

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>	:	<b>CRIMINAL NO.</b>
<b>v.</b>	:	
<b>NATHANIEL SLOH PRINCE KPOU</b>	:	<b>VIOLATION: 18 U.S.C. § 371 (conspiracy – 1 count) 18 U.S.C. § 471 (manufacturing counterfeit currency - 3 counts) 18 U.S.C. § 473 (dealing in counterfeit currency – 2 counts)</b>

**INDICTMENT**

**COUNT ONE**

**THE GRAND JURY CHARGES THAT:**

At all times material to this indictment:

1. From at least August 2014 to at least November 2014, in Philadelphia, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and in New Jersey, defendants

**NATHANIEL SLOH, and  
PRINCE KPOU**

conspired and agreed to commit offenses against the United States, that is, to knowingly and unlawfully and with intent to defraud, manufacture, possess, sell, and transfer counterfeit United States currency, in violation of 18, United States Code, Sections 471 and 473.

## **MANNER AND MEANS**

2. It was part of the conspiracy that defendants NATHANIEL SLOH and PRINCE KPOU used genuine ten and twenty dollar bills as “parent bills,” paper, and ink, to manufacture counterfeit ten-dollar and twenty-dollar bills.

3. Defendant SLOH asked a purchaser of the counterfeit bills to provide new, crisp genuine bills as part of the deposit to make it easier to manufacture the counterfeit bills.

4. Once the counterfeit bills had been printed, defendants NATHANIEL SLOH and PRINCE KPOU, sold the counterfeit bills for cash.

## **OVERT ACTS**

In furtherance of the conspiracy and to accomplish its objects, defendants NATHANIEL SLOH and PRINCE KPOU committed the following overt acts, among others, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and in the District of New Jersey:

1. From on or about August 10, 2014, through on or about August 26, 2014, SLOH texted a Cooperating Person (“CP”) that SLOH was making counterfeit currency, and was paying his cousin, KPOU, to help him make the counterfeit currency.

2. On or about September 2, 2014, SLOH agreed to sell \$8,000 of counterfeit currency to CP for \$3,000.

3. On or about September 3, 2014, SLOH and KPOU met with CP at the King of Prussia mall, and sold CP \$7,440 in counterfeit ten and twenty dollar bills for \$2,800 in genuine currency. During that meeting, SLOH said that he KPOU would be “cooking up” more counterfeit currency, and he explained how he and KPOU cut each sheet of counterfeit into three bills.

4. On or about September 7, 2014, SLOH told CP that he was “testing other papers” in order to make more counterfeit bills.

5. On or about September 9, 2014, SLOH agreed to sell CP \$10,000 in counterfeit bills for \$4,000 in genuine currency, with \$500 to be paid in advance.

6. On or about September 10, 2014, SLOH told CP that he was testing his printer and a few inks and then he would be “cooking” up the counterfeit ten-dollar and twenty-dollar bills, and that he would talk to another person about how to also counterfeit fifty-dollar and hundred-dollar bills.

7. On or about September 10, 2014, SLOH told CP that when he brought the \$500 deposit, he should bring “the freshest” ten and twenty dollar bills and he should not fold them. SLOH also told CP that he was “cooking now.” Later that day, CP gave SLOH the \$500 deposit.

8. SLOH and KPOU used some of the genuine bills that CP gave SLOH ON September 10, 2014, as “parent” bills to create counterfeit bills.

9. On or about September 12, 2014, SLOH and KPOU sold CP \$9,000 in counterfeit bills, including some bills which had serial numbers matching the serial numbers on six of the genuine bills given to SLOH on September 10, 2014, for \$3,100 in genuine currency.

10. On or about September 12, 2014, SLOH and KPOU explained to CP that they had obtained a paper cutter, ink, and paper, to make the counterfeit currency.

11. On or about November 4, 2014, SLOH agreed to sell CP \$10,000 of counterfeit bills and requested a \$500 deposit to cover the cost of supplies.

12. On or about November 7, 2014, SLOH told CP to bring “crispy bills” to “make the process faster to me.”

13. On or about November 7, 2014, CP met with SLOH and KPOU in Southwest Philadelphia and paid a \$500 deposit. At the meeting, SLOH said that he and his cousin, KPOU, would be going to a hotel to make the counterfeit currency.

14. On or about November 9, 2014, SLOH told CP that the \$10,000 in counterfeit was ready.

15. On or about November 12, 2014, CP met SLOH in Swedesboro, New Jersey, at SLOH's place of employment. CP paid SLOH \$3,500 in genuine currency and received a bag which had the name "Prince Kpou" written in marker inside, and which contained \$9,990 in counterfeit ten-dollar and twenty-dollar bills, some of which had the same serial number as four of the genuine bills given to SLOH and KPOU on November 7, 2015, and some of which had the same serial numbers as genuine bills given to SLOH by CP on September 10, 2014.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.

**COUNT TWO**

**THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:**

From on or about August 10, 2014, through on or about September 3, 2014, in Philadelphia, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, defendant

**NATHANIEL SLOH, and  
PRINCE KPOU**

with intent to defraud, falsely made, forged, and counterfeited, obligations of the United States, that is approximately \$7,440 in counterfeit Federal Reserve Notes.

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 471.

**COUNT THREE**

**THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:**

From on or about September 9, 2014, through on or about September 12, 2014, in Philadelphia, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, defendant

**NATHANIEL SLOH and  
PRINCE KPOU**

with intent to defraud, falsely made, forged, and counterfeited, obligations of the United States, that is approximately \$9,000 in counterfeit Federal Reserve Notes.

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 471.

**COUNT FOUR**

**THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:**

From on or about November 4, 2014, through November 9, 2014, in Philadelphia,  
in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, defendant

**NATHANIEL SLOH and  
PRINCE KPOU**

with intent to defraud, falsely made, forged, and counterfeited, obligations of the United States,  
that is approximately \$9,990 in counterfeit Federal Reserve Notes.

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 471.

**COUNT FIVE**

**THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:**

On or about September 3, 2014, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, defendant

**NATHANIEL SLOH, and  
PRINCE KPOU**

knowingly sold, exchanged, transferred and delivered falsely made, forged, and counterfeited obligations of the United States, that is, approximately \$7,440 in counterfeit Federal Reserve Notes, with the intent that they be passed and used as true and genuine.

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 473.



**COUNT SIX**

**THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:**

On or about September 12, 2014, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, defendant

**NATHANIEL SLOH and  
PRINCE KPOU**

knowingly sold, exchanged, transferred and delivered falsely made, forged, and counterfeited obligations of the United States, that is, approximately \$9,000 in counterfeit Federal Reserve Notes, with the intent that they be passed and used as true and genuine.

In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 473.

**NOTICE OF FORFEITURE**

**THE GRAND JURY FURTHER CHARGES THAT:**

1. As a result of the violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 471 and 473, set forth in this indictment, defendant

**NATHANIEL SLOH and  
PRINCE KPOU**

shall forfeit to the United States of America all proceeds obtained directly or indirectly from the commission of such violations, including, but not limited to, the sum of \$26,430; and all counterfeits of any obligations or securities of the United States; and any property, articles, devices, and other things made, possessed, or used to falsely make, forge, counterfeit, pass, and possess counterfeit obligations or other securities of the United States; and any material and apparatus used and fitted and intended to be used in the making of such counterfeits, that is, counterfeit United States currency (Federal Reserve Notes).

2. If any of the property subject to forfeiture, as a result of any act or omission of the defendant:

- (a) cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
- (b) has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third party;
- (c) has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the Court;
- (d) has been commingled with other property which cannot be divided without difficulty;

it is the intent of the United States, pursuant to Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), incorporating Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p), to seek forfeiture of any other property

of the defendant up to the value of the property subject to forfeiture.

All pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Sections 982(a)(2) and 492.

**A TRUE BILL:**

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**GRAND JURY FOREPERSON**

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**ZANE DAVID MEMEGER**  
**United States Attorney**