

MEMORANDUM OF LAW - VIRTUAL COURT FRAUD

Date of Publication: July 1, 2026

Attn: FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION TO VICTIMS OF VIRTUAL FAMILY COURT
CRIME, LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATORS AND PROSECUTORS

I. **A LESSON IN CIVICS** - Civics is defined by Merriam-Webster's Dictionary as "a social science dealing with the rights and duties of citizens." As an attorney licensed in Kansas, Missouri, and in Federal Court, I am qualified to provide my opinion on those Constitutions. Family Court Corruption starts at the Constitutional level based on two problems.

I.I.First, there is no "Confrontation Clause" under the Federal Constitution, or the Constitutions of Kansas and Missouri for civil cases.

I.I.1.The predominant position of legal scholars based on the plain reading of the Constitution is that the Confrontation Clause attaches to cases where a crime has been charged, and where a Defendant is pleading their innocence.

I.I.II.Allegations of crime certainly occur in Family Court, however, without a Confrontation Clause, there is no power to confront an accuser face-2-face. As a result, anyone can say almost anything in court portals, videoconferences, emails, texts, parent portals and telemedicine portals. In criminal law, a Prosecutor and the police allege what they believe they can prove to a Jury under the Confrontation Clause. Family Law Attorneys allege what they believe they can convince a Judge, Tele-Therapist, Tele-Guardian Ad Litem, Tele-Psychologist and in some cases a Virtual Judge, a substantially lower burden of proof.

I.II.Second, in 2020, Judges all over the Country hacked our Constitution in favor of Virtual Courts.

I.II.I.Elementary Schools teach separation of powers, checks and balances. Congress makes laws, Courts interpret laws, Executive Branch enforces the laws. The Legislature has the power to impeach, the Governor has the power to Veto, and the Judiciary has the power to decide a Statute is unconstitutional. Creation of Virtual Courts after a Presidential Declaration of Emergency was not contemplated.

I.II.II.The reason we have checks and balances is due to severe abuse of power by the political appointees of King Henry of England during the years of the American revolution. The Founders feared tiny robed kings who had the power to take life, wealth and to determine right and wrong in accordance with the politics of the monarch who appointed them.

I.II.III.The Founders put the power to make laws, and more importantly to make new Courts squarely in the mandate for the legislature. The legislative process is designed to air political and financial conflicts of interest, to provide a written record for the formation of laws, and to give the people an opportunity to oppose laws in person, or through their elected officials. Judges simply are not in a position to create laws.

I.II.IV.The Kansas Constitution states in Article 3, § 1. Judicial power; seals; rules. The judicial power of this state shall be vested exclusively in one court of justice, which shall be divided into one supreme court, district courts, and such other courts as are provided by law; and all courts of record shall have a seal. The supreme court shall have general administrative authority over all courts in this state

I.II.V.The Kansas Constitution states in Article 3 § 6. District courts. (a) The state shall be divided into judicial districts as provided by law. ...

I.II.VI.In 2020, every Supreme Court Judge in America nearly simultaneously, on or around March 13, 2020, issued Orders closing the physical courthouse doors, and opening their virtual doors. Nearly every single Supreme Court Judge cited the same provision, the authority to administrate Courts under the Judicial Articles.

I.II.VII.As a result, Supreme Court Judges in America created new Virtual Courts. The legislature did not introduce bills, debate in Judiciary Committee, and the Governors did not sign laws creating new Virtual Districts and Virtual Circuits. These new Virtual Courts were created by Administrative Order. Accordingly, the Tele-Lawyers, Tele-Gaurdians Ad Litem, Tele-Therapists, Tele-Psychologists and Tele-Judges operating these new Virtual Courts are 100% made up within the last 6 years.

II. PRINCIPALS OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY

II.I.Tens of thousands of other victims in America have exhausted there energy and there finances on Virtual Family Courts which did not exist 6 years ago. The victims all have the same story. They all had a Family Law case, they all needed a dissolution of assets and a custody agreement. They all suffered through artificially inflated legal fees, artificially prolonged legal proceedings, false information circulated in portal systems, and retaliation by the Court and Court Actors when they called attention to Fraud.

II.II.Crimes are different than Torts. Not every Tort is a crime and not every crime is a tort. However, frequently torts and crimes involve the same facts and same actors. Fraud is both a Tort and a Crime.

II.III.Crimes require the appropriate *Mens Rea*.

II.III.I.**Kansas Statute 21-5202** says: Culpable mental state; definition of intentionally, knowingly, recklessly. (a) Except as otherwise provided, a culpable mental state is an essential element of every crime defined by this code. A culpable mental state may be established by proof that the conduct of the accused person was committed "intentionally," "knowingly" or "recklessly."

II.III.II.**Missouri Statute 562.016. Culpable mental state.** — 1. Except as provided in section 562.026, a person is not guilty of an offense unless he or she acts with a culpable mental state, that is, unless he or she acts purposely or knowingly or recklessly or with criminal negligence, as the statute defining the offense may require with respect to the conduct, the result thereof or the attendant circumstances which constitute the material elements of the crime.

II.III.III.**Federal Criminal Code is located in Title 18. The Principals of Criminal Responsibility are located in 18 U.S. Code § 2 - Principals and state:** (a) Whoever commits an offense against the United States or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is punishable as a principal. (b) Whoever willfully causes an act to be done which if directly performed by him or another would be an offense against the United States, is punishable as a principal.

II.IV.I believe cell-based Fraud syndicates have arisen in Virtual Courts. Lawyers and professional witnesses are intentionally, knowingly and/or recklessly engaging in "schemes and artifices to defraud." Victims are not in any way shape or form equipped to take on a Fraud syndicate. Victims need law enforcement agencies to utilize the tools, training and experience at their disposal.

II.V.Which is why I am now advising clients, advocates and attorneys to assist victims with filing law enforcement Complaints with state and federal law enforcement agencies, and to report which exact federal law they believe has been broken.

II.VI.I believe the following Federal Crimes have been committed by cells all over the United States of America since the creation of Virtual Courts:

II.VI.I.18 U.S. Code § 371 - Conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud United States - I

f two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States, or any agency thereof in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

II.VI.II.18 U.S. Code § 1341 - Frauds and swindles - Whoever, having devised or intending

to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, obligation, security, or other article, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or deposits or causes to be deposited any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by any private or commercial interstate carrier, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail or such carrier according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined

under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. If the violation occurs in relation to, or involving any benefit authorized, transported, transmitted, transferred, disbursed, or paid in connection with, a presidentially declared major disaster or emergency (as those terms are defined in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122)), or affects a financial institution, such person shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both.

II.VI.III.18 U.S. Code § 1343 - Fraud by wire, radio, or television - Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, transmits or causes to be transmitted by means of wire, radio, or television communication in interstate or foreign commerce, any writings, signs, signals, pictures, or sounds for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. If the violation occurs in relation to, or involving any benefit authorized, transported, transmitted, transferred, disbursed, or paid in connection with, a presidentially declared major disaster or emergency (as those terms are defined in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122)), or affects a financial institution, such person shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both.

II.VI.IV.18 U.S. Code § 1346 - Definition of “scheme or artifice to defraud” - For the purposes of this chapter, the term “scheme or artifice to defraud” includes a scheme or artifice to deprive another of the intangible right of honest services.

II.VI.V.18 U.S. Code § 1347 - Health care fraud - (a) Whoever knowingly and willfully executes, or attempts to execute, a scheme or artifice— (1) to defraud any health care benefit program; or (2) to obtain, by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, any of the money or property owned by, or under the custody or control of, any health care benefit program, in connection with the delivery of or payment for health care benefits, items, or services, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both. If the violation results in serious bodily injury (as defined in section 1365 of this title), such person shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both; and if the violation results in death, such person shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both. (b) With respect to violations of this section, a person need not have actual knowledge of this section or specific intent to commit a violation of this section.

II.VI.VI.18 U.S. Code § 1349 - Attempt and conspiracy - Any person who attempts or conspires to commit any offense under this chapter shall be subject to the same penalties as those prescribed for the offense, the commission of which was the object of the attempt or conspiracy.

II.VI.VII.18 U.S. Code § 1503 - Influencing or injuring officer or juror generally - (a) Whoever corruptly, ... endeavors to influence,... or impede any ... officer in or of any court of the United States, ... in the discharge of his duty, ... or corruptly ... influences, obstructs, or impedes, or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice, shall be punished as provided in subsection (b). (b) The punishment for an offense under this section is — imprisonment for not more than 10 years, a fine under this title, or both.

II.VI.VIII.18 U.S. Code § 1961 - Definitions - (1) “racketeering activity” means ... (B)

any act which is indictable under any of the following provisions of title 18, United States Code: Section 201 (relating to bribery) ... , section 1341 (relating to mail fraud), section 1343 (relating to wire fraud), section 1344 (relating to financial institution fraud), ... section 1503 (relating to obstruction of justice) ...

II.VI.IX.18 U.S. Code § 1956 - Laundering of monetary instruments - (a) (1) Whoever,

knowing that the property involved in a financial transaction represents the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, conducts or attempts to conduct such a financial transaction which in fact involves the proceeds of specified unlawful activity— (A) (i) with the intent to promote the carrying on of specified unlawful activity; or (ii) with intent to engage in conduct constituting a violation of section 7201 or 7206 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or (B) knowing that the transaction is designed in whole or in part— (i) to conceal or disguise the nature, the location, the source, the ownership, or the control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity; or (ii) to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under State or Federal law, shall be sentenced to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or twice the value of the property involved in the transaction, whichever is greater, or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both. For purposes of this paragraph, a financial transaction shall be considered to be one involving the proceeds of specified unlawful activity if it is part of a set of parallel or dependent transactions, any one of which involves the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, and all of which are part of a single plan or arrangement.

II.VII.In addition, there are State Crimes which have been committed, and which are not being investigated by municipal and state law enforcement agencies. Examples from Kansas and Missouri which victims could use to help find their own local laws include:

II.VII.I.K.S.A. 21-5708. Unlawfully obtaining or selling a prescription-only drug. (a)

Unlawfully obtaining a prescription-only drug is: (5) providing false information, with the intent to deceive, to a practitioner or mid-level practitioner for the purpose of obtaining a prescription-only drug.

II.VII.II.K.S.A. 21-5903. Perjury. (a) Perjury is intentionally and falsely: (1) Swearing, testifying, affirming, declaring or subscribing to any material fact upon any oath or affirmation legally administered in any cause, matter or proceeding before any court, tribunal, public body, notary public or other officer authorized to administer oaths; (2) subscribing as true and correct under penalty of perjury any material matter in any declaration, verification, certificate or statement as permitted by K.S.A. 53-601, and amendments thereto; or (3) subscribing as true and correct under the penalty of perjury the affidavit as provided in K.S.A. 25-1121(c), and amendments thereto. (b) Perjury is a: (1) Severity level 9, nonperson felony, except as provided in subsection (b)(2);

II.VII.III.K.S.A. 21-5823. Forgery. (a) Forgery is, with intent to defraud: (1) Making, altering or endorsing any written instrument in such manner that it purports to have been made, altered or endorsed by another person, either real or fictitious, and if a real person without the authority of such person; or altering any written instrument in such manner that it purports to have been made at another time or with different provisions without the authority of the maker thereof; or making, altering or endorsing any written instrument in such manner that it purports to have been made, altered or endorsed with

the authority of one who did not give such authority; (2) issuing or distributing such written instrument knowing it to have been thus made, altered or endorsed; or (3) possessing, with intent to issue or distribute, any such written instrument knowing it to have been thus made, altered or endorsed. (b) (1) Forgery is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.

II.VII.IV.K.S.A. 21-5824. Making false information. (a) Making false information is making, generating, distributing or drawing, or causing to be made, generated, distributed or drawn, any written instrument, electronic data or entry in a book of account with knowledge that such information falsely states or represents some material matter or is not what it purports to be, and with intent to defraud, obstruct the detection of a theft or felony offense or induce official action. (b) Making false information is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.

II.VII.V. RSMo. 575.040. Perjury — penalties. — 1. A person commits the offense of perjury if, with the purpose to deceive, he or she knowingly testifies falsely to any material fact upon oath or affirmation legally administered, in any official proceeding before any court, public body, notary public or other officer authorized to administer oaths.

II.VII.VI. RSMo. 575.095. Tampering with a judicial officer — penalty. — 1. A person commits the offense of tampering with a judicial officer if, with the purpose to harass, intimidate or influence a judicial officer in the performance of such officer's official duties, such person: (1) Threatens or causes harm to such judicial officer or members of such judicial officer's family; (2) Uses force, threats, or deception against or toward such judicial officer or members of such judicial officer's family; (3) Offers, conveys or

agrees to convey any benefit direct or indirect upon such judicial officer or such judicial officer's family;

II.VII.VII. **RSMo. 575.050. False affidavit** — penalties. — 1. A person commits the offense of making a false affidavit if, with purpose to mislead any person, he or she, in any affidavit, swears falsely to a fact which is material to the purpose for which said affidavit is made.

II.VII.VIII. **K.S.A. 21-6327. Kansas racketeer influenced and corrupt organization act.**

K.S.A. 21-6327 through 21-6331, and amendments thereto, shall be known and may be cited as the Kansas racketeer influenced and corrupt organization act (Kansas RICO act)

II.VIII. A law license, medical license, robe and gavel are not a magic shield which prevents investigation, prosecution and conviction by law enforcement. Lawyers, Judges and Doctors are people of wealth and affluence. If crimes are being committed, and we both believe they are, then the individuals who are committing the crimes are well placed to conceal and shield their criminal acts.

III. HOW THE FRAUD SEEMS TO WORK

III.I. A Petitioner electronically or physically files Petition for Divorce/Custody with a Court laying out grounds for the Divorce or Custody Request.

III.II. A Judge is chosen based on the Court's judicial selection process for new cases.

III.III. An Answer and potentially Counterclaim is filed by the Respondent. Typically this is done through e-filing.

III.IV. The Court Orders standard disclosure of financial assets and debts, and issues standard interrogatories and request for production.

III.V. Allegations start getting circulated in emails, e-filing, videoconference, phone calls, and portals. All of these methods of communication constitute Wires.

III.VI. Some of these allegations, and denials are false. Filing a false allegation is digital disinformation. Denying a meritorious allegation is also digital disinformation. Witnesses engage in digital disinformation in the Virtual Family Court System.

III.VII. Lawyers begin billing between \$250 - \$1,000 an hour to review, analyze and rebut the false and misleading information being circulated via Wire.

III.VIII. False information circulated intentionally by witnesses impaired on substances and/or psychiatrically, is re-circulated by Tele-Lawyers, Tele-Therapists, Tele-Doctors, Tele-Guardians Ad Litem. This constitutes digital misinformation.

III.IX. The Lawyers have a pre-existing and continuous silent agreement to bill exorbitantly to rebut false information circulated via Wire, but they will not accept any payment, nor entertain arguments by their clients to file motions to enjoin false information circulated via Wire.

III.X. Tele-Lawyers, Tele-Judges, Tele-Doctors, Tele-Social Workers, Tele-Therapists, Court-Ordered Portals, Tele-Medicine, Tele-Pharmacy, Tele-Appraisals all utilize Wires to circulate a mixture of true and false information with reckless disregard for the fact that a portion of the information they are circulating is either 100% fabricated, artificially inflated, or, the opinion is highly subjective such as a diagnosis for many common conditions. The digital architecture is inherently defective, with each attorney, witness and party circulating wires favorable to their position.

III.XI. These portal systems constitute Social Media which is defined by Webster's Dictionary as, "forms of electronic communication (such as websites for social networking and

microblogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content (such as videos).” Social Media carries inherent flaws.

III.XII.This creates a situation where the portal systems create the miscommunication, and then victims have to use the portal systems to cure the miscommunication created by the portal system. Once enrolled in these Court Ordered Portal Systems, the victims communications are then compromised.

III.XIII.Once the communications are compromised, their communications are influenced, excerpted, screened, copied, and coordinated in order to create a completely artificial series of communications. Many of these portal systems contain artificial intelligence which moderates the communications, and, flags any communications critical of the portal system, the fraud inherent in the court, or crimes as “high conflict.”

III.XIV.This is what allows cases to become artificially inflated, artificially prolonged and artificially acrimonious. Attorneys and expert witnesses are able to bill more hours, with lower overhead because they no longer have to expend gas, rent, paper, ink, postage or dry cleaning. Attorneys and expert witnesses can sit back in their offices and bill at an elevated rate, all day, everyday, with their scheme and artifice to defraud feeding their own victims back to them through a dispute which never resolves.

III.XV.The only way to win in Family Court as a litigant, is to stop playing. The only people who do win in Family Court, are the Family Court insiders billing the litigants.

III.XVI.This system also lends itself well to people with severe personality disorders. Psychopaths, narcissists, sociopaths, and antisocial personalities, are better positioned because they are not constrained by right and wrong, or empathy for their victims. Victims will be labeled as “high conflict” when they react to the gaslighting, manipulation and false

information perpetrated by individuals with personality disorders known to be closely correlated with criminal activity.

IV.LAW ENFORCEMENT TOOLS TO INVESTIGATE, PROSECUTE AND CONVICT VIRTUAL FAMILY COURT CORRUPTION

IV.I.I.Mathematical Predictive Modeling - The numbers on many of the cases coming out of our Virtual Family Courts are significantly disparate from pre-pandemic figures. Victims are claiming millions in costs which are Ordered by Virtual Judges to be paid to Tele-Therapists, Tele-Doctors, Tele-Guardians Ad Litem, Tele-Lawyers, Portal Companies, Video Training Seminars, Drug Testing Companies, and other expenses. There are mathematical models which can help Fraud investigators locate victims based on the amount of money Virtual Judges have Ordered people to pay over the course of their case. These figures are available in the court's digital file, and can be supplemented by invoices and receipts in the possession of the victims.

IV.I.II. Confidential Informants (CI) - A CI is an important element of any major fraud task force. CIs have the ability to provide credible and valuable information about the inner workings of criminal organizations. CIs can be compensated for the time and efforts to investigate and report on the inner workings of criminal organizations.¹

IV.I.III. Cooperating Suspects (CS) - A CS is an important element of every major conspiracy case. Victims all over the Country are reporting cells of Virtual Court actors who artificially inflate fees, artificially inflate vitriol, pay kickbacks, and engage in other

1 According to the Confidential Informant Guidelines, a confidential informant or "CI" is "any individual who provides useful and credible information to a Justice Law Enforcement Agency (JLEA) regarding felonious criminal activities and from whom the JLEA expects or intends to obtain additional useful and credible information regarding such activities in the future."¹⁵⁴ The Guidelines do not apply to the use of confidential informants in foreign intelligence or foreign counterintelligence investigations or to informants operating outside the United States in connection with extraterritorial criminal investigations (unless the informant is likely to be called to testify in a domestic case).¹⁵⁵ The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Compliance with the Attorney General's Investigative Guidelines, Special Report , September 2005 , Office of the Inspector General, Chapter Three: The Attorney General's Guidelines, Regarding the Use of Confidential Informants <https://oig.justice.gov/sites/default/files/archive/special/0509/chapter3.htm>

crimes. The DOJ and State Agencies regularly and routinely flip co-conspirators against their co-defendants prior to the filing of an indictment, and in the course and scope of the pre-trial process.² In theory, what this would look like is a law enforcement agency flipping a Lawyer, Judge, Doctor, Guardian Ad Litem or Therapist to wear a recording device, to solicit incriminating information, and to testify in a Jury Trial against the co-conspirators in a criminal conspiracy.

IV.I.IV.18 U.S. Code § 2510 WIRE TAP - These Virtual Family Courts rely almost exclusively on a complex web of wires to function. Getting together in person, circulating paper copies, and viewing material evidence in a Courtroom largely only occurs in order to confirm the prevailing opinion circulated via Wire.

IV.I.IV.I.Law Enforcement Officer can apply for Search Warrants under 18 U.S. Code § 2510(7) which states, “Investigative or law enforcement officer” means any officer of the United States or of a State or political subdivision thereof, who is empowered by law to conduct investigations of or to make arrests for offenses enumerated in this chapter, and any attorney authorized by law to prosecute or participate in the prosecution of such offenses;

IV.I.IV.II.Law Enforcement Officers can utilize the statements of Victims, confidential informants, cooperating suspects and mathematical predictive modeling in order to

² The Person's Willingness to Cooperate. A person's willingness to cooperate in the investigation or prosecution of others is another appropriate consideration in the determination whether a federal prosecution should be undertaken. Generally speaking, a willingness to cooperate should not by itself relieve a person of criminal liability. There may be some cases, however, in which the value of a person's cooperation clearly outweighs the federal interest in prosecuting him/her. These matters are discussed more fully below, in connection with plea agreements and non-prosecution agreements in return for cooperation. Department of Justice, JUSTICE MANUAL, Title 9: Criminal, 9-27.000 - Principles of Federal Prosecution <https://www.justice.gov/jm/jm-9-27000-principles-federal-prosecution>

specifically target the emails, text messages, videoconferences, portals, and smart devices of co-conspirators.³

IV.I.V.OPEN AND CLOSED SOURCE SURVEILLANCE - Law enforcement agencies

have access to resources which are not available to the public at large. Law enforcement, once honed in on a suspect or fraud cell, can utilize open and closed source intelligence assets in order to further their investigation into the criminal enterprise.

IV.I.VI.INTERVIEWS AND INTERROGATIONS - Law Enforcement Agents have

extensive training on interviewing and interrogating suspects in order to obtain confessions and admissions of criminal acts. Many law enforcement prosecutions are based almost entirely off of a confession of admission after an interview or interrogation. Law enforcement agencies can interview victims, confidential suspects, confidential informants and engage in mathematical predictive modeling. Then, when they are ready, they can meet with the suspect and ask the suspect questions about their criminal conduct. If the suspect admits to the conduct, then they can proceed to whether to charge the suspect with a crime, or, to defer prosecution pending successful cooperation in a prosecution of a senior official like a sitting Judge. If the suspect lies, then the state or federal agent can file a charge against the suspect for making a materially false statement to a law enforcement officer under the relevant state and federal statutes.

IV.I.VII.JOINT TASK FORCE INVESTIGATIONS - Local law enforcement is often in

a position to interface with witnesses and suspects, however, they lack the expertise and

3FN 1. For example, CS meets with low-level distributor Target A and discusses purchase of two kilos of cocaine. Target A tells CS that he needs to call "his man" [supplier] to see if cocaine is available. CS does not know who supplies cocaine to Target A. Target A tells CS that he will meet with CS later to inform him if cocaine is available. Minutes later, phone records verify that Target A's phone is used to call a phone [the target phone] used by cocaine supplier [Target B]. An hour later, Target A meets with CS and tells him that the two kilos will be ready the next morning. Assuming that other elements are satisfied, CS's meeting with Target A, coupled with the immediate use of Target A's phone to call target phone, establishes PC to believe that target phone is being used to facilitate drug offenses. CRIMINAL RESOURCE MANUAL, CRM 1-499, 92. Title III Procedures - Attachment C, Title III Wire Affidavit Checklist for Law Enforcement Agents. <https://www.justice.gov/archives/jm/criminal-resource-manual-92-title-iii-procedures-attachment-c>

resources to investigate complex, conspiracies to commit white collar crimes. Likewise, federal agencies like the DEA, IRS, Secret Service, FBI, U.S. Marshalls, DHHS, DHS, etc... may be in a position to investigate complex, interstate white collar criminal conspiracies, but they lack the local connections to fully investigate a case. There also may be a mixture of state and federal law violations which no one Department or Agency can address without a collaborative effort.

V. FILE A LAW ENFORCEMENT COMPLAINT TODAY AND SUPPLEMENT

TOMORROW - I recommend victims of Family Court Fraud contact the following agencies as soon as they believe they have evidence of a state and/or federal crime, and then, to provide those agencies with written updates as they develop new evidence, new understandings of the criminal activity:

V.I.I.Federal Bureau of Investigation - Public Corruption - The FBI's top criminal investigative priority poses a fundamental threat to our national security and way of life. It can affect how well our borders are secured, how verdicts are handed down in courts, and how public infrastructure like roads and schools are built. It also takes a significant toll on the public's pocketbooks; it's estimated that public corruption costs the U.S. government and the public billions of tax dollars each year.

V.I.I.I.Contact Information - <https://tips.fbi.gov/home>, FBI Headquarters, 935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

V.I.II.Internal Revenue Service - Fraud Tips - IRS Criminal Investigation (IRS-CI) serves the American public by investigating potential criminal violations of the Internal Revenue Code and related financial crimes in a manner that fosters confidence in the tax system and compliance with the law. Public corruption investigations encompass a wide

variety of criminal offenses including bribery, extortion, embezzlement, illegal kickbacks, entitlement and subsidy fraud, bank fraud, tax fraud, and money laundering. Criminal Investigation concentrates its resources on the tax and money laundering aspects of these investigations in cooperation with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. The expertise used in investigations has established our reputation as one of the leaders in the fight against corrupt public officials.

V.I.II.I.Contact Information - <https://www.irs.gov/help/report-fraud>, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20224

V.I.III.U.S. Secret Service - Cyber Fraud Task Forces (CFTFs), the focal point of our cyber investigative efforts, are a partnership between the Secret Service, other law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, private industry, and academia. The strategically located CFTFs combat cybercrime through prevention, detection, mitigation, and investigation. WASHINGTON - In recognition of the growing convergence of cyber and traditional financial crimes, the U.S. Secret Service is formally merging its Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTFs) and Financial Crimes Task Forces (FCTFs) into a single unified network, which will be known as the Cyber Fraud Task Forces (CFTFs). The CFTF is an evolution, not a revolution from the ECTF and FCTF model. The mission of the CFTF is to prevent, detect, and mitigate complex cyber-enabled financial crimes, with the ultimate goal of arresting and convicting the most harmful perpetrators.

V.I.III.I.Contact Information - U.S. Secret Service, 245 Murray Ln SW - BLDG T-5,, Washington, DC 20223

V.I.IV.Department of Justice National Fraud Enforcement Division - The Department of Justice's National Fraud Enforcement Division ("Fraud Division") investigates and

prosecutes those who commit fraud against the American people. We fulfill our mission by using advanced data-driven investigative techniques; coordinating with agencies responsible for administering taxpayer-funded programs; partnering with federal, tribal, state, territorial, and local law enforcement on fraud-fighting efforts; developing systems and processes that ensure efficient identification and investigation of fraud; and equipping prosecutors and law enforcement with state-of-the-art tools and resources needed to bring criminal actors to justice. The Fraud Division works every day to protect the financial integrity of the United States of America, ensure the vibrancy of the American economy, and seek justice for victims of fraud.

V.I.IV.I.Contact Information - U.S. Department of Justice, National Fraud Enforcement Division, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington DC 20530

I recommend Victims file their Complaints via the United States Postal Service First-Class Mail, and to maintain a copy of their Complaints for their records.

Sincerely yours,



Attachments:

1. Memorandum for the Department of Justice, Creation of the National Fraud Enforcement Division, Apr. 7, 2026, Acting Attorney General Todd Blanche
2. Template Complaint to the National Fraud Enforcement Division



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

April 7, 2026

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FROM: THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL

SUBJECT: CREATION OF THE NATIONAL FRAUD ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

The American people deserve a government that stewards their money wisely and protects it from wrongdoers. They rightly expect that taxpayer-funded programs will be administered fairly and protected from theft. Fraudsters who target taxpayer dollars do not just steal from taxpayers, they also prevent critical benefits from reaching those in need and sow seeds of distrust in government institutions and civil society.

The Department has a storied history of combatting fraud and bringing criminal actors to justice. However, the Department has never adopted a comprehensive and coordinated approach to investigating and prosecuting fraud against taxpayer dollars and taxpayer-funded programs. With over a trillion dollars at stake each year, threatened by increasingly sophisticated and opportunistic fraudsters, the time for that comprehensive and coordinated approach is now. Accordingly, to honor our commitment to the public, the Department has established the National Fraud Enforcement Division.

The core mission of the National Fraud Enforcement Division is to zealously investigate and prosecute those who steal or fraudulently misuse taxpayer dollars. The National Fraud Enforcement Division will fulfill that mission by coordinating with agencies responsible for administering benefit programs; partnering with federal, tribal, state, territorial, and local law enforcement on fraud-fighting efforts; developing systems and processes that ensure efficient identification of fraud against taxpayer dollars; and equipping prosecutors and law enforcement with state-of-the-art tools and resources needed to bring criminal actors to justice. The attorneys in the National Fraud Enforcement Division will work every day to protect the financial integrity of our government and the tax system that supports it.

The Department will commence this new mission by consolidating and realigning relevant resources into the National Fraud Enforcement Division. This is necessary to avoid duplication, draw clear lines of effort between divisions, minimize layers of bureaucracy, centralize relevant expertise, and, ultimately, maximize results. But the effort will not stop with mere realignment; rather, as outlined below, the Department will take immediate action to expand the National Fraud Enforcement Division into a robust litigating division capable of reaching any fraud—large or small—perpetrated against taxpayer dollars.

Via United States Postal Service First-Class Mail on **Month Day, Year**

To: U.S. Department of Justice, National Fraud Enforcement Division, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington DC 20530

Cc: FBI Headquarters, 935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20535-0001
Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20224
U.S. Secret Service, 245 Murray Ln SW - BLDG T-5,, Washington, DC 20223

COMPLAINT

1. My name is NAME and I can be reached by Mail at ADDRESS.
2. I am writing to request the assignment of the necessary state and federal law enforcement agents to investigate the following crimes:
2.1.LIST THE STATUTE OF THE STATE AND FEDERAL CRIMES
3. The names and contact information of the people who I suspect committed the crimes are:
3.1.NAME, LICENSE NUMBER, ADDRESS, EMAIL, PHONE, WEBSITE

STATEMENT OF FACTS

4. The Facts forming the basis of my beliefs are as follows:
5. On DATE, ...

COUNT 1 - WIRE FRAUD

6. On DATE, NAME intentionally circulated false information by Wire.
7. NAME knew the information circulated by Wire was false at the time the information was circulated, or, was recklessly indifferent to the fact the information was false.
8. NAME was paid to circulate false information by Wire.
9. NAME circulated the false information by Wire pursuant to a Presidential Emergency Order and/or the Wire affected the Lawyer's Trust Account which is a Financial Institution subject to enhanced penalties of 30 years in prison, and a \$1,000,000 Fine, per count.
10. Name committed the crime of Wire Fraud.

DATE

/s/
NAME
ADDRESS

To ensure swift movement towards fulfilling the mission of the National Fraud Enforcement Division, I am directing the following actions and establishing the following protocols:

- Effective immediately, the Assistant Attorney General for the National Fraud Enforcement Division shall assume operational control of the Criminal Division's Tax Section, the Health Care Fraud Unit, and the Market, Government, and Consumer Fraud Unit, and shall establish the priorities and direct the allocation of resources within them. During this interim period, the existing supervisory chains responsible for the above-named units and section will continue to exercise supervisory authority for their personnel, subject to oversight and direction from the Assistant Attorney General for the National Fraud Enforcement Division.
- Within 30 days of the date of this Memorandum, the Office of Legal Policy, after consultation with the National Fraud Enforcement Division, Criminal Division, Justice Management Division, and any other relevant component, shall recommend to the Deputy Attorney General which criminal prosecutorial resources should be realigned into the National Fraud Enforcement Division. In conducting its review, the Office of Legal Policy shall apply a reasonable presumption that any criminal unit or section with a mission similar to that of the National Fraud Enforcement Division, will be brought within the new division. This includes all attorneys, analysts, and associated support and administrative staff in the section and units identified above.
- The Deputy Attorney General will make a final decision on realignment within three business days after receipt of the Office of Legal Policy's recommendations.
- Following the Deputy Attorney General's realignment determination, the Justice Management Division shall facilitate the orderly transfer of identified personnel into the National Fraud Enforcement Division, to be completed no more than 90 days following such determination. The Justice Management Division shall coordinate with the Criminal Division and the National Fraud Enforcement Division to implement a realignment plan that minimizes disruptions to the workforce to the greatest extent possible.
- Within 45 days of the realignment determination, the Office of Legal Policy shall review the Justice Manual, relevant Department guidance, regulations, and memoranda to determine whether updates or edits are required or prudent due to the creation of the National Fraud Enforcement Division. Required or recommended changes shall be submitted to the relevant officials for swift, appropriate action.
- Within 21 days of the date of this Memorandum, each U.S. Attorney's Office shall designate an experienced prosecutor to be detailed-in-place to the National Fraud Enforcement Division. Offices may designate a SAUSA from the office only (1) if the SAUSA is a paid federal employee, (2) if the SAUSA is designated to the particular U.S.

Attorney's Office full time, and (3) with the agreement of the SAUSA's home agency. Each district's detailee will be responsible for administering the mission of the National Fraud Enforcement Division in their district. Each United States Attorney shall also ensure that, beyond the work of the aforementioned detailee, investigations and prosecutions of fraud against taxpayer-funded programs are adequately staffed and diligently pursued.

- Within 14 days of the date of this Memorandum, the Criminal Division and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys shall provide a report to the National Fraud Enforcement Division that (1) identifies all ongoing investigations into fraud perpetrated against taxpayer-funded programs that have been referred to Department of Justice prosecutors; and (2) lists significant events, such as a complaint or indictment, guilty plea, trial, or sentencing, expected to occur within the next 90 days in investigations into fraud perpetrated against taxpayer-funded programs.
- The Department's grant-making components, in coordination with the National Fraud Enforcement Division, the Justice Management Division, and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, shall, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, establish a grant program, or refocus existing grant programs, to enable state and local prosecutors to join the mission of the National Fraud Enforcement Division as Special Attorneys or Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys.
- The National Fraud Enforcement Division, in coordination with the Justice Management Division, shall design and implement a hiring plan that enables the Department to rapidly and substantially increase prosecutorial resources across the country to combat fraud against taxpayer-funded programs.
- The Justice Management Division and Office of Attorney Recruitment and Management shall support the National Fraud Enforcement Division's participation in the Attorney General's Honors Program.
- The National Fraud Enforcement Division shall coordinate with the Justice Management Division and other relevant components, law enforcement agencies, agency inspectors general, and members of the Task Force created by Executive Order 14395, titled "Establishing the Task Force to Eliminate Fraud," to establish and support a National Fraud Detection Center dedicated to identifying fraud across taxpayer-funded programs and generating leads for investigators and prosecutors.
- The Civil Division shall designate a National Fraud Enforcement Division liaison to ensure that the Department leverages the full range of enforcement tools—civil and criminal—to combat fraud against taxpayer dollars.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation shall coordinate with the National Fraud Enforcement Division and any relevant law enforcement agencies, particularly agency

inspectors general, to ensure sufficient resources are allocated to investigating fraud against taxpayer-funded programs. Additionally, the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall coordinate with the Justice Management Division to increase the number of agents, analysts, and forensic accountants available to investigate fraud against taxpayer-funded programs.

- Until further notice, the Criminal Division's Appellate Section; Money Laundering, Narcotics and Forfeiture Section; and filter teams shall be responsible for supporting, advising, and litigating on behalf of National Fraud Enforcement Division, consistent with the support these units and teams provide the Criminal Division.
- Within 90 days of the date of this Memorandum, the Office of Legal Policy shall review relevant laws, regulations, and guidelines bearing on fraud investigations, prosecutions, and penalties, and provide recommendations to the Deputy Attorney General for strengthening such laws, regulations, and guidelines.
- Within 120 days of the date of this Memorandum, the Office of Legal Policy shall provide a recommendation to the Deputy Attorney General on whether non-criminal elements of the Department should be brought within the National Fraud Enforcement Division.

The Deputy Attorney General shall issue any further directives necessary to fully implement the National Fraud Enforcement Division.