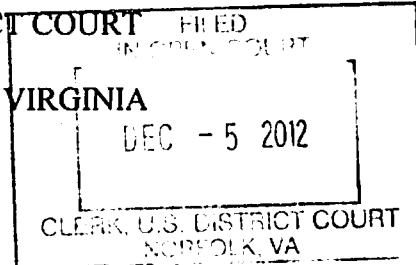


IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
NORFOLK DIVISION



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )  
 )  
 v. )  
 )  
 ROBERT PATRICK HOFFMAN II, )  
 )  
 Defendant. )

**UNDER SEAL**

Criminal No. 2:12cr 184

18 U.S.C. § 794(a)  
Attempted Espionage

18 U.S.C. § 794(d)  
Forfeiture

INDICTMENT

DECEMBER 2012 TERM – at Norfolk, Virginia

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES THAT:

1. ROBERT PATRICK HOFFMAN II (HOFFMAN), the defendant, is a United States citizen, born in 1973 in Buffalo, New York. He served for twenty years in the United States Navy and achieved the rank of Petty Officer First Class. He was trained as a Cryptologic Technician – Technical. He retired from active duty at the rank of E6, on or about November 1, 2011.

2. “Classified” information is defined in Executive Order 13526 as information in any form that: (1) is owned by, produced by or for, or is under the control of the United States government; (2) falls within one or more of the categories set forth in the Order; and (3) is classified by an original classification authority who determines that its unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to result in damage to the national security.

3. Where such unauthorized disclosure could reasonably result in “serious” damage to the national security, the information shall be classified as “SECRET” and must be properly safeguarded. Where such damage could reasonably result in “exceptionally grave” damage to the national security, the information shall be classified as “TOP SECRET” and must be properly safeguarded. Access to classified information at any level may be further restricted through compartmentation in “SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION” (SCI) categories. SCI is classified information concerning or derived from intelligence sources, methods, or analytical processes and is required to be protected within formal access control systems established and overseen by the Director of National Intelligence.

4. When the vulnerability of, or threat to, specific information is exceptional, and the normal criteria for determining eligibility for access to classified information are insufficient to protect the information from unauthorized disclosure, the United States may establish “SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAMS” (SAPs) to further protect the classified information. A SAP limits the number of persons who will have access, in order to further protect the information.

5. Classified information, of any designation, may be shared only with persons determined by an appropriate United States government official to be eligible for access, and who possess a “need to know.” If a person is not eligible to receive classified information, it may not be disclosed to that person. In order for a foreign government to receive access to classified information, the originating United States agency must determine that such release is appropriate.

6. While serving in the Navy, HOFFMAN held a TOP SECRET/SCI clearance with access to SAPs. He had access to classified national defense information relating to programs and operations in which he participated.

7. During his naval career, on or about January 16, 1992, December 11, 2001 and September 7, 2009, HOFFMAN entered into Classified Information Nondisclosure Agreements with the United States. As a condition of receiving access to classified information, HOFFMAN acknowledged and agreed, in pertinent part, as follows:

. . . I have been advised that the unauthorized disclosure, unauthorized retention, or negligent handling of classified information by me could cause damage or irreparable injury to the United States or could be used to advantage by a foreign nation. I hereby agree that I will never divulge classified information to anyone unless: (a) I have officially verified that the recipient has been properly authorized by the United States Government to receive it; or (b) I have been given prior written notice of authorization from the United States Government Department or Agency (hereinafter Department or Agency) responsible for the classification of the information or last granting me a security clearance that such disclosure is permitted.

. . . I have been advised that any unauthorized disclosure of classified information by me may constitute a violation, or violations, of United States criminal laws, including the provisions of Sections 641, 793, 794, 798, 952, and 1924, Title 18, United States Code, . . . .

. . . I understand that all classified information to which I have access or may obtain access by signing this Agreement is now and will remain the property of, or under the control of the United States Government unless and until otherwise determined by an authorized official or final ruling of a court of law.

8. On or about October 21, 2012, in the Eastern District of Virginia, ROBERT PATRICK HOFFMAN II unlawfully and knowingly did attempt to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, namely, the Russian Federation, and to any representative, officer and agent thereof, directly and indirectly, a document, writing, plan, note and information relating to the national defense of the United States, including information classified as SECRET that revealed and pertained to methods to track U.S. submarines, including the technology and procedures required, with intent and reason to believe that such information was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation, namely, the Russian

Federation. In fact, the defendant delivered the classified information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which was conducting an undercover operation.

(In violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 794(a).)

### FORFEITURE

1. The defendant, ROBERT PATRICK HOFFMAN II, if convicted of the offense set forth in this indictment, shall forfeit to the United States as part of the sentencing and pursuant to Rule 32.2 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, irrespective of any provision of State law:

a. Any property constituting, and derived from, any proceeds the defendant obtained, directly or indirectly as the result of such violation; and

b. Any property used, and intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit and to facilitate the commission of such violation.

2. Pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p), the defendant shall forfeit substitute property, up to the value of the property subject to forfeiture as described above, if, as a result of any act or omission of the defendant any such property subject to forfeiture: (i) cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence; (ii) has been transferred, sold to, or deposited with a third party; (iii) has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the Court; (iv) has been substantially diminished in value; or (v) has been commingled with other property which cannot be divided without difficulty.

(In accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 794(d)(1)-(4).)

United States v. Robert Patrick Hoffman II  
Criminal No. 2:12cr 184

Pursuant to the E-Government Act,  
the original of this page has been filed  
under seal in the Clerk's Office.

A TRUE BILL:

REDACTED COPY

\_\_\_\_\_  
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