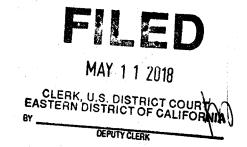
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Attorneys for Plaintiff United States of America

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

CASE NO. 2:15-CR-00161 GEB

PLEA AGREEMENT

PAVITAR DOSANGH SINGH aka "Peter Singh,"

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Defendant.

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I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

A. Scope of Agreement.

The indictment in this case charges defendant Pavitter Singh Dosanjh, indicted under the name Pavitar Dosangh Singh, aka "Peter Singh," (hereinafter "the defendant") with in Counts One and Three with Conspiracy to Commit Bribery and to Commit Identity Fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code Section 371, in Count Five with Bribery Concerning Programs Receiving Federal Funds, in violation of Title 18, United States Code Section 666(a)(2), and in Counts Six and Seven and Eleven through Sixteen with Fraud Involving Identification Documents, in violation of Title 18, United States Code Section 1028(a)(1). The defendant agrees and wishes to plead guilty to Counts One and Three. This document contains the complete plea agreement between the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of California (the "government") and the defendant regarding this case. This plea

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26 27 28 agreement is limited to the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of California and cannot bind any other federal, state, or local prosecuting, administrative, or regulatory authorities.

В. 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, and the Court may take into consideration any and all facts and circumstances concerning the criminal activities of defendant, including activities which may not have been charged in the indictment. 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.

If 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.

DEFENDANT'S OBLIGATIONS II.

A. Guilty Plea.

The defendant will plead guilty to Counts One and Three of the indictment, charging him with Conspiracy to Commit Bribery and to Commit Identity Fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code Section 371. The defendant agrees that he is in fact guilty of these charges and that the facts set forth in the Factual Basis for Plea attached hereto as Exhibit A are accurate.

The defendant agrees that this plea agreement will be filed with the Court and become a part of the record of the case. The defendant understands and agrees that he will not be allowed to withdraw his plea should the Court not follow the government's sentencing recommendations.

The defendant agrees that the statements made by him in signing this Agreement, including the factual admissions set forth in the factual basis, shall be admissible and useable against the defendant by the United States in any subsequent criminal or civil proceedings, even if the defendant fails to enter a guilty plea pursuant to this Agreement. The defendant waives any rights under Fed.R. Crim. P.11(f) and Fed.R. Evid. 410, to the extent that these rules are inconsistent with this paragraph or with this

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Agreement generally.

1. Remand

The defendant acknowledges that he may be remanded into custody upon the entry of his guilty plea unless the defendant demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that he does not pose a risk of non-appearance or a danger to the community. Based on the facts presently known to the United States, the United States will not oppose that the defendant remain at liberty until his judgment and sentencing hearing provided that he strictly complies with his terms of release and does not otherwise violate any federal, state, or local law.

B. Restitution.

The defendant agrees to pay restitution pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3663(a)(3) to the California Department of Motor Vehicles and to any person who, at the time of sentencing or restitution hearing, it has been determined has been injured or who has suffered property damage as the result of the criminal conduct alleged in the indictment or as set forth in this plea agreement and the factual basis of the agreement, including but not limited to the issuance of California driver licenses or permits to individuals who did not pass the requisite examinations for issuance of the licenses or permits. The defendant further agrees that he will not seek to discharge any restitution obligation or any part of such obligation in any bankruptcy proceeding. Payment of restitution shall be by cashier's or certified check made payable to the Clerk of the Court.

C. Fine.

The defendant reserves the right to argue to Probation and at sentencing that he is unable to pay a fine, and that no fine should be imposed. The defendant understands that it is his burden to affirmatively prove that he is unable to pay a fine, and agrees to provide a financial statement under penalty of perjury to the Probation Officer and the government in advance of the issuance of the draft Presentence Investigation Report, along with supporting documentation. The government retains the right to oppose the waiver of a fine. If the Court imposes a fine, the defendant agrees to pay such fine if and as ordered by the Court, up to the statutory maximum fine for the defendant's offenses.

D. Special Assessment.

The defendant agrees to pay a special assessment of \$100 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 at the option of 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. <u>Violation of Plea Agreement by Defendant/Withdrawal of Plea(s).</u>

If the defendant violates this plea agreement in any way, withdraws his plea, or tries to withdraw his plea, this plea agreement is voidable at the option of the government. If the government elects to void the agreement based on the defendant's violation, 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. A defendant violates the plea agreement by committing any crime or providing or procuring any statement or testimony which is knowingly false, misleading, or materially incomplete in any litigation or sentencing process in this case, or engages in any post-plea conduct constituting obstruction of justice. Varying from stipulated Guidelines application or agreements regarding arguments as to 18 United States Code section 3553, as set forth in this agreement, personally or through counsel, also constitutes a violation of the plea agreement. The government also 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. The defendant shall thereafter be subject to prosecution for any federal criminal violation of which the government has knowledge. The 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 that the defendant might have to the government's decision. 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.



 The defendant 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 to any counts that were not time-barred as of the date of this plea agreement. The determination of whether the defendant has violated the plea agreement will be under a probable cause standard.

In addition, (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. <u>Asset Disclosure.</u>

The defendant agrees to make a full and complete disclosure of his assets and financial condition, and will complete the United States Attorney's Office's "Authorization to Release Information" and "Financial Affidavit" within five (5) weeks from the entry of the defendant's change of plea, including supporting documentation. The defendant also agrees to have the Court enter an order to that effect. The defendant understands that if he fails to complete truthfully and provide the described documentation to the United States Attorney's office within the allotted time, he will be considered in violation of the agreement, and the government shall be entitled to the remedies set forth in section II.E above.

III. THE GOVERNMENT'S OBLIGATIONS

A. <u>Dismissals/Other Charges.</u>

The government agrees to dismiss the remaining counts in the indictment at the time of judgment and sentencing. The government also agrees not to reinstate any dismissed count except if this agreement is voided as set forth herein, or as provided in paragraphs II.E (Violation of Plea Agreement by Defendant/Withdrawal of Plea(s)), VI.B (Estimated Guideline Calculation), and VII.B (Waiver of

Appeal and Collateral Attack) herein.

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B. Recommendations.

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1. Incarceration Range.

The government will recommend that the defendant be sentenced within the applicable guideline range as determined by the Court.

2. Acceptance of Responsibility.

The government will recommend a two-level reduction (if the offense level is less than 16) or a three-level reduction (if the offense level reaches 16) in the computation of his offense level if the defendant clearly demonstrates acceptance of responsibility for his conduct as defined in U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1. This includes the defendant meeting with and assisting the probation officer in the preparation of the pre-sentence report, being truthful and candid with the probation officer, and not otherwise engaging 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.

C. Use of Information for Sentencing.

The government is free to provide full and accurate information to the Court and Probation, including answering any inquiries made by the Court and/or Probation and rebutting any inaccurate statements or arguments by the defendant, his attorney, Probation, or the Court. The defendant also understands and agrees that nothing in this Plea Agreement bars the government from defending on appeal or collateral review any sentence that the Court may impose.

IV. **ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE**

At a trial, the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt the following elements of the offenses to which the defendant is pleading guilty, that is Conspiracy to Commit Bribery and to Commit Identity Fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code Section 371:

First, there was an agreement between two or more persons to commit at least one crime as charged in the Indictment, that is Bribery Concerning Programs Receiving Federal Funds, in violation of Title 18, United States Code sections 666(a)(1)(B) and 666(a)(2), and Identity Fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code section 1028(a)(1);

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1	Second, the defendant became a member of the conspiracy knowing of at least one of its		
- 2	objects and intending to help accomplish it; and		
3	Third, one of the members of the conspiracy performed at least one overt act for the		
4	purpose of carrying out the conspiracy.		
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6	With respect to the objects of the conspiracy, the elements are as follows:		
7	With respect to <u>Bribery Concerning Programs Receiving Federal Funds</u> , in violation of Title 18,		
8	United States Code sections 666(a)(1)(B), the elements are as follows:		
9	First, at the times alleged in the Indictment, a person was an agent of the California		
10	Department of Motor Vehicles;		
11	Second, at the times alleged in the Indictment, the Department of Motor Vehicles		
12	received federal benefits in excess of \$10,000;		
13	Third, the agent of the DMV accepted and agreed to accept something of value from one		
14	or more persons, including the defendant;		
15	Fourth, the agent of the DMV acted corruptly with the intent to be influenced or rewarde		
16	in connection with the business and series of transactions of the Department of Motor Vehicles; and		
17	Fifth, the value of the business and series of transactions to which the payment was		
18	related—to wit, California driver licenses—was at least \$5,000.		
19	As used herein, a "thing of value" may be tangible property, intangible property, or services, so		
20	long as it has value.		
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22	With respect to <u>Bribery Concerning Programs Receiving Federal Funds</u> , in violation of Title 18,		
23	United States Code sections 666(a)(2), the elements are as follows:		
24	First, at the times alleged in the Indictment, a person was an agent of the California		
25	Department of Motor Vehicles;		
26	Second, at the times alleged in the Indictment, the Department of Motor Vehicles		
27	received federal benefits in excess of \$10,000;		

Third, the defendant gave or offered something of value to the agent of the DMV;

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and

Fourth, the defendant acted corruptly with the intent to influence or reward the agent of the DMV in connection with the business and series of transactions of the Department of Motor Vehicles; and

Fifth, the value of the business and series of transactions to which the payment was related—to wit, California driver licenses—was at least \$5,000.

With respect to <u>Fraud Involving Identification Documents</u>, in violation of Title 18, United States Code section 1028(a)(1) & 2, the elements are as follows:

First, the defendant knowingly produced an identification document;

Second, the defendant produced the identification document without lawful authority;

Third, the identification document (a) was to be issued by or under the authority of the State of California, or a political subdivision of the State, (b) was in or affected commerce between one state and other states; or (c) in the course of production, the identification document was transported in the mail.

As used herein, an "identification document" means a document made or issued by or under the authority of the State of California or political subdivision of the State, that, when completed with information concerning a particular individual, is of a type intended or commonly accepted for the purpose of identification of individuals. 18 U.S.C. § 1028(d)(3).

The defendant fully understands the nature and elements of the crimes charged in the Indictment to which he is pleading guilty, together with the possible defenses thereto, and has discussed them with his attorney.

V. <u>MAXIMUM SENTENCE</u>

A. Maximum Penalty.

The maximum sentence that the Court can impose for each count of Conspiracy to Commit Bribery and Identity Fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371 is 5 years of incarceration, a fine of up of up to \$250,000.00, a three-year period of supervised release, and a special assessment of \$100.00. By



pleading to two counts, the maximum length of any sentence of imprisonment that the Court can impose is 10 years.

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 not restricted to the amounts alleged in the specific count to which he is pleading guilty. The defendant further agrees, as noted above, that he will not attempt to discharge in any present or future bankruptcy proceeding any restitution imposed by the Court.

B. <u>Violations of Supervised Release.</u>

The defendant understands 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 two (2) additional years imprisonment.

VI. <u>SENTENCING DETERMINATION</u>

A. Statutory Authority.

The defendant understands that the Court must consult the Federal Sentencing Guidelines 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 and must take them into account when determining a final sentence. The defendant further understands that the Court will consider whether there is a basis for departure from the guideline sentencing range (either above or below the guideline sentencing range) because there exists an aggravating or mitigating circumstance of a kind, or to a degree, not adequately taken into consideration by the Sentencing Commission in formulating the Guidelines. The defendant further understands that the Court, after consultation and consideration of the Sentencing Guidelines, must impose a sentence that is reasonable in light of the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

B. Stipulations Affecting Guideline Calculation:

The government and the defendant agree that there is no material dispute as to the following sentencing guidelines variables and therefore stipulate or estimate to the following:

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1. Grouping for Multiple Objects of Conspiracy

Under U.S.S.G. § 1B1.2(d), where a defendant is convicted of a multi-object conspiracy, the guidelines are calculated as if the defendant was convicted on a separate count for each object, unless the objects are grouped under U.S.S.G. § 3D1.2. *See* U.S.S.G. § 1B1.1.2, Appl. Note 4. Because the objects of the conspiracy to which the defendant is pleading guilty—bribery and identity fraud—are grouped under U.S.S.G. § 3D1.2(d), the offense level is determined by the offense guideline that produces the highest offense level. U.S.S.G. § 3D1.3(b). The parties estimate that the highest offense level under the guidelines is under U.S.S.G. § 2C1.1 with respect to Bribery Concerning Programs Receiving Federal Funds, in violation of Title 18, United States Code sections 666(a)(1)(B) & 666(a)(2). Accordingly, the parties estimate that the offense guideline under U.S.S.G. § 2C1.1 will be used to determine the offense level for Conspiracy to Commit Bribery, to Commit Identity Fraud, and to Commit Unauthorized Access of a Computer, in violation of Title 18, United States Code Section 371.

1. <u>Base Offense Level:</u> 12

The parties agree that base offense level is 12. U.S.S.G. § 2C1.1(a)(1).

2. <u>Multiple Bribes</u>: +2

The parties agree that defendant paid more than one bribe in connection with the offense conduct. U.S.S.G. § 2C1.1(b)(1).

3. Value of Benefit Received In Return for Bribes: +4/+12 (Estimated)

The parties agree that the value of the benefit received in return for payment with respect to the defendant's own conduct within the conspiracy is no less than \$15,000 and no greater than \$400,000. Accordingly, the parties estimate that, under the current version of the guidelines, the base offense level is increased by no less than 4 and no greater than 12 levels. U.S.S.G. § 2C1.1(b)(2); U.S.S.G. § 2B1.1(b)(1)(C)-(G); U.S.S.G. § 2C1.1, Appl. Note 3. The investigation is on-going and the amount may increase.

4. Acceptance of Responsibility: -3

See paragraph III.B.2 above.



5. <u>Criminal History:</u> No Agreement

The parties do not have any agreements as to the defendant's criminal history. The defendant is permitted to object or otherwise challenge any criminal history calculations determined by the Probation Officer and he preserves the right to argue that his criminal history category substantially over-represents the seriousness of his criminal history under U.S.S.G. § 4A1.3(b). For its part, the government is permitted to argue in support of any such calculations by the Probation Officer.

6. <u>Departures or Other Enhancements or Reductions</u>:

The parties 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"), or cross-references, except that the government may move for a departure or an adjustment based on the defendant's cooperation (§5K1.1), post-plea obstruction of justice (§3C1.1), or as provided under U.S.S.G. § 2C1.1, Appl. Note 7. The defendant may make any argument for departure from the Sentencing Guidelines and the United States may oppose.

The defendant is free to recommend to the Court whatever sentence he believes is appropriate under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). The government reserves the right to oppose any variance under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

VII. WAIVERS

A. Waiver of Constitutional Rights.

The defendant understands that by pleading guilty he is waiving the following constitutional rights: (a) to plead not guilty and to persist in that plea if already made; (b) to be tried by a jury; (c) to be assisted at trial by an attorney, who would be appointed if necessary; (d) to subpoena witnesses to testify on his behalf; (e) to confront and cross-examine witnesses against him; and (f) not to be compelled to incriminate himself.

B. Waiver of Appeal and Collateral Attack.

The defendant understands that the law gives the defendant a right to appeal his guilty plea, conviction, and sentence. The defendant agrees as part of his plea, however, to give up the right to appeal the guilty plea, conviction, and the sentence imposed in this case as long as the sentence does not



exceed the statutory maximum for the offense to which he is pleading guilty. The defendant specifically gives up the right to appeal any order of restitution the Court may impose.

Notwithstanding the defendant's waiver of appeal, the defendant will retain the right to appeal if one of the following circumstances occurs: (1) the sentence imposed by the District Court exceeds the statutory maximum; and/or (2) the government appeals the sentence in the case. The defendant understands that these circumstances occur infrequently and that in almost all cases this Agreement constitutes a complete waiver of all appellate rights.

In addition, regardless of the sentence the defendant receives, the defendant also gives up any right to bring a collateral attack, including a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 or § 2241, challenging any aspect of the guilty plea, conviction, or sentence, except for non-waivable claims.

Notwithstanding the government's agreements in paragraph III.A above, if the defendant ever attempts to vacate his plea, dismiss the underlying charges, or modify or set aside his sentence on any of the counts to which he is pleading guilty, the government shall have the rights set forth in Section II.E herein.

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 pursuant to this plea agreement and any charges previously dismissed).

D. <u>Impact of Plea on Defendant's Immigration Status.</u>

Defendant recognizes that pleading guilty may have consequences with respect to his immigration status if he is not a citizen of the United States. Under federal law, a broad range of crimes are removable offenses, including the offense to which the defendant is pleading guilty. The defendant and his counsel have discussed the fact that the charge to which the defendant is pleading guilty is an aggravated felony, or a crime that is likely to be determined to be an aggravated felony under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43), and that while there may be arguments that defendant can raise in immigration proceedings to avoid or delay removal, it is virtually certain that defendant will be removed. Removal

and other immigration consequences are the subject of a separate proceeding, however, and defendant understands that no one, including his attorney or the district court, can predict to an absolute certainty the effect of his conviction on his immigration status. Defendant nevertheless affirms that he wants to plead guilty regardless of any immigration consequences that his plea may entail, even if the consequence is his automatic removal from the United States.

VIII. ENTIRE PLEA AGREEMENT

Other than this plea agreement, including any supplements thereto, 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.

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IX. APPROVALS AND SIGNATURES

accurately and completely sets forth the entirety of the agreement. I concur in my client's decision to

I have read this plea agreement and have discussed it fully with my client. The plea agreement

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В. Defendant:

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Defense Counsel.

plead guilty as set forth in this plea agreement.

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 satisfied with the representation of my attorney in this ca

Dated: 5/11/18

PAVITTER SINGH DOSANJH, Indicted under the name PAVITAR DOSANGH SINGH aka "Peter Singh,"

Attorney for Defendant

Defendant

C. **Attorney for United States:**

I accept and agree to this plea agreement on behalf of the government.

Dated: 4

McGREGOR W. SCOTT United States Attorney

TODD A. PICKLES ROSANNE L. RUST

Assistant United States Attorneys

EXHIBIT "A"

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Factual Basis for Plea

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The defendant Pavitter Singh Dosanjh, indicted under the name Pavitar Dosangh Singh aka "Peter Singh" (hereinafter "Pavitter Singh") owned a truck-driving school in Sacramento, California. Beginning in at least April 2013, and continuing through at least March 2015, Pavitter Singh paid money, through intermediaries, to employees of the California Department of Motor Vehicles in order to obtain California driver licenses ("CDLs") for individuals without those individuals needing to take or pass the requisite tests.

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The California DMV is a political subdivision and agency of the State of California that registers vehicles in California and licenses California drivers. The DMV also issues identification cards for individuals in California. The DMV is funded by vehicle registration and licensing fees paid by residents and licensees of the State of California. The DMV also received federal grants, including the following grant money for the following fiscal years (July 1 through June 30): \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 2011-2012; \$726,000 for 2012-2013; \$4,000,000 for fiscal 2013-2014; and \$800,000 for fiscal year 2014-2015.

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The California DMV issues different classes of CDLs, including Class A and Class B commercial licenses and Class C general licenses. The issuance of a Class A, Class B, or Class C CDL affects interstate commerce in that, among other effects, the licenses enable recipients to drive passenger cars or commercial vehicles in other states and on interstate highways.

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At all relevant times between 2011 and 2014, in order to obtain a CDL, an applicant was required to pay an application fee, after which an electronic record was generated in the DMV's computer database for the applicant. Thereafter, the applicant was required to pass one or more written examinations based on the type of license. The DMV administered written examinations at most DMV locations. After an individual passed the necessary written examinations for a Class A, Class B, or Class C CDL, a DMV employee would access the DMV's computer database for the applicant's electronic DMV record and input the results. Passing the written portion of the examination would typically result in a permit being issued for the applicant allowing the applicant to operate the vehicle under defined conditions.

The behind-the-wheel driving test was administered by a Licensing-Registration Examiner ("LRE") for the DMV. The DMV administered the behind-the-wheel driving examinations for Class A

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and Class B commercial CDLs at select DMV locations in California, including Salinas, California. In contrast, the DMV typically administered behind-the-wheel driving examinations for a Class C general CDL available at most DMV locations. After the applicant passed the requisite behind-the-wheel driving examination administered by the LRE for the Class A, Class B, or Class C CDL, an employee of the DMV would access the DMV's computer database for the applicant's electronic record and input the results. The DMV would then issue the licensee a temporary license from the office where the behind-the-wheel driving examination was administered. Thereafter, an official, hard plastic CDL was printed in Sacramento, California, and was then mailed to the licensee through the United States mail to an address identified in the licensee's application.

Beginning in 2011, the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") began an investigation involving

Beginning in 2011, the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") began an investigation involving individuals in the Sacramento area being offered the opportunity to obtain commercial CDLs without having to take the written or behind-the-wheel driving examinations in exchange for the payment of money. Through the course of the investigation, agents identified Pavitter Singh, using the name "Peter," as a person who offered to obtain Class A CDLs for individuals who did not want or could not take or pass the requisite written and behind-the-wheel driving examinations. In discussions with an FBI confidential source ("CS"), Pavitter Singh told the FBI CS he had connections to have the written portion of the Class A CDL passed and the behind-the-wheel driving examination passed. For the latter, Pavitter Singh provided the FBI CS with contact information for Kulwinder Dosanjh Singh (hereinafter "Kulwinder Dosanjh"), charged elsewhere in *United States v. Singh*, 2:17-cr-146 GEB.

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Separate from the FBI investigation, beginning in 2012, the Department of Homeland Security, Homeland Security Investigations ("HSI") began a separate investigation involving individuals in the Stockton area being offered the opportunity to obtain commercial CDLs without having to take the written or behind-the-wheel driving examinations in exchange for the payment of money. Through the course of the investigation, HSI identified co-defendant Mangal Gill as a person who has been a broker and who operated trucking schools in Fremont, Lathrop, Fresno, and Salinas, California. Beginning at least in 2012, and continuing through 2015, Gill offered to individuals that he could obtain for them a Class A or Class B CDL without those individuals taking or passing the written or behind-the-wheel driving examinations in exchange for payment. On various dates in 2013 and 2014, HSI agents, including through the use of confidential informants or undercover agents, paid Gill money to obtain commercial CDLs, including on one occasion \$5,000 to obtain a Class A commercial CDL, for which the HSI confidential informant had not taken or passed either the written or behind-the-wheel driving examinations.

The DMV-Office of Internal Affairs ("OIA") provided assistance to both investigations.

On or about April 1, 2015, FBI agents executed search warrants for Kulwinder Dosanjh and Pavitar Singh, including their telephones. Kulwinder Dosanjh's phone revealed text messages that referenced dozens of CDLs, including messages to and from Gill. One of the text messages to Gill referenced the CDL for a FBI CS who had paid \$5,000 to Kulwinder Dosanjh to obtain a Class A CDL without having to take or pass the behind-the-wheel examination. Kulwinder Dosanjh also admitted to agents at the time of the search that he knew Gill.

Also, on or about April 1, 2015, HSI agents executed search warrants for the cellular telephones of Gill, Emma Klem, charged elsewhere in *United States v. Klem*, 2:15-cr-00139 JAM, and co-defendant Robert Turchin, among other items. Both Turchin and Klem were employees of the DMV in the Salinas office. Turchin was an LRE and Klem a was motor vehicle representative, whose responsibilities included processing applications for Class A and B CDLs. A forensic analysis of Gill's and Klem's phones revealed telephone calls and text messages between Klem and Gill, including as late as March 31, 2015, discussing Klem accessing applicants' records for Gill. More than 20 CDL numbers were referenced in text messages between Gill and Klem. For his part, Gill's phone revealed almost 50 CDL numbers referenced in text messages with Turchin. An analysis of DMV records indicated that many of the CDL's referenced in the text messages had the written and/or behind-the-wheel driving examinations passed in the DMV records by Klem, Turchin, and other DMV employees. At the time of the search warrant, Klem admitted to accessing and altering DMV records.

As to Count One, on or about January 14, 2013, an FBI CS (hereinafter "Person A") met with Pavitter Singh and paid him \$1,200 for the purpose of obtaining a Class C CDL without having to take the written portion of the examination. Person A and Pavitter Singh drove to the DMV office located at 4700 Broadway, Sacramento, CA where Pavitter Singh had Person A meet with another individual who escorted Person A inside the DMV. Once inside, Person A was directed to a customer window with an Asian male DMV employee who issued Person A a commercial permit.

A photo of Kimura was shown to Person A who positively identified Kimura as the DMV employee Person A met and who provided the commercial permit to Person A.

DMV computer audit records show that on or about January 14, 2013, Kimura accessed the DMV computer system and altered the electronic DMV record for Person A to indicate that Person A had taken and passed the written examination for a Class A CDL. At no point did Person A ever pass any written or driving portion of any test to obtain a commercial CDL.

Thereafter, on or about April 11, 2013, with the assistance of Pavitter Singh, Person A met with Kulwinder Dosanjh and paid him \$5,000 to obtain a Class A CDL without having to take the behind-the-wheel driving examination. In May 2013, Kulwinder Dosanjh returned the money to Person A and told

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Person A that Kulwinder Dosanjh's DMV contact was having trouble processing the CDL. Kulwinder Dosanjh told Person A that once the CDL was issued Person A would then pay Kulwinder Dosanjh \$5,000.

Based on analysis of DMV records by DMV-OIA, on or about June 18, 2013, Klem, without authorization, altered the electronic DMV record for an individual to incorrectly indicate that Person A had taken and passed the behind-the-wheel driving examination for a Class A commercial CDL. The records identified Turchin as the LRE. On or about June 20, 2013, an official, plastic hardcopy Class A CDL for Person A was printed in Sacramento, California. On or about June 26, 2013, Person A met with Kulwinder Dosanjh, and paid Kulwinder Dosanjh \$5,000 in exchange for receipt of the Class A CDL. At no point did Person A ever take or pass the behind-the-wheel test for the Class A CDL, including any administered by Turchin as the LRE.

Subsequently, Person A paid Kulwinder Singh another \$5,000 to obtain a Class A CDL for Person A's brother, and a different FBI CS paid Kulwinder Singh \$5,500 to obtain a Class A CDL. DMV-OIA determined that Klem accessed and altered the DMV record to indicate that Person A's brother had passed the behind-the-wheel driving examination.

In or around about July 2013, Pavitter Singh met with Person A and received \$1,500 from Person A to have the written examination for a Class A CDL passed for Person A's brother (hereinafter "Person B") without Person B having to take or pass the written examination for a Class A CDL.

DMV computer audit records show that on or about August 7, 2013, Kimura accessed the DMV computer system and altered the electronic DMV record for Person B to indicate that Person B had taken and passed the written examination for a Class A CDL. At no point did Person B ever take or pass any written portion of any test to obtain a commercial CDL.

In or about around May 2014, Pavitter Singh met with Person A and instructed Person A to pay \$1,500 to have the written examination for a pass the written examination to obtain a Class A CDL passed for Person A's associate (hereinafter "Person C").

DMV computer audit records show that on or about May 22, 2014, Kimura, accessed the DMV computer system and altered the electronic DMV record for Person C to indicate that Person C had taken and passed the written examination for a Class A CDL. At no point did Person C ever take or pass any written portion of any test to obtain a commercial CDL.

In furtherance of the foregoing, Kimura accessed the DMV's database and caused the following fraudulent documents to be issued on or about the following dates:,

Type of Document	Identification Number	<u>Date</u>
Class A CDL	Bxxxx385	June 20, 2013
Class A CDL	Dxxxx534	November 27, 2013

As to Count Three, on or about June 3, 2015, co-defendant Pavitter Singh met with an FBI confidential human source (hereinafter "Person G") and provided \$2,300 to Person G, with \$1,100 of the \$2,300 to be paid to Kimura for four CDLs for which Kimura had accessed the DMV's database and fraudulently altered the individuals' records. At the same meeting on or about June 3, 2015, Pavitter Singh provided Person G with the information of five additional individuals for Kimura to access the DMV's database and to fraudulently alter the individuals' records.

On or about June 3, 2015, Kimura received \$1,100 from Person G in exchange for Kimura accessing the DMV's database and fraudulently altering the records for four CDLs.

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On or about June 10, 2015, Pavitter Singh met with Person G and provided \$3,400 to Person G, with \$1,700 of the \$3,400 to be paid to Kimura for five CDLs for which Kimura had accessed the DMV's database and fraudulently altered the individuals' records. At the same meeting on or about June 10, 2015, Pavitter Singh provided Person G with the information of three additional individuals for Kimura to access the DMV's database and to fraudulently alter the individuals' records.

On or about June 11, 2015, Kimura received \$1,400 from Person G in exchange for Kimura accessing the DMV's database and fraudulently altering the records for four CDLs. On or about July 2, 2015, Kimura provided Person G with the information of three individuals for Kimura to access the DMV's database and to fraudulently alter the individuals' records.

On or about July 6, 2015, Pavitter Singh met with Person G and provided \$1,800 to Person G, with \$900 of the \$1,800 to be paid to Kimura for three CDLs for which Kimura had accessed the DMV's database and fraudulently altered the individuals' records. At the same meeting on or about July 6, 2015, Pavitter Singh provided Person G with the information of nine additional individuals for Kimura to access the DMV's database and to fraudulently alter the individuals' records.

On or about July 6, 2015, Kimura received \$300 from Person G for accessing the DMV's database and fraudulently altering the record for one CDL.

On or about July 10, 2015, Kimura received \$900 from Person G for accessing the DMV's database and fraudulently altering the records for three CDLs.

On or about July 16, 2015, Kimura received \$1,300 from Person G for accessing the DMV's database and fraudulently altering the records for five CDLs.

In furtherance of the foregoing, Kimura accessed the DMV's database and caused the following fraudulent documents to be issued on or about the following dates:

Type of Document	Identification Number	<u>Date</u>
Class C CDL	Yxxxx844	April 3, 2015
Class C CDL	Dxxxx489	April 3, 2015
Class A Renewal	Dxxxx645	May 28, 2015
Class B Renewal	Bxxxx550	May 28, 2015
Class C CDL	Yxxxx656	June 10, 2015
Class A Renewal	Fxxxx245	June 13, 2015

As part of this agreement, the defendant Pavitter Singh admits that, beginning not later than April 2013 and continuing through at least March 2015, he knowingly and intentionally conspired with others to commit bribery and to commit identity fraud with respect to the production of California driver licenses.

The conduct set forth above is not meant to be exhaustive and is merely an example of Pavitter Singh's conduct in furtherance of the conspiracy to commit bribery and to commit identity fraud.

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A-4

I have reviewed the entire factual basis in Exhibit A above and, as far as my own conduct is concerned, I adopt it as my own true statement.

DATED: 5/(1/18

PAVITTER SINGH DOSANJH, Indicted under the name PAVITAR DOSANGH SINGH aka "Peter Singh," Defendant