

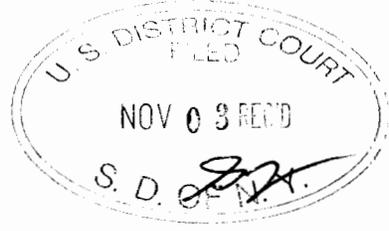
APPROVED: Ben **14 MAG 2465**

COORIGINAL

BENJAMIN NAFTALIS
DANIEL S. GOLDMAN
MICHAEL FERRARA
Assistant United States Attorneys

DOC # 1

BEFORE: THE HONORABLE HENRY B. PITMAN
United States Magistrate Judge
Southern District of New York



----- x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	<u>SEALED COMPLAINT</u>
- v. -	:	Violations of:
TRENDON T. SHAVERS,	:	15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) &
a/k/a "pirateat40,"	:	78ff; 17 C.F.R.
	:	§ 240.10b-5; 18 U.S.C.
	:	§§ 1343 & 2
Defendant.	:	
	:	COUNTY OF OFFENSE:
----- x	:	NEW YORK

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss.:

ERIC BURNS, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI"), and charges as follows:

COUNT ONE
(Securities Fraud)

1. From at least in or about September 2011 up through and including in or about September 2012, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, willfully and knowingly, directly and indirectly, by the use of the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, and of the mails, and of the facilities of national securities exchanges, did use and employ, in connection with the purchase and sale of securities, manipulative and deceptive devices and contrivances in violation of Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.10b-5, by (a) employing devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud; (b) making untrue statements of material facts and omitting to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, and (c) engaging in acts, practices, and courses

of business which operated and would operate as a fraud and deceit upon persons, to wit, SHAVERS engaged in a Ponzi scheme in which he solicited funds on behalf of his firm, Bitcoin Savings and Trust, which funds SHAVERS both used to pay back other investors and converted to his own use, and the use of others, without the permission and authorization of his investors.

(Title 15, United States Code, Sections 78j(b) and 78ff; Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.10b-5, and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.)

COUNT TWO
(Wire Fraud)

2. From at least in or about September 2011 up through and including in or about September 2012, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, willfully and knowingly, having devised and intending to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud, and for obtaining money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, did transmit and cause to be transmitted by means of wire communication in interstate and foreign commerce, to wit, a wire transfer to a bank account located in New York, New York, on various occasions, including on or about July 30, 2012, writings, signs, signals, and sounds for the purpose of executing such scheme and artifice to defraud, to wit, SHAVERS engaged in a Ponzi scheme in which he solicited funds on behalf of his firm, Bitcoin Savings and Trust, which funds SHAVERS both used to pay back other investors and converted to his own use, and the use of others, without the permission and authorization of his investors.

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1343 and 2.)

The bases for my knowledge and the foregoing charge are, in part, as follows:

3. I am a Special Agent with the FBI. I have been involved in the investigation of this matter. I have been a Special Agent with the FBI since November 2009, and I have been working on white collar investigations since February 2011. During this time, my responsibilities have included the investigation of securities fraud, mail and wire fraud, and other white-collar offenses.

4. I base this affidavit on that experience, as well as on my conversations with other law enforcement agents, attorneys and staff of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), and others. I also base this affidavit on my review of numerous documents, including bank records, emails, internet relay chat conversations, interviews conducted by the SEC and a sworn deposition also taken by the SEC. Because this affidavit is being submitted for the limited purpose of demonstrating probable cause, it does not include all the facts that I have learned during the course of my investigation. Where the contents of documents and the actions, statements, and conversations of others are reported herein, they are reported in substance and in part, except where otherwise indicated.

The bases for my knowledge and the foregoing charge are, in part, as follows:

Background on Bitcoin

5. Based on my training and experience, I know the following about Bitcoin:

a. Bitcoin are a decentralized form of electronic currency, existing entirely on the Internet and not in any physical form. The currency is not issued by any government, bank, or company, but rather is generated and controlled automatically through computer software operating on a "peer-to-peer" network. Bitcoin transactions are processed collectively by the software-enabled computers composing the network.

b. To acquire Bitcoin in the first instance, a user typically must purchase them from a Bitcoin "exchanger." In return for a commission, Bitcoin exchangers accept payments of currency in some conventional form (cash, wire transfer, or the like) and exchange the money for a corresponding number of Bitcoin, based on a fluctuating exchange rate. Exchangers also accept payments of Bitcoin and exchange the Bitcoin back for conventional currency, again, charging a commission for the service.

c. Once a user acquires Bitcoin from an exchanger, the Bitcoin are kept in a "wallet" associated with a Bitcoin "address," designated by a complex string of letters and numbers. (The "address" is analogous to the account number for a bank account, while the "wallet" is analogous to a bank safe where the money in the account is physically stored.) Once a

Bitcoin user funds his wallet, the user can then use Bitcoin in the wallet to conduct financial transactions over the Internet by transferring Bitcoin from his Bitcoin address to the Bitcoin address of another user.

d. All Bitcoin transactions are recorded on a public ledger known as the "Blockchain," which is stored on the peer-to-peer network on which the Bitcoin system operates. The Blockchain serves, among other purposes, to prevent a user from spending the same Bitcoin more than once. However, the Blockchain reflects only the movement of funds between anonymous Bitcoin addresses and, therefore, cannot by itself be used to determine the identities of the persons involved in the transactions. Only if one knows the identities associated with each Bitcoin address involved in a set of transactions is it possible to meaningfully trace funds through the system.

e. Bitcoin are not illegal in and of themselves and have legitimate uses.

Background of SHAVERS and Bitcoin Savings & Trust

6. TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, is the sole employee and operator of Bitcoin Savings and Trust ("BCS&T"), formerly known as First Pirate Savings & Trust, an unincorporated entity, with no physical location, which offered and sold Bitcoin-related securities in BCS&T through Internet-based solicitations. SHAVERS operated BCS&T from his home in McKinney, Texas, and promised investors who invested their Bitcoin in BCS&T up to seven percent interest per week in Bitcoin -- an annualized interest rate of 3,641% per year -- based on BCS&T's purported Bitcoin market arbitrage strategy, as discussed in more detail below.

7. From at least in or about September 2011 up through and including in or about September 2012, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, conducted BCS&T's business under the Internet name "pirateat40" and raised more than 764,000 Bitcoin in principal investments from BCS&T investors. The value of these 764,000 Bitcoin was about \$4.5 million, based on the daily average price of Bitcoin when the BCS&T investors purchased their BCS&T investments.

8. SHAVERS returned about 618,000 Bitcoin to investors -- although, as is common in a Ponzi scheme, the Bitcoin were not returned proportionately to each investor's initial investment -- and misappropriated at least 146,000

Bitcoin.

9. At the peak of his scheme, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, raised, and had in his possession, about seven percent of the Bitcoin that was in public circulation at the time.

10. In truth, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, had no market arbitrage strategy, but instead used new BCS&T investors' Bitcoin to pay back the promised interest returns to prior BCS&T investors and misappropriated BCS&T investors' Bitcoin for his own personal use.

The Scheme to Defraud Investors

11. From in or about September 2011 through in or about September 2012, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, using the online username "pirateat40," solicited investments in BCS&T on the "Bitcoin Forum" -- a public, Internet-based forum where, among other things, Bitcoin investment opportunities were posted. SHAVERS' offer to investors was straightforward: investors who lent Bitcoin to BCS&T would be paid interest -- up to one percent per day (or seven percent per week) -- and investors could withdraw their investments in BCS&T at any time. SHAVERS claimed that the Bitcoin invested by BCS&T investors would be used to support a Bitcoin market arbitrage strategy, which included (a) lending Bitcoin to others for a fixed period of time; (b) trading Bitcoin via online exchanges; and (c) selling Bitcoin locally via private, off-market transactions -- i.e., "over-the-counter transactions." SHAVERS also personally guaranteed to cover any losses in the event of a market change. In truth, SHAVERS largely failed to execute the claimed market arbitrage strategy, failed to honor all of his investors' redemption requests as well as his personal guarantee, and failed to deliver the agreed upon rates of interest. In the end, at least 48 of approximately 100 investors lost all or part of their investment in BCS&T.

SHAVERS' Representations to Investors

12. Based on my review of internet postings and chats, interviews of investors and others involved in, or knowledgeable about, BCS&T, and my conversations with attorneys and staff of the SEC, among other things, I have learned that TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, solicited investments in BCS&T, and communicated with his group of

investors through, among other means, a publicly available Internet thread on the Bitcoin Forum originally entitled "Looking for Lenders."¹ SHAVERS posted numerous messages on the "Looking for Lenders" thread, including:

a. On or about November 3, 2011, SHAVERS posted a general solicitation stating that he was "selling [Bitcoin] to a group of local people" and offered investors up to one percent interest per day "until either you withdraw the funds or my local dealings dry up and I can no longer be profitable." SHAVERS further stated that a minimum of 50 Bitcoin were required to invest with BCS&T.²

b. On or about November 11, 2011, SHAVERS was asked by another participant how he was able to generate profits large enough to allow him to pay his advertised rates of interest. SHAVERS replied: "Groups of people that want to be off the radar, buy large quantities [of Bitcoin] and [want] instant availability. I would say it[']s the Hard Money sector of Bitcoin."

c. On or about November 13, 2011, SHAVERS wrote: "Hey all, I have some big orders coming in this week. I just wanted to thank all of my investors as I'm able to fulfill them without the risk of them going elsewhere. Still looking for about 1000 [Bitcoin] total in lenders [i.e., victim-investors] based on negotiations with my buyers in the coming weeks. It's growing, it[']s growing!"

d. On or about November 22, 2011, SHAVERS wrote: "As with any movements in the market up or down[,] I

¹ In BCS&T parlance, "lenders" refers to victim-investors who sent their Bitcoin to TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, in exchange for a fixed rate of interest. And "clients" refers to purported borrowers to whom SHAVERS lent Bitcoin for a fixed period of time.

A "thread" is a single conversation on a forum such as the Bitcoin Forum. The relevant thread is available at <http://bit.ly/1nU5Kq5>.

² On or about November 3, 2011, SHAVERS posted a link to his November 3, 2011 post in the "Looking for Lenders" thread (as detailed in subparagraph (a)) in a public chat room (otherwise known as "Internet Relay Chat" or "IRC") entitled "Bitcoin-OTC," which is dedicated to over-the-counter trading of Bitcoin.

have enough order activity going on that my risk is very limited. In most cases the [Bit]coin[] go uncovered less than a few hours, I have yet to come close to taking a loss on any deal. With that said, in the event there was a huge change in the market and I needed to personally cover the difference I am more than willing to do so."

e. On December 19, 2011, SHAVERS wrote: "I'm meeting with a new client [i.e., purported borrower] today to work out a deal like my other guys. Word is he's a Big Dawg, and hopefully we can get some more volume from him. . . . He will be the highest volume buyer I have thus far. . . . Good times to come."

f. Later on or about December 19, 2011, SHAVERS wrote: "My clients [i.e., purported borrowers] deal in cash only and I don't move a single [Bit]coin until the cash is in hand and [I]'m out of harm[']s way (just in case :)). So risk is almost 0."

g. Then later on or about December 19, 2011, in a response to a question from a participant on the forum about Bitcoin price fluctuation, SHAVERS responded: "The prices for picking up [Bit]coin[] from my clients [i.e., purported borrowers] selling [Bit]coin[] is set prior to the purchases most of the time. Anything not covered is hedged or I take the risk personally."

h. On or about December 23, 2011, SHAVERS wrote: "My new client [i.e., purported borrower] starts on Wednesday[,] so those waiting for new accounts and storage availability won't have much longer to wait."

i. On or about December 27, 2011, SHAVERS noted: "Received my first order from my new client [i.e., purported borrower]."

j. On or about January 4, 2012, SHAVERS was asked by a participant on the forum: "[W]hat recourse do investors have if you drop dead tomorrow?" SHAVERS responded: "Can't go into many details but I can assure you that a dead man's switch³ is in place. . . . I often think about my wife

³ Based on my training, experience, and my knowledge of this investigation, I know that a "dead man's switch" is a reference to a switch (physical or otherwise) that is automatically

killing me for the insurance money."

k. On or about January 19, 2012, a participant on the forum wrote: "IMHO [i.e., in my honest opinion] if you put your money in these schemes you deserve to lose them or be found out (I doubt pirate's [i.e., SHAVERS'] business is 100% legal)." SHAVERS immediately countered: "If my business is illegal then anyone trading [Bit]coin[] for cash and back to [Bit]coin[] is doing something illegal. :)" Later that day, SHAVERS followed up: "Guys don't worry, when my ponzi scheme dies I'll pay those closest to me first. ;)"

l. On or about February 3, 2012, in response to a comment made by a forum participant, SHAVERS posted: "I can get you into this rare investment opportunity but it[']s very exclusive and I'm doing you a favor here by just requiring a 200 [Bitcoin] non-refundable sign-up fee. Trust me you will make that back in a week. Oh and did I mention you need to jump on this now[.] I have so many waiting on the list."

m. On or about February 7, 2012, SHAVERS wrote that all new accounts will be activated using a new, referral-based model -- i.e., new investors in BCS&T had to be referred by current investors in BCS&T.

n. On or about February 9, 2012, SHAVERS announced that the minimum amount required to open a new BCS&T account was now 100 Bitcoin.

o. On or about February 10, 2012, in response to a question by another forum participant, SHAVERS wrote that BCS&T investors could have their BCS&T account set up to automatically reinvest rather than pay out earnings.

p. On or about April 10, 2012, SHAVERS launched a website for BCS&T that allowed investors to track their BCS&T investments online and changed the name from First Pirate Savings & Trust to BCS&T.

q. On or about May 21, 2012, in a post on another thread in the Bitcoin Forum⁴, SHAVERS wrote:

activated if the human operator becomes unable to prevent, in this case, investors from losing their investment in BCS&T.

⁴ The relevant thread is available at <http://bit.ly/PxniN0>.

Q -- Is [BCS&T] a Ponzi?

A -- Although, theoretically I could have run a Ponzi scheme for a while early on, it just wasn't something I would ever want to be a part of. If I wanted it to be one, it would have been at much lower rates and I'd be asking for everyone to join.

r. Later on May 21, 2012, on the same thread referenced in subparagraph (q), another forum participant asked whether SHAVERS would "disclose anything about your actual profit margins over the 7% weekly you pay for use of the funds?" SHAVERS replied: "I [] gross 10.65% per week and payout 5.98% on average and it really depends on how much I want to work."⁵

s. On or about July 2, 2012, SHAVERS announced that, effective August 1, 2012, (i) the interest rate paid to BCS&T investors would be lowered to 3.9% per week, and (ii) the minimum investment amount would be raised to 100 Bitcoin for all new and existing BCS&T accounts.

t. On or about July 23, 2012, SHAVERS announced that he was eliminating the referral requirement to open a new BCS&T account.

u. On or about August 17, 2012, SHAVERS closed BCS&T and posted the following notice:

After much consideration, I've decided to close down Bitcoin Savings & Trust.

Why?

The decision was based on the general size and overall time required to manage the transactions. As the fund grew there were larger and larger coin movements which put strain on my reserve accounts and ultimately caused delays on withdraws and the inability to fund orders within my system. On the 14th I made a final attempt to relieve pressure off the system by reducing the

⁵ Neither SHAVERS nor BCS&T made any reference to investors about BCS&T's charging any fees, including management fees. The statements in subparagraph (r) are the only reference by SHAVERS that relate to any entitlement by SHAVERS to payment for BCS&T.

rates I offered for deposits. In a perfect world this would allow me to hold more coins in reserve outside the system, but instead it only exponentially increased the amount of withdrawals overnight causing mass panic from many of my lenders [i.e., victim-investors].

So now what?

I've spoken with my clients [i.e., purported borrowers] over the last week and come to an agreement that would allow me to close down my operation within a week. Currently my reserve (operating wallets) are drained from fulfilling the withdraw spree that happened after the rate drop announcement. All withdraws at this point will be delayed until Monday when the shutdown process begins.

At this point I will no longer accept deposits. Any [Bit]coin[] sent into the system as of now will be returned immediately.

When will I get my [Bit]coin[]?

Starting Monday I'll begin systematically closing and withdrawing accounts as [Bit]coin[] are transferred. I don't expect the entire process to last longer than a week. The moment your account is closed you'll receive your [Bit]coin[] plus any interest accrued up to the hour it was sent.

. . . Now, I have a lot of work to do. Stay Tuned.

The Victims

13. I have interviewed various individuals who invested in BCS&T. Paragraphs 14 through 17 below set forth some of what I have learned based on my interviews with some of these investors, and my review of various documents, including victim's transaction histories, emails, and Internet chat logs and other correspondence with TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant.

Victim-1

14. Based on my interviews with an individual ("Victim-1") who invested approximately 12,000 Bitcoin in BCS&T, I have learned the following:

a. TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, told Victim-1 that SHAVERS had access to high net worth individuals who wanted to get into the Bitcoin market and remain off the radar. Victim-1 began to invest with SHAVERS in September 2011, and continued to invest after reading a post made by SHAVERS on the Bitcoin Forum in or about November 2011.

b. SHAVERS promised Victim-1 a return of 1.5% per day, or 10.5% per week.

c. In mid-2012, Victim-1 traveled to Las Vegas and met SHAVERS in person. The purpose of this trip was, in part and among other things, to question SHAVERS directly about BCS&T and SHAVERS' postings on the Bitcoin Forum. Victim-1 had dinner with SHAVERS and other investors at a steakhouse (the "Vegas Steak Dinner"). At the Vegas Steak Dinner, SHAVERS told Victim-1, and others, that (i) BCS&T was doing great things; (ii) that BCS&T was also trading with hedge funds; and (iii) these hedge funds were paying a hefty premium in order to borrow Bitcoin from him.

d. In total, SHAVERS failed to return at least approximately 3,000 Bitcoin to Victim-1 of his/her original investment.

Victim-2

15. Based on my interviews with an individual ("Victim-2") who invested approximately 3,000 Bitcoin in BCS&T, I have learned the following:

a. Victim-2 first learned about BCS&T through the Bitcoin Forum. There, Victim-2 read a posting for an investment opportunity that promised a return of one percent per day, or seven percent per week.

b. Victim-2 relied on statements by TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, on the Bitcoin Forum about how BCS&T operated and invested investors' Bitcoin, and invested based on those representations.

c. In total, SHAVERS failed to return at least

approximately 1,000 Bitcoin to Victim-2 of his/her original investment.

Victim-3

16. Based on my interviews with an individual ("Victim-3") who invested at least approximately 1,675 Bitcoin in BCS&T, I have learned the following:

a. Victim-3 first learned about BCS&T by speaking to another individual ("BCST Investor-1") who had previously invested in BCS&T. Thereafter, Victim-3 read postings on the Bitcoin Forum made by TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, for the investment opportunity described by BCS&T Investor-1 that promised a return of one percent per day, or seven percent per week, and those postings mirrored the description provided to him by BCST Investor-1.

b. Victim-3 relied on statements by SHAVERS on the Bitcoin Forum about how BCS&T operated and invested investors' Bitcoin -- namely, that SHAVERS sold Bitcoin at a premium via local, private off-markets transactions and invested based on those representations.

c. In total, SHAVERS failed to return all of the Bitcoin Victim-3 invested, or at least approximately 1,675 Bitcoin.

Victim-4

17. Based on my interviews with an individual ("Victim-4") who invested approximately 10,900 Bitcoin with BCS&T, I have learned the following:

a. Prior to November 2011, Victim-4 communicated directly with TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, via IRC and, on several occasions, loaned Bitcoin to SHAVERS for a fixed period of time for a fixed rate of interest. SHAVERS told Victim-4 that SHAVERS had individuals who wanted to buy Bitcoin locally and who were willing to pay SHAVERS a premium for Bitcoin. These transactions pre-dated the formation of BCS&T.

b. In or about November 2011, Victim-4 read about BCS&T on the Bitcoin Forum. According to those posts, which largely mirrored the financial arrangement set forth above in subparagraph (a), SHAVERS was involved in Bitcoin market arbitrage: SHAVERS bought and sold Bitcoin locally, via off-

market transactions, and also day-traded Bitcoin on Mt. Gox in order to take advantage of market-price fluctuations.⁶

c. Victim-4 traveled to Las Vegas and met SHAVERS in person. Specifically, Victim-4 attended the Vegas Steak Dinner with SHAVERS and other investors. At the Vegas Steak Dinner, SHAVERS told Victim-4, and others, that (i) BCS&T was not a Ponzi scheme; (ii) BCS&T was not being used to launder money or for another illegal purpose; (iii) SHAVERS had one or more bosses for whom he worked; and (iv) SHAVERS tried to manipulate the price of Bitcoin by trading large amounts of Bitcoin on Mt. Gox.

d. In total, SHAVERS failed to return at least approximately 3,016 Bitcoin to Victim-4.

SHAVERS' July 2012 Bet That BCS&T Was Not a Ponzi Scheme

18. Based upon my review of another thread on the Bitcoin Forum⁷, my interview of another individual ("Individual-1"), and a review of electronic conversations between TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, and others, I know the following:

a. In or about early July 2012, SHAVERS and another participant on the Bitcoin Forum ("Individual-2") made a bet as to whether BCS&T was a Ponzi scheme. Specifically, Individual-2 alleged that SHAVERS was operating BCS&T as a Ponzi scheme. SHAVERS denied that allegation and placed a bet with Individual-2 that BCS&T was not a Ponzi scheme.

b. On or about July 5, 2012, SHAVERS stated: "Find a trusted escrow [for the above-referenced bet] and I'll bet you anything you put in it. . . . Put your money where you[r] mouth is and I'll match every [Bit]coin."

c. Later on or about July 5, 2012, Individual-2 proposed the following bet: "Both I [i.e., Individual-2] and you [i.e., SHAVERS] place 5000 [Bitcoin] each into an escrow

⁶ Mt. Gox was a Bitcoin exchange based in Tokyo, Japan, that launched in July 2010. By 2013, Mt. Gox handled an estimated 70% of all Bitcoin transactions. In February 2014, Mt. Gox suspended trading, closed its website and exchange service, and filed for bankruptcy.

⁷ The relevant thread is available at <http://bit.ly/1cWJGK7>.

held by [Individual-1]. If after 2013-10-01, that's the first of October 2013, [BCS&T] has not defaulted on payments, Pirateat40 gets the funds. In the case of a default, I [Individual-2] get the funds. A default is identified by [BCS&T] customers' funds being locked down for two consecutive weeks."

d. On or about July 6, 2012, SHAVERS, Individual-1, and Individual-2, each agreed to the bet, which, among other things, defined a default by BCS&T as follows: "A default will be construed to have occurred, if at any time prior to October 1 2013, 00.01 UTC, [BCS&T] will be late by at least 14 calendar days, in disbursing either any regularly-scheduled interest payment, or any withdrawal request, by a valid account holder of [BCS&T]."

e. Later on or about July 6, 2012, SHAVERS and Individual-2 each sent the escrow agent, Individual-1, 5,050 Bitcoin (namely, 5,000 Bitcoin for the bet and 50 Bitcoin as a fee to Individual-1). (As of July 6, 2012, the value of Bitcoin was priced at about \$6.65 per Bitcoin, resulting in a bet of about \$33,500 by both SHAVERS and Individual-2.)

f. On or about July 20, 2012, SHAVERS and Individual-1 had the following private, electronic conversation regarding the above-referenced bet: "I[']m sure the ponzi claims will continue and kinda hope they do, so I can keep doing what I do."

g. On or about August 30, 2012, Individual-1 declared Individual-2 the winner of the bet, and wrote:

I hereby declare the bet decided, in favor of [Individual-2]. A withdrawal request made on August 15[,] 2012, is still outstanding as of today, Aug[ust] 30[,] 2012, which triggers default as specified in the contract, via "late by at least 14 calendar days, in disbursing either any regularly-scheduled interest payment, or any withdrawal request, by a valid account holder of [BCS&T]" clause.

In private communication, pirateat40 [i.e., SHAVERS] has agreed with this assessment and conceded the bet.

h. Also on or about August 30, 2012, SHAVERS

did in fact concede the bet and had the following private, electronic conversation with Individual-1:

Individual-1 so . . . it seems you have entered default according to the bet contract. :(guess [Individual-2] wins.

SHAVERS yes, [Individual-2] wins.

Individual-1 sad times. I hope things work out for you. . . what's the deal with the lawyers and etc (if not a secret)?

SHAVERS If there is anything you need directly, you know how to contact me. I can't speak here.

SHAVERS' Misappropriation of BCS&T Investor Funds

19. During the course of the scheme, between about September 2011 and September 2012, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, misappropriated BCS&T investors' funds for his own, personal use. Specifically, based on my review of financial and bank records, client account records and statements, and other documents, I have learned that:

a. SHAVERS transferred about 150,649 Bitcoin to an account in SHAVERS' name at Mt. Gox (the "SHAVERS Mt. Gox Account"). In connection with his trading on Mt. Gox, SHAVERS lost the dollar equivalent of about \$434,000 and misappropriated at least the dollar equivalent of about \$147,000 of Bitcoin for his own personal use.

b. As to the about \$147,000 that SHAVERS misappropriated for his own personal use, SHAVERS transferred those funds from the SHAVERS Mt. Gox Account to accounts he controlled at an online payment processor called Dwolla, Inc. (the "SHAVERS Dwolla Account") and his personal checking account at Woodforest National Bank (the "SHAVERS Woodforest Account").⁸

⁸ In the course of my investigation, I have determined that Woodforest National Bank uses a correspondent bank account located at Citibank in New York, New York (the "Woodforest-Citibank Account"), in order to receive, among other things, foreign, incoming wire transfers from, for example, Mt. Gox, which is located in Tokyo, Japan. To that end, I know that when TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, withdrew money from the SHAVERS Mt. Gox Account, said withdrawal passed

SHAVERS then used those funds for, among other things, personal expenses, including casinos, restaurants, gas, groceries, entertainment, travel, and auto expenses. For example:

c. Between on or about March 29, 2012 and on or about April 20, 2012, SHAVERS transferred about \$17,000 from SHAVERS Mt. Gox Account to the SHAVERS Dwolla Account and finally to the SHAVERS Woodforest Account. On or about April 20, 2012, Woodforest National Bank issued a cashier's check in the amount of \$17,693.95 payable to the "Autos of Dallas" and drawn from the SHAVERS Woodforest Account. Later that day, SHAVERS delivered that cashier's check to Autos of Dallas in exchange for a 2007 BMW M5 automobile.

d. On or about July 30, 2012, SHAVERS caused about \$7,500 to be sent from the SHAVERS Mt. Gox Account to the SHAVERS Woodforest Account. Later that day, about \$6,200 was withdrawn via automatic teller machines or spent at the New York-New York Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, Nevada. Still later that evening, SHAVERS spent about \$1,000 on dinner at the Gallagher's Steakhouse located in Las Vegas, Nevada.⁹

e. SHAVERS also misappropriated at least an additional \$75,000 (in U.S. dollars) that was sent to the SHAVERS Woodforest Account purportedly in exchange for Bitcoin for the purpose of investing in BCS&T. In truth, SHAVERS used those funds for his own personal use, including ATM withdrawals, day spa treatments, auto merchandise, rent payments for his primary residence, and groceries.

through the Woodforest-Citibank Account located in New York, New York.

⁹ Based on my interviews of victims and my review of documents, I believe that SHAVERS's charge at the Gallagher's Steakhouse in Las Vegas, Nevada is the Vegas Steak Dinner referenced previously.

SHIVERS' Interview with the SEC

20. On or about October 3, 2012, TRENDON T. SHIVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, was interviewed by the SEC. During that interview, SHIVERS stated in part and among other things, that:

- a. He started BCS&T in early November 2011.
- b. He was the sole person responsible for BCS&T's activities, which had no other staff or employees.
- c. He used the username "pirateat40" for his BCS&T-related activities and that statements made on the Bitcoin Forum and in Internet chat rooms under the username "pirateat40" were made by him (SHIVERS).
- d. In November 2011, he publically solicited investors for BCS&T by starting a "thread" on the Bitcoin Forum.
- e. He promised BCS&T investors that they could withdraw their invested funds at any time.
- f. At first, he called his operation "First Pirate Savings and Trust," but later marketed it as BCS&T.
- g. All of BCS&T's business was done in Bitcoin.
- h. He used new BCS&T investor funds to make interest payments and to cover withdrawal demands.
- i. In August 2012, he closed BCS&T to new investors and stopped making interest and/or principal payments to BCS&T investors.
- j. He made preferential redemptions to friends and longtime BCS&T investors.
- k. In total, BCS&T had 446 investors. As of October 2012, he (SHIVERS) owed BCS&T investors about 336,000 Bitcoin, in both principal and interest.

SHAVERS' Sworn Deposition to the SEC

21. On or about September 13, 2013, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, gave a sworn deposition to the SEC. During that deposition, SHAVERS stated, under oath, in part and among other things, that:

a. SHAVERS started the BCS&T thread on the Bitcoin Forum on November 3, 2011 to solicit Bitcoin from investors in exchange for one percent daily return.

b. All posts made on the Bitcoin Forum using the username "pirateat40" were made by SHAVERS or at his direction.

c. BCS&T was allegedly primarily in the business of lending Bitcoin to "various investors or lenders" for a fixed period of time. A small percentage (about 10%) was used by SHAVERS to "buy[] and sell[] [B]itcoin[] locally."

d. Prior to December 2011, BCS&T primarily generated returns by mining and market arbitrage, and generated "very little . . . less than one percent" return by lending Bitcoin.

e. BCS&T raised about 400,000 Bitcoin from between about 40 to 100 investors, and returned at least 500,000 Bitcoin to those investors.

f. SHAVERS commingled BCS&T investors' funds with his personal Bitcoin and other non-BCS&T related businesses.

g. In or about July 2012, SHAVERS lent about 202,000 Bitcoin to a borrower he identified as "The Big One" and those 202,000 Bitcoin were never returned. SHAVERS has no record or proof that he (SHIVERS) made this loan to "The Big One," nor does SHAVERS know who "The Big One" is.

h. In or about August 2012, SHAVERS shut down BCS&T, redeemed recent investors, and kept some investor Bitcoin in order "to be able to trade so [he] could make [Bit]coin[] to pay them back."

i. SHAVERS made preferential redemptions to his long-time account holders and friends.

j. Following his October 3, 2012 interview with the SEC, SHAVERS returned about 100,000 Bitcoin to BCS&T investors, but has no record of these transactions.

k. SHAVERS maintained a complete record of BCS&T investor inflows and outflows, but he (SHAVERS) has "no proof of [his] lending activities," which resulted in the 202,000 Bitcoin loss.

l. SHAVERS bet that BCS&T was not a Ponzi scheme and he lost that bet.

Analysis of the BCS&T Accounts

22. I have performed a financial analysis on what I understand to be BCS&T's complete transaction history (the "BCS&T Transaction History"). The BCS&T Transaction History was provided to the SEC by TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," and, according to SHAVERS, is the complete history of every transaction for the Bitcoin addresses of BCS&T investors that SHAVERS had at the time he produced records to the SEC. The individual investors of BCS&T are identified in the BCS&T Transaction History using unique account names (otherwise known as Bitcoin "addresses"), which are not in an investor's true name and do not contain any contact or address information.

23. Based on my analysis of the BCS&T Transaction History, interviews with BCS&T investors, and other documents, I have learned:

a. Either the true name, or contact and address information, for more than about 90% of the BCS&T investors (the "Identified BCS&T Investors") -- or about 100 individuals.

b. TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, raised a total of at least about 764,000 Bitcoin from the Identified BCS&T Investors. Of those 764,000 Bitcoin raised from Identified BCS&T Investors, SHAVERS sent about 150,649 Bitcoin (or about 20% raised by BCS&T) to the SHAVERS Mt. Gox Account, and used those Bitcoin to day trade Bitcoin. Of that about 150,649 Bitcoin, SHAVERS transferred only about 69,153 back to BCS&T and his investors.

c. SHAVERS paid approximately 618,000 Bitcoin back to BCS&T investors in the form of interest payments and/or redemptions. Thus, at most, SHAVERS invested about 20% of the Bitcoin raised from Identified BCS&T Investors in BCS&T's purported market arbitrage scheme, and used the other about 80%

(i.e., about 618,000 Bitcoin) to keep his Ponzi scheme afloat.

e. SHAVERS never made a 202,000 Bitcoin loan in or about July 2012.

f. SHAVERS comingled BCS&T investors' Bitcoin with his own personal Bitcoin and Bitcoin earned through non-BCS&T businesses.

Shavers Is Sued by the Securities and Exchange Commission

24. On or about July 23, 2013, the SEC filed a civil cause of action against TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Sherman Division, alleging certain violations of the Securities Act and Securities Exchange Act related to the fraudulent offers and sales of securities by SHAVERS and BCS&T (the "SEC Action").

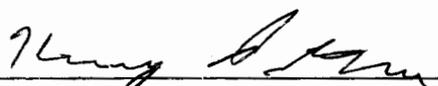
25. In connection with the SEC Action, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Sherman Division, ordered TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, to produce a financial accounting related to the operations of BCS&T and his own personal finances (the "Audited Accounting"). That Audited Accounting called for SHAVERS to provide the SEC with, among other things, a verified, sworn, written accounting, signed by SHAVERS that accurately identified (a) all assets and liabilities currently held by SHAVERS; (b) all assets or income received by SHAVERS over the last few years; (c) all assets or income transferred from SHAVERS to anyone else over the last few years; and (iv) the names and addresses of all individuals who presently hold the assets of SHAVERS.

26. To date, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, has provided no Audited Accounting to the SEC.

WHEREFORE, deponent respectfully requests that a warrant be issued for the arrest of TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, and that he be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be.


ERIC BURNS
SPECIAL AGENT
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Sworn to before me this
3rd Day of November, 2014


HONORABLE HENRY B. PITMAN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ORIGINAL ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

USDC SDNY
DOCUMENT
ELECTRONICALLY FILED
DOC #:
DATE FILED: MAR 12 2015

- - - - - x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

- v. - :

INDICTMENT

TRENDON T. SHAVERS, :
a/k/a "pirateat40," :

15 Cr.

Defendant. :

15 CRIM 157

- - - - - x

COUNT ONE
(Securities Fraud)

The Grand Jury charges:

Background on Bitcoin

1. Bitcoin are a decentralized form of electronic currency, existing entirely on the Internet and not in any physical form. The currency is not issued by any government, bank, or company, but rather is generated and controlled automatically through computer software operating on a "peer-to-peer" network. Bitcoin transactions are processed collectively by the software-enabled computers composing the network.

2. To acquire bitcoin in the first instance, a user typically must purchase them from a bitcoin "exchanger." In return for a commission, bitcoin exchangers accept payments of currency in some conventional form (cash, wire transfer, or the like) and exchange the money for a corresponding number of

JUDGE KAPLAN

bitcoin, based on a fluctuating exchange rate. Exchangers also accept payments of bitcoin and exchange the bitcoin back for conventional currency, again, charging a commission for the service.

3. Once a user acquires bitcoin from an exchanger, the bitcoin are kept in a "wallet" associated with a bitcoin "address," designated by a complex string of letters and numbers. (The "address" is analogous to the account number for a bank account, while the "wallet" is analogous to a bank safe where the money in the account is physically stored.) Once a bitcoin user funds his wallet, the user can then use bitcoin in the wallet to conduct financial transactions over the Internet by transferring bitcoin from his bitcoin address to the bitcoin address of another user.

4. All bitcoin transactions are recorded on a public ledger known as the "block chain," which is stored on the peer-to-peer network on which the bitcoin system operates. The block chain serves, among other purposes, to prevent a user from spending the same bitcoin more than once. However, the block chain reflects only the movement of funds between anonymous bitcoin addresses and, therefore, cannot by itself be used to determine the identities of the persons involved in the transactions. Only if one knows the identities associated with

each bitcoin address involved in a set of transactions is it possible to meaningfully trace funds through the system.

5. Bitcoin are not illegal in and of themselves and have legitimate uses.

Background on SHAVERS and Bitcoin Savings & Trust

6. TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, was the sole employee and operator of Bitcoin Savings & Trust ("BS&T"), formerly known as First Pirate Savings & Trust, an unincorporated entity, with no physical location, which purported to purchase, trade, lend, and sell bitcoin-related securities in BS&T through Internet-based solicitations. SHAVERS operated BS&T from his home in McKinney, Texas, and promised investors who invested their bitcoin in BS&T up to seven-percent interest per week in bitcoin -- an annualized interest rate of 3641% per year -- based on BS&T's purported bitcoin market arbitrage strategy, as discussed in more detail below.

7. From at least in or about September 2011 through in or about September 2012, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, conducted BS&T's business under the Internet name "pirateat40" and raised more than 764,000 bitcoin in principal investments from BS&T investors. The value of these 764,000 bitcoin from in or about September 2011 through in or about September 2012 was about \$4.5 million, based on the

daily average price of bitcoin when the BS&T investors purchased their BS&T investments.

The Scheme to Defraud Investors

8. From in or about September 2011 through in or about September 2012, TRENDON T. SHIVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, using the online username "pirateat40," solicited investments in BS&T on the "Bitcoin Forum" -- a public, Internet-based forum where, among other things, bitcoin investment opportunities were posted. SHIVERS' offer to investors was as follows: Investors who lent bitcoin to BS&T would be paid interest -- up to one percent per day (or seven percent per week) -- and investors could withdraw their investments in BS&T at any time. SHIVERS claimed that the bitcoin invested by BS&T investors would be used to support a bitcoin market arbitrage strategy, which included (a) lending bitcoin to others for a fixed period of time; (b) trading bitcoin via online exchanges; and (c) selling bitcoin locally via private, off-market transactions -- i.e., over-the-counter transactions. SHIVERS also personally guaranteed to cover any losses in the event of a market change.

9. In truth, TRENDON T. SHIVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, largely failed to execute the claimed market arbitrage strategy, failed to honor all of his investors' redemption requests and his personal guarantee, and failed to

deliver the agreed-upon rates of interest. Instead, SHAVERS operated a Ponzi scheme in which he used new BS&T investors' bitcoin to pay back the promised interest returns to prior BS&T investors and misappropriated BS&T investors' bitcoin for his own personal use.

10. Of the more than 764,000 bitcoin raised from investors, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, returned approximately 618,000 bitcoin -- although, as is common in a Ponzi scheme, the bitcoin were not returned proportionately to each investor's initial investment -- and misappropriated at least 146,000 bitcoin. In the end, at least 48 of approximately 100 investors lost all or part of their investment in BS&T. At the peak of his scheme, SHAVERS raised and had in his possession about seven percent of the bitcoin that was in public circulation at the time.

SHAVERS' Representations to Investors

11. TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, solicited investments in BS&T, and communicated with his group of investors through, among other means, a publicly available Internet thread on the Bitcoin Forum originally entitled "Looking for Lenders." In BS&T parlance, "lenders" referred to victim-investors who sent their bitcoin to SHAVERS in exchange for a fixed rate of interest. "Clients" referred to

purported borrowers to whom SHAVERS lent bitcoin for a fixed period of time.

12. TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, posted numerous messages on the "Looking for Lenders" thread making various misleading representations to potential investors regarding, among other things, returns on investment and risk. For example, in or about November 2011, SHAVERS offered bitcoin investors up to one percent interest per day "until either you withdraw the funds or my local dealings dry up and I can no longer be profitable." SHAVERS also repeatedly minimized the risk to investors, calling the risk "very limited" and "almost 0." To the extent risk existed, SHAVERS offered to "personally cover" losses if necessary and wrote that he took "the risk personally." On or about July 2, 2012, SHAVERS announced that, effective August 1, 2012, the interest rate paid to BS&T investors would be lowered to 3.9% per week. When, on or about August 17, 2012, SHAVERS announced that he was closing BS&T due in part to "the general size and overall time required to manage the transactions," and the "strain on [his] reserve accounts," which "ultimately caused delays on withdraws and the inability to fund orders within [his] system," SHAVERS represented that investors would receive their bitcoin "plus any interest accrued up to the hour it was sent."

13. TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, also spoke to potential investors individually and, on at least one occasion, personally met with potential investors. In his online chats, conversations, and meetings with potential investors, SHAVERS made misleading representations similar to those described above. For example, SHAVERS promised one investor a return of 1.5% per day, or 10.5% per week. At a mid-2012 dinner in Las Vegas, Nevada with multiple investors, SHAVERS said, among other false and misleading things, that (a) BS&T was doing great things; (b) BS&T was also trading with hedge funds; (c) these hedge funds were paying a hefty premium in order to borrow bitcoin from him; (d) BS&T was not a Ponzi scheme; and (e) SHAVERS tried to manipulate the price of bitcoin by trading large amounts of bitcoin on Mt. Gox. Mt. Gox was a bitcoin exchange based in Tokyo, Japan, that launched in July 2010. By 2013, Mt. Gox handled an estimated 70% of all bitcoin transactions. In February 2014, Mt. Gox suspended trading, closed its website and exchange service, and filed for bankruptcy.

SHAVERS' Misappropriation of BS&T Investor Funds

14. During the course of the scheme, between in or about September 2011 and in or about September 2012, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, misappropriated BS&T investors' funds for his own personal use. Specifically,

SHIVERS transferred about 150,649 bitcoin to an account in SHIVERS' name at Mt. Gox (the "SHIVERS Mt. Gox Account"). In connection with his trading on Mt. Gox, SHIVERS lost the dollar equivalent of about \$434,000 and misappropriated at least the dollar equivalent of about \$147,000 of bitcoin for his own personal use.

15. As to the approximately \$147,000 that TRENDON T. SHIVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, misappropriated for his own personal use, SHIVERS transferred those funds from the SHIVERS Mt. Gox Account to accounts he controlled at an online payment processor called Dwolla, Inc. (the "SHIVERS Dwolla Account") and his personal checking account at Woodforest National Bank (the "SHIVERS Woodforest Account"). SHIVERS then used those funds for, among other things, personal expenses, including casinos, restaurants, gas, groceries, entertainment, travel, and auto expenses.

16. TRENDON T. SHIVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, also misappropriated at least an additional \$75,000 that was sent to the SHIVERS Woodforest Account purportedly in exchange for bitcoin for the purpose of investing in BS&T. In truth, SHIVERS used those funds for his own personal use, including ATM withdrawals, day spa treatments, auto merchandise, rent payments for his primary residence, and groceries.

17. Woodforest National Bank used a correspondent bank account located at Citibank, N.A. in New York, New York (the "Woodforest-Citibank Account"), in order to receive, among other things, foreign, incoming wire transfers from, for example, Mt. Gox, which is located in Tokyo, Japan. To that end, when TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, withdrew money from the SHAVERS Mt. Gox Account, those withdrawals passed through the Woodforest-Citibank Account located in New York, New York.

Statutory Allegation

18. From at least in or about September 2011 through in or about September 2012, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, willfully and knowingly, directly and indirectly, by the use of means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, the mails and the facilities of national securities exchanges, in connection with the purchase and sale of securities, used and employed manipulative and deceptive devices and contrivances, in violation of Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.10b-5, by (a) employing devices, schemes and artifices to defraud; (b) making untrue statements of material fact and omitting to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and (c) engaging in acts, practices

and courses of business which operated and would operate as a fraud and deceit upon persons, to wit, SHAVERS engaged in a Ponzi scheme in which he solicited funds, including cash and bitcoin, on behalf of his firm, Bitcoin Savings and Trust, for the ostensible purpose of transacting bitcoin pursuant to SHAVERS' so-called market arbitrage strategy, but in reality used those funds both to pay back other investors and for his own use, and the use of others, without the permission and authorization of his investors.

(Title 15, United States Code, Sections 78j(b) and 78ff;
Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 240.10b-5;
Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.)

COUNT TWO
(Wire Fraud)

The Grand Jury further charges:

19. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 17 of this Indictment are hereby repeated, realleged, and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

20. From at least in or about September 2011 through in or about September 2012, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, willfully and knowingly, having devised and intending to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud, and for obtaining money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, transmitted and caused to be

transmitted by means of wire communication in interstate and foreign commerce, writings, signs, signals, and sounds for the purpose of executing such scheme and artifice, to wit, SHAVERS engaged in a Ponzi scheme in which he solicited -- by interstate wire, including posts on Internet-based forums and other electronic messages sent via the Internet -- funds, including cash and bitcoin, on behalf of his firm, Bitcoin Savings and Trust, for the ostensible purpose of transacting bitcoin pursuant to SHAVERS' so-called market arbitrage strategy, but in reality used those funds both to pay back other investors and for his own use, and the use of others, without the permission and authorization of his investors.

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1343 and 2.)

FORFEITURE ALLEGATIONS

21. As the result of committing the offenses alleged in Counts One and Two of this Indictment, TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," the defendant, 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, all property, real and personal, that constitutes or is derived from proceeds traceable to the commission of the offenses.

Substitute Asset Provision

22. If any of the above-described forfeitable property, as a result of any act or omission of TRENDON T. SHAVERS, a/k/a "pirateat40," 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,

it is the intent of the United States, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(b), and Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p), to seek forfeiture of any other property of SHAVERS up to the value of the above forfeitable property.

(Title 18, United States Code, Sections 981 and 982;
Title 21, United States Code, Section 853;
Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461.)



FOREPERSON



PREET BHARARA
United States Attorney

Form No. USA-33s-274 (Ed. 9-25-58)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- v. -

TRENDON T. SHAVERS,
a/k/a "pirateat40,"

Defendant.

INDICTMENT

15 Cr.

(15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) & 78ff; 17 C.F.R.
§ 240.10b-5; 18 U.S.C. §§ 1343 & 2)

PREET BHARARA

United States Attorney

A TRUE BILL



Foreperson

3/12/15 -
dc Filed Indictment
Case assigned to Judge Kaplan.
Judge Freeman
11/11/15

USDC SDNY
DOCUMENT
ELECTRONICALLY FILED
DOC #:
DATE FILED: 9/21/2015

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----x
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

- against -

Treton Shavers

CONSENT TO PROCEED BEFORE
A UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE
JUDGE ON A FELONY PLEA ALLOCATION

15 CR 157 (LAK)

Before: SARAH NETBURN
U.S.M. J.

Defendant.
-----x

The undersigned defendant, advised by his or her undersigned attorney, consents to a United States Magistrate Judge presiding over the proceedings required by Rule 11, Fed. R. Crim. P., for me to enter a plea of guilty in my case, or to change my plea, if one has been previously made, from not guilty to guilty. I understand that if my plea is accepted, my sentencing will take place before the United States District Judge who is assigned, or who is to be assigned, to my case.

I understand that I have the absolute right to insist that all Rule 11 proceedings be conducted before an Article III Judge, and hereby represent and confirm to the Magistrate Judge that no threats or promises, or other improper inducements, have been made to cause me to consent to this procedure, and that I do so voluntarily.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have executed this consent this 21st
day of SEPTEMBER, 2015 at NEW YORK, New York.

x [Signature]
Defendant

x [Signature]
Attorney for Defendant

Accepted by: [Signature]
United States Magistrate Judge