

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Northern District of California

United States of America

v.

ROBERT ALVIN JUSTUS, JR.

Case No. 4:20-mj-70771-MAG

Defendant(s)

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

I, the complainant in this case, state that the following is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

On or about the date(s) of May 29, 2020 in the county of Alameda and elsewhere in the Northern District of California, the defendant(s) violated:

Code Section
18 U.S.C. §§ 1114(1), 1114(3), 2
Maximum Penalties: Ct. 1 - life imprisonment or death; \$250,000 fine; \$100 S.A.; restitution; Ct. 2 - 20 years' imprisonment; 3 years' supervised release; \$250,000 fine; \$100 S.A.; restitution

Offense Description
Count One: Aiding and abetting the murder of a person assisting an officer or employee of the United States Government
Count Two: Aiding and abetting the attempted murder of a person assisting an officer or employee of the United States Government

This criminal complaint is based on these facts:

Please see attached affidavit of FBI Special Agent Brett Woolard.

Continued on the attached sheet.

Approved as to form [Signature]
U.S. Attorney David L. Anderson

FILED
Jun 15 2020
SUSAN Y. SOONG
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

/s/ Brett Woolard

Complainant's signature

Brett Woolard, Special Agent, FBI

Printed name and title

Sworn to before me over the telephone and signed by me pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 4.1 and 4(d).

Date: June 12, 2020

City and state: Oakland, California

[Signature]
Judge's signature

Hon. Kandis A. Westmore, U.S. Magistrate Judge

Printed name and title

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

I, Brett Woolard, Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, being duly sworn, hereby declare as follows:

OVERVIEW AND AGENT BACKGROUND

1. I make this affidavit in support of a two-count Criminal Complaint against ROBERT ALVIN JUSTUS, JR. (hereinafter JUSTUS):
 - a. Count One: Aiding and abetting the murder of a person assisting an officer or employee of the United States Government in the performance of official duties, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114(1) and 2; and
 - b. Count Two: Aiding and abetting the attempted murder of a person assisting an officer or employee of the United States Government in the performance of official duties, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114(3) and 2.

For the reasons set forth below, I believe there is probable cause to believe that JUSTUS has committed each of the foregoing violations of federal law.

2. The statements contained in this affidavit come from my personal observations, my training and experience, information from records and databases, and information obtained from other agents and witnesses. This affidavit summarizes such information in order to show that there is probable cause to believe that JUSTUS has committed the violations listed above. This affidavit does not purport to set forth all of my knowledge about this matter, or to name all of the persons who participated in these crimes.

3. I am a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) and have been so employed since March 2019. Currently, I am assigned to the Violent Crimes and Major Offender Squad in the Oakland Resident Agency, San Francisco Field Office. As a Special Agent with the FBI, my duties and responsibilities include conducting criminal investigations for

possible violations of federal law, including those found in Title 21 and Title 18 of the United States Code.

4. I am a graduate of the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. As part of my training to become a Special Agent, I received approximately 20 weeks of instruction at the FBI Academy. During my time at the Academy, I received instruction in investigative processes, evidence collection, interview and interrogation methods, and legal processes associated with federal law enforcement. Since graduating from the Academy, I have conducted and participated in investigations of firearms-related offenses, drug offenses, and fugitive apprehension. During these investigations, I have utilized or participated in various types of investigative techniques, including electronic surveillance pursuant to court-authorized wiretaps, controlled purchases of narcotics from suspects, physical surveillance, investigative interviews, GPS tracking devices, and pole-mounted cameras. I have participated in the execution of federal arrest and search warrants.

APPLICABLE LAW

5. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1114 provides, in relevant part: “Whoever kills or attempts to kill any officer or employee of the United States or of any agency in any branch of the United States Government (including any member of the uniformed services) while such officer or employee is engaged in or on account of the performance of official duties, or any person assisting such an officer or employee in the performance of such duties or on account of that assistance, shall be punished—(1) in the case of murder, as provided under section 1111 . . . or (3) in the case of attempted murder . . . as provided in section 1113.”

6. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1111(a) provides: “Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. Every murder perpetrated by poison, lying in wait, or any other kind of willful, deliberate, malicious, and premeditated killing; or committed

in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, escape, murder, kidnapping, treason, espionage, sabotage, aggravated sexual abuse or sexual abuse, child abuse, burglary, or robbery; or perpetrated as part of a pattern or practice of assault or torture against a child or children; or perpetrated from a premeditated design unlawfully and maliciously to effect the death of any human being other than him who is killed, is murder in the first degree. Any other murder is murder in the second degree.”

7. Title 18, United States Code, Section 2(a) provides: “Whoever commits an offense against the United States or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission, is punishable as a principal.”

PROBABLE CAUSE

A. May 29, 2020, Oakland Homicide and Attempted Homicide

8. At approximately 9:44 PM on May 29, 2020, a passenger inside of a white van opened fire and shot two Protective Security Officers (PSOs) at the Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Oakland, California (“the Federal Courthouse”). One of the PSOs (Victim 1) died of his gunshot wounds; the other (Victim 2) sustained serious injuries that required surgery. The PSOs were working in an official capacity for Triple Canopy Inc., which is contracted with the Federal Protective Service to provide security at the Federal Building and Federal Courthouse. The Federal Courthouse is located at 1301 Clay Street, which is in the Northern District of California. More specifically, the shooting occurred at a small security guard outpost (“the Guard Post”) at the corner of 12th Street and Jefferson Street. The Guard Post is on federal property, adjacent to a driveway leading into the Federal Courthouse. The duties of the PSOs assigned to the Guard Post include controlling access of vehicles driving into the Federal Courthouse’s garage and staffing the Guard Post.

9. Officers of the Oakland Police Department (OPD) responded to the scene almost immediately after the shooting. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) tested shell casings collected from the scene and determined that all casings tested were fired from the same gun.

10. FBI Special Agents and other personnel also responded to the scene and began investigating the homicide. FBI personnel obtained video from the Federal Courthouse's exterior surveillance cameras. The video showed a white Ford Econoline-style van (hereafter "the Subject Van"), parked on Jefferson Street at the southeast corner of 12th and Jefferson, in the parking spot closest to the intersection, directly across the street from and facing the Guard Post, for approximately fifteen (15) minutes immediately preceding the homicide.

11. The Subject Van parked at 9:27 PM.¹ The Subject Van stayed in the parking space from 9:27 PM until about 9:44 PM, with its headlights off. At approximately 9:28 PM, a white man ("the driver") exited the front driver's side door of the Subject Van and walked around the area until approximately 9:38 PM, when the same man returned and re-entered the Subject Van through the front driver's side door.

12. I reviewed security video captured in the vicinity of the Federal Courthouse which shows the driver walking away from the van across the street from the Federal Courthouse and disappearing from view. Below is a still image captured from surveillance camera footage that I reviewed, showing the driver of the Subject Van.

¹ Note that all times in this affidavit are approximate; if the time on the surveillance cameras differed from the actual time, agents have attempted to correct it to the actual time, but there may still be some discrepancy.



13. At approximately 9:43 PM, the exterior lights of the Subject Van turned on, the van began to move forward toward the Guard Post at the intersection at 12th and Jefferson, the passenger-side sliding door opened, and a second person in the passenger compartment fired multiple rounds from a firearm at the Guard Post.

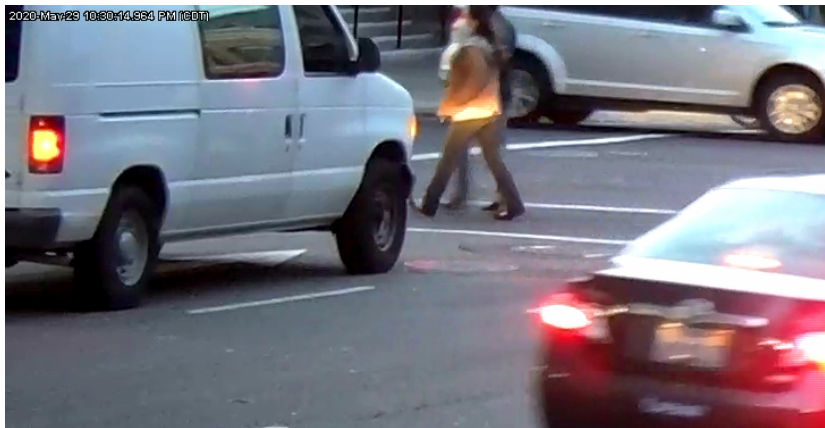
14. The below still image depicts the Subject Van in the intersection, with its passenger-side sliding door open, during the shooting. I reviewed the surveillance video and observed a person sitting in the passenger compartment of the Subject Van, visible through the open sliding door. Based on my review of the surveillance footage and scene, I believe the Guard Post received gunfire from that person (sitting in the passenger compartment) from inside the moving Subject Van, which was driven by a different person. Since the Subject Van was moving at the time of the shooting, and made a successful escape from the area around the Federal Courthouse, there were at least two people in the Subject Van at the time of the homicide.



15. Below are still images captured from surveillance video that I have reviewed; the first image was captured before the shooting, and the second image was captured during the shooting. The images depict the Subject Van, as well as the Guard Post; both locations are circled in red in the first of the two still images.



16. Investigators have reviewed footage of the white Subject Van used in the homicide and have taken note of various features of the Subject Van. The Subject Van has one front driver's-side window and, in addition to a window on the front passenger's side, the passenger's sliding door also had its own window. The rear tailgate area of the Subject Van had two doors, each with a window. The area where the license plate would normally be placed is offset to the right rear side of the van; however, the van did not have a license plate affixed at the time of the homicide. The handle on the passenger door appeared to be bent outward. Below is an image of the Subject Van captured on a surveillance camera in downtown Oakland. It shows that the front passenger-side wheel does not appear to have a hubcap, while the rear passenger-side wheel does have one.



17. Various surveillance images of the Subject Van showed that both of the Subject Van's headlights, both taillights, and both reverse lights were functioning on May 29, 2020.

18. Investigators contacted Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) investigative personnel, as well as investigative personnel from Ford Motor Company Global Investigations, to try to narrow down a model year of the Subject Van. The DMV and Ford investigators reviewed the Oakland surveillance photos and looked at features such as the grille, the wheels, the bumpers, and the side view mirrors of the Subject Van. Without looking at the actual van,

investigators could not state with certainty the model year. A representative of Ford Motor Company Global Investigations stated that based on the grille's appearance, the van looked to be pre-2003 model year and possibly between model years 1997 and 2002. He also stated that the Subject Van might have "Econoline" printed on the back side of the van; if that was the case, the vehicle would be pre-2001, as the Econoline name was dropped in 2001.

19. Video surveillance shows that the Subject Van was driving in the area of the Federal Courthouse or parked in the area of the Federal Courthouse from at least approximately 9:15 PM to approximately 9:44 PM, when the homicide occurred.

20. At approximately 9:19 PM on May 29, Federal Protective Service officers observed a white van driving by on Clay Street; video corroborated that the Subject Van was driving past 1301 Clay Street at that time.

21. In summary, the evidence collected from the area surrounding the Federal Courthouse regarding the events of May 29, 2020, shows that the Subject Van parked in a space with an unimpeded view of the Guard Post at approximately 9:27 PM. A white man emerged from the driver's seat and walked around the area for approximately ten minutes, suggesting that he was conducting reconnaissance. The man then returned to the Subject Van and remained in the Subject Van for approximately five minutes before the homicide. Together, I believe these facts suggest that the individuals in the Subject Van were waiting for an opportune time to commit the homicide.

B. June 6, 2020, Ben Lomond Homicide

22. At approximately 1:26 PM on June 6, 2020, in Ben Lomond, California, a witness located a white Ford van that appeared to be abandoned on property controlled by Big Basin Water Company on Jamison Creek Road. The witness observed items in the van that appeared to

be ammunition, firearms, and bomb-making equipment. The witness also took note of the white van's Vehicle Identification Number ("VIN"). The witness reported this information to law enforcement. The VIN, when run by law enforcement, came back as registered to M. L. Carrillo at 120 Waldeberg Road in Ben Lomond, California. Law enforcement also learned that the license plate number assigned to the vehicle was 4P05520, but the abandoned van did not bear any license plates.

23. Based on subsequent examination of the van that was found abandoned at the property on Jamison Creek Road and for the reasons described below, I believe that the van found abandoned by the witness on June 6, 2020, is the Subject Van involved in the Federal Courthouse homicide on May 29, 2020. The van found abandoned near Jamison Creek Road is a white 1992 Ford Econoline E-150 van (hereinafter referred to as "the 1992 van"). The 1992 van is the same color and shape as the Subject Van. It has the same rear light positions, the same type of roof, the same type of window latches, and the same bent handle on the sliding passenger door. The headlights and taillights of the 1992 van were all functional.

24. Another similarity involves the front passenger-side wheel. As earlier noted, in surveillance video of the Subject Van in Oakland, the front passenger-side wheel appeared not to have a hubcap attached. The 1992 van's front passenger-side wheel had a hubcap inconsistent with the other three wheels. It appears as if a different hubcap was placed on the front passenger-side wheel in an attempt to conceal the missing original hubcap. This suggests that someone replaced the front passenger-side hubcap in an attempt to alter the 1992 van's appearance so that it would not be recognized as the Subject Van.

25. Another attempt to alter the 1992 van's appearance involved the rear passenger-side window. While the 1992 van has the same window configuration as the Subject Van

involved in the Oakland homicide, including a window on the sliding passenger-side door, the window on the sliding passenger-side door of the 1992 van was painted over with white spray paint. An FBI agent observed a can of white spray paint inside the 1992 van. According to a preliminary report, a latent fingerprint belonging to Steven Carrillo was found on the white spray paint can.

26. Below are two photographs of the 1992 van. The windows of the 1992 van were broken by law enforcement as part of the process of rendering the van safe, due to the possibility that the 1992 van contained live explosive material, as reported by the person who found the van.



27. In response to the information provided by the witness at Jamison Creek Road regarding the 1992 van, deputies from the Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office ("SCSO") responded to 120 Waldeberg Road at approximately 2:00 PM on June 6, 2020. A sheriff's deputy reported that she saw a white Ford van similar to the 1992 van traveling up Harmony Hill toward

Waldeberg Road and that the van subsequently parked at 120 Waldeberg Road. Law enforcement later learned, when someone examined that van and ran its VIN, that this was a second white Ford van, this one a 1997 model registered to Steven Carrillo at 120 Waldeberg Road in Ben Lomond (hereinafter, “the 1997 van”). The 1997 white Ford van does not closely resemble the van used in the Federal Courthouse homicide.

28. Deputies from the SCSO approached the property at 120 Waldeberg Road. Someone on the property then opened fire on the deputies. Two members of law enforcement were shot, with one deputy subsequently dying from his injuries. An explosion also occurred on the property, injuring one of the officers who had already been shot. The shooter fled the property at 120 Waldeberg Road.

29. At approximately 2:34 PM, a man used a small assault rifle to carjack a white Toyota Camry from a victim who was driving on Harmony Hill. The carjacker was described by the victim as a Hispanic male, between 5’7” and 5’8” tall, wearing a dark-colored hoodie, with light brown skin and light brown hair, and as between 20 and 30 years old. The carjacker was also described as having blood on his right hip. The Toyota Camry was later located on Alba Road in Santa Cruz County, and an SCSO deputy reported that he observed a person running away from the Camry.

30. At approximately 3:00 PM, an SCSO deputy advised dispatch that a man wearing a long-sleeved blue shirt was running toward Highway 9. This individual attempted to carjack at least one additional car on Highway 9 in Ben Lomond by using an assault rifle. At 3:35 PM, the same individual was observed at a different location on Highway 9. A witness described the individual as 5’6”, in his 20s, with a light build, and as wearing a blue shirt. At 3:39 PM, that individual was taken into custody. The individual was identified as Steven Carrillo (“Carrillo”),

and a deputy identified him as the same person that he saw running away from the Toyota Camry on Alba Road. A rifle was recovered from the area where Carrillo was arrested. Carrillo had a gunshot wound and blood on his hip at the time of his arrest.

31. I obtained a photograph from a surveillance camera at a business near where Carrillo was arrested. It shows Carrillo holding what appears to be an assault rifle and wearing a dark-colored, long-sleeved shirt and khaki pants.

32. After Carrillo's arrest, state law enforcement personnel obtained state search warrants for the property at 120 Waldeberg Road, as well as for the 1992 van. When the property at 120 Waldeberg Road was searched, officers located 9mm shell casings. An FBI agent who was assisting with the execution of the state search warrants told me that at least one of the 9mm shell casings had a headstamp showing it to be "X-Treme" brand. This is the same brand of ammunition as some of the shell casings recovered in the Oakland homicide.

33. ATF examiners have conducted examinations of several ammunition casings collected after the May 29, 2020, Oakland homicide and several ammunition casings collected after the June 6, 2020, Ben Lomond homicide. The examiners concluded that four of the casings from the Oakland homicide were fired from the same gun that fired two of the casings collected from 120 Waldeberg Road. In other words, the same firearm was used in both shootings. ATF examiners have also conducted a ballistic analysis of the rifle recovered from the area of Carrillo's arrest. The examiners determined through ballistic analysis that this weapon fired casings that were recovered from the Oakland crime scene as well as casings that were recovered from the Ben Lomond crime scene. Based on this analysis and the other facts described in the affidavit, I believe that Carrillo used this firearm to commit both homicides.

34. At the time of the homicides in Oakland and Ben Lomond, Carrillo was an active-duty member of the United States Air Force with the rank of sergeant (E-5). He was assigned to the Travis Air Force Base in Fairfield, California.

C. JUSTUS' June 11, 2020, interview with the FBI

35. On June 9, 2020, an Inspector from the Santa Cruz County District Attorney's Office sought and obtained a state search warrant from the Honorable Rebecca Connolly, Santa Cruz County Superior Court, for records related to Carrillo's T-Mobile account. Following T-Mobile's production of those records pursuant to the search warrant, the Inspector shared those records with the FBI. Carrillo's T-Mobile phone records were analyzed by the FBI's Cellular Analysis Survey Team (CAST). The CAST analysis showed that on May 29, 2020—the day of the Oakland homicide—Carrillo's phone was powered on and was communicating with cell towers starting at Travis Air Force Base from 5:00 PM to 5:37 PM, when it left Travis Air Force Base. The phone showed communication with towers along I-80 through Berkeley into San Leandro. At 8:09 PM, the phone either powered off or was placed into airplane mode, because it did not communicate with any towers from 8:09 PM until 10:08 PM (as earlier noted, the Oakland homicide occurred at about 9:44 PM). When Carrillo's phone began communicating with cell towers again, it was on I-580 near the Oakland Zoo.

36. According to the CAST analysis, Carrillo's phone traveled southbound on I-880, then to northbound state route 101. It appeared to stop in a residential area of Millbrae, California. It stayed in Millbrae from about 11:14 PM to 6:22 AM the next day, May 30, when it made its way to Santa Cruz County. Based on this data, as well as the other evidence obtained in this case, I believe that Carrillo traveled from Travis Air Force Base to San Leandro on May 29, 2020. At some point, I believe Carrillo powered off his phone or put it into airplane mode in

order to avoid detection during the time that he committed the assault on the PSOs in Oakland before driving away. I further believe that Carrillo traveled south from Oakland and then up the peninsula in order to avoid crossing one of the bridges spanning the San Francisco bay, where images of his van would likely have been captured by a bridge surveillance camera. I then believe Carrillo stayed the night at a location near Millbrae.

37. CAST agents identified a specific T-Mobile number as the last number in contact with Carrillo's phone before it was turned off or placed in airplane mode on the night of the homicide. CAST agents used a commercially available database to identify a possible subscriber to that phone number. According to this database, one possible subscriber was JUSTUS. I have reviewed the driver's license biographical information for JUSTUS from the California Department of Motor Vehicles (Cal-DMV). According to Cal-DMV, JUSTUS is a white male adult, 30 years old, who is 6 feet tall and weighs 165 pounds. This height and weight is consistent with the physical appearance of the driver of the Subject Van from the night of the Oakland homicide. Below is Justus' DMV photograph.



38. Upon learning about the connection between Carrillo and JUSTUS, FBI agents began surveillance of JUSTUS' residence in Millbrae. They observed a man consistent in appearance with JUSTUS' general physical description coming and going from the residence.

39. The first surveillance team saw JUSTUS smoking cigarettes approximately four times during the six-hour surveillance. Agents assigned to review surveillance video from the night of the Oakland homicide, which included footage of the Subject Van driver walking around on foot, observed that the driver of the white van was seen smoking cigarettes.

40. On the morning of June 11, 2020, surveillance agents observed JUSTUS and his parents drive to the Federal Building located at 450 Golden Gate Avenue in San Francisco. JUSTUS and his parents approached the Federal Building's Visitor Entrance and informed courthouse security officers that they wanted to visit the FBI. An FBI agent approached JUSTUS and his parents, identified herself as an agent, and indicated that she had learned that they wanted to visit the FBI. JUSTUS' mother said that they wanted to provide the FBI with information about the white van in Oakland. FBI agents observed JUSTUS nodding in agreement with his mother's statement. An FBI agent then walked with the family into the Federal Building. Once the family was through security, FBI agents took JUSTUS and his parents to an FBI conference room. At approximately 11:00 am, JUSTUS began a consensual interview with FBI agents.

41. JUSTUS stated that he met Carrillo on Facebook, and the two arranged to meet on May 29 for Carrillo to give JUSTUS a ride to protests that were taking place in Oakland. JUSTUS and Carrillo met at the San Leandro BART station, where Carrillo arrived in a white van. JUSTUS further stated that he later removed the license plate of the white van at Carrillo's direction.

42. According to JUSTUS, when JUSTUS originally got in the van, Carrillo offered him body armor and a firearm, but JUSTUS declined to use them. JUSTUS stated that he briefly handled the firearm but then dropped it on the seat. JUSTUS stated that, at that point, Carrillo instructed JUSTUS to drive the van; JUSTUS said that he drove the van the entire time that he was with Carrillo. JUSTUS drove away from the San Leandro BART station at Carrillo's direction. The two then drove around Oakland for a time, which JUSTUS said was to look for parking. JUSTUS said that the reason he got out of the white van was to walk around and see what was going on.

43. JUSTUS said he did not want to participate in the murder, but that he felt that he had to participate because he was trapped in the van with Carrillo. An interviewing agent pointed out to JUSTUS that he had gotten out of the van and walked around alone before the murder took place, and he conceivably could have left at any time. JUSTUS responded that he stayed with Carrillo because JUSTUS was trying to think of ways to talk Carrillo out of his plan. JUSTUS said Carrillo expressed an interest multiple times in shooting a helicopter, police officers, and civilians, but that JUSTUS talked him out of it. They eventually parked near the Guard Post. As JUSTUS drove the white van away from the Guard Post, Carrillo opened the passenger-side sliding door and began shooting. As they drove away, Carrillo said words to the effect of "did you see how they fucking fell." JUSTUS described Carrillo being excited and thrilled after the shooting.

44. After the homicide, JUSTUS drove himself and Carrillo to a nearby location and JUSTUS put the license plate back onto the van at the Carrillo's direction. He and Carrillo then drove to Millbrae, and Carrillo dropped off JUSTUS. Carrillo told JUSTUS not to talk about what happened that night and not to brag about what happened.

45. JUSTUS said that, after Carrillo left, JUSTUS destroyed evidence of his involvement in the homicide. Specifically, JUSTUS stated that he got rid of the clothing that he wore, and he erased from his phone any communication with Carrillo. He also disposed of the backpack that he was seen carrying in some of the video surveillance.

46. Based on my training, experience, and review of the evidence in this case, I do not believe JUSTUS did not want to participate in the homicide as he claimed during his statement to FBI agents. I reviewed surveillance video in this case, which shows JUSTUS walking on foot through downtown Oakland prior to the homicide. He could have walked away from the van and not returned, or he could have reported Carrillo and his plans to a nearby law enforcement officer. JUSTUS did not come forward to report his involvement with Carrillo in the Oakland homicide until after the murder of the SCSO deputy and arrest of Carrillo. I therefore believe JUSTUS' statement to the FBI was a false exculpatory narrative carefully crafted to fit what JUSTUS believed to be the state of the evidence.

CONCLUSION

47. Based on the above information, I submit that there is probable cause to believe that on or about May 29, 2020, in the Northern District of California, ROBERT ALVIN JUSTUS, JR., committed the following federal offenses:

- a. Count One: Aiding and abetting the murder of a person assisting an officer or employee of the United States Government in the performance of official duties, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114(1) and 2; and
- b. Count Two: Aiding and abetting the attempted murder of a person assisting an officer or employee of the United States Government in the performance of official duties, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1114(3) and 2.

48. I respectfully request that the Court sign the requested criminal complaint and issue the requested arrest warrant for JUSTUS.

REQUEST FOR SEALING

49. I respectfully request that the Court issue an order sealing, until further order of the Court, the Criminal Complaint, and all papers submitted in support of this Criminal Complaint, including this affidavit. I believe that sealing is necessary in order to guard against flight and destruction of evidence by other individuals not charged in the instant complaint.

I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ Brett Woolard _____
Brett Woolard
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to before me over the telephone and signed by me this 12th day of June 2020.

Kandis Westmore _____
THE HONORABLE KANDIS A. WESTMORE
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE