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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

January 2019 Grand Jury

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

JENNINGS RYAN STALEY,

Defendant.

Case No. 20CR1227-GPC

I N D I C T M E N T
(Superseding)

Title 18, U.S.C., Sec. 1341 -
Mail Fraud; Title 18, U.S.C.,
Sec. 545 - Importation Contrary
to Law; Title 18, U.S.C.,
Sec. 1001(a)(2) - False Statement;
Title 18, U.S.C., Sec. 1028A -
Aggravated Identity Theft;
Title 18, U.S.C., Secs. 545,
981(a)(1)(C), and 982(a)(2)(B), and
Title 28, U.S.C., Sec. 2461(c) -
Criminal Forfeiture

The grand jury charges, at all times material to this Superseding
Indictment:

Introductory Allegations

COVID-19, hydroxychloroquine, chloroquine, and mefloquine

1. COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly-discovered
coronavirus. This new virus was unknown before the outbreak began in
Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The most common symptoms of COVID-19
are fever, tiredness, and dry cough, although some people who get COVID-
19 become seriously ill and develop difficulty breathing, and some cases
result in death. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO)
recognized the outbreak as a "pandemic." As of April 5, 2020, the WHO
reported over 1.1 million cases worldwide, with over 60,000 deaths. At

1 that point, the WHO web site stated, "At this time, there are no specific
2 vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing
3 clinical trials evaluating potential treatments."

4 2. As of April 7, 2020, the Centers for Disease Control and
5 Prevention (CDC) noted that there were "no drugs or other therapeutics
6 approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration [FDA] to prevent or
7 treat COVID-19." The CDC noted that two "oral prescription drugs that
8 have been used for treatment of malaria and certain inflammatory
9 conditions," namely hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine, were "under
10 investigation in clinical trials for pre-exposure or post-exposure
11 prophylaxis of SARS-CoV-2 infection, and treatment of patients with
12 mild, moderate, and severe COVID-19."

13 3. By letter dated March 28, 2020, the FDA noted that
14 "[c]hloroquine phosphate and hydroxychloroquine sulfate are not FDA-
15 approved for treatment of COVID-19." The FDA encouraged clinical trials
16 to determine the effectiveness of these drugs in treating COVID-19.
17 However, the FDA determined that "[b]ased on the totality of scientific
18 evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that chloroquine
19 phosphate and hydroxychloroquine sulfate may be effective in treating
20 COVID-19," and that circumstances warranted the emergency approval of
21 the drugs. Accordingly, the FDA authorized "the emergency use of
22 chloroquine phosphate and hydroxychloroquine sulfate, . . . when
23 clinical trials are not available, or participation is not feasible,"
24 subject to the specific terms of the authorization letter. These terms
25 included requirements that the medications be distributed from the
26 Strategic National Stockpile to public health authorities, and that they
27 "may only be used to treat adult and adolescent patients who weigh 50 kg
28 [110 pounds] or more hospitalized with COVID-19 for whom a clinical

1 trial is not available, or participation is not feasible." In sum, as
2 of March 28, 2020, hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine were FDA approved
3 for use only to treat patients under strict conditions, namely patients
4 hospitalized with COVID-19 who could not participate in a clinical trial,
5 among other limitations.

6 4. Mefloquine was a drug approved by the FDA for use in treating
7 malaria. Like hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine, mefloquine was
8 available by prescription only.

9 **Skinny Beach Med Spa**

10 5. Skinny Beach Med Spa (Skinny Beach) was a business based in
11 San Diego, California that advertised services such as weight loss
12 programs, hyperbaric oxygen therapy, Botox, tattoo removal, hair
13 removal, and fat transfer. Skinny Beach was owned and operated by
14 defendant JENNINGS RYAN STALEY, a medical doctor who was licensed by the
15 State of California.

16 **Counts 1-3**

17 **Mail Fraud**

18 **18 U.S.C. § 1341**

19 6. The foregoing paragraphs are hereby incorporated by reference
20 as if fully stated herein.

21 7. Beginning no later than March 27, 2020, and continuing up to
22 at least April 17, 2020, within the Southern District of California,
23 defendant JENNINGS RYAN STALEY (STALEY) knowingly and with the intent
24 to defraud, devised a material scheme and artifice to defraud, and to
25 obtain money and property by means of materially false and fraudulent
26 pretenses, representations, and promises.

27 8. It was the purpose of the scheme for STALEY to profit from the
28 COVID-19 pandemic by obtaining hydroxychloroquine, chloroquine, and
mefloquine "by any means necessary," including lying to U.S. Customs and

1 Border Protection to import bulk hydroxychloroquine powder from China
2 and generating sham prescriptions written without the knowledge or
3 consent of the listed patient, and then by selling those drugs to Skinny
4 Beach customers and others at a significant profit, including by means
5 of false and fraudulent claims that the drugs were guaranteed to cure
6 COVID-19.

7 9. To execute the scheme, STALEY used the following manner and
8 means, among others:

9 a. STALEY and Skinny Beach would solicit customers by
10 sending out mass emails and other messages, and via a dedicated website,
11 "covid19medkits.com," advertising COVID-19 treatments;

12 b. STALEY would solicit others, including an associate and
13 an employee, for "extra" tablets of hydroxychloroquine, which he planned
14 to resell to customers and others as part of his COVID-19 treatment
15 kits;

16 c. STALEY would write prescriptions, including sham
17 prescriptions, for hydroxychloroquine, chloroquine, and mefloquine, for
18 his immediate family members, associates, acquaintances, and employees,
19 in an effort to obtain the drugs "by any means necessary";

20 d. STALEY would solicit investors for his COVID-19 treatment
21 kit venture, including by promising extraordinary returns on their
22 investments over a short time period;

23 e. STALEY would contact Chinese suppliers who claimed to be
24 selling kilogram-quantities of hydroxychloroquine powder for import to
25 the United States and would plan with them to use false statements,
26 including false classifications as to quality and value, to deceive U.S.
27 Customs to help ensure that the shipments would be admitted into the
28 United States, and would not be rejected or delayed;

1 f. In discussions with a potential new customer, STALEY
2 would make false promises about the ability of Skinny Beach's advertised
3 medicines to cure or provide immunity from COVID-19;

4 g. After learning he was the subject of a criminal
5 investigation, STALEY would try to conceal his fraud by writing messages
6 to a Chinese supplier falsely suggesting that he had not planned with
7 them to deceive U.S. Customs;

8 10. To carry out the scheme, STALEY committed, caused, and
9 directed the following acts in execution, among others:

10 a. On or about March 27, 2020, STALEY caused to be sent an
11 email to thousands of potential customers containing "[q]uick thoughts
12 on the COVID-19 pandemic from Dr. Staley" and adding "Dr. Staley's team
13 now offering COVID-19 treatment packs with telemedicine assessment:
14 hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin kits now available!"; in that email,
15 STALEY and Skinny Beach claimed that:

16 i. Potential customers should "NOT BELIEVE THE REPORTS
17 THAT HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE DOESN'T WORK!";

18 ii. China and India had just halted exports of
19 hydroxychloroquine to the United States and asked, "Why would they do
20 that if it doesn't work?";

21 iii. "The government [was] telling doctors and
22 pharmacists NOT to use a potentially 100% curative medication in the
23 middle of a war against a lethal virus";

24 iv. STALEY had "secured a limited supply of these meds
25 and [was] now making them available to patients through telemedicine";
26 and

27 v. COVID-19 treatment packs were available for purchase
28 at a linked website, which included an offer for "COVID-19 Medicine

1 Resistance Pack (Family)," which included hydroxychloroquine, for
2 \$3,995;

3 b. On or about March 28, 2020, STALEY sent a direct message
4 to a Skinny Beach employee (Employee 1) asking whether Employee 1 had
5 any "extra" tablets of hydroxychloroquine from Employee 1's existing
6 prescription for lupus, claiming that STALEY intended to use them for
7 another Skinny Beach employee who was experiencing COVID-19 symptoms;

8 c. On or about March 29, 2020, without Employee 1's
9 knowledge or consent, STALEY wrote a sham prescription for Employee 1
10 (listing Employee 1's name, date of birth, and prior residential address)
11 for 180 tablets of 200mg hydroxychloroquine, supposedly to treat
12 rheumatoid arthritis, which was not a condition that Employee 1 suffered
13 from; STALEY subsequently filled the prescription at an online pharmacy
14 and obtained 90 tablets of hydroxychloroquine for himself by pretending
15 to be Employee 1, as further described in paragraph 10.f.;

16 d. On or about March 30, 2020, STALEY sent a direct message
17 to "Kevin Yang," a supposed seller of kilogram-quantities of
18 hydroxychloroquine powder, on the Chinese online sales platform Alibaba;
19 as part of his direct message exchange with Yang, STALEY asked, "[W]hat
20 permissions will I need to get the product through US Customs?"; Yang
21 answered, "We can change the product name to export, for example, we can
22 replace hydroxychloroquine export with yam extract"; STALEY replied,
23 "[E]xcellent"; days later, STALEY touted to a potential new customer
24 that he "got the last tank of . . . hydroxychloroquine smuggled out of
25 China, Sunday night at 1:00 a.m. in the morning," and added that the
26 broker "smuggled it out . . . by saying it was sweet potato extract";

27 e. On or about March 30, 2020, STALEY suggested the same
28 mislabeling technique to another supposed Alibaba seller, "Evan Du,";

1 STALEY asked Du about a separate shipment of hydroxychloroquine powder
2 that they were negotiating, "Will it get held up in US customs?"; Du
3 replied, "[W]hether it can be released by US customs, to be honest, we
4 are not sure we don't know what will US customs require"; STALEY wrote
5 back, "Will you label it as yam extract? Maybe we can label the shipment
6 paperwork to not raise flags"; Du responded, "[S]orry, we must do it
7 legally should label as it is otherwise the customs won't release";

8 f. On or about March 31, 2020, without Employee 1's
9 knowledge or consent, STALEY submitted an order for 180 tablets of
10 hydroxychloroquine at online pharmacy H.H., purportedly for Employee 1
11 but in truth to use the tablets for his COVID-19 venture; during the
12 online submission process, STALEY answered a series of questions—such
13 as, "Do you have any drug allergies?"—as if he were Employee 1; STALEY
14 and Skinny Beach paid H.H. \$90.00 for the 90 tablets he was able to
15 obtain, for a price of roughly \$1 per tablet;

16 g. On or about March 31, 2020, STALEY submitted an order for
17 hydroxychloroquine for a friend (Associate 1) at online pharmacy H.H.;
18 during the online submission process, STALEY answered a series of
19 questions—such as, "Do you have any health conditions?"—as if he were
20 Associate 1;

21 h. On or about April 1, 2020, STALEY faxed a copy of the
22 sham prescription for Employee 1 bearing the false rheumatoid arthritis
23 diagnosis to online pharmacy H.H. in order to fill STALEY's order for
24 hydroxychloroquine supposedly for Employee 1;

25 i. On or about March 31 and April 1, 2020, STALEY submitted
26 an order for 180 tablets of hydroxychloroquine for Employee 1 and a
27 separate order for 180 tablets of hydroxychloroquine for Associate 1 at
28 online pharmacy H.W.H.; STALEY faxed a copy of the sham prescription for

1 Employee 1 and a copy of a prescription for Associate 1 to online
2 pharmacy H.W.H.;

3 j. On or about April 2, 2020, based on STALEY's order, online
4 pharmacy H.H. mailed a prescription bottle containing 90 tablets of
5 hydroxychloroquine prescribed to Employee 1 to Skinny Beach's Carmel
6 Valley location; STALEY kept the tablets for himself to use in his
7 COVID-19 venture instead of providing them to Employee 1;

8 k. On or about April 3, 2020, STALEY told an undercover
9 agent who claimed to be a prospective customer interested in Skinny
10 Beach's COVID-19 treatment kits (UC-1) that personal protective
11 equipment was "not going to save you," but added that he had a small
12 amount of "anti-malarials, which cures the disease"; during the call,
13 STALEY made the following statements about the drugs that he was
14 promoting to UC-1:

15 i. That hydroxychloroquine was "incredible," and that
16 "there has never before, except for Hepatitis C, been . . . in the
17 history of medicine . . . a situation where a medication is completely
18 curative of a virus";

19 ii. That if UC-1 was coughing and short of breath at
20 noon today, after starting UC-1's hydroxychloroquine dose, UC-1 would
21 feel "ninety-nine percent better by noon tomorrow";

22 iii. That mefloquine, which STALEY described as the
23 "Russian cure," was an effective alternative to hydroxychloroquine in
24 treating COVID-19;

25 iv. When UC-1 asked if hydroxychloroquine and mefloquine
26 would effectively cure someone infected with COVID-19, STALEY answered,
27 "One hundred percent. One hundred percent."; STALEY added that UC-1
28 would also be immune for at least six weeks after taking the drugs;

1 v. That hydroxychloroquine was a "magic bullet" and an
2 "amazing weapon";

3 vi. That hydroxychloroquine was "preventative and
4 curative," was "almost too good to be true," was "a remarkable clinical
5 phenomenon," was an "amazing cure," and was a "miracle cure";

6 vii. That while STALEY noted "[t]here are no guarantees
7 in life," in response to UC-1's question whether STALEY would guarantee
8 that UC-1 would be protected after taking the drugs, STALEY would "bet
9 [his] life on" the treatment, including the use of mefloquine; and

10 viii. That UC-1 could "sell [his kits] on eBay for twenty-
11 five hundred a pop" if he wished;

12 1. On or about April 3, 2020, discussing hydroxychloroquine
13 with a prospective customer (Customer 1), referring to U.K. Prime
14 Minister Boris Johnson, who was then hospitalized with a serious case
15 of COVID-19, STALEY told Customer 1 that if Johnson were on
16 hydroxychloroquine, he would be "completely cured";

17 m. On or about April 5, 2020, STALEY told a Skinny Beach
18 customer, who later purchased three of STALEY's COVID-19 treatment kits
19 and whom he was soliciting to invest in his COVID-19 treatment kit
20 venture (Customer 2), that he was seeking a \$25,000 minimum investment
21 and aiming to raise \$350,000 in total; STALEY told Customer 2 that if
22 Customer 2 invested, STALEY would sign a promissory note that "yields a
23 repayment of triple your money in 90 days";

24 n. On or about April 5, 2020, STALEY ordered a capsule-
25 filling machine from a Chinese company for use in turning
26 hydroxychloroquine powder into capsules that could be sold to and taken
27 by Skinny Beach customers and others;

1 o. On or about April 6, 2020, STALEY finalized the terms of
2 UC-1's order for six COVID-19 treatment kits from Skinny Beach for \$4,000
3 and spontaneously offered UC-1 both Viagra and Xanax;

4 p. On or about April 6, 2020, after collecting UC-1's
5 payment of \$4,000, without meeting UC-1, STALEY mailed the agreed-upon
6 six COVID-19 treatment kits to UC-1, consisting of four sets of drugs
7 containing hydroxychloroquine, two sets of drugs containing chloroquine,
8 six sets of azithromycin, one bottle of 30 tablets of generic Viagra,
9 and one bottle of 30 tablets of generic Xanax;

10 q. On or about April 6, 2020, STALEY solicited help from a
11 customs broker with kilogram-quantity shipments of hydroxychloroquine
12 powder from China; STALEY told the broker, "HQ powder coming in from
13 china very discrete [sic]. need you big time now bud, its [sic] the end
14 of the world"; when the broker asked whether STALEY was referring to
15 "Hydroquinone Powder," STALEY clarified, "hydroxychloroquine powder C19
16 cure";

17 r. On or about April 7, 2020, STALEY received a quote for
18 rush chemical analysis of hydroxychloroquine powder from a San Diego
19 chemical analysis firm;

20 s. On or about April 9, 2020, STALEY caused to be sent by
21 international private carrier a shipment of 12 kilograms of powder that
22 he believed to be hydroxychloroquine powder intentionally mislabeled as
23 "yam extract" addressed to his attention at Skinny Beach's Carmel Valley
24 location (though in fact, unbeknownst to STALEY, the contents of the
25 shipment was actually baking soda);

26 t. On April 10, 2020, when asked by federal agents whether
27 Skinny Beach had ever said that its COVID-19 treatment packages were a
28 "one hundred percent effective cure," STALEY sought to conceal his

1 fraudulent conduct from law enforcement by answering, "No . . . that
2 would be foolish. We would never have said anything like that"; when
3 asked about obtaining hydroxychloroquine from China, STALEY further
4 sought to conceal his scheme by falsely reporting that for "non-narcotic
5 meds, and vitamins . . . [it] gets through Customs, so that . . . we
6 don't have to mislabel it or anything";

7 u. On or about April 13, 2020, negotiating the purchase of
8 another shipment of multiple kilograms of hydroxychloroquine powder from
9 a second Chinese supplier on Alibaba, STALEY wrote in a direct message,
10 "The most important thing is that we get the product here without it
11 being detained and we need to do that by any means necessary";

12 v. On April 16, 2020, when asked by federal agents during a
13 warrant search of Skinny Beach whether, before he sent out the
14 medications as part of his family treatment kits, STALEY obtained all
15 of the relevant information about each family member, STALEY falsely
16 replied, "Absolutely"; when asked about the source of his
17 hydroxychloroquine tablets, STALEY falsely claimed that Employee 1 had
18 "allowed [him] to use her lupus diagnosis to order whatever tabs is on
19 that bottle . . . from [H.H.];"

20 w. On April 16, 2020, following a warrant search of Skinny
21 Beach by federal agents and notification of a criminal complaint filed
22 against him, STALEY sought to conceal his scheme from law enforcement
23 by contacting Yang and falsely claiming, "I thought we labeled it
24 properly as HXQ [hydroxychloroquine] because the chinese [sic] export
25 ban was lifted?" Yang responded, "[W]e did not label HXQ. We pasted yam
26 extract, which we agree from the beginning.";

27 x. On April 17, 2020, the day of his arraignment and roughly
28 eight days after the powder had shipped, STALEY continued his effort to

1 conceal his scheme by telling Yang, "We need to have it properly labeled
2 as hydroxychloroquine or it won't make it through customs," and
3 requesting that Yang relabel the shipment, "[o]therwise we are facing
4 potential criminal charges and FBI investigation for something we did
5 not intend to deceive customs.";

6 11. For the purpose of executing and attempting to execute the
7 above-described scheme, on or about the following dates, within the
8 Southern District of California and elsewhere, STALEY knowingly caused
9 to be sent and delivered by mail and by private and commercial interstate
10 carrier the following mailings:

11 a. Count 1: On or about April 2, 2020, a package sent by
12 U.S. mail from Culver City, California to Skinny Beach in Carmel Valley,
13 California containing a prescription bottle bearing Employee 1's name
14 filled with 90 tablets of 200 milligrams of hydroxychloroquine sulfate.

15 b. Count 2: On or about April 9, 2020, a package delivered
16 by U.S. mail containing a family-sized "COVID-19 Treatment Pack" sent
17 from Skinny Beach in Carmel Valley, California to UC-1 in exchange for
18 payment of \$4,000; and

19 c. Count 3: On or about April 9, 2020, a package containing
20 12 kilograms of powder which STALEY believed to be hydroxychloroquine
21 and which was intentionally mislabeled "yam extract," sent via private
22 carrier DHL from Shaanxi, China and addressed to be delivered to STALEY
23 at Skinny Beach in Carmel Valley, California.

24 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1341.

25 Count 4
26 Importation Contrary to Law
27 18 U.S.C. § 545

28 12. Paragraphs 1 through 5 are hereby incorporated by reference
as if fully stated herein.

13. On or about April 16, 2020, within the Southern District of California, defendant JENNINGS RYAN STALEY did fraudulently and knowingly import and bring into the United States, and willfully cause to be imported and brought into the United States, merchandise, to wit, 12 kilograms of baking soda labeled as yam extract, contrary to law, in that he knowingly effected the entry of such merchandise upon a false classification as to quality and value, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 541.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 545 and 2.

Count 5

False Statement

18 U.S.C. § 1001(a) (2)

14. Paragraphs 1 through 5 are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully stated herein.

15. On or about April 10, 2020, within the Southern District of California, defendant JENNINGS RYAN STALEY did knowingly and willfully make a materially false, fictitious, and fraudulent statement and representation in a matter within the jurisdiction of the executive branch of the Government of the United States by stating and representing to agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation that STALEY and Skinny Beach did not say that Skinny Beach's treatment packages were a one hundred percent effective cure for COVID-19, that saying so would be foolish, and that "we would never have said anything like that," which statements and representations were false because, as defendant STALEY then and there well knew, he had told a potential customer, UC-1, a week earlier that hydroxychloroquine was "completely curative," a "magic bullet," an "amazing cure," and a "miracle cure," and when asked by UC-1 if hydroxychloroquine and mefloquine would effectively cure someone

1 infected with COVID-19, STALEY answered, "One hundred percent. One
2 hundred percent."

3 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001(a)(2).

4 Count 6

5 False Statement

6 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(2)

7 16. Paragraphs 1 through 5 are hereby incorporated by reference
8 as if fully stated herein.

9 17. On or about April 16, 2020, within the Southern District of
10 California, defendant JENNINGS RYAN STALEY did knowingly and willfully
11 make a materially false, fictitious, and fraudulent statement and
12 representation in a matter within the jurisdiction of the executive
13 branch of the Government of the United States by stating and representing
14 to agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Food and Drug
15 Administration, Office of Criminal Investigations, that STALEY's
16 employee, Employee 1, "allowed [him] to use her lupus diagnosis to order
17 whatever tabs is on that bottle . . . from [H.H.]," which statements and
18 representations were false because, as defendant STALEY then and there
19 well knew, Employee 1 did not give STALEY permission to use her personal
20 medical information to write a prescription for hydroxychloroquine and
21 did not even know that STALEY had done so, and because STALEY used a
22 false diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis for the prescription instead of
23 Employee 1's true diagnosis of lupus.

24 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001(a)(2).

25 Count 7

26 False Statement

27 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(2)

28 18. Paragraphs 1 through 5 are hereby incorporated by reference
as if fully stated herein.

1 Employee 1 on a sham prescription, knowing that the means of
2 identification belonged to another actual person.

3 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1028A.

4 **CRIMINAL FORFEITURE**

5 22. The allegations contained in this Superseding Indictment are
6 hereby realleged and incorporated by reference for the purpose of
7 alleging forfeitures pursuant to Title 18, United States Code,
8 Sections 545, 981(a)(1)(C), and 982(a)(2)(B), and Title 28, United
9 States Code, Section 2461(c).

10 23. Upon conviction of one or more of the offenses in violation
11 of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1341 set forth in Counts 1
12 through 3 of this Superseding Indictment, defendant JENNINGS RYAN STALEY
13 shall forfeit to the United States of America, pursuant to Title 18,
14 United States Code, Section 981(a)(1)(C), and Title 28, United States
15 Code, Section 2461(c), all property, real and personal, which
16 constitutes or is derived from proceeds of the offenses and all property
17 traceable to such property.

18 24. Upon conviction of the offense in violation of Title 18, United
19 States Code, Section 545 set forth in Count 4 of this Superseding
20 Indictment, defendant JENNINGS RYAN STALEY shall forfeit to the United
21 States of America, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 545,
22 all merchandise introduced into the United States, in violation of
23 Section 545, or the value thereof, and, pursuant to Title 18, United
24 States Code, Section 982(a)(2)(B), all property, real and personal,
25 which constitutes or is derived from proceeds of the offense and all
26 property traceable to such property.

27 //

28 //

25. If any of the property described above, as a result of any act or omission of the defendant:

- a. cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
- b. has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third party;
- c. has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court;
- d. has been substantially diminished in value; or
- e. has been commingled with other property that cannot be divided without difficulty, the United States of America shall be entitled to forfeiture of substitute property pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 298(b) and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c).


All pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Sections 545, 981(a)(1)(C), and 982(a)(2)(B), and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c).

DATED: December 2, 2020.

A TRUE BILL:


Foreperson

ROBERT S. BREWER, JR.
United States Attorney

By: 
NICHOLAS W. PILCHAK
JACLYN STAHL
Assistant U.S. Attorneys