

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

NEHEMIE ALMONOR,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:26-CR-45

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The United States and the defendant, NEHEMIE ALMONOR (the “defendant”), stipulate that the allegations in the Criminal Information are true and correct. The United States and the defendant further stipulate that, had the matter gone to trial, the United States would have proven the allegations in the Criminal Information and the following facts beyond a reasonable doubt through admissible and credible evidence.

Introduction

1. From in or around May 2022 through at least in or around April 2025, in the Eastern District of Virginia and elsewhere, the defendant, having devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money by means of materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, transmitted and caused to be transmitted writings, signs, and signals by means of wire communication in interstate commerce for the purpose of executing the scheme and artifice to defraud.

The Scheme to Defraud

2. From in or around May 2022 through at least in or around April 2025, the defendant electronically submitted timecards certifying that she had performed full-time work for multiple entities during overlapping hours, including one private company, the U.S. Air Force, and four

other federal agencies. During this period, the defendant commonly submitted timecards certifying that she had performed full-time work for three positions simultaneously, attesting to having worked 120 hours or more in a single 40-hour period. In truth, the defendant was working only a portion of the hours that she claimed on her timecards.

Execution of the Scheme

3. From January 2022 to at least April 2025, the defendant was employed in a full-time telework position as a Human Resources Assistant for a private company (“Company-1”), with an hourly pay rate of \$21.00 to \$31.50. During this employment, the defendant was required to work 40 hours per week, Monday through Friday, between 8:30 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. The defendant electronically submitted timecards to Company-1 certifying that she had performed full-time work for Company-1 during the required hours. In truth, this representation was false, as she was also performing work for other entities during a certain number of those hours.

4. From May 2022 to April 2025, the defendant was also employed in a full-time telework position as a Human Resources Specialist for the U.S. Transportation Security Administration (“TSA”), receiving an annual salary of \$132,638.00. When the defendant applied for this position, she told TSA that she did not have any other employment. In truth, this representation was false, as she was employed on a full-time basis by Company-1 at the time she applied to TSA. During this employment, the defendant was required to work at least 40 hours per week, Monday through Thursday, between 7:30 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. The defendant electronically submitted timecards to TSA certifying that she had performed full-time work for TSA during the required hours. In truth, this representation was false, as she was also performing work for other entities during a certain number of those hours.

5. In September 2022, while still employed in full-time telework positions with Company-1 and TSA, the defendant applied for and accepted another full-time telework position as a Human Resources Acquisitions Specialist for another private company (“Company-2”), receiving an annual salary of \$100,000.00. In her application for this position, the defendant stated that she was unemployed and, therefore, available to start immediately. In truth, this representation was false, as she was employed on a full-time basis by both Company-1 and TSA at the time she applied to Company-2. Company-2 had a contract to provide Human Resources services to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”), and the defendant performed work under that contract until September 2023. During this employment, the defendant was required to work at least 40 hours per week, Monday through Friday, between 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. The defendant electronically submitted timecards to Company-2 certifying that she had performed full-time work for HUD during the required hours. In truth, this representation was false, as she was also performing work for other entities during a certain number of those hours.

6. In October 2023, while still employed in full-time telework positions with Company-1 and TSA, the defendant began another full-time telework position as a Human Resources Specialist with another private company (“Company-3”), receiving an annual salary of \$110,000. The defendant had applied for this full-time position while employed full-time by Company-1, TSA, and Company-2; she resigned from Company-2 shortly before beginning her position with Company-3. Company-3 had a contract to provide Human Resources services to the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (“ATF”), and the defendant performed work under that contract until June 2024. During this employment, the defendant was required to work at least 40 hours per week, Monday through Friday, between 6:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. The defendant electronically submitted timecards to Company-3 certifying that she had performed full-

time work for ATF during the required hours. In truth, this representation was false, as she was also performing work for other entities during a certain number of those hours.

7. In October 2024, while still employed in full-time telework positions with Company-1 and TSA, the defendant applied for another full-time telework position as a Human Resources Specialist with another private company (“Company-4”), receiving an annual salary similar to what she earned in her other positions. Company-4 had a contract to provide Human Resources services to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”), and the defendant performed work under that contract until at least April 2025. During this employment, the defendant was required to work at least 40 hours per week, Monday through Friday, from 6:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. The defendant electronically submitted timecards to Company-4 certifying that she had performed full-time work for FDA during the required hours. In truth, this representation was false, as she was also performing work for other entities during a certain number of those hours.

8. From October 2022 to at least April 2025, the defendant was also employed, on a periodic basis, with the U.S. Department of Defense, in the U.S. Air Force Reserves (“Air Force”). While claiming full-time work on military orders, the defendant also simultaneously submitted timecards claiming full-time work for Company-1, TSA, and ATF. The defendant was not permitted to complete non-military work while on military orders, and the defendant knew this.

9. The defendant submitted many of these false timecards electronically, in interstate commerce, while she was located in the Eastern District of Virginia.

- a. For example, on or about December 13, 2024, the defendant knowingly and willfully electronically submitted a timecard certifying full-time hours worked for TSA, while simultaneously claiming the same full-time hours

for both FDA and Company-1. The TSA timecard was transmitted from her home in King George, Virginia, in the Eastern District of Virginia, to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Chief Information Officer's Enterprise Data Center, in Kansas City, Missouri (which facilitates payroll functions for TSA) before being electronically submitted to the U.S. Department of Treasury for payroll disbursement to the defendant's personal bank account, which occurred on December 20, 2024.

- b. Before submitting the timecard for TSA on or about December 13, 2024, the defendant certified that all the information in her timecard was true and accurate in all material respects. However, this certification was false, and the defendant knew it was false, as she was claiming at least 120 hours of work across three separate full-time jobs in a single 40-hour period.

10. While claiming full-time pay for three telework positions during overlapping hours, the defendant would commonly keep at least three work laptops open next to each other. The defendant did so to falsely represent to her employers that she was online and working full-time *solely* for each of them.

11. Over the course of being employed by at least three full-time positions simultaneously, TSA received multiple complaints that the defendant was commonly unreachable during the hours she was certifying on her timecards.

12. By engaging in this fraudulent conduct, the defendant purposefully caused pecuniary harm to Company-1, TSA, HUD, ATF, FDA, and Air Force in an amount totaling not less than \$291,905.32.

Conclusion


13. This statement of facts includes those facts necessary to support the Plea Agreement between the defendant and the United States. It does not include each and every fact known to the defendant or to the United States, and it is not intended to be a full enumeration of all of the facts surrounding the defendant's case. The defendant acknowledges that the foregoing statement of facts does not describe all of her conduct relating to the offense charged in this case.

14. The actions of the defendant, as recounted above, were in all respects knowing and deliberate, and were not committed by mistake, accident, or other innocent reason.

Respectfully submitted,

Todd W. Blanche
Deputy Attorney General

Date: 4/1/26

By: 

Jake A. Drucker
Special Assistant United States Attorney
Jordan Harvey
Assistant United States Attorney
Counsel for the United States

After consulting with my attorney and pursuant to the Plea Agreement that I entered into this day with the United States, I hereby stipulate that the above Statement of Facts is true and accurate, and that, had the matter proceeded to trial, the United States would have proved the same beyond a reasonable doubt.

Nehemie Almonor

Nehemie Almonor
Defendant

I am the defendant's attorney. I have carefully reviewed the above Statement of Facts with her. To my knowledge, her decision to stipulate to these facts is an informed and voluntary one.



Murdoch Walker II, Esq.
Counsel for Defendant