U.S. Attorney, Ohio, Northern press release, 2026-10-26
Source: https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndoh/pr/three-plead-guilty-roles-9m-romance-fraud-scams-targeting-older-americans

Three Plead Guilty to Roles in $9M Romance Fraud Scams Targeting Older Americans

CLEVELAND – Twin brothers from Ghana and an American woman have pleaded guilty to charges of being part of an international criminal network that devised romance fraud schemes to obtain money from victims who were mostly older Americans. Victims in northern Ohio resided in Edgarton in Williams County. Other victims resided in 24 other states and in Germany and Austria.

All three defendants recently pleaded guilty to Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud. Jamal Abubakari, aka Jamal Abubakar, aka Arrangement, 22, and Kamal Abubakari, aka Kamal Abubakar, aka Lancaster, 22, pleaded guilty Oct. 13. Co-conspirator Amanda Joy Opoku-Boachie, aka Amanda Joy Glum, aka Amanda Joy Kessei Bierman, 53, of Kula, Hawaii, pleaded guilty Oct. 20, 2026.

According to allegations in court documents, from about July 2024 to April 2026, the defendants targeted older Americans on dating websites and social media platforms to engage in romance fraud schemes. The defendants conspired with others to use fake personas to establish close, personal relationships with the victims which were often romantic in nature. After being misled by false stories, the victims sent money via wire transfer to financial accounts controlled by conspiracy members. Portions of the funds were further provided to co-conspirators in Ghana and elsewhere. Collectively, the victims lost more than $9 million.

As part of the plea, the Abubakaris and Opoku-Boachie agreed to forfeit jewelry which investigators seized at the time of their arrests, including luxury timepieces, as well as high-end watches, rings, chains, medallions, and earrings.

U.S. Attorney's Office, Northern District of Ohio

The investigation leading to the indictments was led by the FBI Cleveland Division.

The Justice Department’s Office of International Affairs provided significant assistance.

U.S. Attorney David M. Toepfer would like to acknowledge international and national partners for their valuable assistance in this matter:

Ghana Attorney General’s Office

EOCO – Economic Organised Crime Office

GPS – Ghana Police Service

Ghana Cyber Security Authority

NACOC – Ghana Narcotics Control Commission

Ghana Financial Intelligence Centre

Ghana Immigration Service

Ghana National Intelligence Bureau

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's Sensitive Investigation Unit

U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Homeland Security Investigations

U.S. Department of Homeland Security's U.S. Customs and Border Protection

U.S. Department of Justice's Office of International Affairs

U.S. Department of State

FBI Washington Field Office

FBI Legal Attaché Office in Accra

U.S. Attorney's Office, Eastern District of Virginia

Assistant United States Attorneys Brian M. McDonough and Elliot Morrison are leading the prosecution for the Northern District of Ohio.

The defendants each face a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison. A federal district court judge will determine any sentence after considering the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines and other statutory factors. Sentencing for the Abubakari brothers is scheduled for Feb. 9, 2027. Opoku-Boachie is scheduled to be sentenced Feb. 10, 2027.

This investigation and prosecution are in response to the Elder Justice Initiative Program originating from the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act of 2017 (EAPPA). The mission of the EAPPA and Elder Justice Initiative is to support and coordinate the Department of Justice's enforcement efforts to combat elder abuse, neglect, financial fraud, and scams that target the nation's elderly population.

Report suspected elder financial abuse at justice.gov/elderjustice/financial-exploitation .

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CHARGING DOCUMENT: Indictment, United States v. Opoku-Boachie, No. 1:26-cr-00163 (N.D. Ohio), Doc. 1, filed 04/01/26 (CourtListener RECAP https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.ohnd.326409/gov.uscourts.ohnd.326409.1.0.pdf), OCR text:

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FILED

APR ~ i 2026

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

EASTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDICTMENT

Plaintiff,

cAsE.NO.! ®26CRO0 163

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Vv.)

) Title 18, United States Code,

)

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)

AMANDA JOY OPOKU-BOACHIE, aka

AMANDA JOY GLUM, aka AMANDA

JOY KESSEI BIERMAN,

Sections 1349 and 1956(h)

JUDGE FLEMING

Defendant.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

At all times relevant to this Indictment, unless otherwise specified:

1. Defendant AMANDA JOY OPOKU-BOACHIE, aka AMANDA JOY GLUM,

aka AMANDA JOY KESSEI BIERMAN, was a U.S. citizen and resided in the Republic of

Ghana.

2. Wire Fraud Schemes were fraudulent schemes in which perpetrators, using

interstate and international wire communications and transmissions, obtained money and other

things of value from victims through fraudulent pretenses.

3. A Romance Fraud Scheme was a type of Wire Fraud Scheme in which

perpetrators, using assumed identities and other misrepresentations, formed close personal

relationships with victims to gain victims' trust and then use that trust to obtain money and other

things of value from victims. Perpetrators found victims on social media and other online

platforms, such as online dating websites, and initiated relationships with victims based on false

pretenses. The victims were often elderly individuals, and the personal relationships were often

romantic in nature, but physically remote. Perpetrators often engaged in extensive intimate

conversations with victims, including through telephone calls and text exchanges over email and

messaging platforms, gaining victims' affection and trust. The perpetrators then requested

money and other things of value from the victims under false pretenses, often claiming that the

funds were for an urgent need (such as costs associated with a medical emergency), for

furthering the relationship (such as travel costs for meeting in person), or for investment

purposes (such as assisting the perpetrators in completing a lucrative transaction). Relying on

those and other misrepresentations, perpetrators then convinced victims to send and transport

money and other things of value, directing funds to be sent and transported to co-conspirators,

often with those co-conspirators represented to be, and posing as, third parties.

COUNT 1

(Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud, 18 U.S.C. § 1349)

The Grand Jury charges:

4. The factual allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this Indictment are

incorporated by reference as if stated fully herein.

The Conspiracy and Scheme to Defraud

From in or around July 2024 through on or about the date of this Indictment, in the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, and elsewhere, Defendant AMANDA JOY OPOKU-BOACHIE, aka AMANDA JOY GLUM, aka AMANDA JOY KESSEI BIERMAN, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, knowingly and intentionally combined, conspired, and agreed to commit federal fraud offenses, that is: to knowingly, and with the intent to defraud, devise, and intend to devise, a scheme and artifice to defraud, and to obtain money and property by means of materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, knowing that the pretenses, representations, and promises were false and fraudulent

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when made, and, for the purpose of executing the scheme and artifice, to knowingly transmit and cause to be transmitted, by means of wire communication in interstate commerce, certain writings, signs, signals, pictures, and sounds, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343.

The Objects and Purposes of the Conspiracy and Scheme

5. The objects and purposes of the conspiracy and scheme included, but were not limited to, the following: for the conspirators to unjustly enrich themselves by (a) persuading Wire Fraud Scheme victims to provide conspirators funds under false pretenses, (b) diverting proceeds for the conspirators' use and to further the conspiracy and scheme, and (c) concealing the conspiracy and scheme.

Manner and Means of the Conspiracy and Scheme

6. It was part of the conspiracy and scheme that:

a. Conspirators sought out victims for Wire Fraud Schemes, often targeting elderly individuals in the United States, and sought to obtain, and did obtain, funds from victims by means of false pretenses.

b. Conspirators contacted numerous victims through online dating websites and social media platforms for the purpose of engaging in Wire Fraud Schemes, including Romance Fraud Schemes.

c. Conspirators used false and fictional personas (the "Fraudulent Partners") and other misrepresentations to engage in Romance Fraud Schemes with victims, establishing and developing close personal relationships with victims, often romantic in nature, through interstate and international wire communications.

d. After obtaining victims' trust and affection by posing as Fraudulent Partners, conspirators sought to obtain money from victims, using false and fraudulent

statements in interstate and international wire communications to induce victims to transmit funds to co-conspirators, including via wire transfer to, and deposits in, accounts controlled by co-conspirators.

e. Conspirators posed as third parties assisting victims' Fraudulent Partners with investments or other transactions, so that victims would send them money, which was represented to be for the benefit of the Fraudulent Partners.

f. Conspirators shared in funds obtained from victims through the fraud, with conspirators providing a share of the funds they received to co-conspirators in Ghana and elsewhere.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1349.

COUNT 2

(Money Laundering Conspiracy, 18 U.S.C. § 1956(h))

The Grand Jury further charges:

7. The factual allegations contained in Count 1 of this Indictment are incorporated by reference as if stated fully herein.

8. From in or around July 2024 through on or about the date of this Indictment, in the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, and elsewhere, Defendant AMANDA JOY

OPOKU-BOACHIE, aka AMANDA JOY GLUM, aka AMANDA JOY KESSEI BIERMAN,

and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, knowingly and intentionally combined,

conspired, and agreed to commit offenses against the United States in violation of Title 18,

United States Code, Sections 1956 and 1957, to wit:

a. to knowingly conduct and attempt to conduct financial transactions

affecting interstate and foreign commerce, which transactions involved the proceeds of specified

unlawful activity, that is, Wire Fraud in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343,

knowing that the transactions were designed in whole or in part to conceal and disguise the

nature, location, source, ownership, and control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity,

and that while conducting and attempting to conduct such financial transactions, knew that the

property involved in the financial transactions represented the proceeds of some form of

unlawful activity, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(a)(1)(B)(i);

b. to transport, transmit, and transfer, and attempt to transport, transmit, and

transfer a monetary instrument or funds involving the proceeds of specified unlawful activity,

that is, Wire Fraud in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343, from a place in the

United States to or through a place outside the United States, knowing that the funds involved in

the transportation, transmission, and transfer represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful

activity and knowing that such transportation, transmission, and transfer was designed in whole

or in part to conceal and disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, and control of the

proceeds of specified unlawful activity, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section

1956(a)(2)(B)(i); and

c. to knowingly engage and attempt to engage, in monetary transactions by,

through or to a financial institution, affecting interstate and foreign commerce, in criminally

derived property of a value greater than $10,000, that is, wire and other bank transfers, such

property having been derived from a specified unlawful activity, that is, Wire Fraud in violation

of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343, in violation of Title 18, United States Code,

Section 1957.

Manner and Means of the Conspiracy

It was part of the conspiracy that:

a. Conspirators obtained proceeds of Wire Fraud Schemes, including

Romance Fraud Schemes, targeted at victims across the United States.

b. Conspirators operated bank accounts to receive funds from victims, often

under false pretenses, misrepresenting the purpose of the accounts as having legitimate business

purposes.

c. Conspirators, having received Wire Fraud Scheme proceeds, engaged in

further transactions with those proceeds in order to return funds to co-conspirators through the

domestic and international financial system while disguising the transfers as having legitimate

business purposes, or other purposes.

d. Conspirators also retained and used for their own benefit a portion of the

funds routed through their accounts as payment for helping to conceal and disguise the nature,

location, source, ownership, and control of the funds received from Wire Fraud Scheme victims.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(h).

FORFEITURE

The Grand Jury further charges:

9. The allegations of Counts 1 and 2 are hereby re-alleged and incorporated herein

by reference for the purpose of alleging forfeiture pursuant to Title 18, United States Code,

Sections 981(a)(1)(C) and 982(a)(1), and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c). Asa

result of the foregoing offenses, Defendant AMANDA JOY OPOKU-BOACHIE, aka

AMANDA JOY GLUM, aka AMANDA JOY KESSEI BIERMAN shall forfeit any and all property, real and personal, which constitutes or is derived from proceeds traceable to the commission of the offenses charged in Count 1; and any property, real or personal involved in the commission of the offenses charged in Count 2, or any property traceable to such property.

SUBSTITUTE ASSETS

If, as a result of any act or omission of Defendant, any property subject to forfeiture:

a. cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;

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b. has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third person;

c. has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the Court;

d. has been substantially diminished in value; or

e. has been comingled with other property which cannot be subdivided without difficulty;

the United States intends, pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p), as incorporated by Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), to seek forfeiture of any other property of Defendant up to the value of the forfeitable property described above.

A TRUE BILL.

Original document - Signatures on file with the Clerk of Courts, pursuant to the E-Government Act of 2002.

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GOVERNMENT PRETRIAL MEMORANDUM FOR DETENTION, same case, Doc. 13 (https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.ohnd.326409/gov.uscourts.ohnd.326409.13.0.pdf), text:

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

EASTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) CASE NO.: 1:26-CR-163

)

Plaintiff,) JUDGE JOHN R. ADAMS

)

v.)

)

AMANDA JOY OPOKU-BOACHIE,) UNITED STATES' DETENTION

aka AMANDA JOY GLUM,) MEMORANDUM

aka AMANDA JOY KESSEI BIERMAN,)

)

Defendant.)

The United States of America, by and through counsel, David M. Toepfer, United States Attorney, and Brian M. McDonough, Assistant United States Attorney, respectfully submits this Detention Memorandum to aid the Court in considering the necessity of detaining the Defendant, Amanda Joy Opoku-Boachie, aka Amanda Joy Glum, aka Amanda Joy Kessei Bierman ("Opoku-Boachie")

I. BACKGROUND

Defendant Opoku-Boachie, 53, a U.S. Citizen who has resided in Ghana for the last 10+ years, and separately charged defendants Jamal Abubbakari 22, of Accra, Ghana; and Kamal Abubakari, 22, of Accra, Ghana, and in related cases; Frederick Kumi, aka Emmanuel Kojo Baah Obeng, aka Abu Trica ("Abu Trica"), 31, of Swedru, Ghana; and Daniel Yussif, aka Denteni, aka Slab ("Slab"), 31, of Accra, Ghana, were charged in three indictments with Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud and Money Laundering Conspiracy in a romance and gold inheritance scam that defrauded over 100 victims across the United States of over $15 million, with the Defendant, Jamal, and Kamal, here associated with more than $7.2 million in losses to victims—figures that are growing as the government continues to investigate.

The Defendant, Jamal, and Kamal, as well as Abu Trica, and Slab have all used their ill-

gotten gains to acquire luxury vehicles and other things of value. Attached as Exhibit A are photographs from social media and law enforcement depicting Opoku-Boachie, Jamal, and Kamal, as well as Abu Trica, and Slab associating with one another, and posing with luxury vehicles, jewelry, watches, and money, as well as images of Abu Trica's mansion.

The Defendant was part of a criminal network that devised romance fraud schemes to obtain money from victims by mostly targeting the elderly in the United States. Abu Trica and Slab acted as leaders of one faction, using online dating sites and social media to identify and target elderly victims—often widows or divorcees. They employed advanced techniques including AI-driven video platforms to engage victims under fictitious female personas. Meanwhile, Jamal and Kamal Abubakari and Opoku-Boachie led another faction, leveraging Ghanaian associates to communicate directly with victims via encrypted apps and by phone, sustaining false identities to facilitate fraud. Both groups used Ghana-based money mule coordinators and contacts within the U.S. Ghanaian immigrant community to launder millions of

dollars through fake businesses and bank accounts.

From about July 2024 to April 2026, the Defendant and her cohorts targeted older Americans on dating websites and social media platforms to engage in romance fraud schemes.

The Defendant conspired with others to use fake personas to establish close and personal relationships with the victims which were often romantic in nature. After being misled by with false stories or gold or diamond inheritances, the victims sent money via wire transfer to financial accounts controlled by conspiracy members. Portions of the funds were further provided to co-conspirators in Ghana and elsewhere. Assets seized by international law enforcement partners included a Lamborghini, Tesla Cybertruck, Mercedes Benz, and BMW, as

well as a mansion. The total value of the seized assets and property was $3 million.

On April 1, 2026, a federal grand jury in the Northern District of Ohio returned a secret Indictment against the Defendant charging her with one count of conspiracy to commit wire

fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1349; and one count of conspiracy to commit money laundering

in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1956(h). On May 4, 2026, the Defendant was arrested in the Eastern

District of Virginia. The Defendant was appointed counsel in the Northern District of Ohio.1

III. LAW AND ARGUMENT

Under the Bail Reform Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3141 et seq., federal courts are empowered to

order a defendant's detention pending trial upon a determination that the defendant is either a

(A) a serious risk that such person will flee; or

(B) a serious risk that such person will obstruct or attempt to

obstruct justice, or threaten, injure, or intimidate, or attempt to

threaten, injure, or intimidate, a prospective witness.

18 U.S.C. § 3142(e). In particular, if a court determines that the United States is entitled to a

detention hearing under § 3142(f), the Court must conduct a detention hearing to determine

whether any condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the

person as required and the safety of any person and the community under § 3142(e). If no set of

conditions can reasonably assure appearance and safety, the Court must order detention. 18

U.S.C. § 3142(e). The Court considers the factors under § 3142(g) in making that determination.

Another portion of the same section, § 3142(d), provides a separate lane and analysis for

temporary detention of defendants with certain outstanding detainers. This temporary detention

provision is obviously only relevant if a court does not otherwise order pre-trial detention, as

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The United States does not have access to the Defendant's Financial Affidavit. The United

States understands that the Defendant claimed that she could not afford counsel.

pretrial detention obviates the flight concern and danger requirements contained in § 3142(d)(2).

18 U.S.C. § 3142(d)(2) (noting that "[i]f the official fails or declines to take such person into custody during that period, such person shall be treated in accordance with the other provisions of this section"). In summary, if this Court were somehow inclined to release Defendant, it could still order temporary detention for ten days to allow ICE to detain the defendant pursuant to § 3142(d). A defendant's immigration status is, however, a factor that this Court weighs heavily in the risk of flight analysis under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g)(3). United States v. Adomako, 150 F. Supp. 2d 1302, 1307 (M.D. Fla. 2001).

A. No Condition or Combination of Conditions will Reasonably Assure the Appearances of Defendant as Required.

The United States maintains that there are no condition or combination of conditions that will reasonably assure Defendant's appearances.

a. Every Applicable Factor Cuts Against Defendant's Release.

This Court considers the following factors in determining a defendant's suitability for release:

1. the nature and circumstances of the offense;

2. the weight of the evidence against the defendant;

3. the history and characteristics of the defendant; and

4. the nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the defendant's release (the United States is not asserting personal physical danger at this time, but is asserting economic and societal harm).

18 U.S.C. § 3142(g). In addition, this Court also rightfully considers "whether the defendant has ties to other countries which would make it possible or likely for him to leave the United States" in determining a risk of nonappearance. United States v. Hanson, No. 3:22-CR-00076, 2022 WL 1813585, at *4 (N.D. Ohio May 3, 2022), report and recommendation adopted, No.

3:22 CR 76, 2022 WL 1803337 (N.D. Ohio June 2, 2022) (quoting United States v. Cabrera, No. 2:09-CR- 287(2), 2009 WL 5167668, at *4 (S.D. Ohio Dec. 18, 2009)).

i. Nature and Circumstances of the Offense.

Defendant is a member of a repulsive conspiracy that seeks to anonymously steal money from elderly United States citizens posing as romantic partners. The consequences of this conduct are all-encompassing. Victims report that they are left with absolutely nothing to sustain their lives going forward after a lifetime of work and saving. In addition, individual victims are ashamed and deprived of the trust they once had in their fellow human beings. From a larger perspective, trust in the law is eroded by these criminals posing as attorneys to commit their inheritance fraud crimes.

Defendant faces stark penalties for her crimes. If convicted, Defendant faces up to 20 years of imprisonment, fines that begin at up to $250,000 and will end up much greater, up to 3 years of supervised release, and a special assessment of $100, for each count. Defendant's potential lengthy period of incarceration incentivizes potential flight. See Hanson, No. 3:22-CR-00076, 2022 WL 1813585, at *5, citing United States v. Kiper, No. 3:22-ce-00003, 2022 WL 943958, at *3 (E.D. Ky. Mar. 29, 2022); United States v. Shuklin, No. 19-4171, 2020 WL 2992522, at *1 (6th Cir. Mar. 18, 2020) (observing that "significant penalties ... provide a strong incentive to flee").

Overall, Defendant appears to have very little waiting for her in the Northern District of Ohio. If allowed to travel, the United States may not have the means to stop Defendant from fleeing elsewhere or to Ghana. She will have every incentive to do so. This factor cuts in favor of detention.

ii. Weight of the Evidence Against Defendant.

Defendant has no community or family ties to this judicial district (let alone, this

country), "which constitutes a proper basis for finding potential flight risk." Hanson, No. 3:22-

CR-00076, 2022 WL 1813585, at *5, United States v. Johnson, No. 2:17-CR-20489, 2020 WL 1821099, at *4 (E.D. Mich. Apr. 10, 2020) (stating that because "Johnson has no strong community or family ties in this district, the Court is also concerned that Johnson poses a flight

risk"), appeal dismissed, No. 20-1432, 2020 WL 6580176 (6th Cir. May 20, 2020); United States v. Ho, No. 3:16-CR-46, 2016 WL 5875005, at *5 (E.D. Tenn. Oct. 7, 2016) (noting that a lack of ties to the state where charges were brought "is evidence of a risk of flight") (citing cases), aff'd, No. 16-6561, 2016 WL 10077327 (6th Cir. Dec. 9, 2016); United States v. Cashin, 739 F. Supp. 1107, 1111 (E.D. Mich. 1990) (reasoning that defendant's lack of "professional or financial ties to the community other than his illegal activities" was "a very serious obstacle to [his] release pending trial").

Members of the conspiracy used aliases and documents in furtherance of the conspiracy. "Courts have found that use of false names supports a finding of flight risk." Hanson, No. 3:22-

CR-00076, 2022 WL 1813585, at *5, citing United States v. Isaacs, 469 F. Supp. 3d 801, 804 (S.D. Ohio 2020). Location monitoring does nothing to ameliorate Defendant's flight concerns.

This is not a case where Defendant may go to another city or state, from which they could feasibly be located and brought back. No, Defendant's incentive is to go to the other side of the world. This factor cuts against pretrial release.

iii. History and Characteristics

Defendant's characteristics are best displayed by her disgusting conduct–that is, playing the role of a romantic partner—stealing money from the elderly, including widows, from romance scams. Defendant's only recent substantial ties are in Ghana. Defendant's criminal

history shows a pattern of flight with multiple court cases, warrants, and capiases issued for her

failure to appear in court. Her prior failures to appear and conduct, which spits in the face of both

the law and human dignity, cuts against pre-trial release.

iv. Danger to the Community

The "danger to any person or the community" language in § 3142(g)(4) "is not limited

to the danger of physical violence." Hanson, No. 3:22-CR-00076, 2022 WL 1813585, at *7,

citing Isaacs, 469 F. Supp. 3d at 804. The economic and societal harm resulting from economic

and exploitive offenses may appropriately be considered under this factor. Ids.

Defendant and her cohorts have caused harm to the community in millions of dollars.

This harm has been perpetrated on one of the most vulnerable segments of society: the elderly.

There is profound harm associated with releasing a person who came to the United States only

to cause this terrible harm. This factor also weighs in favor of pretrial detention.

IV. CONCLUSION

Considering all of the § 3142(g) factors and evaluating the evidence as a whole, it is clear

that there is no condition or combination of conditions that will reasonably ensure the Defendant

will appear as required. As such, the United States respectfully requests that this Court order the

Defendant to be detained pending trial in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID M. TOEPFER

United States Attorney

By: /s/ Brian M. McDonough

Brian M. McDonough (OH: 0072954)

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Exhibit A

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DEFENDANT AND JAMAL AND KAMAL

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JAMAL AND KAMAL AND LAMBORGHINI

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JAMAL AND KAMAL AND CORVETTES

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JAMAL AND KAMAL AND CORVETTES

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JAMAL AND KAMAL AND CORVETTES

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JAMAL'S JEWELRY AND WATCHES (ARRANGEMENT)

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KAMAL'S JEWELRY AND WATCHES (LANCASTER)

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JAMAL AND KAMAL AS YOUNGER FRAUDSTERS

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JAMAL AND KAMAL AND ABU TRICA

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ABU TRICA AND SLAB

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ABU TRICA AND SLAB

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ABU TRICA TESLA CYBERTRUCK

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ABU TRICA LAMBORGHINI

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ABU TRICA MANSION

22

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ABU TRICA MANSION

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ABU TRICA AND FRAUD CASH

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ABU TRICA VEHICLES

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ABU TRICA VEHICLES

ABU TRICA VEHICLES