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CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA
DEPUTY

Judge Ronald B. Leighton

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,
v.

NO. CR16-5210RBL

PLEA AGREEMENT

HECTOR RAY CANALES, SR.,
Defendant.

The United States of America, by and through Annette L. Hayes, United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington, J. Tate London, Assistant United States Attorney for said District, and the defendant, Hector Ray Canales, Sr., and his attorney, Zenon Olbertz, enter into the following Agreement, pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11(c)(1)(B):

- 1. Waiver of Indictment. Defendant, having been advised of the right to be charged by Indictment, agrees to waive that right and enter a plea of guilty to the charge brought by the United States Attorney in an Information.
- 2. The Charge. Defendant, having been advised of the right to have this matter tried before a jury, agrees to waive that right and enter a plea of guilty to the following charge contained in the Information: Conversion from an Indian Tribal Organization, as charged in Count 1, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1163 and 2. By entering this plea of guilty, Defendant hereby waives all objections to the form of the charging document. Defendant further understands that

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27 28 before entering his plea of guilty, Defendant will be placed under oath. Any statement given by Defendant under oath may be used by the United States in a prosecution for perjury or false statement.

3. Elements of the Offense. The elements of the offense of Conversion from an Indian Tribal Organization, as charged in Count 1, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1163, are as follows:

First, Defendant embezzled, stole, knowingly converted to his own use or the use of another, or willfully misapplied moneys; and

Second, the moneys belonged to an Indian Tribal Organization.

4. The Penalties. Defendant understands that the statutory penalties for the offense of Conversion from an Indian Tribal Organization, as charged in Count 1, are as follows: imprisonment for up to five (5) years, a fine of up to two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000.00), a period of supervision following release from prison of up to three (3) years, and a one hundred dollar (\$100.00) special assessment. Defendant agrees that the special assessment shall be paid at or before the time of sentencing.

Defendant understands that in addition to any term of imprisonment and/or fine that is imposed, the Court may order Defendant to pay restitution to any victim of the offense, as required by law. Defendant further understands that a consequence of pleading guilty may include the forfeiture of certain property either as a part of the sentence imposed by the Court, or as a result of civil judicial or administrative process.

Defendant agrees that any monetary penalty the Court imposes, including the special assessment, fine, costs or restitution, is due and payable immediately, and further agrees to submit a completed Financial Statement of Debtor form as requested by the United States Attorney's Office.

Defendant understands that supervised release is a period of time following imprisonment during which he will be subject to certain restrictions and requirements.

Defendant further understands that if supervised release is imposed and he violates one or more of its conditions, he could be returned to prison for all or part of the term of

supervised release that was originally imposed. This could result in Defendant serving a total term of imprisonment greater than the statutory maximum stated above.

- 5. Rights Waived by Pleading Guilty. Defendant understands that, by pleading guilty, he knowingly and voluntarily waives the following rights:
  - a. The right to plead not guilty, and to persist in a plea of not guilty;
  - b. The right to a speedy and public trial before a jury of twelve persons;
- c. The right to the effective assistance of counsel at trial, including, if Defendant could not afford an attorney, the right to have the Court appoint one for him;
- d. The right to be presumed innocent until guilt has been established at trial, beyond a reasonable doubt;
- e. The right to confront and cross-examine witnesses against him at trial;
  - f. The right to compel or subpoena witnesses to appear on his behalf;
- g. The right to testify or to remain silent at trial, at which trial such silence could not be used against the Defendant; and
  - h. The right to appeal a finding of guilt or any pretrial rulings.
- 6. United States Sentencing Guidelines. Defendant understands and acknowledges that, at sentencing, the Court must consider the sentencing range calculated under the United States Sentencing Guidelines, together with the other factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), including: (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense; (2) the history and characteristics of the defendant; (3) the need for the sentence to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, and to provide just punishment for the offense; (4) the need for the sentence to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct; (5) the need for the sentence to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; (6) the need to provide the defendant with educational and vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner; (7) the kinds of sentences available; (8) the need to provide restitution to victims; and (9) the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparity among defendants

involved in similar conduct who have similar records. Accordingly, Defendant understands and acknowledges that:

- a. The Court will determine Defendant's applicable Sentencing Guidelines range at the time of sentencing;
- b. After consideration of the Sentencing Guidelines and the other factors in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), the Court may impose any sentence authorized by law, up to the maximum term authorized by law;
- c. The Court is not bound by any recommendation regarding the sentence to be imposed, or by any calculation or estimation of the Sentencing Guidelines range offered by the parties, or by the United States Probation Department; and
- d. Defendant may not withdraw a guilty plea solely because of the sentence imposed by the Court.
- 7. Sentencing Factors. The parties agree that the following Sentencing Guidelines provisions apply to this case:
  - a. A base offense level of six (6), pursuant to USSG § 2B1.1(a)(2); and
- b. A six-level increase, pursuant to USSG § 2B1.1(b)(1)(D) for a loss of more than \$30,000.00.

Defendant understands, however, that at the time of sentencing, the Court is free to reject these stipulated adjustments, and is further free to apply additional downward or upward adjustments in determining Defendant's Sentencing Guidelines range.

8. United States' Sentencing Recommendation. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11(c)(1)(B), the United States agrees to recommend that the Court impose a term of imprisonment at the time of sentencing of not greater than six (6) months. Defendant understands that this recommendation is not binding on the Court and the Court may reject the recommendation of the parties and may impose any term of imprisonment up to the statutory maximum penalty authorized by law. Defendant further understands that he cannot withdraw his guilty plea simply because of the sentence

imposed by the Court. Except as otherwise provided in this plea agreement, the parties are free to present arguments are regarding any other aspect of sentencing.

- 9. Ultimate Sentence. Defendant acknowledges that no one has promised or guaranteed what sentence the Court will impose.
- 10. Restitution. Defendant shall make restitution to the Chehalis Tribal Housing Authority in the amount of thirty-seven thousand four hundred dollars (\$37,400.00), with credit for any amounts already paid. Said amount shall be due and payable immediately and shall be paid in accordance with a schedule of payments as proposed by the United States Probation Office and ordered by the Court.
- 11. Statement of Facts. The Defendant agrees that if this matter proceeded to a jury trial, the United States would be able to prove the following facts, which provide a basis for the plea. The parties agree they are free to present additional facts to the Court at time of sentencing and that the Court is free to consider these additional facts in determining the sentence to be imposed. Defendant admits he is guilty of the charged offense.

The Chehalis Confederated Tribes is a federally-recognized Indian tribe, whose reservation is located in southwest Washington and within the Western District of Washington. The Tribe operates a housing authority (the Chehalis Tribal Housing Authority or CTHA) whose mission is to provide safe, decent and affordable housing for Chehalis tribal members through various housing assistance programs. Defendant is a former Chair of the CTHA Board of Commissioners. During Defendant's tenure on the CTHA Board, he oversaw the implementation of an affordable housing program, the Down Payment Assistance ("DPA") loan program, which helps qualified Chehalis tribal members transition from rental housing to home ownership. Under the DPA loan program, the CTHA loans qualifying tribal members the vast majority, if not all, of the down payment for a home, and subsequently forgives repayment of the loan for those members who remain current in their mortgage payments and remain in the residence for five years.

Tribal members seeking a DPA loan must submit a detailed application in which they provide information regarding the composition of their household, their income level, and the mortgage financing they have qualified for and secured through a third-party lender. One of the DPA loan program requirements is that the "applicant shall not own any other residential property," with the exception of inherited property.

On September 14, 2009, Defendant submitted his DPA loan application. At the time, Defendant owned residential property on the Chehalis reservation, that is, a residence located at 9 Lacamus Lane, which he did not come to own through inheritance. At all material times, Defendant understood that his ownership of the 9 Lacamus Lane residence would disqualify him from receiving a DPA loan.

Nevertheless, Defendant devised a scheme to show the CTHA that he no longer owned the 9 Lacamus Lane residence. On July 16, 2010, Defendant executed a Quit Claim Deed purporting to transfer ownership of the residence to a relative of his wife, who is identified herein by his initials, "MM," to protect his privacy. Defendant later presented the deed to the CTHA as proof that he no longer owned any other residential property, and thus was ostensibly eligible to receive a DPA loan. Defendant did not, however, attempt to record the deed with any government, tribal, county, state or federal agency until after the CTHA demanded repayment of the loan years later.

At all material times, Defendant (and not MM) exercised dominion and control over the 9 Lacamus Lane residence. MM never lived in the 9 Lacamus Lane residence, did not receive rental payments from anyone living in the residence, and never paid any of the utilities for the residence.

Defendant secured financing through Wells Fargo Bank for the new house he was having built. In June 2011 (almost one year after executing the deed purporting to convey the 9 Lacamus Lane residence to MM), Defendant represented to Wells Fargo Bank that he owned the 9 Lacamus Lane residence free and clear of any loans

and that he planned on "selling the house upon compleation [sic] of my new house." Further, on July 7, 2011, Defendant submitted a residential mortgage application to Wells Fargo in which he represented that 9 Lacamus Lane residence was as an asset that he owned and that it had a market value of \$125,000.00.

On June 24, 2011, Defendant caused the CTHA to issue and to mail a check in the sum of \$37,400.00 to Rels Title, which represented the proceeds of Defendant's DPA loan. On July 7, 2011, Defendant entered into a Second Leasehold mortgage with the CTHA, pursuant to which he received the benefit of the \$37,400.00 DPA loan proceeds.

In or about April/May 2012, the CTHA conducted a review of the DPA program, including Defendant's loan. The CTHA determined that Defendant was not eligible to receive the loan because he owned the 9 Lacamus Lane residence at the time he received the loan proceeds. The CTHA demanded that Defendant repay the DPA loan, which he refused to do.

- Agreement and conditioned upon the Defendant's fulfillment of all of its conditions, the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of Washington agrees to not prosecute the Defendant for any additional offenses known to it as of the time of this Agreement that are based upon evidence in its possession at this time and that arise out of the conduct giving rise to this investigation. In this regard, Defendant recognizes that the United States has agreed not to prosecute all of the criminal conduct that the evidence establishes were committed by him solely because of the promises made by him in this Agreement. Defendant acknowledges and agrees, however, that for purposes of preparing the Presentence Report, the United States Attorney's Office will provide the United States Probation Office with evidence of all relevant conduct committed by him.
- 13. Acceptance of Responsibility. At sentencing, *if* the Court concludes that Defendant qualifies for a downward adjustment acceptance for acceptance of

responsibility pursuant to USSG § 3E1.1(a) and the defendant's offense level is 16 or greater, the United States will make the motion necessary to permit the Court to decrease the total offense level by three (3) levels pursuant to USSG §§ 3E1.1(a) and (b), because Defendant has assisted the United States by timely notifying the United States of his intention to plead guilty, thereby permitting the United States to avoid preparing for trial and permitting the Court to allocate its resources efficiently.

14. Breach, Waiver, and Post-Plea Conduct. Defendant agrees that if he breaches this Plea Agreement, the United States may withdraw from this Plea Agreement, and Defendant or others may be prosecuted for all offenses for which the United States has evidence. Defendant agrees not to oppose any steps taken by the United States to nullify this Plea Agreement, including the filing of a motion to withdraw from the Plea Agreement. He also agrees that if he is in breach of this Plea Agreement, he has waived any objection to the reinstitution of charges in the Information or to the filing of any additional charges.

Defendant understands that the terms of this Plea Agreement apply only to conduct that occurred prior to the execution of this Agreement. If, after the date of this Agreement, Defendant should engage in illegal conduct, or conduct that is in violation of his conditions of release (examples of which include, but are not limited to: obstruction of justice, failure to appear for a court proceeding, criminal conduct while pending sentencing, and false statements to law enforcement agents, the United States Attorney's Office, the Pretrial Services Officer, Probation Officer or Court), the United States is free under this Agreement to seek a sentence that takes such conduct into consideration. Such a sentence could include a sentencing enhancement under the United States Sentencing Guidelines or an upward departure from the applicable sentencing guidelines range, or a higher sentence recommendation than the one outlined in this Agreement.

15. Waiver of Appeal. As part of this Plea Agreement and on the condition that the Court imposes a custodial sentence that is within or below the Sentencing

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Guidelines range that is determined by the Court at the time of sentencing, Defendant waives to the full extent of the law:

- a. Any right conferred by Title 18, United States Code, Section 3742 to appeal the sentence, including any restitution order imposed; and
- b. Any right to bring a collateral attack against the conviction and sentence, including any restitution order imposed, except as it may relate to the effectiveness of legal representation.

Furthermore, this waiver does not preclude Defendant from bringing an appropriate motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241, to address the conditions of her confinement or the decisions of the Bureau of Prisons regarding the execution of her sentence.

If Defendant breaches this Plea Agreement at any time by appealing or collaterally attacking (except as to effectiveness of legal representation) the conviction or sentence in any way, the United States may prosecute Defendant for any counts, including those with mandatory minimum sentences, that were dismissed or not charged pursuant to this Plea Agreement.

- 16. Voluntariness of Plea. Defendant acknowledges that he has entered into this Plea Agreement freely and voluntarily, and that no threats or promises, other than the promises contained in this Plea Agreement, were made to induce him to plead guilty.
- by the Court for any reason, or Defendant has breached any of the terms of this Agreement, the statute of limitations shall be deemed to have been tolled from the date of the Agreement to: (1) 30 days following the date of non-acceptance of the Plea Agreement by the Court; or (2) 30 days following the date on which a breach of the Plea Agreement by Defendant is discovered by the United States Attorney's Office.

1	18. Completeness of Agreement. The United States and Defendant
2	acknowledge that these terms constitute the entire Plea Agreement between the parties.
3	This Agreement only binds the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District
4	of Washington. It does not bind any other United States Attorney's Office or any other
5	office or agency of the United States, or any state or local prosecutor.
6	DATED this 2 <sup>nd</sup> day of May, 2016.
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9	HECTOR RAY CANALES, SR.
10	Defendant
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12	ZENONGEBERTZ
13	Attorney for Defendant
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16	TODD GREENBERG Assistant United States Attorney
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18	A Tate London
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20	Assistant United States Attorney
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