Case 2:20-cr-00603-JAK Document 33 Filed 07/01/21 Page 1 of 12 Page ID #:122 TRACY L. WILKISON 1 Acting United States Attorney 2 SCOTT M. GARRINGER Assistant United States Attorney 3 Chief, Criminal Division JERRY C. YANG 4 Assistant United States Attorney Chief, Riverside Branch Office BENJAMIN J. WEIR (Cal. Bar No. 312418) 5 Assistant United States Attorney 6 Riverside Branch Office 3403 Tenth Street, Suite 200 7 Riverside, California 92501 Telephone: (951) 276-6228 8 Facsimile: (951) 276-6202 E-mail: Benjamin.Weir@usdoj.gov 9 Attorneys for Plaintiff 10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 12 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA ED CR No. 20-603-JAK 13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 14 Plaintiff, UNITED STATES' SENTENCING POSITION 15 SENTENCING DATE: July 15, 2021, at v. 8:30am 16 JEANETTE BERNARDETTE PAREDEZ, 17 Defendant. 18 19 Plaintiff United States of America, by and through its counsel of record, the Acting United States Attorney for the Central District 20 of California and Assistant United States Attorney Benjamin J. Weir, 21 hereby files its Sentencing Position. 22 The government's Sentencing Position is based upon the attached 23 memorandum of points and authorities, the files and records in this 24 25 case, the Presentence Report, and any other evidence or argument that the Court may wish to consider at the time of sentencing. 26

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1	The government reserves the right to file a response to any						
2	sentencing position filed or submitted by defendant and to file any						
3	supplemental sentencing position(s) that may be necessary.						
4	Dated: July 1, 2021 Respectfully submitted,						
5	TRACY WILKISON Acting United States Attorney						
6	SCOTT M. GARRINGER						
7	Assistant United States Attorney Chief, Criminal Division						
8	JERRY C. YANG						
9	Assistant United States Attorney Chief, Riverside Branch Office						
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11	/s/ Benjamin J. Weir BENJAMIN J. WEIR						
12	Assistant United States Attorney						
13	Attorneys for Plaintiff UNITED STATES OF AMERICA						
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Defendant Jeanette Bernardette Paredez ("defendant") was employed by the Cal Poly Pomona Foundation, Inc. ("CPPF") from 2000 through 2020 as an accounting specialist. As part of her job, she was responsible for receiving, verifying, and authorizing payment of invoices. Defendant created fraudulent invoices, which were issued in the name of defendant's mother, that were purportedly received for work performed on CPPF's behalf. However, no such work was ever performed. Nevertheless, defendant approved payment on the invoices and caused CPPF to make \$925,486.99 in fraudulent payments to defendant's mother. Defendant received the bulk of these funds.

In addition to bilking CPPF, defendant failed to pay federal income taxes on her ill-gotten gains. For tax years 2013 through 2019, defendant underreported her income by a total of \$807,741.80. This resulted in a tax loss to the federal government of \$180,027.

Defendant was indicted on December 2, 2020, and subsequently pleaded guilty to violating 18 U.S.C. § 1341 (Mail Fraud) and 26 U.S.C. § 7206(1) (Making and Subscribing to a False Income Tax Return). The United States Probation and Pretrial Services Office ("PPSO") has issued a Presentence Report ("PSR") (Dkt 29). The PSR calculates a total offense level of 20, a criminal history category of I, and a guidelines sentencing range of 33 to 41 months' imprisonment. (Dkt 29 at 3).

The government has no objections to the facts contained within the PSR, the guideline calculations, or the criminal history category. However, the government additionally recommends a twolevel downward variance for early acceptance during a global pandemic which lessened the burden on the judicial system.

If the Court grants the government's request for a two-level variance, the new total offense level would be 18. This would result in a guideline range sentence of 27 to 33 months' imprisonment. The United States respectfully recommends that the Court impose a sentence of 27 months' imprisonment, restitution to the CPPF in the amount of \$925,486.99, restitution to the Internal Revenue Service in the amount of \$180,027 (for a total restitution amount of \$1,105,513.99), three years of supervised release, and the mandatory \$200 special assessment.

II. BACKGROUND

On December 2, 2020, defendant was indicted on five counts of violating 18 U.S.C. § 1341 (Mail Fraud), and six counts of violating 26 U.S.C. § 7206(1) (Making and Subscribing to a False Income Tax Return) (Dkt. 1). On February 18, 2021, defendant's plea agreement was filed with the Court. (Dkt. 2.) On March 4, 2021, defendant pleaded guilty to counts 5 (mail fraud) and 11 (False Income Tax Return), which carry maximum sentences of 20 and 3 years, respectively. (Dkt. 29 \P 1.)

During the change of plea hearing, and in the factual basis of the plea agreement, defendant admitted that:

From approximately 2000 to February 2020, defendant was employed by CPPF in Los Angeles County. Defendant served as an accounting specialist for the Kellogg West Conference Center and Hotel ("Kellogg West"), a facility that CPPF owned and used for conventions and events, also in Los Angeles County. Defendant's responsibilities as an accounting specialist included receiving invoices from Kellogg West vendors, verifying the invoices, and authorizing payment of the

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invoices. Defendant was then responsible for ensuring that the invoices were entered into the CPPF processing system that generated payments for those invoices.

Scheme to Defraud

Beginning in July 2010 and continuing through February 2020, in Los Angeles County, defendant, knowingly and with intent to defraud, devised, participated in, and executed a scheme to defraud CPPF as to material matters, and to obtain money from CPPF, by means of materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, and the concealment of material facts.

The fraudulent scheme operated and was carried out, in substance, in the following manner:

• Defendant entered, or caused to be entered, her mother, A.D., into the CPPF processing system as a Kellogg West vendor. Defendant generated fraudulent invoices stating that A.D. had performed services for Kellogg West, which was owned and operated by CPPF, when, in fact, A.D. had not performed any such services for either Kellogg West or CPPF. Defendant authorized payments on those fraudulent invoices and entered the invoices into the CPPF processing system that generated payments on the invoices. Defendant took hard copies of the fraudulent invoices intended for payment to A.D. to the CPPF Accounting Department.

• In reliance on the fraudulent invoices, the CPPF Accounting Department generated checks drawn from a Wells Fargo Bank checking account ("CPPF Wells Fargo account") and made payable to A.D. ("fraudulent checks"). Defendant picked up the fraudulent checks from the CPPF Accounting Department, or the CPPF Accounting Department mailed the fraudulent checks to defendant at Kellogg West.

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• Defendant would then have the fraudulent checks mailed to A.D.'s address in Rowland Heights, California, where she would pick them up. Defendant forged A.D.'s signature to endorse the fraudulent checks. Defendant deposited the fraudulent checks with the forged endorsements into a joint JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. checking account, ending in 9900 and held by defendant and A.D. ("Chase Bank Account 9900").

Defendant used the funds deposited in Chase Bank Account
9900 for her own mortgage payments, credit card payments, cash ATM
withdrawals, and personal purchases.

As a result of this scheme, checks totaling approximately \$925,486.99 were deposited in Chase Bank Account 9900.

On or about January 15, 2016, defendant mailed or caused the mailing of a check in the amount of \$2,874.55, made payable to A.D., and drawn from the CPPF Wells Fargo account.

On or about January 26, 2017, defendant mailed or caused the mailing of a check in the amount of \$2,897.03, made payable to A.D., and drawn from the CPPF Wells Fargo account.

On or about January 16, 2018, defendant mailed or caused the mailing of a check in the amount of \$2,997.81, made payable to A.D., and drawn from the CPPF Wells Fargo account.

On or about January 11, 2019, defendant mailed or caused the mailing of a check in the amount of \$4,998.55, made payable to A.D., and drawn from the CPPF Wells Fargo account.

25 On or about January 22, 2020, defendant mailed or caused the 26 mailing of a check in the amount of \$4,998.99, made payable to A.D., 27 and drawn from the CPPF Wells Fargo account.

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Personal Income Tax Returns for Years 2013 Through 2019

In addition, in San Bernardino County, defendant willfully made and subscribed to materially false United States Individual Income Tax Returns, using either Form 1040 or 1040A (the "tax returns"), for calendar years 2013 through 2019, which defendant verified by written declarations, stated that the declarations were made under penalty of perjury, and filed and caused to be filed the tax returns with the Internal Revenue Service. In making, subscribing, and filing the tax returns, defendant did not believe them to be true and correct as to every material matter contained therein. Specifically, defendant falsely claimed in the tax returns, which she filed jointly with her husband, that her total income received during the indicated calendar years was the amount indicated below, when, as defendant then knew, her total income received during the indicated calendar years was substantially more than the amount of total income she claimed, as indicated below:

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17	Year	Total Income Reported	Total Income Received	Unreported Income
18		neporteed	neocifica	1
10	2013	\$33,181.00	\$93,787.62	\$60,606.62
19	(tax return filed	(reported in		
	on 2/7/2014)	Form 1040A)		
20	2014	\$34,428.00	\$100,880.12	\$66,452.12
	(tax return filed	(reported in		
21	on 2/6/2015)	Form 1040A,		
<u> </u>		line 15)		
22	2015	\$81,331.00	\$161,818.51	\$80,487.51
	(tax return filed	(reported in		
23	on 2/12/2016)	Form 1040A,		
_		line 1)		
24	2016	\$83,788.00	\$185,554.70	\$101,766.70
	(tax return filed	(reported in		
25	on 2/10/2017)	Form 1040,		
		line 22)		
26	2017	\$92,383.00	\$212,715.65	\$120,332.65
	(tax return filed	(reported in	-	
27	on 2/23/2018)	Form 1040,		
		line 22)		
	k	. /		

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\$243,603.12 1 2018 \$90,366.00 \$153,237.12 (tax return filed (reported in 2 Form 1040, on 2/21/2019) line 6) 3 \$99,054.00 \$323,913.08 \$224,859.08 2019 (reported in (tax return filed 4 on 2/21/2020) Form 1040, line 7(b)) 5 514,531.00 \$1,322,272.80 \$807,741.80 Total

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In total, defendant underreported her income by \$807,741.80 on her returns, resulting in a tax loss of \$180,027.

III. SENTENCING GUIDELINES CALCULATION

10 The PPSO has determined that defendant has a total offense level 11 of 20, which is based upon a base offense level of seven pursuant to 12 U.S.S.G. § 2B1.1(a)(1), plus 14 levels based on the loss amount 13 pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 2B1.1(b)(1)(H), plus two levels for her 14 abusing a position of trust pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 3B1.3, minus three 15 levels for acceptance of responsibility under U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1. (PSR 16 \P 31-42). The PPSO also determined that defendant has zero criminal 17 history points, which results in a Criminal History Category I. (PSR 18 $\P\P$ 44-47.) The government concurs with the PPSO's offense level 19 calculation and the criminal history category. As discussed below, 20 however, the United States additionally moves for a two level 21 reduction for defendant's early acceptance of responsibility during a 22 global pandemic. Should the court grant this request, the total 23 offense level would be 18.

IV. THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION

A. ABUSE OF POSITION OF TRUST ENHANCEMENT

U.S.S.G. § 3B1.3 provides that a plus two enhancement applies if a defendant abused a position of private trust. Application Note 1 states that this applies if the defendant has "professional or

managerial discretion," which is shown when the defendant is "subject to significantly less supervision than employees whose responsibilities are primarily non-discretionary in nature."

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Here, defendant had been given a position of trust regarding her 4 5 employer's finances and took advantage of that trust. Defendant was 6 employed as an accounting specialist. (Dkt. 29 ¶ 13.) She was 7 responsible for verifying invoices and authorizing payment for those 8 invoices. (Id. ¶ 14.) After she authorized payment, invoices were 9 entered into an accounting system that would generate payment for 10 (Id.) As part of the scheme, defendant created those invoices. 11 fictious invoices, entered them into the accounting system, and 12 approved payment for those fraudulent invoices. Defendant stated in her interview with the probation offer that she was able to operate 13 14 her scheme because she was "given so much authority" and was "not 15 being monitored." (Id. ¶ 24.)

The plus two enhancement for abuse of position of trust should be applied. Defendant was given authority over her employer's coffers, and readily took advantage of that authority.

B. THE RECOMMENDED SENTENCE IS REASONABLE GIVEN THE HISTORY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEFENDANT

21 Defendant's criminal conduct was serious and protracted. She 22 designed, and carried out, a scheme that bilked her employer (a non-23 profit, public-benefit charitable-educational organization) out of nearly \$1 million. The scheme was not quick; defendant engaged in 24 this conduct for nearly ten years. She also failed to report her 25 26 ill-gotten gains as income on her federal income tax returns for tax years 2013 through 2019. She thus shirked paying \$180,027 in federal 27 28 income taxes over these six years.

In mitigation, defendant has no previous criminal history. She also readily admitted her conduct shortly after indictment, thereby significantly saving judicial and prosecution resources during a global pandemic.

C. Restitution

Defendant agreed to make full restitution to the CPPF (\$925,486.99) and the Internal Revenue Service (\$180,027) in her plea agreement for a total amount of \$1,105,513.99. (Dkt. 22 ¶¶ 2(i); 11.) Restitution should thus be award in these amounts. 18 U.S.C. § 3663A; U.S.S.G. § 5E1.1.

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D. Two-Level Variance for Early Acceptance During the Global Pandemic

Based on the agreement between the parties (Dkt. No. 99 ¶ 4(e)) and the nature of defendant's acceptance of responsibility, the Court should apply a two-level downward variance to further reduce defendant's total offense level. This variance is appropriate because of defendant's early acceptance of responsibility at a time when the justice system was in an unprecedented crisis associated with a global pandemic and a backlog of cases.

V. CONCLUSION

The government respectfully recommends that the Court impose a sentence of 27 months' imprisonment, three years of supervised release, and a mandatory special assessment of \$200.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Stephanie Ascencio, declare:

That I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of or employed in Riverside County, California; that my business address is the Office of United States Attorney, 3403 Tenth Street, Suite 200, Riverside, California 92501; that I am over the age of 18; and that I am not a party to the above-titled action; That I am employed by the United States Attorney for the Central District of California, who is a member of the Bar of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, at whose direction I served a copy of: UNITED STATES' SENTENCING POSITION □ Placed in a closed envelope □ Placed in a sealed envelope for collection and interfor collection and mailing office delivery, addressed as via United States mail, follows: addressed as follows: □ By hand delivery, addressed \boxtimes By email delivery, as follows: SEE ATTACHED as follows: □ By messenger, as follows: □ By Federal Express, as follows: This Certificate is executed on June 1, 2021, in Riverside, California. I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. /s/ Stephanie Ascencio Legal Assistant

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