII at Tri Counties Bank. GILLILAND also owned bank accounts in the names GIG Enterprises, Incorporated and GIII Construction, Incorporated. Individuals identified here as C.M.C., N.F., and B.R. all worked as "lead generators" for NCII before they started their own schemes in imitation of GILILLAND.

PLEA & COOPERATION AGREEMENT

II. THE CONSPIRACY

With respect to SYMMES, the scheme worked as follows.

GILILLAND, S.B., C.M.C., N.F., B.R., and others, would recruit straw buyers to purchase new homes from SYMMES's companies. They would offer to pay prices substantially above the asking price on excess inventory that SYMMES had. At close of escrow, SYMMES's development companies would receive payment from lenders who financed the home purchases for the buyers. A day or two later, SYMMES would write a substantial check to one or more companies controlled by GILILLAND and others.

SYMMES, acting through his companies, sold forty-six (46) homes to GILLILAND's buyers in this manner. In connection with these forty-six transactions, SYMMES wrote checks to GILILLAND's front companies and others associated with GILLILAND (such as S.B.) totaling \$2,030,797. Additionally, SYMMES, acting through his companies, sold eleven (11) homes to C.M.C.'s buyers in this manner. In connection with these eleven transactions, SYMMES wrote checks to C.M.C.'s front companies and others associated with C.M.C. totaling \$338,900. SYMMES, acting through his companies, further sold five (5) homes to N.F.'s buyers in this manner. In connection with these five transactions, SYMMES wrote checks to N.F.'s entities totaling approximately \$147,500.

Altogether, there were approximately sixty-two (62) such transactions with several different "promoters" with attendant, undisclosed payments outside of escrow from SYMMES. Of these sixty-two (62) fraudulent transactions, to date approximately thirty-eight (38) have fallen into foreclosure and ten (10) were short-sold, for a total loss on collateral of approximately \$4,955,400.

PLEA & COOPERATION AGREEMENT

III. MATERIALITY OF THE SCHEME

Regardless of how the scheme is characterized (e.g., cash-back to buyer, payment of undisclosed referral fees to middlemen, or a "double escrow" in which the first purchaser's transaction-a "sale" from SYMMES to GILILAND-is not recorded), the purchase price of the homes was misrepresented to lenders. It was inflated by failing to disclose to the lender that large sums of the purchase price were routed from the seller right back to the buyer and/or buyer's The large rebates from the seller (corporations that SYMMES agents. controlled) were not disclosed on purchase contracts, nor were they disclosed on HUD-1 Settlement Statements. Moreover, they were not disclosed to appraisers of the properties. Large rebates, whether they be called sales concessions, referral fees, cash-back to the buyer, or a "double escrow," are all material to the lending decision. Among other things, they skew the loan-to-value ratio of the property and artificially inflate the price. By inflating the price on so many properties, SYMMES and the co-conspirators were able skew market comparables and more easily obtain inflated appraisals. By selling properties at inflated prices, SYMMES was able to avoid taking losses on his construction loans with Tri Counties Bank. Rather, overpriced homes were shifted to over ten different mortgage lenders, who subsequently suffered losses.

IV. SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF FRAUD

Two transactions are described below.

1. <u>2640 CEANOTHUS AVENUE, CHICO, CA</u>

On June 18, 2007, A.W. purchased the property located at 2640 Ceanothus Avenue for \$375,000 from SYMMES. On or about June 18, 2007, Affordable Escrow issued check #109077 in the amount of

PLEA & COOPERATION AGREEMENT

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

\$358,450.01 to Ceanothus Traditions, Inc. SYMMES deposited this check into Mariposa Traditions, Inc.'s TCB account ending in #4001.

On June 20, 2007, SYMMES issued check #2977 drawn on Mariposa's Tri Counties Bank Account ending in #4001 to GIG Enterprises for \$10,000. On June 20, 2007, SYMMES issued check #2975 drawn on Mariposa's Tri Counties Bank Account ending in #4001 to Diamond Hill Financial for \$46,250. Buyer A.W. was merely a straw buyer who had never even seen the property that he purchased. The house ultimately went into foreclosure and was resold on January 7, 2009 at a \$150,000 loss.

This transaction caused the Butte County Recorder's office, on or about July 18, 2007, to mail via the U.S. Postal Service a Deed of Trust to Nationwide Title Clearing Company in Palm Harbor, FL.

2. <u>3291 ROCKIN M DRIVE, CHICO, CA</u>

On June 19, 2007, GILILLAND'S wife, indicted co-defendant NICOLE MAGPUSAO, purchased the property located at 3291 Rockin M Drive for \$410,000. On or about June 19, 2007, Affordable Escrow issued check #109094 in the amount of \$150,261.12 to Rockin M Inc. SYMMES deposited this check to Mariposa Traditions, Inc.'s TCB account ending in #4001.

On June 20, 2007, SYMMES issued check #2976 drawn on Mariposa's Tri Counties Bank Account ending in #4001 to GIII Construction, Inc. for \$52,000. In the memo section of the check SYMMES wrote, "Home improvements." SYMMES has acknowledged no money was used for any home improvements. Rather, this notation was meant to disguise the reduction in sales price. SYMMES was able to pay off \$240,000 towards an outstanding construction loan with Tri Counties Bank with the proceeds. The house ultimately went into foreclosure and was

resold on September 2, 2008, at a \$130,000 loss.

V. MONEY LAUNDERING

On numerous occasions during the scheme, Mariposa Traditions, Inc.'s Tri Counties Bank account ending in #4001 received payoff checks from the fraudulent sale of homes through GILILLAND and others. For instance, from the end of March 2007 to early April 2007, Mariposa Traditions, Inc.'s bank account received four payoff checks totaling over \$450,000 on the fraudulent sale of the following properties: (1) 2809 Ceanothus Avenue, Chico, CA; (2) 2660 Ceanothus Avenue, Chico, CA; (3) 2841 Vistamont Way, Chico, CA; and (4) 1370 Wanderer Lane, Chico, CA.

Immediately afterwards, on April 9, 2007, SYMMES wrote check #2823 in the amount of \$17,127.00 to make a monthly car payment on a 1955 Aston Martin DB35. Check #2823 was deposited into Susquehanna Patriot Bank. The funds cleared from Tri Counties Bank located in the Eastern District of California. Both Tri Counties Bank and Susquehanna Patriot Bank were federally insured financial institutions at the time of this monetary transaction. Over \$10,000 of this monetary transaction was derived from specified unlawful activity, to wit: mail fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1341.