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FILED CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA DEPUTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

February 2017 Grand Jury CR00350

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

MICHAEL HENSCHEL, aka "Mickey Henschel," aka "Frank Winston,"

Defendant.

INDICTMENT

[18 U.S.C. § 371: Conspiracy; 18 U.S.C. § 157(1): Bankruptcy Fraud; 18 U.S.C. § 1343: Wire Fraud; 18 U.S.C. § 2: Aiding and Abetting and Causing an Act To Be Done]

The Grand Jury charges:

COUNT ONE

[18 U.S.C. § 371]

INTRODUCTORY ALLEGATIONS

- At all times relevant to this Indictment: 1.
- Defendant MICHAEL HENSCHEL, also known as ("aka") "Mickey Henschel," aka "Frank Winston" ("HENSCHEL"), was a resident of Van Nuys, California, in Los Angeles County, within the Central District of California.
- Defendant HENSCHEL, co-conspirator No. 1 ("CC-1"), coconspirator No. 2 ("CC-2"), co-conspirator No. 3 ("CC-3"), co-

conspirator No. 4 ("CC-4"), co-conspirator No. 5 ("CC-5"), co-conspirator no. 6 ("CC-6"), co-conspirator No. 7 ("CC-7"), co-conspirator No. 8 ("CC-8"), and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, worked for, through, and with a company that defendant HENSCHEL owned and operated under various names, including the name "Valueline," out of offices in Van Nuys, California, in Los Angeles County, within the Central District of California, whose principal business was providing illegal foreclosure- and eviction-delay services.

- c. A bankruptcy case was typically commenced with the filing of a petition for bankruptcy. A person or entity seeking relief from debts, referred to as the "debtor," could file a voluntary petition for bankruptcy. Alternatively, creditors could file an involuntary petition for bankruptcy against a debtor.
- d. The filing of a bankruptcy petition triggered what is known as an "automatic stay" against the debtor's creditors, who were immediately prohibited from taking any action on claims they might have had against the debtor and any property owned and possessed by the debtor when the bankruptcy case was commenced unless permission of the bankruptcy court is first obtained.
- e. As a result of the automatic stay, the filing of a bankruptcy petition had the effect of suspending all creditor actions, including foreclosure proceedings commenced by mortgage lenders and eviction actions commenced by purchasers of foreclosed properties, against the debtor and the debtor's assets.

B. THE OBJECTS OF THE CONSPIRACY

2. Beginning on a date unknown but no later than in or about October 2010 and continuing through at least in or about July 2013,

- defendant HENSCHEL, together with CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5, CC-6, CC-7, CC-8, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, knowingly combined, conspired, and agreed to commit the following offenses:
- a. Bankruptcy fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 157(1); and
- b. Wire fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343.

C. THE MANNER AND MEANS OF THE CONSPIRACY

- 3. The objects of the conspiracy were carried out, and were to be carried out, in substance, as follows:
- a. Defendant HENSCHEL, CC-3, CC-5, CC-6, and other co-conspirators would market foreclosure- and eviction-delay services to homeowners who had defaulted on their mortgages (the "clients").
- b. Defendant HENSCHEL, CC-3, CC-5, CC-6, and other co-conspirators would tell the clients that, for a fee, they would assist the clients in delaying foreclosure proceedings that mortgage lenders had initiated against the properties serving as collateral for the clients' defaulted mortgages (the "distressed properties") and the eviction of the clients from the distressed properties after mortgage lenders had sold the distressed properties in trustee sales.
- c. Defendant HENSCHEL, CC-1, CC-2, CC-4, CC-8, and other co-conspirators would file and cause others to file bankruptcy petitions in the names of persons and entities other than the clients, including in the names of non-existent people and entities ("fictional debtors"), in order to initiate bankruptcy cases to be used as part of the scheme.
- d. As defendant HENSCHEL and his co-conspirators knew, the bankruptcies were fraudulent because they were filed solely to

delay foreclosure and eviction proceedings and not as part of any genuine effort to restructure or eliminate debt, and many were filed in the names of fictional debtors, for whom fictional social security numbers and employer identification numbers were listed in the bankruptcy filings.

Foreclosure Delay

- e. To delay foreclosures, defendant HENSCHEL and other co-conspirators would prepare and cause others to prepare fake grant deeds (the "fake deeds") that purported to convey fractional interests in the distressed properties to the fictional debtors.
- f. Defendant HENSCHEL and other co-conspirators would backdate and cause others to backdate the fake deeds to create the false appearance that the conveyances of fractional interests in the distressed properties had taken place prior to the filing of the bankruptcy petitions.
- g. In reality, as defendant HENSCHEL and other coconspirators knew, the fake deeds were prepared and backdated solely
 to create the appearance that the fictional debtors held interests in
 the distressed properties prior to the filing of bankruptcy petitions
 when in fact no such interests were ever actually conveyed, and no
 money or other consideration was ever paid for any such interests.
- h. Defendant HENSCHEL and other co-conspirators would direct the clients to sign the fake deeds, have their signatures notarized, file the fake deeds in county recorders' offices, and return copies of the filed fake deeds to the co-conspirators.
- i. Defendant HENSCHEL and other co-conspirators would send and cause others to send copies of the recorded fake deeds and the bankruptcy petitions to lenders and lender representatives,

thereby invoking the protection of the automatic stay of the bankruptcy code, in order to stop foreclosure sales.

- j. If a lender obtained relief from the automatic stay and scheduled another foreclosure sale, defendant HENSCHEL and other co-conspirators would cause the client to sign another fake grant deed that again purported to convey a fractional share of the distressed property to a different fictional debtor; record and cause to be recorded the new fake deed; and send a copy of the new recorded fake deed and new bankruptcy petition to the lender and lender representatives, in order to again stop the sale.
- k. Defendant HENSCHEL and other co-conspirators would repeat this course of action as long as lenders continued to attempt to foreclose on the distressed properties and the clients continued to pay fees, and would thereby continuously delay the sale of the distressed properties, sometimes for years at a time.
- 1. If clients requested reversals of the transfers purportedly implemented by the fake deeds in order to clear title to the distressed properties, defendant HENSCHEL and other coconspirators would sometimes demand that the clients pay fees before they would prepare reconveyance documents purporting to show that the fictional debtors were transferring the fractional interests back to the clients.

Eviction Delay

m. To delay evictions, defendant HENSCHEL and his coconspirators would, among other things, make it appear that fictional
debtors were occupying the distressed properties as tenants and would
file and cause others to file Prejudgment Claims of Right to
Possession and other legal documents in state court in the names of

- n. HENSCHEL and his co-conspirators would also amend existing bankruptcy petitions to add the clients' names as DBAs of existing debtors and then send and cause others to send the amended petitions to County Sheriffs' offices, again invoking the automatic stay of the bankruptcy code to delay eviction.
- o. In this way, defendant HENSCHEL and his coconspirators would interfere with the normal functioning of the state
 court eviction process, which allowed the clients to stay in
 properties owned by other people and fraudulently deprived the
 purchasers of distressed properties of possession and use of those
 properties.

Collection of Fees

- p. Defendant HENSCHEL and his co-conspirators would charge the clients fees for the illegal foreclosure- and eviction-delay services, collecting more than \$7 million in fees for these services.
- q. Defendant HENSCHEL would open and cause others to open bank accounts in CC-7's name and in the name of CC-7's brother in order to try to hide defendant HENSCHEL's involvement in the fraud.
- r. Defendant HENSCHEL would direct CC-7 and other co-conspirators to cash large checks made payable to CC-7 and the other co-conspirators, with CC-7 cashing more than \$750,000 in checks during the course of the fraud and other co-conspirators cashing additional checks.
- 4. Among the clients who obtained or tried to obtain foreclosure and eviction delay services from defendant HENSCHEL and

his co-conspirators in the course of the conspiracy were the following, who sought those services in connection with the following properties:

proper eres.			
Homeowner / mortgagor	Property address		
D.B. (mother J.C.)	Key Route, Albany, California		
C.B., D.B.	Beachwood Court, Hayward, California		
s.c.	Amanda Place, Pleasanton, California		
C.G.	Donovan Drive, San Leandro, California		
I.G.	Noble Avenue, Sherman Oaks, California		
M.I.	North Santa Fe Avenue, Compton, California		
N.M.	Vineland Avenue, Studio City, California		
A.N. & P.N. (daughter M.F.)	Fowler Street, Newark, California		
J.K.S.	Butterfield Drive, Castro Valley, California		
M.S.	Foster Street, Alameda, California		
J.W.	Vancouver Common, Fremont, California		

5. Among the fraudulent bankruptcies that defendant HENSCHEL and his co-conspirators filed in the course of the conspiracy were:

Bankruptcy Name	
	Filed
In re J.M., 8:12-bk-17281-MW (Bankr. C.D. Cal.)	6/12/12
In re A.A., 2:12-bk-31732-WB (Bankr. C.D. Cal.)	6/22/12
In re Dawon Oldham, 2:12-bk-31733-BB (Bankr. C.D. Cal.)	6/22/12
In re Michael Phat Gieng, 12-19731-TWD (Bankr. W.D. Wash.)	9/24/12
In re Gerardo Gonzalez, 12-35541-HRT (Bankr. D. Colo.)	12/19/12
In re Zare Bekerejian, 13-10446-ABC (Bankr. D. Colo.)	1/14/13
In re Marcus Dwayne, 13-10257-t7 (Bankr. D.N.M.)	1/30/13
In re George Stevenson, 13-10331-t7 (Bankr. D.N.M.)	2/6/13

D. OVERT ACTS

6. On or about the following dates, in furtherance of the conspiracy and to accomplish its objects, defendant HENSCHEL, together with CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5, CC-6, CC-7, CC-8, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, committed and caused others to commit the following overt acts, among others, in the Central District of California and elsewhere:

Overt Act No. 1: On or about October 10, 2010, defendant

HENSCHEL sent CC-2 an email with instructions regarding foreclosure

and eviction delay, with text that read in part: "I will call you

Tuesday regarding [client's] eviction case."

Overt Act No. 2: On or about October 13, 2010, CC-2 sent defendant HENSCHEL an email regarding foreclosure and eviction delay, with text that read in part: "we need to file Answer for the Second Amended Complaint in [client's] case. Please let me know what to do."

Overt Act No. 3: On or about December 9, 2010, defendant HENSCHEL sent client N.M. an email attaching a fake grant deed to help delay foreclosure on property located on Vineland Avenue in Studio City, California, which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in N.M.'s name.

Overt Act No. 4: On or about May 31, 2011, defendant HENSCHEL sent an email to CC-3 regarding fake grant deeds to delay foreclosure, with text that read in part: "Sometimes we record a new deed even when there is not a sale date, as it makes it more difficult for them to set a new date."

Overt Act No. 5: On or about August 1, 2011, defendant HENSCHEL sent an email to a client representative with text that read in part:

"I need the names of 2 people that can say they rent a room at Merridy. Real people."

Overt Act No. 6: On or about August 26, 2011, CC-4 sent an email to HENSCHEL attaching a list of eviction files, which included reference to a property on Merridy Street.

Overt Act No. 7: On or about October 18, 2011, CC-4 sent an email to CC-3 with text that read in part: "Please call [CC-2] to get the Deedback. She is the one who always prepares deedbacks and reconveyances."

Overt Act No. 8: On or about November 9, 2011, defendant HENSCHEL sent CC-3 an email attaching a fake grant deed and instructions for client I.G. on how to record the fake grant deed on property located on Noble Avenue in Sherman Oaks, California, which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in I.G.'s name.

Overt Act No. 9: On or about December 6, 2011, defendant HENSCHEL sent an email to a client representative with instructions on how to forge signatures on a formal court filing to delay a client's eviction, with text that read in part: "Attached is the Notice, along with a signature sample.... have it signed on Page 2, Steve Lopez [a fictional debtor]."

Overt Act No. 10: On or about December 20, 2011, CC-5 sent an email to client C.B. giving instruction on how to record a fake grant deed on property on Beachwood Court in Hayward, California, which was serving as collateral for a loan in C.B.'s spouse's name.

Overt Act No. 11: On or about April 26, 2012, an unidentified co-conspirator sent and caused to be sent a notice of a fraudulent bankruptcy filed in the name of fictional debtor Daryl Lynch and a corresponding fake grant deed to Quality Loan Servicing Center (a

foreclosing trustee) to delay foreclosure of a property in Albany, California, occupied by client J.C., which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in J.C.'s son's name.

Overt Act No. 12: On or about June 12, 2012, CC-1 filed and caused to be filed, under Title 11 of the United States Code, a fraudulent and unauthorized bankruptcy petition in the name of J.M., an identity theft victim, which was assigned case number 8:12-bk-17281-MW, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California.

Overt Act No. 13: On or about June 22, 2012, an unidentified co-conspirator filed and caused to be filed, under Title 11 of the United States Code, a fraudulent and unauthorized bankruptcy petition in the name of A.A., an identity theft victim, which was assigned case number 2:12-bk-31732-WB, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California.

Overt Act No. 14: On or about June 22, 2012, an unidentified co-conspirator filed and caused to be filed, under Title 11 of the United States Code, a fraudulent bankruptcy petition in the name of Dawon Oldham, a fictional debtor, which was assigned case number 2:12-bk-31733-BB, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California.

Overt Act No. 15: On or about July 20, 2012, defendant HENSCHEL emailed CC-4 the bankruptcy petition filed in the name of identity theft victim J.M.

Overt Act No. 16: On or about September 24, 2012, an unidentified co-conspirator filed and caused to be filed, under Title 11 of the United States Code, a fraudulent bankruptcy petition in the name of Michael Phat Gieng, a fictional debtor, which was assigned

case number 12-19731-TWD, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Washington.

Overt Act No. 17: On or about September 28, 2012, an unidentified co-conspirator sent and caused to be sent a notice of a fraudulent bankruptcy filed in the name of fictional debtor Michael Phat Gieng and a corresponding fake grant deed to Quality Loan Servicing Center (a foreclosing trustee) to delay foreclosure of a property in Albany, California, occupied by client J.C., which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in J.C.'s son's name.

Overt Act No. 18: On or about September 28, 2012, client J.C., in accordance with defendant HENSCHEL's instructions, sent a recorded fake grant deed to co-conspirators to delay foreclosure of property in Albany, California, which was serving as collateral for a loan in J.C.'s son's name.

Overt Act No. 19: On or about October 10, 2012, CC-4 sent HENSCHEL an email with text that read: "Mickey, the current BK petition # is 12-19731-TWD," which was the bankruptcy case number for the bankruptcy filed in the name of fictitious debtor Michael Phat Gieng.

Overt Act No. 20: On or about October 11, 2012, CC-6 sent CC-3 an email confirming receipt of a fake grant deed prepared for client C.G. to delay foreclosure on property on Donovan Drive in San Leandro, California, which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in C.G.'s name.

Overt Act No. 21: On or about October 15, 2012, client C.G., at CC-6's instruction, sent CC-6 an executed document titled "Authorization to Perform," which purported to authorize CC-6 "to

conduct and initiate any business matters relevant for the purpose of structuring a Deed of Trust for [C.G.'s] property."

Overt Act No. 22: On or about October 15, 2012, an unidentified co-conspirator sent and caused to be sent a notice of a fraudulent bankruptcy filed in the name of fictional debtor Michael Phat Gieng and a corresponding fake grant deed to Title Trust Deed (a foreclosing trustee) to delay foreclosure of a property on Donovan Drive in San Leandro, California, which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in C.G.'s name.

Overt Act No. 23: On or about October 16, 2012, CC-4 sent client C.G. an email notifying C.G. that the trustee sale of C.G.'s property on Donovan Drive in San Leandro had been delayed from October 15, 2012 to November 15, 2012, and attaching an "invoice regarding the postponement."

Overt Act No. 24: On or about October 22, 2012, CC-3 sent an email to client P.N. (through P.N.'s daughter M.F.) responding to a question regarding whether the foreclosure sale had been stopped with respect to property on Fowler Street in Newark, California, which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in P.N.'s name, with text that read: "It has not because we haven't sent in the documents yet. It's better to wait and send it a day or two before the sale date because if we send it early then they will start working on dismissing it right away."

Overt Act No. 25: On or about October 31, 2012, CC-3 sent an email to CC-6 regarding a question about a client's liability for the loan described in the fake grant deed, and a request to change the description of an irrevocable trust to a revocable trust, with text that read in part: "You can change it to Revocable on the deed.

Doesn't matter [CC-6], you know we remove the lean anytime they ask us to anyway. The 65K lean has to be there because if the amount is low then the bank can pay it off and foreclose."

Overt Act No. 26: On or about November 15, 2012, CC-7 cashed a check in the amount of \$16,000, drawn on a bank account at Bank of America N.A., account ending in 6577, maintained in the name of "The Co Value Line Service Trust," on which CC-7's brother was a signatory (the "Value Line Service Trust Account").

Overt Act No. 27: On or about November 16, 2012, CC-7 cashed a check in the amount of \$9,600, drawn on the Value Line Service Trust Account.

Overt Act No. 28: On or about November 20, 2012, CC-3 sent an email to client M.S. giving instructions on how to record a fake grant deed on property on Foster Street in Alameda, California, which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in M.S.'s name.

Overt Act No. 29: On or about November 21, 2012, CC-3 sent an email to client M.S. forwarding a message from defendant HENSCHEL in response to a question regarding the client's liability for the loan described in the fake grant deed, stating: "You are not liable for any amount."

Overt Act No. 30: On or about November 23, 2012, a potential client sent an email to CC-8 with text that read: "Hi called today and asked to call back for [CC-8] since he does foreclosures."

Overt Act No. 31: On or about November 29, 2012, an unidentified co-conspirator sent and caused to be sent a notice of a bankruptcy filing to delay foreclosure of property in Castro Valley, California, which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in client J.K.S.'s name; attached was fabricated documentation that purported to show a

bankruptcy petition filed in the name of debtor Roberta Lopez, which does not correspond to any actual bankruptcy filing.

Overt Act No. 32: On or about November 30, 2012, CC-7 cashed a check in the amount of \$9,500, drawn on the Value Line Service Trust Account.

Overt Act No. 33: On or about December 5, 2012, CC-7 cashed a check in the amount of \$9,530, drawn on the Value Line Service Trust Account.

Overt Act No. 34: On or about December 17, 2012, CC-6 sent an email to CC-3 regarding releasing a lien on property located on Amanda Place in Pleasanton, California, which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in client S.C.'s name, with text that read: "Urgent that we get Release of Lien immediately!!!"

Overt Act No. 35: On or about December 17, 2012, CC-3 sent defendant HENSCHEL an email regarding CC-6's email about the property in Pleasanton, California, with text that read in part: "We lost his house and the owner wants the release of lien and the BK info. I told him I can't provide the BK info unless there is an attorney involved and I also told him that I might not be able to get him the release until Friday. [CC-6] is panicking thinking the owner is going to report us to the District Atty."

Overt Act No. 36: On or about December 19, 2012, an unidentified co-conspirator filed and caused to be filed, under Title 11 of the United States Code, a fraudulent bankruptcy petition in the name of Gerardo Gonzalez, a fictional debtor, which was assigned case number 12-35541-HRT, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Colorado.

Overt Act No. 37: On or about January 4, 2013, an unidentified co-conspirator sent and caused to be sent a notice of a fraudulent bankruptcy filed in the name of fictional debtor Gerardo Gonzalez and a corresponding fake grant deed to Quality Loan Servicing Center (a foreclosing trustee) to delay foreclosure of a property in Albany, California, occupied by client J.C., which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in J.C.'s son's name.

Overt Act No. 38: On or about January 14, 2013, an unidentified co-conspirator filed and caused to be filed, under Title 11 of the United States Code, a fraudulent bankruptcy petition in the name of Zare Bekeregian, a fictional debtor, which was assigned case number 13-10446-ABC, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Colorado.

Overt Act No. 39: On or about January 30, 2013, an unidentified co-conspirator filed and caused to be filed, under Title 11 of the United States Code, a fraudulent bankruptcy petition in the name of Marcus Dwayne, a fictional debtor, which was assigned case number 13-10257-t7, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Mexico.

Overt Act No. 40: On or about February 6, 2013, an unidentified co-conspirator filed and caused to be filed, under Title 11 of the United States Code, a fraudulent bankruptcy petition in the name of George Stevenson, a fictional debtor, which was assigned case number 13-10331-t7, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Mexico.

Overt Act No. 41: On or about February 6, 2013, an unidentified co-conspirator sent and caused to be sent a notice of a fraudulent bankruptcy filed in the name of fictional debtor Zare Bekerejian and

a corresponding fake grant deed to Quality Loan Servicing Center (a foreclosing trustee) to delay foreclosure of a property on Key Route Boulevard in Albany, California, occupied by client J.C., which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in J.C.'s son's name.

Overt Act No. 42: On or about February 6, 2013, CC-3 sent emails to client J.W. giving instruction on how to record a fake grant deed on property on Vancouver Common in Fremont, California, which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in J.W.'s name.

Overt Act No. 43: On or about February 14, 2013, CC-4 sent client J.W. an invoice for \$750 for foreclosure delay services.

Overt Act No. 44: On or about February 14, 2013, an unidentified co-conspirator sent and caused to be sent a notice of a fraudulent bankruptcy filed in the name of fictional debtor Zare Bekerejian and a corresponding fake grant deed to ATC Assessment Collection (a foreclosing trustee) to delay foreclosure of a property on Vancouver Common in Fremont, California, which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in J.W.'s name.

Overt Act No. 45: On or about February 18, 2013, CC-3 forwarded an email to defendant HENSCHEL from a client representative with a subject line that read in part "He wants money back" and the text of the forwarded email reading in part: "[CC-3]; Bad news we wont be moving forward. I would like a refund check prorated from 2/19 through 2/28 for not stoping [sic] the foreclosure as you promised. After speaking with two attorney [sic] there is a consensus that (1) The Banks are being defrauded by the delay tactic. (2) I could lose my Real Estate licence [sic]. (3) The bank could sue me for mortgage fraud. You might want to consider your next Career move."

Overt Act No. 46: On or about February 22, 2013, client J.W., at CC-3's instruction deposited \$750 by check into the Value Line Service Trust Account, in payment for delaying foreclosure on property on Vancouver Common in Fremont, California, which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in J.W.'s name.

Overt Act. No. 47: On or about June 4, 2013, CC-4 sent defendant HENSCHEL an email attaching a bankruptcy petition in the name of fictional debtor Michael Phat Gieng, and a fake grant deed filed on property on Noble Avenue in North Hills, California, which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in L.S.R.C.'s name, with text read in part: "Mickey, Here is the BK petition and deed for [client]'s house."

Overt Act No. 48: On or about June 10, 2013, client M.S., at CC-3's instruction, sent confirmation of a deposit of \$700 into a Bank of America account ending in 6032, in payment for delaying foreclosure on property on Foster Street in Alameda, California, which was serving as collateral for a mortgage in M.S.'s name.

Overt Act No. 49: On or about July 15, 2013, CC-3 sent defendant HENSCHEL and CC-4 an email with text that read: "When I cancel files I will include the home owners in the email and sometimes tell you to dismiss the bk. I understand that you are not going to but I want to scare them."

COUNTS TWO THROUGH NINE

[18 U.S.C. §§ 157(1), 2]

7. The Grand Jury hereby repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 and 3 through 6 of this Indictment, as if fully set forth herein.

A. THE FRAUDULENT SCHEME

- 8. Beginning on a date unknown but no later than in or about October 2010 and continuing through at least in or about July 2013, in Los Angeles County, within the Central District of California, and elsewhere, defendant HENSCHEL, together with others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, knowingly and with intent to defraud, devised and executed a scheme to defraud mortgage lenders and purchasers of foreclosed properties as to material matters.
- 9. The fraudulent scheme was carried out, in substance, in the manner and through the means described in paragraphs 1 and 3 through 6 of this Indictment.

B. BANKRUPTCY FILINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXECUTING THE FRAUDULENT SCHEME

10. On or about the dates set forth below, in Los Angeles
County, within the Central District of California, and elsewhere,
defendant HENSCHEL, together with others known and unknown to the
Grand Jury, aiding and abetting each other, for the purpose of
executing the fraudulent scheme described above, filed and willfully
caused others to file the following petitions under Title 11 of the
United States Code:

COUNT	DATE	ACT 100 ACT 10
TWO	6/12/12	Bankruptcy petition in the name of identity
		theft victim J.M., assigned case number 8:12-bk-17281-MW, in the Central District of
		California

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COUNT	DATE	ACT
THREE	6/22/12	Bankruptcy petition in the name of identity theft victim A.A., assigned case number 2:12-bk-31732-WB, in the Central District of California
FOUR	6/22/12	Bankruptcy petition in the name of Dawon Oldham, a fictional debtor, assigned case number 2:12-bk-31733-BB, in the Central District of California
FIVE	9/24/12	Bankruptcy petition in the name of debtor Michael Phat Gieng, a fictional debtor, assigned case number 12-19731-TWD, in the Western District of Washington
SIX	12/19/12	Bankruptcy petition in the name of Gerardo Gonzalez, a fictional debtor, assigned case number 12-35541-HRT, in the District of Colorado
SEVEN	1/14/13	Bankruptcy petition in the name of Zare Bekerejian, a fictional debtor, assigned case number 13-10446-ABC, in the District of Colorado
EIGHT	1/30/13	Bankruptcy petition in the name of Marcus Dwayne, a fictional debtor, assigned case number 13-10257-t7, in the District of New Mexico
NINE	2/6/13	Bankruptcy petition in the name of George Stevenson, a fictional debtor, assigned case number 13-10331-t7, in the District of New Mexico

COUNTS TEN AND ELEVEN

[18 U.S.C. § 1343]

11. The Grand Jury hereby repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 and 3 through 6 of this Indictment, as if fully set forth herein.

A. THE FRAUDULENT SCHEME

- 12. Beginning on a date unknown but no later than in or about October 2010 and continuing through at least in or about July 2013, in Los Angeles County, within the Central District of California, and elsewhere, defendant HENSCHEL, together with others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, knowingly and with intent to defraud, devised and executed a scheme to defraud homeowner clients, mortgage lenders, and purchasers of foreclosed properties as to material matters, and to obtain money and property from homeowner clients, mortgage lenders, and purchasers of foreclosed properties by means of material false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, and the concealment of material facts.
- 13. The fraudulent scheme was carried out, in substance, in the manner and through the means described in paragraphs 1 and 3 through 6 of this Indictment.

B. USE OF THE WIRES

14. On or about the dates set forth below, within the Central District of California, and elsewhere, defendant HENSCHEL, for the purpose of executing the above-described scheme to defraud, transmitted and caused to be transmitted, by means of wire and radio communication in interstate and foreign commerce, the following items:

1	COUNT	DATE	ACT		
2	TEN	1/30/13	Fax transmittal cover sheet and enclosed documents, sent via FAX from Van Nuys,		
3			California, to Albuquerque, New Mexico, related to a bankruptcy petition filed in		
4			the name of Marcus Dwayne, a fictional debtor, in the District of New Mexico under		
5			case number 13-10257-t7		
6	ELEVEN	2/6/13	Fax transmittal cover sheet and enclosed documents, sent via FAX from Van Nuys,		
7			California, to Albuquerque, New Mexico, related to a bankruptcy petition filed in		
8			the name of George Stevenson, a fictional debtor, in the District of New Mexico under		
9			case number 13-10331-t7		
10			A TRUE BILL		
11			/5		
12			Foreperson		
13					
14	SANDRA R. BROWN				
15	Acting United States Attorney				

13 14 15 Scott Barninger Deputy Chief, Criminal Division For: 16 LAWRENCE S. MIDDLETON 17 Assistant United States Attorney Chief, Criminal Division 18 GEORGE S. CARDONA 19 Assistant United States Attorney Chief, Major Frauds Section 20 JILL FEENEY 21 Assistant United States Attorney Deputy Chief, Major Frauds Section 22 KERRY L. QUINN 23 Assistant United States Attorney Major Frauds Section 24

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