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	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN JOSE DIVISION		
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10	11	VISION	
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12	- II	Case No. CR 13-00200 EJD	
	Plaintiff,	DEFENDANT'S	
13	vs.	SENTENCING MEMORANDUM	
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15		<pre>learing Time/Date:</pre>	
16	Defendant. :	1:30 pm Monday August 18, 2014	
	·	August 10, 2014	
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18	Defendent DALAKDICINAN DAMMADDUAN besebu submits the fellowing		
19	Defendant BALAKRISHNAN PATWARDHAN hereby submits the following		
20	Defendant's Sentencing Memorandum.		
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	Date: August 17, 2014 Respectf	fully submitted,	
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	JAMES T. REILLY, Attorney at Law		
26	California State Bar No. 67254 Counsel for Defendant BALAKRISHNAN PATWARDHAN		
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DEFENDANT'S SENTENCING MEMORANDUM

I

INTRODUCTION

The presentence probation report prepared by USPO Insa Amina Bel'Ochi and filed on August 4, 2014, thoroughly and accurately relates the circumstances of the offenses in this case; Mr. Patwardhan's lack of criminal history; his personal history and characteristics, employment history and financial condition; the sentencing options available to the court; and the factors that may warrant departure from and a sentence outside the advisory quidelines.

Inasmuch as Mr. Patwardhan concurs in every respect with the probation officer's sentencing recommendations, this memorandum is submitted solely for the purpose of responding to the United States Sentencing Memorandum and recommendation contained therein, which was filed on Friday, August 15, 2014, and a copy of which was emailed to counsel for Mr. Patwardhan at 1:23 pm on that date.

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DISCUSSION & SENTENCING RECOMMENDATION

The sentencing recommendation of the probation officer in this case is that Mr. Patwardhan be placed on probation for a period of three years on each count, with all such terms to run concurrently with each other.

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The sentencing recommendation includes various terms and conditions of probation, including performance of 100 hours of community service, with each of which Mr. Patwardhan is prepared to comply.

Furthermore, he has already complied with the first required payment toward the agreed upon forfeiture of \$100,000, and in fact exceeded the \$50,000 obligation by making a payment of \$55,000.

The United States, on the other hand, has submitted a sentencing recommendation that Mr. Patwardhan be imprisoned for 12 months.

Mr. Patwardhan submits that the sentencing recommendation by the probation officer is appropriate for the reasons set forth below and respectfully requests that the court follow that recommendation.

It is apparent from the probation officer's home inspection, as described on pages 8-9 of the presentence report, that Mr. Patwardhan did not derive any unusual or substantial financial benefit from the submission of the false visa petitions. He and his family live in what can best be described as modest, if not impoverished, circumstances. Neither he nor his family derived luxurious benefits from the conviction offenses. Rather, the income derived from these services, all of which Mr. Patwardhan has now agreed to forfeit, went toward maintenance of their modest lifestyle.

Mr. Patwardhan is both diabetic and a cancer survivor. His bout with colon cancer resulted in removal of 80% of his colon, with consequent difficulties described on page 9 of the presentence report.

Mr. Patwardhan's primary motivation for committing the conviction offenses was to help others, rather than for his own financial gain.

He has been and remains the primary financial support for his three children and two adult dependents, including his wife's bedridden aunt.

As noted in the presentence report, there are no aggravating factors in this case. Nor are there any specifically identifiable victims. On page 3 of its sentencing memorandum, the United States has suggested, without any factual or evidentiary support, that placement of individuals pursuant to these false visa applications may have "displaced" qualified American workers and created "downward pressure on wages for all workers in that economic sector". In fact, of course, H1-B visas are available only for employees with expertise in specialty occupations and limited fields of employment. Such visas are permitted in the first place primarily because there is a dearth of American workers who have the requisite expertise. It is extraordinarily unlikely that these 19 fraudulent visas denied any qualified American of employment and is less likely that there was any "downward pressure" on wages in the high-tech sector which could be attributed to these visas.

The implication of the presentence report is that the recommended sentence accomplishes the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a); that is, that the recommended sentence properly reflects the seriousness of the offenses, that the recommended punishment affords adequate deterrence to criminal conduct; and that it adequately protects the public from future criminal conduct on the part of Mr. Patwardhan. It would also enable Mr. Patwardhan to continue to receive, in the most effective manner, medical care and treatment for both his diabetic condition and his recovery from colon cancer.

The United States cited several cases in support of its conclusion that a sentence of 12 months imprisonment would be consistent with sentences in other high-tech H1-B visa fraud cases.

Review of the cited cases, however, shows that the circumstances of those cases are dissimilar to this case and that they provide no basis of comparison for sentencing in this case.

In <u>U.S. v. Chennupati</u>, the United States and the defendant entered into a plea agreement which specifically provided for a 6 month prison sentence and neither a fine nor forfeiture. In our case, of course, Mr. Patwardhan has agreed to forfeiture of \$100,000, which differentiates it from the Chennupati case.

The defendant in <u>U.S. v. Raju</u> operated a visa fraud and money laundering scheme for six years (from 2006 to 2012) and filed hundreds of false visa applications, for which his company received \$13.2 million in payment from staffing companies across the United States.

The two defendants in <u>U.S. v. Mehmood</u>, et al., not only filed more than 300 false H1-B visa applications, they also charged workers illegal fees & expenses and abandoned them after they arrived in the U.S. Over a 13 year period from 1996 to 2009, the defendants engaged in a \$41 million scam.

In <u>U.S. v. Allala</u>, the defendant submitted at least 147 false H1-B visa applications over the four year period 2006 to 2010. He also created and submitted to immigration authorities a false lease in an effort to try to hide his fraudulent activities.

The defendant in <u>U.S. v. Doppalapudi</u> operated five computer consulting companies, for which he filed H1-B visa applications. One of the five companies filed 335 applications, 33 of which were

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fraudulent. He also defrauded the prospective employees, underpaying or leaving them completely unemployed once they arrived in the U.S. While operating these businesses, Doppalapudi transferred more than \$1 million from his business bank accounts to accounts in India.

Finally, in the case of U.S. v. Dasondi, the defendant submitted false H1-B visa applications for individuals who did not have the requisite technical expertise, had them work at unrelated jobs and operated a "running the payroll" scheme by which the employees were put on his company's payroll while working at other, non-technical jobs, and making monthly payments to the defendant's company.

A review of these cases demonstrates that the level of culpability on the part of each of the defendants, other than in the Chennupati case, was considerably higher than Mr. Patwardhan's culpability in this case. None is comparable for sentencing purposes.

As noted above, in Chennupati, the defendant agreed to the 6 month sentence as part of the plea agreement and paid neither a fine nor a forfeiture. To the extent that these two cases are similar, Mr. Patwardhan's agreement to forfeit \$100,000 more than offsets the six month sentence to which Mr. Chennupati agreed.

III

CONCLUSION

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Based on the foregoing considerations, Mr. Patwardhan respectfully submits that the sentencing recommendation of the probation officer is appropriate to the facts and circumstances of

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1	this case, accomplishes the statutory sentencing objectives and,
2	perhaps most significantly, is a fair and equitable sentence for the
3	conduct involved in this case.
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5	Dated: August 17, 2014
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8	Respectfully submitted,
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12	JAMES T. REILLY, Attorney at Law California State Bar No. 67254
13	Counsel for Defendant BALAKRISHNAN PATWARDHAN
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