

## Annex A

1. NCLF is a New York not-for-profit corporation incorporated in New York in 1991. NCLF, in its Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) Form 990 for 2012, the most recent year on file with the OAG, states that its purpose is as follows:

To provide the cure for cancer and other life-threatening diseases throughout the world, and to insure that all persons, regardless of race, religion, ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status or country of residence, have access to life-saving medical care.

2. During the Relevant Time Period, defined as July 20, 2009 through March 26, 2014, NCLF was based in Brooklyn, New York, with its office in the basement of Shor’s residence. NCLF was registered for fundraising with the OAG Charities Bureau until its registration was cancelled by letter dated March 6, 2014, effective March 26, 2014. NCLF is separately incorporated with the New York Department of State.

3. Respondent Zvi (aka Steve) Shor (“Shor”) is the founder of NCLF. From NCLF’s beginning in 1991 until May 2010, Shor held the title of president. Shor nominally resigned that position in May 2010, in response to the disclosure of his 1999 felony conviction, in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York, for bank fraud. Notwithstanding his resignation on paper, during the Relevant Time Period, Shor retained full control of NCLF, including of its fundraising and expenditures, by arranging for Respondent Yehuda Gutwein (“Gutwein”) to assume the title of president without the title’s authority.

4. Respondent Shlomo Shor (“Shlomo Shor”) is the vice president and a director of NCLF. Shlomo Shor is Zvi Shor’s son. His participation in NCLF was limited to performing ministerial acts, such as signing checks, forms, contracts and solicitations when Gutwein was not available.

5. From its inception in 1991 until it suspended activities in 2014 in response to the

OAG's investigation, NCLF was a small organization, created and controlled by Zvi Shor. During the Relevant Time Period, under Shor's control and with no oversight by any bona fide board, NCLF made false statements on its website and in its solicitations, claiming to conduct activities that it did not conduct at all, or had not conducted in many years.

### **Gutwein and Donn's Roles at NCLF**

6. Respondent Gutwein became the president of NCLF in 2010 after Shor's official resignation. Gutwein is a certified public accountant and maintains a separate accounting practice. Prior to become president, Gutwein was NCLF's accountant and auditor. During the Relevant Time Period, he provided accounting services to NCLF.

7. Prior to becoming president nor at any time during his tenure did Respondent Gutwein meet with any board of directors, staff members, review past board materials or communicate with NCLF's fundraisers.

8. Respondent Gutwein testified that his understanding of leukemia is that it is "a dreaded disease" and a "[t]ype of cancer in the blood, that's about all I know." At no time during his tenure did he seek out additional information about leukemia. As described below, Gutwein's role as NCLF president was limited generally to signing NCLF forms and checks.

9. Respondent Gutwein did not know who was employed by NCLF, or how many people were on NCLF's payroll. He did not participate in decisions on NCLF's budget. Gutwein relied on Shor to decide how NCLF should spend its funds.

10. In August 2013, more than three years after taking on the President title, Respondent Gutwein testified that he had never visited NCLF's office: "I never visited NCLF... I would never have taken the job if I had to go down to NCLF. I do not have the time."

11. Respondent Gutwein did not draft, edit, or otherwise exercise control over

NCLF's public-facing representations, including its website, brochures, and telemarketing scripts.

12. Respondent Gutwein was not familiar with NCLF's Israel-based affiliate, despite signing multiple transfers, each ranging from \$22,000 to \$55,000, totaling approximately \$650,000 to the affiliate. Respondent Gutwein did not know whether the funds were actually transferred to any research facility or scientists.

13. Respondent Shlomo Donn ("Donn") is a certified public accountant. Donn has worked for Gutwein his entire career, starting when he was in training to become an accountant, and continuing to the present. Gutwein has employed Donn as an independent contractor, assisting in the rendition of accounting services to not-for-profit and religious organizations. Approximately two-thirds of Donn's income has come from Gutwein. Donn has regularly worked from Gutwein's offices, spending approximately half of his work hours there. Donn began to provide accounting services for NCLF in the early to mid-2000s, at Gutwein's behest. Gutwein directed Donn to prepare NCLF's IRS Forms 990 and financial statements. Beginning in 2010, after Gutwein assumed the title of NCLF's president, Donn, at Gutwein's request, became the signatory of NCLF's audit reports. Other than his work for NCLF, Donn has conducted only one audit for a not-for-profit organization.

#### **Statements in Filings to the OAG**

14. Respondents Gutwein and Donn completed or caused to be completed documents required by the OAG and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS); these documents were posted in the normal course of the Charities Bureau's practice on the Charities Bureau's website for inspection by the public. Those documents included IRS Forms 990, audit reports and New York State forms. These documents contained false information on NCLF's board of directors, alleged board

committees, internal policies, fundraising expenses, and audits.<sup>1</sup>

15. Respondents Gutwein and Donn relied on information provided by Zvi Shor in making the above-described representations, and did not independently verify the information provided by Shor.

16. NCLF submitted Forms 990 which listed from thirteen (13) to sixteen (16) directors on its board.

17. Respondents Gutwein and Donn never met with or otherwise communicated with any of the individuals listed as board members, with the exception of Zvi Shor and Shlomo Shor.

18. Gutwein had no knowledge of the identity of the organization's directors other than Shor and Shlomo Shor. In his August 2013 examination, Gutwein, when asked by the OAG, "Do you know who the board members are now?," responded: "I am dealing directly with Steve Shor. I have seen the names on paper but I haven't spoken to anyone." When asked about the names listed on a board meeting invitation produced by NCLF, Gutwein testified that he was "not familiar" with a majority of the names, and clarified that "not familiar" meant he had "no idea who these people are."

19. The 2010 IRS 990, completed based on information provided by Shor, stated that

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<sup>1</sup> NCLF's Forms 990 were filed with the OAG as an attachment to its Char500 annual registration form. The Char500 requires certification by two individuals, each of whom, by their signature, certify "under penalties of perjury that we reviewed this report, including all attachments, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, they are true, correct and complete in accordance with the laws of the State of New York applicable to this report." The 2008 Char500, which reports on NCLF's fiscal year ending ("FYE") March 31, 2009, was signed by Zvi Shor. On the Form 990, Shor's name appears as President, and Gutwein is listed as the preparer. The 2009 Char500 (FYE March 31, 2010) was signed by Gutwein as "President" and Shlomo Shor as "Vice President," and the 990 is signed by Yehuda Gutwein as Director and Shlomo Donn is listed as the preparer. There are two 2010 Char500 forms on file: one 2010 Char500 (FYE March 31, 2011) is signed by Shlomo Shor as Vice President and Gutwein as President and CFO; Gutwein signed the 990 as "President" and is listed as the preparer; a second 2010 Char500, filed with the OAG a few weeks after the initial version, is signed by Gutwein as President and Shlomo Shor as Vice President. The 2011 Char500 (FYE March 31, 2012) is signed by Gutwein as President and Shlomo Shor as Vice President; Gutwein is listed on the 990 as President and is listed as the preparer. The 2012 Char500 (FYE March 31, 2013) is signed by Shlomo Shor as Vice President and Yehuda Gutwein as CFO; the 2012 990 is signed by Gutwein as President, and Gutwein is listed as the preparer.

“salaries are determined and voted on by a compensation committee.” Neither Gutwein nor Shor had direct knowledge of or ever communicated with a compensation committee.

20. Respondents Gutwein and Donn also prepared, and Gutwein signed, IRS Forms 990 that failed to identify and disclose business relationships between NCLF and its officers and directors, including the fact that NCLF paid rent to Shor; that NCLF paid Gutwein for accounting services; that NCLF paid Donn, who worked for Gutwein, for accounting and auditing services; and that NCLF made substantial grants to an Israeli entity controlled by Shor’s sister.

21. Respondents Gutwein and Donn, based on information provided to them by Shor, caused NCLF to file with the IRS and with the OAG’s Charities Bureau, IRS Forms 990 for fiscal years ending March 31, 2010 through March 31, 2012, that improperly reported large portions of its fundraising costs in the “program service expenses” category, rather than the “fundraising expenses” category. Shor instructed Gutwein that a significant portion of NCLF’s fundraising costs should be allocated to program expenses.

22. NCLF’s fundraising costs did not meet the IRS criteria for “joint cost allocation” – as used herein, referring to the reporting of fundraising expenses as program expenses – because, among other things, NCLF’s contracts with professional fundraisers provided, explicitly or as implemented, that the fundraisers would retain a majority percentage of the funds raised. Under applicable accounting rules governing joint cost allocation, the fact that the fundraising contract is a “percentage- based” contract and the fundraiser is paid a majority of the funds raised means that a charity cannot allocate any of the fundraising activity to program services.

23. In his sworn testimony, Respondent Donn stated that, in his opinion, NCLF’s 2010, 2011, and 2012 IRS 990s did not reflect appropriate joint cost allocation because the fundraising contracts were percentage-based.

24. The improper allocation caused NCLF to misreport the majority of its fundraising costs. For example, for its fiscal year ending March 31, 2010 (reported in the 2009 IRS 990), NCLF paid its fundraisers a total of \$3.42 million. Instead of reporting the full amount as fundraising expenses, NCLF's IRS 990 reported \$1.56 million as fundraising expenses and the other \$1.85 million as "public education and awareness."

25. Given its total expenses for that period of \$4.175 million, NCLF's fundraising expenses were in fact 82% of its total expenses. With improper joint cost allocation, NCLF reported fundraising expenses of 37.5%. The IRS 990s and financial statements containing this false and misleading information were routinely made available to the public, through the Charities Bureau and other sources.

26. The chart below demonstrates the joint cost allocation for fiscal year ending March 31, 2010 through March 31, 2012:

990 Year	Total Expenses Reported	Total Fundraising Fees Reported	Fundraising Fees Allocated to Fundraising	Fundraising Fees Allocated to Public Awareness/ Outreach	Fundraising % of Total Expenses with JCA	Fundraising % of Total Expenses without JCA
2009 (FYE 3/31/10)	\$ 4,175,206.00	\$ 3,420,199.00	\$1,566,109.00	\$ 1,854,196.00	37.5%	82%
2010 (FYE 3/31/11)	\$ 3,265,978.00	\$ 2,366,039.00	\$1,157,513.00	\$ 1,415,000.00	35.4%	72%
2011 (FYE 3/31/12)	\$ 2,129,124.00	\$ 1,264,679.00	\$ 701,265.00	\$ 563,415.00	32.9%	59%

### Donn's Audits

27. Under New York Executive Law § 172-b(1), in order to maintain its registration status, NCLF was obligated to file with the OAG an annual financial report, "accompanied by an annual financial statement which includes an independent certified public accountant's audit report containing an opinion that the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, including compliance

with all pronouncements of the financial accounting standards board and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants that establish accounting principles relevant to not-for-profit organizations.”

28. For its fiscal years ending March 31, 2010, 2011, and 2012, NCLF submitted financial statements and a document titled “Independent Auditor’s Report,” signed by Respondent Donn. For each year, the cover letter, signed by Donn, represented that Donn had conducted an audit “in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards.” (The term “generally accepted auditing standards” is commonly abbreviated as “GAAS.”)

29. Donn’s audits did not comply with GAAS. Specifically:

(a) Donn did not meet standards for “independence.” Donn worked approximately 25 hours a week from Respondent Gutwein’s office, where Gutwein paid him by the hour; he derived approximately two-thirds of his income from Gutwein. According to the relevant accounting guidelines, this dependence on Gutwein, NCLF’s president, for his livelihood, undermined Donn’s independence.

(b) D  
Donn did not ask for or obtain an audit engagement letter or other documentation of discussions with management that describe the agreed upon terms of the audit engagement, and his work papers do not contain any documentation of such a discussion, which is required under GAAS.

(c) Donn did not ask for or obtain a management representation letter or equivalent documentation, as is required by GAAS.

(d) Donn’s work papers contain no documentation of the auditor’s assessment of risk, or documentation of the auditor’s understanding of the organization’s internal

controls.

(e) Donn's work papers do not contain any documentation of an audit plan, or documentation of the auditor's consideration of fraud, all of which are required by GAAS.

(f) Donn's work papers do not contain any documentation showing that related party transactions were analyzed, as is required by GAAS.

30. Further, Donn, when asked if he ever met with NCLF's board, testified that he only recalled ever having met Respondents Shor and Gutwein. He never had any contact with Susan Barron Tisser, the person listed as the NCLF Treasurer in the IRS 990s for years during which Donn was the auditor.

31. Donn was not aware that the Israeli Organization, the recipient of hundreds of thousands of dollars from the NCLF, was a separate legal entity, nor that it was run by Respondent Shor's sister.

### **Shor's Compensation**

32. In early 2011, after stepping down as president, Shor presented Gutwein with a document titled "Employment & Compensation Agreement" ("Shor Employment Agreement"). This document included in its terms that: (1) Shor would serve as "Founder and Senior Advisor" for ten years, with an annual salary of \$134,804, with a guaranteed 4% increase; (2) upon retirement or even in the event that he was fired for cause, Shor would receive a lifetime pension, payable each year at a rate equal to either 79% or 85% of the average of his salary in the final two years of his employment, depending on his length of service; (3) medical insurance for life; and (4) \$612,844 allegedly owed for back pay.

33. Gutwein was asked to and did sign the Shor Employment Agreement on behalf of NCLF without consulting any purported directors or bona fide independent experts regarding the

reasonableness of its terms. In his testimony, the only person Gutwein could recall communicating with about Shor's compensation was Shor.

34. The Shor Employment Agreement purports to rely on a Board of Directors decision dated March 30, 2004 and an Independent Auditor's Report dated June 10, 2010 to justify the back pay to Shor.

35. Apart from his allegedly being owed back pay, Shor, granted himself compensation that was not approved by a bona fide board of directors, as required by New York law. Shor instructed Respondent Gutwein to approve this and Gutwein acquiesced.

36. With respect to the allegations in the Petition regarding Shor's use of NCLF funds for personal expenses without authorization, Gutwein did not authorize such expenditures.

#### **Misrepresentations in Solicitations**

37. During the Relevant Time Period, NCLF solicited funds through fraudulent misrepresentations on its website, in its brochures, and in fundraising scripts used by third party fundraisers and approved by NCLF. On its website, [www.leukemiafoundation.org](http://www.leukemiafoundation.org), and in its solicitations, NCLF, through Shor, touted its many programs, ranging from granting from dreams to sick children, a bone marrow registry, umbilical cord blood banking, and its own cancer research center. In fact, NCLF did not conduct these programs or they were conducted in a form that was a tiny fraction of what was advertised.

38. During the Relevant Time Period, Shor was aware of and/or approved of the contents of NCLF's website and solicitations.

39. NCLF's promotional and solicitation materials publicized its "Make a Dream Come True" ("Make a Dream") program, and requested donations to help pay for the program. In its materials, NCLF claimed that through Make a Dream, it granted the wishes of children with

cancer. In reality, NCLF did not fulfill any “wishes” or “dreams” during the Relevant Time Period.

(a) Solicitation letters bearing Shor’s initials indicating approval and the date “2-8-12” list Make a Dream as a current NCLF program, describing it as “fulfilling the last wishes of children with cancer and leukemia.”

(b) A script for professional telemarketers, bearing Shor’s initials indicating approval and the date “2-8-12” instructs the caller to describe Make a Dream as granting “last wishes to dying children”:

Hello...(wait) Mr./ Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_...(wait) (Good Morning/Good Afternoon/Good Evening)

This is (your name) calling on behalf of the National Children’s Leukemia Foundation.

The reason for the call is the National Children’s Leukemia Foundation is having their fundraiser. The National Children’s Leukemia Foundation supports families affected by cancer, leukemia and other blood disorders and supports medical research for the cure. The NCLF also helps with cord blood banking at birth and grants **LAST WISHES** to dying children through their **Make-A-Dream-Come-True** program .

I’m calling in the hopes that these children can count on your support.

(c) Another script for professional telemarketers, bearing Shor’s initials indicating approval and the date “2-8-12” instructs the caller to ask past donors to make another donation, and to tell them that their money will be used in part for Make a Dream, “like last time”:

Hello...(wait) Mr. / Mrs. [Last Name]...(wait)

(Good Morning, Good Afternoon, or Good Evening).

This is \_\_\_\_\_ calling on behalf of the National Children’s Leukemia Foundation.

First off, I want to thank you so much for your wonderful support last time. It went a tremendous way in helping ease the pain and suffering of young children afflicted with leukemia or cancer.

Secondly, the NCLF is having their fund drive! The proceeds, like last time, will be used for Leukemia and Cancer Research, as well as the “Make A Dream Come True Program”, which I’m sure you remember, Mr/Mrs \_\_\_\_\_, is a program that helps to fulfill the dreams of a child diagnosed with terminal cancer and leukemia.

(d) A script for professional telemarketers dated September 19, 2012 stated that “the NCLF [Make a Dream] Program grants wishes to terminally ill children like trips

to Disney World or meetings with celebrities or sports stars.”

(e) Gutwein approved a script for professional telemarketers that stated that “the NCLF also grants wishes to children with cancer through their ‘Make a Dream Come True program.’”

(f) A brochure printed in mid-2012 depicted the program as active in “granting last wishes to children with life-threatening illness.”

(g) On its website, NCLF claimed that through Make a Dream, it “fulfills the wishes of young cancer patients, arranging family trips, tours, introductions to celebrities and other requests.” NCLF invited children with cancer and their families to submit applications for their “dreams” to be fulfilled.

(h) Thank-you letters from NCLF, dated April 9, 2012 and August 8, 2013, sent to a foundation that made a grant to NCLF, stated that: “Each year, we provide a variety of services, including granting wishes to terminally ill patients....”

40. Respondents Gutwein and Donn are unaware of any “wishes” or “dreams” which were fulfilled during the Relevant Time Period.

41. NCLF’s own financial statements do not report any expenditure for Make a Dream since its 2008 IRS 990, for fiscal year ending March 31, 2009. In that submission, NCLF reported spending only \$7,866 on the program.

42. NCLF did not list any expenditure for Make a Dream in any of the IRS 990s that it filed following the 2008 reporting year, and did not produce any additional documents showing expenditures in connection with Make a Dream.

43. In its materials, NCLF claimed to match people in need of bone marrow transplants with bone marrow donors, and claimed to have or use a “bone marrow registry” or

“database.” For example:

(a) As of March 21, 2013, the NCLF website advertised that: “Using a computerized database registry of potential bone marrow donors throughout the world, the NCLF can match a person in need of a bone marrow transplant with a possible bone marrow source. The international data base searches for a compatible bone marrow transplant donor and is updated daily.”

(b) On July 16, 2014, the NCLF website included a page, at <http://www.leukemiafoundation.org/bone-marrow-research/>, that stated: “Using National and International databases of potential bone marrow donors throughout the world, the NCLF can match a person in need of a bone marrow transplant with a possible bone marrow source.”

(c) A brochure produced by NCLF and used during the Relevant Time Period lists “Bone Marrow Donor Search Program” under the heading of “NCLF Programs.” The brochure stated that: “Using a national database registry, the NCLF assists patients in need of bone marrow transplants by helping to locate a bone marrow donor or stem cell match.”

(d) Another brochure produced by NCLF and used during the Relevant Time Period states that “Using a computerized international database registry, the NCLF assists patients in finding compatible donors.”

(e) A Question & Answer (“Q&A”) document, produced by NCLF for use by its professional fundraisers, and bearing the date 2/6/12, states that NCLF has a “national bone marrow match program.” In response to the question, “Where does my money go?”, the Q&A document instructed the fundraiser to say, “The funds raised with this drive will help support [among other programs] . . . patients who are in desperate need of transplants

find matches through their [the NCLF's] national bone marrow match program." This document bears Shor's signature and the notation that it was "Approved," with the date 2-8-12. Shor testified that the initials on this document were his.

(f) A solicitation script produced by a third-party fundraiser and used by the fundraiser and NCLF during the Relevant Time Period, included the statement that NCLF is "back working on the 'Donor Search Program' . . . This helps match bone marrow donors across the nation and helps obtain necessary funding for bone marrow transplants when insurance is inadequate to cover the costs."

(g) A solicitation script approved by Shor for use by a different fundraiser during the Relevant Time Period stated: "The NCLF has a national bone marrow donor registry."

(h) Solicitation letters used by a fundraiser, bearing Shor's initials and the date "2-8-12", list "Bone Marrow Donor Match" as among the programs "your [the donor's] donation supports."

(i) Letters approved in 2008 and distributed in subsequent years state that "NCLF saves children's lives through their national bone marrow search registry."

44. The NCLF does not have, and never had, a registry or database of bone marrow donors.

45. Respondents Gutwein and Donn were not aware of a bone marrow registry or database.

46. NCLF, based on information provided by Respondent Shor, also made false and misleading statements about an "umbilical cord blood banking program."

47. Umbilical cord blood banking is the process of collecting and storing a baby's

umbilical cord stem cells for potential later medical use, particularly in the treatment of cancer.

48. In its materials during the Relevant Time Period, NCLF made specific claims that it was collecting and storing blood cells as part of its cord blood banking program. For example:

(a) NCLF produced a document, distributed during the Relevant Time Period, titled “Cord Blood Banking Program”, which stated that “The NCLF is currently banking stem cells in cryo-preservation banks in liquid nitrogen at 200 degrees below zero Celsius.”

(b) NCLF produced another one-page document about cord blood, distributed during the Relevant Time Period, that claimed that, “The Umbilical Cord Bank is a successful program of the National Children’s Leukemia Foundation,” and stated that one of the NCLF activities is “Storage of Stem Cells: Collection and freezing of blood cells from babies’ umbilical cords.”

49. Respondents Gutwein and Donn were not aware of NCLF collecting or storing cord blood.

50. According to its own records, NCLF spent only \$3,400 in connection with cord blood banking during the Relevant Time Period.

51. NCLF, through Shor, repeatedly made false and misleading representations about NCLF having its own “Cancer Research Center,” staffed by “NCLF scientists.”

52. On March 13, 2013 and on January 17, 2014 and, upon information and belief, during the time period in between, the NCLF website contained the following text on its “Biomedical Research Program” page:

**“NCLF Biomedical Cancer Research Center.** The NCLF Research Center is staffed by leading scientists in the fields of molecular biology, stem cell biology, hematology and oncology, who work collaboratively to advance knowledge and develop innovative treatment technologies.”

53. A fundraising brochure bearing Respondent Shlomo Shor's signature and the date "6-12-12" listed "Biomedical Cancer Research Center" as an NCLF program.

54. These and other statements made by NCLF and Shor were either false or misleading. In fact, NCLF never established a cancer research center. In 2009, Shor created an organization in Israel, called, in Hebrew, "Ha'Irgun L'Milchama B'Leukemia (ph.) ("the Israeli Organization"). Shor testified that his sister was the head of the Israeli Organization. During the Relevant Time Period, Shor, with Gutwein's acquiescence, funneled no less than \$655,000 in NCLF funds to the Israeli Organization. A portion of the funds sent to the Israeli Organization made their way to a lone medical researcher associated with Ariel University, located in Israel. Shor and NCLF failed to provide the OAG with detailed documents establishing how much of the \$655,000 was used for research, or the significance of any results that might have been achieved.

55. The Israeli Organization also purchased part of a floor of an office building in the town of Petach Tikvah, Israel. Shor testified that the property was intended to be developed into a research laboratory, but that the development was not completed, and no research was ever conducted there.

56. In November 2011, NCLF through Shor filed a provisional patent application for an experimental treatment protocol with the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO").

57. According to the USPTO, a *provisional* patent application is significantly different from a patent application. The USPTO website explains:

A provisional application for patent (provisional application) is a U.S. national application filed in the USPTO under 35 U.S.C. §111(b). A provisional application is not required to have a formal patent claim or an oath or declaration. Provisional applications also should not include any information disclosure (prior art) statement since provisional applications are not examined. A provisional application provides the means to establish an early

effective filing date in a later filed nonprovisional patent application filed under 35 U.S.C. §111. It also allows the term "Patent Pending" to be applied in connection with the description of the invention.<sup>2</sup>

58. The provisional patent application filed by NCLF expired, and no full patent was ever filed.

59. Shor also testified that the provisional patent was for a treatment protocol that had only been tested on mice.

60. NCLF, with Shor's approval and with no oversight by Gutwein, publicized the filing of the provisional patent application as if NCLF had obtained a patent, or filed a patent application, for a "cure" or "lifesaving treatment" for leukemia. For example:

(a) In a fundraising script approved by Shor, fundraisers told prospective donors that "The Foundation's research team has just filed a patent application for a new cure for leukemia."

(b) A fundraising script dated September 19, 2012 states that "The NCLF Research team has just filed a patent application for a new lifesaving treatment for leukemia."

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<sup>2</sup> See <http://www.uspto.gov/patents-getting-started/patent-basics/types-patent-applications/provisional-application-patent> (last visited July 7, 2015).