

charges. A Superseding Indictment ¹ was thereafter returned by the Grand Jury on September 27, 2006, which charged this defendant with the identical charges in the same numbered counts.

The plea hearing was conducted before the undersigned on October 2, 2006. The defendant was present in person and with her counsel, Frederick T. Heblich, Jr. The United States was represented by Donald R. Wolthuis, Assistant United States Attorney. The proceedings were recorded by a court reporter. *See* Rule 11(g). After the undersigned made a Rule 11 inquiry and the Government presented evidence for the purpose of establishing an independent basis for the plea, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to Count One of the Indictment, and the Government agreed to dismiss the remaining Indictment count against the defendant upon acceptance of the plea.

A. DEFENDANT’S RESPONSES TO RULE 11 INQUIRY

At this hearing, the defendant was placed under oath and addressed personally in open court. She expressly acknowledged that she understood that she was obligated to testify truthfully in all respects under penalty of perjury and that she understood the Government’s right, in a prosecution for perjury or false statement, to use against her any statement given under oath by her. *See* Rule 11(b)(1)(A).

¹ All references hereinafter to the “Indictment” are intended to refer to the Superseding Indictment, copies of which had been proved to the defendant and to defendant’s counsel by the U. S. Attorney’s Office prior to this hearing.

The defendant testified to the following personal facts: her full legal name is Sheila Elizabeth Schroeder; she is forty-three (43) years of age; she completed the 11th grade; she has no medical condition, either physical or mental, which might interfere with her ability to understand and participate fully in the proceedings; she is using no alcoholic beverage, medication or drug which might impair her ability to understand and participate fully in the proceedings; her mind was clear; and she understood that she was in court for the purpose of entering a plea of guilty which she could not later withdraw. The defendant's attorney represented to the court that he had no reservations about the defendant's competency to change her plea and to enter a plea of guilty.

The defendant testified that she had received a copy of the indictment, that she discussed the charges in detail with her attorney, that she understood each of the charges against her, that she understood each charge to be a felony, that she had been given adequate time to prepare any defenses she might have to the charges contained in the Indictment, that she was fully satisfied with the services of her attorney, and that it was her intention and desire to change her prior plea and to enter a plea of guilty to one of the charges against her.

The attorney for the government informed the court that the defendant's proposed plea was to be made pursuant to a written plea agreement. The government's understanding of the plea agreement was then stated in some detail, including the agreement for the government to dismiss Count Three of the Indictment upon acceptance of defendant's plea of guilty to Count One of the Indictment (§§ 2-3), the terms of the agreement's acceptance of responsibility provision (§ 6), the defendant's obligation to pay a mandatory \$100.00 assessment (§ 7), the terms of the agreement concerning applicability of certain sentencing guideline provisions (§§ 4-5), the terms pertaining to any evidence proffer (§ 8), the

defendant's obligation to provide a financial statement (§ 9), the defendant's waiver of her right to appeal any sentence and waiver of her right to jury determination of any guidelines issues (§ 10), the defendant's waiver of any right to make any 28 U.S.C. §2255 attack on the judgment or any part of the sentence in this case (§ 11), the terms of the agreement's substantial assistance provision (§ 16), and the substance of the agreement's other terms (§§ 12-15 and 17-21).

After which, the defendant was again addressed in open court, and she stated her understanding to be the same as that set forth by the government's attorney. Counsel for the defendant also represented that his understanding of the plea agreement was the same as that set forth by the government's attorney, and he further represented that he had reviewed each of the terms of the plea agreement with his client and was satisfied that the defendant understood all of its terms.

The defendant was then shown the original of the plea agreement; and she affirmed it to be her signature on the document. She further testified that no one had made any other, different or additional promise or assurance of any kind in a effort to induce her to enter a plea of guilty in this case and that no one had attempted in any way to force her to plead guilty in the case. The plea agreement was then received, filed and made a part of the record, and the undersigned noted for the record that the written Plea Agreement constituted the best statement of its terms, and as such it "speaks for itself,"

The defendant testified that she understood and acknowledged that she was proposing to plead guilty to the felony of participation in a conspiracy to distribute crack cocaine in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846. *See* Rule 11(b)(1)(G). After the attorney for the government informed the defendant of the mandatory minimum penalty provided by law for the offense charged in Count One of the Indictment,

the defendant acknowledged unequivocally that she understood ten (10) years imprisonment to be the mandatory minimum penalty which the court would be required to impose if her plea of guilty was accepted to Count One.² *See* Rule 11(b)(1)(I). The attorney for the Government further informed the defendant of the maximum possible penalty provided by law for the offense charged Count One of the Indictment, and the defendant expressly acknowledged that she understood the maximum possible penalty provided by law for conviction of the felony set forth in Count One of the Indictment to be confinement in a Federal penitentiary for the remainder of her life and a \$ 4,000,000.00 fine. *See* Rule 11(b)(1)(H). The defendant again testified that she fully understood the charge to which she proposed to plead guilty, that she knew it was a felony; that she knew and understood both the minimum and maximum penalties, including the mandatory special assessment she faced if convicted, and that her plea, if accepted, would result in her being adjudged guilty of the offense which may deprive her of valuable civil rights, such as the right to vote, the right to hold public office, the right to serve on a jury, and the right to possess any kind of firearm.

The defendant testified that she and her attorney: had talked about how the Sentencing Commission Guidelines might apply to her case, including the obligation of the court to consider these Guidelines and the court's discretion to depart from them under certain circumstances and in accordance with applicable decisions Federal appellate courts. *See* Rule 11(b)(1)(M); and *United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220 (2005). She stated that she understood that the court will not be able to

² The defendant was informed that she could be sentenced to less than ten years imprisonment if the government makes a motion pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553(e) on her behalf, or if she qualifies for the "safety valve" set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(f).

determine the sentence for her case until after the presentence report had been completed and she and the government each had an opportunity to challenge the facts reported by the probation officer.

The defendant was informed, and she expressly acknowledged, that the court's determination of her sentence would include consideration of multiple factors, including: the nature and circumstances of the offense; the defendant's history and characteristics; any congressionally established objectives of sentencing, the need to protect the public, the need for any sentence which might be imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, the need to promote respect for the law, the need to provide for a just punishment, the need to afford adequate deterrence, the need to protect the public, any need provide the defendant with educational or vocational training, medical care or other correctional treatment in the most efficient manner; the kinds of available sentences; the pertinent sentencing guidelines and policy statements; the need to avoid unwanted sentence disparities; and any need to provide restitution.

She acknowledged that she understood that the court may order her to make full restitution to any victim and may require her to forfeit certain property to the Government. See Rule 11(b)(1)(J)–(K). She stated that she knew she would be required to pay the mandatory One Hundred Dollar (\$100.00) special assessment. See Rule 11(b)(1)(L).

The defendant expressly acknowledged that, by pleading guilty to Count One, she was waiving her right to have a jury determine beyond a reasonable doubt the facts alleged therein, including those

related to sentencing. She, likewise, expressly acknowledged that pursuant to the plea agreement (¶¶ 10-11) she was waiving her right to appeal her conviction, her right to appeal any guideline sentencing issues, her right to appeal any sentence of the court within the guideline range on the ground that the sentence is unreasonable, and her right to challenge her conviction and/or sentence in any post-conviction proceeding.

Each of the defendant's procedural rights surrendered on a plea of guilty was also explained, including: her right to persist in her previous pleas of not guilty to the offenses charged against her; her attendant right to a trial by jury and right to be represented and to have the assistance of counsel at trial and at every other stage of the proceeding; her right at trial to see, to hear, to confront and to have cross-examined all adverse witnesses; her right to be protected from compelled self-incrimination; her right to testify and to present evidence in her defense; her right to the issuance of subpoenas, or compulsory process, to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify in her defense; her presumption of innocence; the obligation of the government to prove her guilt beyond a reasonable doubt; the right on her part to decline to testify unless she voluntarily elected to do so in her own defense; and her right to have a unanimous guilty verdict. *See* Rule 11(b)(1)(B)–(E).

The defendant testified that she understood her right to persist in her plea of not guilty and the attendant rights that she would waive by pleading guilty. *See* Rule 11(b)(1)(F). She stated that she understood by entering a guilty plea there would be no trial and, if accepted, there would be only one more hearing where the District Judge would determine whether there was a factual basis for her plea and what sentence to impose.

She acknowledged that she knew her entry of a guilty plea constituted an admission of all of the elements of a formal felony charge. She acknowledged that she knew, irrespective of any sentence imposed by the court, she would have no right to withdraw her plea of guilty, that she knew parole had been abolished, that she knew she would not be released on parole, that she knew any sentence of incarceration would include a period of “supervised release,” and that she knew any violation of the terms or conditions of “supervised release,” which typically would last at least five (5) years in her case, could result in her being returned to prison for an additional period of time.

The defendant further testified that she was pleading guilty because she was in fact guilty of the crime charged Count One of the Indictment.

To permit the court to determine that a factual basis exists for the pleas, counsel for the government called DEA Special Agent Kenneth R. Rosel as a witness. After being duly sworn, SA Rosel testified that as part of his official duties he participated in the investigation that led to the arrest and prosecution of the defendant. After reviewing a document entitled “Government’s Summary of Evidence,” SA Rosel testified that it accurately summarized the evidence which had been developed during the investigation and which the government was prepared to present at trial. A copy of this six-page written summary of the government’s evidence was then filed, without objection, and made a part of the record. *See* Rule 11(b)(3). Both the defendant and her counsel confirmed the accuracy of the facts relevant to the offense set forth by the government in its evidentiary proffer. *See* Rule 11(b)(3).

After testifying that she had heard and understood all parts of the proceeding and that she still desired to plead guilty, the defendant consulted with her attorney and made a knowing and voluntary

waiver of the reading of the charge. Asked separately how she wished to plead to each of the charges against her in the Indictment, the defendant entered a plea of GUILTY to Count One of the Indictment alleging her violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 846, and a renewed plea of NOT GUILTY to the offense alleged in Count Three of the indictment. The clerk then read the written guilty plea form to the defendant. After acknowledging it to be correct, the defendant executed the document, and it was filed and made a part of the record.

After entering her plea of guilty as aforesaid and after an independent basis for the plea had been established, the defendant was informed that the undersigned would recommend acceptance of her plea. She then reconfirmed that her decision to plead guilty was fully voluntary and that it did not result from any promises of leniency or inducement of any kind (other than that expressly set forth in the plea agreement). *See* Rule 11(b)(2). The defendant, likewise, reiterated her full satisfaction with the assistance of her attorney

The defendant was then remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal pending completion of a presentence report.

B. GOVERNMENT'S EVIDENCE

To establish a factual basis for the defendant's pleas, the government presented the sworn testimony of DEA Special Agent Kenneth R. Rosel and presented a six-page written evidentiary proffer, a copy of which had been previously provided to the defendant and to defendant's counsel. SA Rosel testified that he was involved in the investigation of illegal drug activities in the Western District of Virginia that resulted in the indictment and arrest of the defendant and a number of other individuals on drug-related charges, including participation in a criminal conspiracy to distribute more than fifty (50) grams of "crack" cocaine. SA Rosel further testified that the six-page written evidentiary statement prepared by the U.S. Attorney's Office fairly and accurately summarized and set forth the evidence the government was prepared to introduce at trial to establish *inter alia* the existence of, and the defendant's participation in, the conspiracy and its purpose to distribute a mixture or substance containing more than fifty (50) grams of "crack," a schedule II controlled substance. In addition, SA Rosel testified to the defendant's full acceptance of responsibility. See Guideline §§ 3E1.1(a) and 3E1.1(b). A copy of the government's evidentiary summary was filed as part of the hearing record, and it is incorporated herein by reference

C. FINDINGS OF FACT

Based on the evidence, representations of counsel, and defendant's sworn testimony presented as part of the hearing, the undersigned submits the following formal findings of fact, conclusions and recommendations:

1. The defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea;
2. The defendant is fully aware of the nature of the charge and the consequences of her plea;

3. The defendant is fully informed, and she understands, the applicable items enumerated in Rule 11(b)(1)(A)–(N);
4. Before entering her plea, the defendant and the government reached a written plea agreement which provides, *inter alia*, for the government to dismiss Count Three of the Indictment upon acceptance of the defendant’s plea of guilty to Count One;
5. Defendant’s entry into the plea agreement and her tender of a plea of guilty to Count One were both made with the advice and assistance of counsel;
6. The defendant’s entry of a plea of guilty to Count One was made with her full knowledge and understanding both of the nature of the offense and the full range of punishment which might be imposed, including both the mandatory minimum sentence and the mandatory special assessment;
7. The defendant’s plea of guilty is fully voluntary and did not result from any force, threats, or promises other than the promises expressly set forth in the written plea agreement;
8. The plea agreement complies with the requirements of Rule 11(c)(1); and
9. The evidence presents an independent basis in fact containing each essential element of the offense to which the defendant is pleading guilty.

D. RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION

Based on the above findings of fact, the undersigned RECOMMENDS that the court accept defendant’s plea of guilty to Count One of the Indictment, that the defendant be ADJUDGED GUILTY of that said offense, that a sentencing hearing be scheduled before the presiding District Judge on December 12, 2006 at 11:30 a.m., and that the government’s motion to dismiss Count Three be granted.

E. NOTICE TO PARTIES

Notice is hereby given to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(c): within ten (10) days after being served with a copy of this Report and Recommendation, any party may serve and file written objections to such proposed findings and recommendations as provided by the rules of court. The presiding District Judge shall make a *de novo* determination of those portions of the report or specified findings or recommendations to which objection is made. The presiding District Judge may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the undersigned. The presiding District Judge may also receive further evidence or recommit the matter to the undersigned with instructions.

Failure to file timely file written objections to these proposed findings and recommendations within ten (10) days could waive appellate review. At the conclusion of the ten-day period, the Clerk is directed to transmit the record in this matter to the presiding United States District Judge..

The clerk is directed to transmit copy of this Report and Recommendation to all counsel of record.

DATED: 3^d day of October 2006

United States Magistrate Judge