

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA****INDICTMENT FOR CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT WIRE FRAUD,
WIRE FRAUD, THEFT OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS,
AND NOTICE OF FORFEITURE**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

versus

CODY SHAMICKA HULBERT

: CRIMINAL NO. 25-70-JWD-EWD

:

: 18 U.S.C. § 1349

: 18 U.S.C. § 1343

: 18 U.S.C. § 641

: 18 U.S.C. § 2

: 18 U.S.C. § 981

: 18 U.S.C. § 982

: 21 U.S.C. § 853

: 28 U.S.C. § 2461

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

At all times relevant to this Indictment:

Small Business Administration

1. The United States Small Business Administration (“SBA”) was an executive-branch agency of the United States that provided support to entrepreneurs and small businesses. The mission of the SBA was to maintain and strengthen the nation’s economy by enabling the establishment and viability of small businesses and by assisting in the economic recovery of communities after disasters.

2. As part of this effort, the SBA facilitated loans through banks, credit unions, and other lenders. These loans had government-backed guarantees.

The COVID-19 Relief Programs

3. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”) was a federal law enacted in or around March 2020 and designed to provide emergency

financial assistance to the millions of Americans who were suffering from the economic effects caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. On or about March 13, 2020, the President declared a national emergency under section 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”).

The Paycheck Protection Program

4. One source of relief provided by the CARES Act was the authorization of up to \$349 billion in forgivable loans to small businesses for job retention and certain other expenses, through a program referred to as the Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”). In or around April 2020, Congress authorized over \$300 billion in additional PPP funding. In or around December 2020, Congress authorized over \$280 billion in additional PPP funding. The PPP ended on or about May 31, 2021.

5. In order to obtain a PPP loan, a qualifying business was required to submit a PPP loan application, signed by an individual authorized to represent the business (the “authorized representative”). The PPP loan application required the business (through its authorized representative) to acknowledge the program rules and make certain affirmative certifications in order to be eligible to obtain the PPP loan. In the PPP loan application, the small business (through its authorized representative) was required to state, among other things, its: (a) average monthly payroll expenses; and (b) number of employees. These figures were used to calculate the amount of money the small business was eligible to receive under the PPP. In addition, businesses applying for a PPP loan were required to provide documentation (generally, a business tax return) to substantiate their payroll expenses.

6. Individuals who operated a business under a “sole proprietorship” business structure were also eligible for a PPP loan. To qualify for such a PPP loan, individuals had to

report and document their income and expenses from the sole proprietorship, as typically reported to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) on a “Form 1040, Schedule C” for a given tax year. As with other PPP loans, this information and supporting documentation were used to calculate the amount of money the individual was entitled to receive under the PPP. The maximum loan amount for a sole proprietorship with no employees was approximately \$20,833.

7. PPP loan applications were processed by a participating lender (the “lender”). If the lender approved a PPP loan application, the lender funded the PPP loan using its own monies, which were 100% guaranteed by the SBA. Data from the application, including information about the borrower, the total amount of the loan, and the listed number of employees, was transmitted by the lender to the SBA in the course of processing the loan.

8. Certain PPP lenders provided loan applicants with access to an online PPP portal and offered eligible participants funding through their own customized platforms. Other banks partnered directly with non-bank lenders and financial technology companies to identify, assist, and fund eligible PPP applicants.

9. Once approved, the business (through its authorized representative) received the PPP loan proceeds via an electronic funds transfer from the third-party lender to a financial account under the control of the business. PPP loan proceeds were required to be used by the business on certain permissible expenses, including payroll costs, mortgage interest, rent, and utilities. Under the applicable PPP rules and guidance, the interest and principal on the PPP loan was eligible for forgiveness if the business was eligible for the PPP loan it received, spent the loan proceeds on these permissible expense items within a designated period of time, and used a certain portion of the loan proceeds for payroll expenses. The proceeds of a PPP loan

were not permitted to be used by the borrowers to purchase consumer goods, automobiles, personal residences, clothing, or jewelry, or to pay personal federal income taxes or for ordinary day-to-day living expenses unrelated to the specified authorized expenses.

The Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program

10. Another source of relief provided by the CARES Act was the expansion of the SBA's Economic Injury Disaster Loan ("EIDL") program, which was created before the COVID-19 pandemic and was expanded to address small business owners' needs during the pandemic. Specifically, the CARES Act authorized the SBA to provide EIDL loans of up to \$2 million to eligible small businesses experiencing financial disruption due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The CARES Act also authorized the SBA to issue advances of up to \$10,000 to small businesses within three days of applying for an EIDL ("EIDL Advance"). The amount of the EIDL Advance was determined by the applicant's number of employees, which the applicant had to certify. The EIDL Advances did not have to be repaid.

11. To obtain an EIDL and EIDL Advance, a qualifying business (through its authorized representative) was required to submit an application directly to the SBA and provide information about its operations, such as the number of employees, gross revenues for the 12-month period preceding the disaster, and cost of goods sold in the 12-month period preceding the disaster. The applicant was also required to certify that the information in the application was true and correct to the best of the applicant's knowledge.

12. EIDL applications were received in and processed using computer servers located in Iowa, Virginia, and Washington.

The Unemployment Insurance Programs

13. The Unemployment Insurance (“UI”) Program was a joint federal and state program that provided temporary partial wage replacement to workers who became unemployed through no fault of their own. Each state implemented the UI Program following general guidelines established by federal law.

14. In Colorado, the UI program was administered by the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (“CDLE”). In Indiana, UI program was administered by the Indiana Department of Workforce Development (“IDWD”). Applicants certified that the information provided in their application for UI benefits was true and correct. Applicants were also required to submit weekly certifications concerning their continued eligibility for UI benefits.

15. The CARES Act allocated additional unemployment benefits for eligible individuals. Specifically, the CARES Act established additional UI programs, including the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (“PUA”) program and the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (“FPUC”) program. Both programs were federally funded and were administered by states, including Colorado and Indiana. The CARES Act unemployment benefits were funded by the United States through the United States Department of Labor (“DOL”).

The Defendant, Relevant Individuals, and Relevant Entities

16. Defendant **CODY SHAMICKA HULBERT** (hereinafter, “**HULBERT**”) was a resident of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, within the Middle District of Louisiana. From in or around November 2019 to in or around November 2021, **HULBERT** worked as a Human Resources Analyst at the State of Louisiana’s Department of Transportation and Development. From in or around November 2021 to in or around May 2023, **HULBERT** worked as a Human

Resources Specialist at the State of Louisiana's Department of Corrections. In or around May 2023, **HULBERT** was hired as a Human Resources Specialist at the State of Louisiana's Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

17. Individual 1 was a resident of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, within the Middle District of Louisiana.

18. Individual 2 was a resident of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, within the Middle District of Louisiana.

19. Bank 1 was a federally insured financial institution headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina. **HULBERT** held an account, ending in 3175, at Bank 1, over which she had control.

20. Bank 2 was a federally insured financial institution headquartered in McLean, Virginia. **HULBERT** held an account, ending in 9777, at Bank 2, over which she had control. Individual 2 held an account, ending in 1429, at Bank 2.

21. Bank 3 was a federally insured financial institution headquartered in Fargo, North Dakota. **HULBERT** held an account, ending in 9785, at Bank 3, over which she had control.

22. Bank 4 was a federally insured financial institution headquartered in New York, New York. **HULBERT** did not hold an account at Bank 4.

23. Bank 5 was a federally insured financial institution headquartered in Enid, Oklahoma. **HULBERT** held an account, ending in 8080, at Bank 5, over which she had control.

24. Company 1 was an Arizona limited liability company and financial technology company with a registered address in Scottsdale, Arizona. Company 1 provided services to SBA-approved lenders in connection with receiving and processing PPP loan applications.

25. Company 2 was a Texas limited liability company and community development financial institution headquartered in Bedford, Texas. Company 2 participated in the SBA's PPP as a lender and, as such, was authorized to lend funds to eligible borrowers under the terms of the PPP.

26. Company 3 was a technology company headquartered in San Francisco, California. Company 3 provided services to SBA-approved lenders and non-lenders in connection with digitally transferring documents for borrowers' electronic signatures.

27. Company 4 was a non-bank lender headquartered in Lake Mary, Florida. Company 4 participated in the SBA's PPP as a lender and, as such, was authorized to lend funds to eligible borrowers under the terms of the PPP.

28. Company 5 was an Arizona limited liability company and community development financial institution headquartered in Phoenix, Arizona. Company 5 participated in the SBA's PPP as a lender and, as such, was authorized to lend funds to eligible borrowers under the terms of the PPP.

29. Credit Union 1 was a federally insured financial institution headquartered in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. **HULBERT** did not hold an account at Credit Union 1.

COUNT 1
Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud
(18 U.S.C. § 1349)

30. Paragraphs 1 through 29 of this Indictment are re-alleged and incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

31. Beginning at least in or around October 2020, and continuing through at least in or around September 2024, in the Middle District of Louisiana, and elsewhere, **HULBERT** did knowingly and willfully conspire and agree with another person or persons, both known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to commit an offense against the United States, through the SBA, and various financial institutions and companies, including Companies 1, 2, 4, and 5, namely wire fraud, that is, to knowingly, and with the intent to defraud, having devised and intending 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 such pretenses, representations, and promises were false and fraudulent when made, transmit and cause to be transmitted, by means of wire communications in interstate and foreign commerce, writings, signs, signals, pictures, and sounds, for the purpose of executing such scheme and artifice, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343.

Object of the Conspiracy

32. The object and purpose of the conspiracy was for the co-conspirators to unjustly enrich themselves and others by obtaining COVID-19 disaster relief and UI related proceeds to which they were not entitled under false and fraudulent pretenses, including by submitting false and fraudulent online PPP, EIDL, and UI applications and other related documents.

Manner and Means

33. In order to accomplish the objects and purpose of the conspiracy, **HULBERT** and her co-conspirators used, and caused others to use, the following manner and means, among others:

34. **HULBERT**, her co-conspirators, and others used and assisted others in using their own identities and the identities of others, contact information, banking information, residential addresses, mailing addresses, e-mail addresses, phone numbers, and other information to prepare, submit, and cause to be submitted fraudulent applications for COVID-19 relief proceeds and UI benefits containing false and fraudulent representations.

35. Upon receipt of the fraudulent proceeds, in some cases, **HULBERT**, her co-conspirators, and others made electronic transfers to each other and cash withdrawals of the funds.

36. **HULBERT** and her co-conspirators used and maintained multiple e-mail accounts, sometimes using aliases, to perpetuate the fraudulent scheme.

37. From at least in or around March 2021, and continuing to at least in or around September 2021, **HULBERT**, her co-conspirators, and others submitted and caused the submission of online PPP applications, using interstate wires, to multiple lenders and companies.

38. **HULBERT** created and submitted fake documents, including bank statements and tax forms, in support of the false and fraudulent applications to obtain COVID-19 relief proceeds. In exchange, **HULBERT** received money from her co-conspirators and others.

The Cody Hulbert PPP Application

39. On or about March 25, 2021, a false and fraudulent PPP application in **HULBERT**'s name and an altered bank statement from Bank 4 were submitted to Company 2 through Company 1's servers in Iowa and South Carolina, seeking approximately \$20,832 (the "Cody Hulbert PPP Application"). Relying on the false and fraudulent representations set forth in the Cody Hulbert PPP Application and supporting documents, on or about April 4, 2021, Company 2 approved the loan. On or about May 5, 2021, **HULBERT** sent an e-mail to Company 2 regarding the status of the PPP funds, stating, among other things, that: (1) she applied for the PPP loan on March 25; (2) the PPP loan was approved by the SBA on April 5; and (3) she signed loan documents on April 17. On or about June 7, 2021, **HULBERT** sent another e-mail to Company 2 regarding the status of the PPP funds.

40. On or about June 11, 2021, Company 2 disbursed approximately \$20,832 in PPP loan benefits to **HULBERT**'s account, ending in 3175, at Bank 1. In or around August 2021, the SBA sent a notice to **HULBERT** authorizing complete loan forgiveness of her PPP loan in the amount of approximately \$20,870.19, which included the principal and interest. **HULBERT** used the PPP funds on various impermissible personal expenses.

The Individual 1 EIDL Application

41. **HULBERT**, her co-conspirators, and others also submitted, caused the submission, and assisted in the submission of online EIDL applications, using interstate wires, to the SBA.

42. For example, on or about June 14, 2021, **HULBERT** assisted Individual 1 with electronically submitting and causing to be submitted an EIDL application to the SBA's servers located outside of the Middle District of Louisiana, seeking \$12,391 ("Individual 1

EIDL Application”). The Individual 1 EIDL Application falsely represented, among other things, that Individual 1’s purported business had two employees as of January 31, 2020, and gross revenues of \$14,782 in the twelve-month period before January 31, 2020. The SBA denied the Individual 1 EIDL Application without being paid.

43. Between on or about June 14, 2021, and on or about June 16, 2021, **HULBERT** and Individual 1 exchanged e-mail communications regarding the Individual 1 EIDL Application and the SBA.

The Cody Hulbert IDWD UI Application

44. Beginning at least in or around October 2020, and continuing through at least in or around September 2024, **HULBERT**, her co-conspirators, and others submitted, caused the submission, and assisted in the submission of online UI applications and re-certifications, using interstate wires, to various state workforce agencies, including the CDLE and IDWD.

45. For example, on or about December 15, 2020, a false and fraudulent UI application in **HULBERT**’s name was electronically submitted to IDWD (“Cody Hulbert IDWD UI Application”). The Cody Hulbert IDWD UI Application included **HULBERT**’s personal identifying information, including her social security number; listed her Baton Rouge address; stated that the COVID-19 pandemic was one of the reasons for the application; and falsely claimed that **HULBERT** was self-employed as the full-time fitness owner of “Geaux Fitness.”

46. In reliance on the false and fraudulent representations set forth in the Cody Hulbert IDWD UI Application, the IDWD disbursed a total of at least \$384 in UI/PUA funds into **HULBERT**’s account, ending in 8080, at Bank 5, on or about December 12, 2020; and September 20, 2024, respectively.

The Cody Hulbert CDLE UI Application

47. On or about April 5, 2021, a false and fraudulent UI application in **HULBERT**'s name was electronically submitted to CDLE ("Cody Hulbert CDLE UI Application"). The Cody Hulbert CDLE UI Application included **HULBERT**'s personal identifying information, including her social security number; listed a Colorado mailing address; stated that the COVID-19 pandemic was the reason for the application; and falsely claimed that **HULBERT** was self-employed as a cosmetologist, hairstylist, and/or hairdresser.

48. In reliance on the false and fraudulent representations set forth in the Cody Hulbert CDLE UI Application, the CDLE disbursed a total of at least approximately \$5,270 in UI/PUA/FPUC funds into **HULBERT**'s account, ending in 8080, at Bank 5, on or about March 27, 2021; March 30, 2021; April 6, 2021; and April 12, 2021, respectively.

49. In total, **HULBERT** and her co-conspirators obtained at least approximately \$51,474 from false and fraudulent PPP applications. **HULBERT** and her co-conspirators sought at least approximately \$12,391 from at least one fraudulent EIDL application. **HULBERT** and her co-conspirators obtained at least approximately \$5,654 in unemployment benefits.

The above is a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1349.

COUNTS 2 - 3
Wire Fraud
(18 U.S.C. § 1343)

50. Paragraphs 1 through 29 and 32 of this Indictment are re-alleged and incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

51. Beginning in or around March 2021, and continuing through at least in or around September 2021, in the Middle District of Louisiana, and elsewhere, **HULBERT**, aiding and

abetting and aided and abetted by others, devised and intended to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud the United States, through the SBA, lenders, and companies, and to obtain PPP funds to which she was not entitled by means of materially false and fraudulent pretenses, promises, and representations, and for the purpose of executing the scheme, did knowingly make, and cause to be made, at least two wire communications in interstate commerce.

Purpose of the Scheme

52. It was a purpose of the scheme and artifice for **HULBERT** and her accomplices to unlawfully and unjustly enrich themselves by: (a) submitting and causing the submission, via interstate wire communications, of false and fraudulent applications for PPP loans and loan forgiveness; (b) diverting fraud proceeds for their personal use, the use and benefit of others, and to further the fraud; and (c) concealing and causing the concealment of the false and fraudulent applications and related documents.

The Scheme to Defraud

The Individual 2 PPP Application

53. On or about April 20, 2021, **HULBERT** assisted Individual 2 with electronically submitting and causing the submission of a false and fraudulent PPP application from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to Company 4's computer servers located in Atlanta, Georgia, seeking approximately \$11,173 ("Individual 2 PPP Application"). The Individual 2 PPP Application falsely claimed that Individual 2 was a sole proprietor whose business began on January 1, 2016, and that Individual 2 had one employee. The Individual 2 PPP Application falsely represented that the total amount of gross income for 2019 was approximately \$53,480.

54. In addition, an altered bank statement and a fraudulent IRS Form 1040, Schedule C, for 2019 were submitted as supporting documents to the Individual 2 PPP

Application. The purported IRS Form 1040, Schedule C, falsely represented, among other things, Individual 2's gross income of \$53,480, total expenses of \$8,520, and net profit of \$44,960.

55. Based on the material misrepresentations set forth in the false and fraudulent Individual 2 PPP Application and the supporting documents in the aforementioned paragraphs, on or about April 22, 2021, Company 4 approved the Individual 2 Application, and, on or about May 4, 2021, Company 4 disbursed approximately \$11,141 in PPP loan benefits to Individual 2's account, ending in 1429, at Bank 2, via an ACH payment/wire transfer.

56. Upon receipt of the PPP funds, Individual 2 transferred thousands of dollars of the criminal proceeds to others using Zelle, among other means. Individual 2 transferred from bank account, ending in 1429, approximately \$800 to **HULBERT** on or about May 4, 2021. Individual 2 used the remaining criminal proceeds on other impermissible expenses.

The CO3 Apparel PPP Application

57. On or about May 25, 2021, a fraudulent PPP application listing **HULBERT**'s name was electronically submitted on behalf of a purported business, "CO3 Apparel & Accessories LLC," seeking approximately \$8,785 ("CO3 Apparel PPP Application"). On or about June 2, 2021, **HULBERT** electronically signed the loan documents in support of the CO3 Apparel PPP Application using Company 3's system. The loan documents were initiated from an Internet Protocol ("IP") address in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and then transmitted to Company 5 through Company 1's servers in Virginia. The CO3 Apparel PPP Application listed **HULBERT**'s social security number and claimed that "CODY HULBERT" was the tradename of the purported business. The CO3 Apparel PPP Application also claimed that the purported business had one employee and the gross income for 2019 was \$42,170.

HULBERT submitted an altered bank statement from Credit Union 1 as a supporting document. **HULBERT** falsely certified, among other things, that “the information provided in this application and the information provided in all supporting documents and forms is true and accurate in all material respects.”

58. In reliance on the false and fraudulent representations made in the CO3 Apparel PPP Application, on or about June 10, 2021, Company 5 deposited approximately \$8,785 in PPP funds to **HULBERT**’s account, ending in 9785, at Bank 3. **HULBERT** then transferred approximately \$1,000 of the PPP loan proceeds to her account, ending in 3175, at Bank 1; and **HULBERT** spent the other proceeds on personal expenses. In or around September 2021, the SBA sent a notice to **HULBERT** authorizing complete loan forgiveness of the PPP loan in the amount of approximately \$8,809.65, which included the principal and interest.

Manner and Means

59. Paragraphs 33 through 49 of this Indictment are hereby re-alleged as the manner and means by which **HULBERT** and her co-conspirators sought to accomplish the objects and purpose of the scheme and artifice to defraud.

Use of Wires

60. On or about the dates set forth below, in the Middle District of Louisiana, and elsewhere, **HULBERT**, aiding and abetting and aided and abetted by others, having devised the scheme described above, for the purpose of executing the scheme, and attempting to do so, did knowingly transmit and cause to be transmitted, by means of wire communication, certain writings, signals, pictures, and sounds in interstate commerce, as described below:

Count	Approximate Date	Description of Wires
2	April 20, 2021	Electronic submission of the Individual 2 PPP Application and supporting documents from the Middle District of Louisiana to Company 4's servers in Georgia.
3	June 2, 2021	Electronic submission of loan documents in support of the CO3 Apparel PPP Application from the Middle District of Louisiana to Company 5 through Company 1's servers in Virginia.

Each of the above is a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1343 and 2.

COUNT 4
Theft of Government Funds
(18 U.S.C. § 641)

61. Paragraphs 1 through 29, 32 through 49, and 52 through 58 of this Indictment are re-alleged and incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

62. Beginning in or around October 2020, and continuing through at least in or around September 2024, in the Middle District of Louisiana, and elsewhere, **HULBERT**, as part of a single continuing scheme involving false and fraudulent applications for federal government funds, aiding and abetting and aided and abetted by others, did knowingly and willfully embezzle, steal, and convert to her own use, and the use of another, United States government funds, the aggregate value of which exceeded \$1,000, with the intent to deprive the DOL and the United States Department of the Treasury of the use and benefit of the funds.

The above is a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 641 and 2.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE

63. Paragraphs 1 through 62 of this Indictment are incorporated by reference herein as factual allegations.

64. Upon conviction of the offenses alleged in Counts One through Three, **HULBERT** shall forfeit to the United States pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 981(a)(1)(C), Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(a)(2), and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), any property, real or personal, which constitutes or is derived from proceeds traceable to the offenses.

65. Upon conviction of the offense alleged in Count Four, **HULBERT** shall forfeit to the United States pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 981(a)(1)(C) and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), any property, real or personal, which constitutes or is derived from proceeds traceable to, or obtained as a result of, the offense.

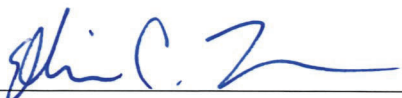
66. If any of the above-described property, as a result of any act or omission of the defendant:

- 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 substantially diminished in value; or
- e. has been commingled with other property which cannot be subdivided without difficulty,

the United States shall be entitled to forfeiture of substitute property pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p), as incorporated by Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), and the United States shall be entitled to a forfeiture money judgment.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by

A TRUE BILL



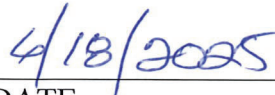
ELLISON C. TRAVIS
ACTING UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

REDACTED
PER PRIVACY ACT

GRAND JURY FOREPERSON



KRISTEN C. CRAIG
ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY



DATE

Criminal Cover Sheet**U.S. District Court****Place of Offense:****Matter to be sealed:**☐ Yes ☒ NoCity: Baton Rouge**Related Case Information:**County/Parish: East Baton RougeSuperseding BOI ☐ Docket Number _____Same Defendant ☐ New Defendant ☐*Investigating Agency: HHS-OIG

Magistrate Case Number: _____

*Agent: Peter Siless

Search Warrant Case No.: _____

R 20/ R 40 from District of: _____

Any Other Related Cases: 24-54-BAJ-SDJ**Defendant Information:**Defendant Name: CODY SHAMICKA HULBERT

Alias: _____

Address: _____

DOB: _____ SS / Alien#: _____ Sex: _____ Race: _____ Nationality: _____

U.S. Attorney Information:AUSA: Kristen L. CraigBar #: LBN 32565Interpreter: ☐ Yes ☒ No

List language and/or dialect: _____

Location Status:

Arrest Date: _____

☐ Already in Federal Custody as of _____☐ Already in State Custody☐ On Pretrial Release**U.S.C. Citations:**Total # of Counts: 4**Mandatory Minimum Charged?**☐ Yes ☒ No

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description of Offense Charged</u>	<u>Count(s)</u>	<u>Petty/ Misdemeanor/ Felony</u>
18 U.S.C. § 1349	Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud	1	F
18 U.S.C. § 1343	Wire Fraud	2-3	F
18 U.S.C. § 641	Theft of Government Funds	4	F

(May be continued on second sheet)

Date: 6/18/25 Signature of AUSA: Kristen L. Craig

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

GRAND JURY RETURN

Date: June 18, 2025

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CRIMINAL ACTION

VERSUS

NO. 25-70-JWD-EWD

CODY SHAMICKA HULBERT

PRESENT: Jamie Flowers
Counsel for U.S.A.

Indictment filed into the record and arrest warrant issued.

* * * * *