

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

**Holding a Criminal Term  
Grand Jury Sworn in on November 16, 2009**

<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,</b>	:	<b>CRIMINAL NO. _____</b>
	:	
<b>Plaintiff,</b>	:	<b>GRAND JURY ORIGINAL</b>
	:	
	:	<b>UNDER SEAL</b>
	:	
<b>v.</b>	:	<b>VIOLATIONS:</b>
	:	
	:	<b>18 U.S.C. § 371 (Count 1);</b>
	:	<b>Conspiracy to Violate the Foreign</b>
	:	<b>Corrupt Practices Act</b>
	:	
	:	<b>15 U.S.C. § 78dd-3 (Counts 2-4);</b>
	:	<b>Foreign Corrupt Practices Act Violations</b>
	:	
	:	<b>18 U.S.C. § 1956(h) (Count 5);</b>
<b>DAVID R. PAINTER and</b>	:	<b>Conspiracy to Commit Money</b>
<b>LEE M. WARES,</b>	:	<b>Laundering</b>
	:	
<b>Defendants.</b>	:	<b>18 U.S.C. § 2;</b>
	:	<b>Aiding and Abetting and</b>
	:	<b>Causing an Act to be Done</b>
	:	
	:	<b>18 U.S.C. § 982;</b>
	:	<b>Forfeiture</b>
	:	
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**INDICTMENT**

The Grand Jury charges that at all times material to this Indictment:

**INTRODUCTION**

1. The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78dd-1, *et seq.* (“FCPA”), prohibited certain classes of persons and entities from making payments to foreign government officials to assist in obtaining or retaining business. Specifically, the FCPA prohibited the willful use of the mails or any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce corruptly in furtherance of an offer, payment, promise to pay, or authorization of the payment of money or anything of value to any person, while knowing that all or a portion of such money or thing of value would be offered, given or promised, directly or indirectly, to a foreign official for the purpose of assisting in the obtaining or retaining of business.

2. DAVID R. PAINTER (“PAINTER”) was a citizen of the United Kingdom and, as such, was a “person” other than an issuer or a domestic concern as that term was defined in the FCPA. 15 U.S.C. § 78dd-3(f)(1). PAINTER was the Chairman of Subsidiary A, a company based in the United Kingdom that was in the business of marketing armored vehicles. As a company that maintained its place of business in the United Kingdom, Subsidiary A was a “person” other than an issuer or domestic concern as that term was defined in the FCPA. 15 U.S.C. § 78dd-3(f)(1).

3. LEE M. WARES (“WARES”) was a citizen of the United Kingdom and, as such, was a “person” other than an issuer or a domestic concern as that term was defined in the FCPA. 15 U.S.C. § 78dd-3(f)(1). WARES was the Director of Subsidiary A.

4. Company A was a company based in Cincinnati, Ohio, that produced security products and was the parent company of Subsidiary A.

5. Subsidiary B was a company based in Beavercreek, Ohio, that designed and manufactured night vision products and was a subsidiary of Company A.

6. Company B was a company based in Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida, that was in the business of providing consulting services for companies in the law enforcement and military equipment industries. Company B was owned and controlled by Conspirator A.

7. Individual 1 was the former Vice President of International Sales for a company that manufactured and supplied law enforcement and military equipment to law enforcement and military customers around the world.

8. Undercover Agent 1 (“UA-1”) was an undercover Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) posing as a representative of the Minister of Defense of a country in Africa (“Country A”).

9. Undercover Agent 2 (“UA-2”) was an undercover Special Agent with the FBI posing as a procurement officer for Country A’s Ministry of Defense who purportedly reported directly to the Minister of Defense.

**COUNT 1**  
**(Conspiracy to Violate the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act)**

10. Paragraphs 1 through 9 of the Indictment are realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

11. From in or about May 2009, through in or about December 2009, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, the defendants,

DAVID R. PAINTER and LEE M. WARES,

and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, did unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly conspire, confederate and agree together and with each other and others to commit offenses against the United States, that is, to willfully use the mails and means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce corruptly in furtherance of an offer, payment, promise to pay, and the authorization of the payment of any money, and offer, give, promise to give, and authorizing of the giving of anything of value to any foreign official and any person, while knowing that a portion of such money or thing of value will be offered, given, promised, directly or indirectly, to any foreign official for purposes of: (i) influencing the acts and decisions of such foreign official in his official capacity; (ii) inducing such foreign official to do and omit to do acts in violation of the lawful duties of such official; (iii) securing an improper advantage; and (iv) inducing such foreign official to use his influence with a foreign government and instrumentalities thereof to affect and influence acts and decisions of such government and instrumentalities thereof, in order to assist PAINTER, WARES, Subsidiary A, Subsidiary B, Company B, and their conspirators in obtaining and retaining business, in violation of the FCPA, Title 15, United States Code, Section 78dd-3(a).

Object of the Conspiracy

12. The object of the conspiracy was for DAVID R. PAINTER, LEE M. WARES, and their conspirators to unlawfully enrich themselves by making corrupt payments and attempting to make corrupt payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining and retaining lucrative business opportunities.

Manner and Means of the Conspiracy

13. The manner and means by which DAVID R. PAINTER, LEE M. WARES, and their conspirators accomplished the object of the conspiracy included, but were not limited to, the following:

a. PAINTER and WARES would participate in meetings and have discussions in which Individual 1 said that a friend of his, who was a self-employed sales agent, was tasked by Country A's Minister of Defense with obtaining various defense articles for outfitting Country A's Presidential Guard and that Individual 1 was brokering the deal. In reality, the self-employed sales agent was UA-1.

b. PAINTER and WARES would obtain and attempt to obtain business for Subsidiary A, Subsidiary B, and themselves by making corrupt payments to UA-1 for the stated purpose of UA-1 "consulting" on sales by Subsidiary A and Subsidiary B to the Ministry of Defense of Country A.

c. PAINTER and WARES would agree to pay UA-1 a 20% "commission" in connection with two contracts to sell night vision goggles (NVGs) and armored vehicles to the Ministry of Defense of Country A, knowing that half of the "commission" was intended to be

paid as a bribe to the Minister of Defense of Country A and half was intended to be split between Individual 1 and UA-1 as a fee for their corrupt services.

d. PAINTER and WARES would agree to inflate by 20% the true price of the NVGs and armored vehicles they would sell to the Ministry of Defense of Country A for the purpose of concealing the 20% “commission” being paid to UA-1.

e. PAINTER and WARES would agree to create two price quotations, with one quotation representing the true cost of the NVGs and armored vehicles and the second, inflated quotation representing the true cost of the NVGs and armored vehicles plus the 20% “commission.”

f. PAINTER and WARES would pay a “commission” into UA-1's bank account in the United States in connection with a “test sale” of goods to the Ministry of Defense of Country A (“Phase One”), knowing that half of the “commission” was intended to be paid outside the United States as a bribe to the Minister of Defense of Country A, for the purposes of obtaining the test sale contract and winning a second, larger contract to supply additional goods to the Ministry of Defense of Country A (“Phase Two”).

g. PAINTER and WARES would sell the NVGs to the Ministry of Defense of Country A through Subsidiary B for Phase One in order to secure the contract to sell the armored vehicles in Phase Two.

h. PAINTER and WARES would agree to pay a “commission” to UA-1 in the United States in connection with the Phase Two contract, knowing that approximately half of the “commission” was intended to be paid outside the United States as a bribe to the Minister of Defense of Country A, for the purpose of obtaining the second contract.

i. PAINTER and WARES would agree to sell armored vehicles to the Ministry of Defense of Country A through Company B, rather than directly from Subsidiary A, to conceal the fact that Company B was paying them a commission on the sale of the armored vehicles without the knowledge of Company A.

Overt Acts

14. Within the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, in furtherance of the above described conspiracy and in order to carry out the object thereof, DAVID R. PAINTER, LEE M. WARES, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, committed the following overt acts, among others:

a. On or about May 20, 2009, WARES met with Individual 1 and UA-1 at the Ritz-Carlton hotel in Washington, D.C. At that meeting, Individual 1 and UA-1 explained that the Country A Presidential Guard “deal” would be worth a total of approximately \$15 million, would involve several suppliers, and would proceed in two phases: Phase One would involve a “test sale” of defense articles for Country A’s Presidential Guard, and Phase Two would involve the sale of a larger quantity of those articles to outfit the rest of the Presidential Guard.

b. On or about May 20, 2009, at the Ritz-Carlton meeting in Washington, D.C., WARES agreed to proceed with the Country A deal, after being told that in order to win the Country A business, WARES and PAINTER would need to add a 20% “commission” to the invoices they would send to UA-1 in connection with the Phase One and Phase Two deals, half of which would be paid to Country A’s Minister of Defense and half of which would be kicked back in the form of a commission split between Individual 1 and UA-1 as a fee for their corrupt services. WARES further agreed to proceed with the Phase One deal knowing that the purpose of the Phase One deal was to show Country A’s Minister of Defense that the Minister of Defense would personally receive a 10% “commission” on the deal.

c. On or about May 26, 2009, PAINTER and WARES had a telephone conversation with Individual 1 in which PAINTER and WARES agreed to proceed with the Country A deal, after being told that the 20% “commission” they would pay to UA-1 would be split between Country A’s Minister of Defense, Individual 1 and UA-1. During this conversation, PAINTER suggested that, for Phase Two, PAINTER and WARES could sell the armored vehicles through Conspirator A’s business, Company B, and then have Company B sell the armored vehicles to the Ministry of Defense of Country A so that PAINTER and WARES could personally obtain a commission on the sale without the knowledge of Company A.

d. On or about May 26, 2009, PAINTER and WARES had a second telephone conversation with Individual 1 in which PAINTER and WARES agreed to proceed with the Country A deal knowing that if Country A’s Minister of Defense did not receive his 10% “commission” on the Phase One deal, there would be no Phase Two deal.

e. On or about June 4, 2009, PAINTER and WARES caused an email to be sent on behalf of Subsidiary B to UA-1 attaching two price quotations in connection with Phase One: one price quotation contained the true sales price of the NVGs that PAINTER and WARES agreed to sell through Subsidiary B to Country A’s Ministry of Defense, and the second price quotation contained an inflated sales price for the NVGs that included the true sales price plus the 20% “commission” that would be used to pay and facilitate the bribe to Country A’s Minister of Defense.

f. On or about June 17, 2009, PAINTER and WARES caused to be sent a wire transfer in the amount of approximately \$12,183 from a bank account purported to be controlled by Country A to a Subsidiary B bank account for the purpose of funding the purchase

of the NVGs sold by PAINTER and WARES to Country A's Ministry of Defense for Phase One of the scheme.

g. On or about August 28, 2009, PAINTER and WARES caused Subsidiary B to wire the 20% "commission" to UA-1's bank account for the purpose of making the corrupt payment to Country A's Minister of Defense and paying the commissions to Individual 1 and UA-1 for facilitating the corrupt scheme.

h. On or about August 31, 2009, PAINTER and WARES caused an email to be sent to UA-1 stating that Subsidiary B had shipped the NVGs in connection Phase One to a storage facility in Virginia for the purpose of having those goods forwarded to Country A.

i. On or about September 3, 2009, PAINTER and WARES caused an email to be sent to Individual 1 containing two price quotations for Phase Two: one price quotation included the true sales price of the armored vehicles that PAINTER and WARES agreed to sell through Company B, and the second quotation included an inflated sales price for the armored vehicles that included the 20% "commission" for the armored vehicles that they had agreed to sell through Company B.

j. On or about October 5, 2009, PAINTER and WARES met with Individual 1 and UA-2 in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Washington, D.C. At that meeting, UA-2 told PAINTER and WARES that the Minister of Defense was pleased with the NVGs sent in Phase One and with the "commission" the Minister of Defense had received. UA-2 also told PAINTER and WARES that the Minister of Defense had given his approval to proceed with Phase Two. PAINTER and WARES then accepted two copies of the corrupt purchase agreement for Phase Two from UA-2.

k. On or about October 30, 2009, PAINTER and WARES caused to be sent by Federal Express, a commercial interstate carrier, from Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida, to Washington, D.C., one original copy of the corrupt purchase agreement, which had been executed by Conspirator A.

**(Conspiracy to Violate the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371)**

**COUNTS 2 - 4**  
**(Foreign Corrupt Practices Act Violations)**

15. Paragraphs 1 through 9 and 12 through 14 of the Indictment are realleged and incorporated by reference as if set out in full herein.

16. On or about the dates set forth below, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, the defendants,

DAVID R. PAINTER and LEE M. WARES,

and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, willfully made use of, and aided, abetted, and caused others to make use of, the mails and means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce corruptly in furtherance of an offer, payment, promise to pay, and the authorization of the payment of any money, and offer, gift, promise to give, and authorization of the giving of anything of value to any person, while knowing that all or a portion of such money or thing of value would be offered, given or promised, directly or indirectly, to a foreign official for the purposes of: (i) influencing the acts and decisions of such foreign official in his official capacity; (ii) inducing such foreign official to do and omit to do acts in violation of the lawful duties of such official; (iii) securing an improper advantage; and (iv) inducing such foreign official to use his influence with a foreign government and instrumentalities thereof to affect and influence acts and decisions of such government and instrumentalities thereof, in order to assist PAINTER, WARES, Subsidiary A, Subsidiary B, Company B, and their conspirators in obtaining and retaining business, in violation of the FCPA, as follows:

Count	On or About Date	Means and Instrumentalities of Interstate Commerce
2	5/20/2009	Travel from outside Washington, D.C., to Washington, D.C., for the purpose of meeting with Individual 1 and UA-1 at the Ritz-Carlton hotel to discuss the corrupt Country A deal
3	10/5/2009	Travel from outside Washington, D.C., to Washington, D.C., for the purpose of meeting with Individual 1 and UA-2 at the Ritz-Carlton hotel to discuss the corrupt Country A deal
4	10/30/2009	Federal Express from Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida, to Washington, D.C., containing one original copy of the corrupt purchase agreement for Phase Two

**(Foreign Corrupt Practices Act Violation and Aiding and Abetting and Causing an Act to be Done, in violation of Title 15, United States Code, Section 78dd-3(a), and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2)**

**COUNT 5**  
**(Conspiracy to Commit Money Laundering)**

17. Paragraphs 1 through 8 and 11 through 13 of the Indictment are realleged and incorporated by reference as if set out in full herein.

18. From in or about May 2009, through in or about December 2009, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, defendants,

DAVID R. PAINTER and LEE M. WARES,

and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, did willfully, that is, with the intent to further the objects of the conspiracy, and knowingly combine, conspire, and agree with each other and with other persons, known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to commit offenses against the United States in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1956 and 1957 as follows:

- a. to transport, transmit, and transfer a monetary instrument and funds from a place in the United States to and through a place outside the United States, with the intent to promote the carrying on of specified unlawful activity, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(a)(2)(A);
- b. to conduct and attempt to conduct a financial transaction involving property represented to be the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, or property used to conduct or facilitate specified unlawful activity, with the intent to promote the carrying on of specified unlawful activity, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(a)(3)(A); and
- c. to knowingly engage in a monetary transaction by, through and to a financial institution, affecting interstate and foreign commerce, in criminally derived property of a value greater than \$10,000, such property having been derived from specified unlawful activity, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1957.

It is further alleged that the specified unlawful activity referred to above is a violation of the FCPA, Title 15, United States Code, Section 78dd-3(a).

**(Conspiracy to Commit Money Laundering, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(h))**

**FORFEITURE**

19. The violations alleged in Counts 1-5 of this Indictment are realleged and incorporated by reference herein for the purpose of alleging forfeiture to the United States of America pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Sections 981 and 982(a)(1), and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c).

20. As a result of the FCPA offenses alleged in Counts 1-4 of this Indictment (the “FCPA offenses”), DAVID R. PAINTER and LEE M. WARES shall, upon conviction of such offenses, forfeit to the United States all property, real and personal, which constitutes or is derived from proceeds traceable to the FCPA offenses, wherever located, and in whatever name held, including, but not limited to a sum of money equal to the amount of proceeds obtained as a result of the FCPA offenses, in violation of Title 15, United States Code, Section 78dd-3(a), and Title 18, United States Code, Section 371. By virtue of the offenses charged in Counts 1-4 of the Indictment, any and all interest that the defendants have in the property constituting, or derived from, proceeds obtained directly or indirectly, as a result of such offenses is vested in the United States and hereby forfeited to the United States pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 981, in conjunction with Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c).

21. As a result of the money laundering offense alleged in Count 5 of this Indictment, DAVID R. PAINTER and LEE M. WARES shall forfeit to the United States any property, real or personal, involved in, or traceable to such property involved in money laundering, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1956 and 1957, including but

not limited to the sum of money equal to the total amount of property involved in, or traceable to property involved in those violations. By virtue of the commission of the felony offense charged in Count 5 of this Indictment, any and all interest that the defendants have in the property involved in, or traceable to property involved in money laundering is vested in the United States and hereby forfeited to the United States pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(a)(1).

22. In the event that any property described above as being subject to forfeiture, as a result of any act or omission by the defendants:

- (a) cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
- (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 commingled with other property which cannot be divided without difficulty;

it is the intent of the United States, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 982, to seek forfeiture of any other property of the defendants up to the value of the above described property in paragraph 22(a)-(e).

**(Forfeiture, Title 18, United States Code, Sections 981 and 982(a)(1), and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c))**

A TRUE BILL

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FOREPERSON

\_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
STEVEN A. TYRRELL  
Chief  
Fraud Section, Criminal Division

\_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
HANK BOND WALTHER  
Assistant Chief  
LAURA N. PERKINS  
Trial Attorney

\_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
CHANNING D. PHILLIPS  
Acting United States Attorney  
In and For the District of Columbia

\_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
MATTHEW C. SOLOMON  
Assistant United States Attorney