

**AFFIDAVIT**

I, Mary P. Hogan, being duly sworn hereby depose and say:

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. I am a Special Agent ("SA") with the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") and have been so employed for sixteen years. Prior to my employment with the FBI as an SA, I was a support employee for the FBI for six years. I am currently assigned to the Joint Terrorism Task Force ("JTTF") in the Los Angeles Field Office and work with other FBI Agents, Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("BICE") Agents, and Los Angeles police and sheriff's department detectives. As part of my duties being assigned to the JTTF, I conduct investigations related to acts of terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction.

**II. PURPOSE**

2. I make this affidavit in support of a search warrant to search the premises located at 5207 Baza Avenue, Woodland Hills, CA 91364 (hereinafter "SUBJECT PREMISES"), as more thoroughly described in Attachment A and paragraph X of this affidavit, for evidence that Chad Conrad Castagana (hereinafter "CASTAGANA") has committed violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1038(a)(1) (False Information and Hoaxes) and 844 (e) (Sending threats via the U.S. Mail).

**III. PREMISES TO BE SEARCHED**

3. The SUBJECT PREMISES is a multi-level house located at

5207 Baza Avenue, Woodland Hills, California, 91364. The SUBJECT PREMISES is described as a multi-story stucco house with brown and off-white colored wood trim with a wood shingled roof located within a residential neighborhood. The numbers "5207" are visible on the front right side of the house next to the garage door of SUBJECT PREMISES. The numbers "5207" are also visible in black on a silver colored mailbox, which is near the street and surrounded by a large green hedge plant. The SUBJECT PREMISES faces east, with the main access located on the north side of the house. The front door to the SUBJECT PREMISES is on the north side of the house and is light in color. A sliding glass door is adjacent to the front door entrance. A dark colored iron stairwell leads down one level to the front north side entry way of SUBJECT PREMISES and can be accessed from the driveway on the east side of the house. There are two garage doors which can be accessed from the driveway on the east side of the residence. The driveway of SUBJECT PREMISES is accessed directly off of Baza Street.

**IV. ITEMS TO BE SEIZED**

4. The items to be seized are evidence of violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1038(a)(1) (False Information and Hoaxes) and 844 (e) (Sending threats via the U.S. Mail).

- a. Ready Post document mailers that are approximately 6 inches by 9 inches in size, with or without writing on them;
- b. Addressed or partially addressed outgoing or

returned mailings;

c. Postage stamps to include Circus Wagon 1900s five cent stamps and Navajo Jewelry two cent stamps;

d. Handwritten documents, notes, journals, papers, and records;

e. Receipts showing transactions conducted at post offices;

f. Blue ink stamped depiction of a kangaroo;

g. Domestic money orders or receipts;

h. Documents, books or correspondence referencing tsunami victims with priapism;

I. Newspaper clippings, pictures, correspondence and collages of pictures and clippings related to Jon Stewart, Keith Olbermann, David Letterman, Bob Woodward, Sumner Redstone, Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi and Senator Charles Schumer;

j. Telephone books, publications and documents listing addresses;

k. Latex type or synthetic surgical gloves;

l. Journals, diaries, notebooks, notes, records, and papers regarding mailings;

m. Information regarding specific targets of mailings;

n. Blue t-shirt and blue jeans;

o. Paperwork and documents relating to A. Finkelstein, 187 Coda Str., North Hollywood, CA 92206;

P. Possible chemicals that could be used to make weapons of mass destruction or literature showing how to make it;

- q. Baking soda, Borax;
- r. Paper including plain white and colored "brown";
- s. Addresses specific to victims;
- t. Literature regarding Kathleen Harris;
- u. Anti-semitic literature and or left wing hate rhetoric;
- v. Typewriters, computers, printers and any other machines or devices used in, or related to correspondence related to 4a.
- w. Cellular telephones, telephone answering machines and tapes, telephone records, telephone bills, telephone books, and address books, that contain identifying information of individuals believed to be recipients of correspondence originating from CASTAGANA.
- x. Records reflecting storage facilities, offices, or other locations at which hoax white powder letters or related materials may be stored;
- y. Any indicia of occupancy or residency of the SUBJECT PREMISES, such as leases, utility bills, and mail.
- z. In searching for data capable of being read, stored or interpreted by a computer, law enforcement personnel executing this search warrant will employ the following procedure:
  - I. Upon securing the premises, law enforcement personnel trained in searching and seizing computer data (hereinafter "computer personnel") will make an initial review of any computer equipment and storage devices (collectively the

"computer devices") to determine whether the computer devices can be searched on-site in a reasonable amount of time and without jeopardizing the ability to preserve the data contained on the computer devices.

ii. If the computer devices can be searched on-site in a reasonable amount of time and without jeopardizing the ability to preserve data, they will be searched on-site, and a computer device will be seized only if the search reveals it to contain any data that falls within the list of items to be seized set forth herein.

iii. If the computer devices cannot be searched on-site in a reasonable amount of time and without jeopardizing the ability to preserve data, then the computer personnel will determine whether it is practical to copy the data contained on the computer devices during the execution of the search in a reasonable amount of time without jeopardizing the ability to preserve that data. If it is practical, and the computer devices cannot be searched on site in a reasonable amount of time and without jeopardizing the ability to preserve data, the computer personnel will make a copy of the data contained on each computer device (a "data image") during the execution of this search and shall seize the data images rather than the computer devices themselves.

iv. If the computer personnel determine it is not practical to perform an on-site search of the computer devices or make an on-site data image with a reasonable period of time and

without jeopardizing the ability to preserve data, then the computer devices will be seized and transported to an appropriate law enforcement laboratory for review. The computer devices will be reviewed by appropriately trained personnel in order to extract and seize any data that falls within the list of items to be seized set forth herein.

v. In searching the computer devices or data images, the computer personnel may examine all of the data contained in the computer devices or data images to view their precise contents and determine whether the data falls within the items to be seized as set forth herein. In addition, the computer personnel may search for and attempt to recover "deleted," "hidden" or encrypted data to determine whether the data falls within the list of items to be seized as set forth herein.

vi. If the computer personnel seize the computer devices pursuant to subparagraph iii above or make a data image pursuant to subparagraph ii above, the computer personnel will search the computer devices or data images within a reasonable amount of time not to exceed 60 days from the date of execution of the warrant. If, after conducting such a search, the case agents determine that a computer device or data image contains any data falling within the list of items to be seized pursuant to this warrant, the government will retain the computer device or data image; otherwise, the government will return the computer device or erase the data image. If the government needs

additional time to determine whether the data on the computer devices or data images falls within any of the items to be seized pursuant to this warrant, it may seek an extension of the time period from the Court within the original sixty day period from the date of execution of the warrant.

aa. In order to search for data that is capable of being read or interpreted by a computer, law enforcement personnel will need to seize and search the following items, subject to the procedures set forth above:

I. Any computer equipment and storage device capable of being used to commit, further or store evidence of the offense listed above;

ii. Any computer equipment used to facilitate the transmission, creation, display, encoding or storage of data, including word processing equipment, modems, docking stations, monitors, printers, plotters, encryption devices, and optical scanners;

iii. Any magnetic, electronic or optical storage device capable of storing data, such as floppy disks, hard disks, tapes, CD-ROMs, CD-R, CD-RWs, DVDs, optical disks, printer or memory buffers, smart cards, PC cards, memory calculators, electronic dialers, electronic notebooks, cellular telephones, and personal digital assistants;

iv. Any documentation, operating logs and reference manuals regarding the operation of the computer equipment, storage devices or software;

v. Any applications, utility programs, compilers, interpreters, and other software used to facilitate direct or indirect communication with the computer hardware, storage devices or data to be searched;

vi. Any physical keys, encryption devices, dongles and similar physical items that are necessary to gain access to the computer equipment, storage devices or data; and

vii. Any passwords, password files, test keys, encryption codes or other information necessary to access the computer equipment, storage devices or data.

**V. PROBABLE CAUSE**

5. The information in this affidavit is based upon my own personal observations, oral and written reports, and information provided to me by other law enforcement personnel. This affidavit is submitted to establish probable cause and does not include all information that I or other Agents are aware of in regards to this investigation.

**VI. THE INVESTIGATION**

6. On November 6, 2006, Special Agent Richard A. Baltzersen of the FBI New York Office (hereinafter NYO) informed me of the following information via an electronic communication:

a. On September 7, 2006, FBI New York Agents assigned to Squad CT-22 responded to the home of Jon Stewart, 475 Central Park West, Apt. 2C, New York, NY, on a report of a white powder mailing. The postmark on the envelope was Santa Clarita, CA. The letter is believed to have been meant for Jon Stewart of the

Comedy Central show "The Daily Show with Jon Stewart", but the recipient has no relationship to Jon Stewart of the Daily Show. The contents of the letter included the statement "Do you know Alan Berg? You should. Death to demagogues." Alan Berg was the Jewish talk radio host assassinated by white supremacists in Denver in 1984. NYPD Emergency Services Unit (ESU) determined that the letter did not meet the protocol for submission to the Laboratory Response Network (LRN) facility and destroyed the letter at the scene.

b. On September 26, 2006, NYO Squad CT-22, Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), was advised that Keith Olbermann (media personality) had received an envelope containing a letter and unknown powder. The envelope was postmarked from Santa Clarita, CA, and was addressed to "Keith Olbermann, 220 Central Park S, New York, NY 10019," with no apartment number identified. The return address was "A. Finkelstein, 187 Coda Str., North Hollywood, CA 92206." The letter in the envelope contained the following statements: "There are too many demagogues in America. All of you are poisoning the well! Time to give your kind a taste of your own medicine."

c. On September 29, 2006, MSNBC studios, One MSNBC Plaza, Secaucus, New Jersey, received a letter addressed to Keith Olbermann. The letter contained an unknown powder. FBI Newark WMD and Hazmat personnel responded and collected the letter. The return address was "A. Finkelstein, 187 Coda Str., North Hollywood, CA 92206."

d. On September 27, 2006, October 13, 2006 and October 23, 2006, letters containing unknown powder were received at the offices of Comedy Central addressed to Jon Stewart. All of these letters were postmarked from Santa Clarita, CA. The first return address was "A. Finkelstein, 187 Coda Str., North Hollywood, CA 92206." The second return address used by the sender was "J. Goldman, Valley Circle Blvd, Calabassas, CA, 91364," and the third return address was "William Shatner, 6502 Clarendon Str, Hollywood Hills, CA, 90410." All addresses were checked through the United States Postal system and determined to be false. The September 27, 2006 letter contained a reference to Alan Berg and to demagogues.

e. The October 13, 2006 letter, return address J. Goldman, was a Ready Post Document Mailer envelope, 4 inches by 6 inches, containing a picture of a recently deceased tsunami victim with a condition known as Priapism, an erect penis on a cadaver. Handwritten on the picture was "Jon Stewart, Fuck Your Wife". The picture was printed from the Internet. The envelope was stamped on the back with a circular Woodland Hills postal stamp.

f. The envelope received by Jon Stewart on October 23, 2006, with a return address William Shatner, had no visible writing on the folded paper inside, but the paper was not removed to determine if any writing was present.

g. On October 25, 2006, a letter addressed to Viacom, Sumner M. Redstone, 1515 Broadway, New York, NY, 10036, was

intercepted by the Viacom mail room personnel. The return address on the letter was "Susan Estrich, 10900 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles, CA, 90024." Inside of the envelope was a single sheet of paper with the statement "Fuck You Mr Monopolist" written on it.

h. On October 30, 2006, NYO CT-22 personnel responded to the residence of Jonathan Stewart, 450 West 24th Street. Stewart had received two (2) letters forwarded from his previous address, 269 West 20th Street, #11. The first letter was received on September 25, 2006, but Stewart did not contact the first responder community as he felt the situation did not warrant it. The return address for the letter was George Stefano, Matar Rd, West Hills, CA, 91106. The content of the letter was two sheets of paper with the statements "Do you know what happened to Alan Berg? You should" typed on one, and "I hope you live to see the destruction of your Judas city" typed on the other. Stewart received a second letter on October 30, 2006 and contacted authorities at that time. This letter had no return address and the contents read "NYC = death to demagogues."

I. On November 1, 2006, NYO CT-22 personnel were notified by NBC security that there was a letter containing an unknown powder at the MSNBC studios, 1 MSNBC Plaza, Secaucus, NJ 07024, addressed to Keith Olbermann. CT-22 personnel responded to the scene along with Newark WMD personnel. The envelope was a Ready Post Document Mailer containing the picture of the recently deceased tsunami victim. This was the same picture sent to Jon

Stewart on October 13, 2006. The return address was "J. Leno, Burbank, CA 91364."

j. On November 02, 2006, CT-22 personnel were notified of a letter with powder at the Radio City Station U.S. Postal facility. The letter was addressed to "The Late Show with David Letterman, The Ed Sullivan Theater, 1697 Broadway, New York, NY, 10019." The envelope had seven Circus Wagon 1900s five-cent stamps and two Navajo Jewelry two-cent stamps. Unknown powder was leaking from the seams of the envelope. Postal Inspection Service personnel responded and screened the powder. It was determined that the powder was non-toxic and contained no proteins. CT-22 personnel took possession of the letter and transported it to the local LRN for testing. LRN personnel opened the letter and observed the statement "more then one way to frag a demagogue... your kind are the real poison" hand written on a sheet of brown paper.

k. Also on November 02, 2006, CT-22 personnel were notified by CBS Security personnel that there was a letter delivered to the studios of The Late Show with David Letterman, bearing the postmark from Santa Clarita, CA. CT-22 personnel responded to the scene and field screened the letter.

l. On November 03, 2006, CT-22 personnel were notified that Senator Charles Schumer's office, 757 3rd Avenue, New York, NY, received a letter similar in nature to the other letters described above. CT-22 personnel responded to the scene and determined that the letter was postmarked from Santa Clarita, CA,

on October 30, 2006.

m. The NYO Investigating Agent worked with United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS) personnel to identify the locations and times of purchases for Ready Post Document Mailers, five-cent and two-cent stamps from the Woodland Hills post office as well as surrounding outlets. It is known that post offices no longer have surveillance tapes, as all postal facilities are now connected to secure live web based cameras with no recording system.

n. It was determined by NY USPIS personnel that two Ready Post Document Mailers were purchased together at the Woodland Hills, CA, post office on September 30, 2006, the date that the two Ready Post envelopes received by Jon Stewart and Keith Olbermann were block stamped from the same post office. Also purchased with the envelopes was a Postal money order.

7. On November 02, 2006, Special Agent Jennifer C. Burnett of the FBI San Francisco Field Office (SFO) informed me of the following information via an electronic communication:

a. On November 01, 2006, an employee in the office of Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi opened a letter addressed to the Congresswoman that contained an unknown white granular substance. Congresswoman Pelosi's office is located in the San Francisco federal building at 450 Golden Gate Avenue. The employee who opened the letter recalls seeing "Impeach Bush" written somewhere on the letter. The employee followed mail opening protocols and

immediately over packed the letter to avoid further exposure. Therefore, the employee could provide no further details regarding the contents. The evidence was submitted to the LRN.

b. On November 02, 2006, the FBI, using the LRN multi Pathogen PCR Screen, learned the substance tested negative for bio-threat agents. LRN staff segregated the substance from the letter and envelope in order to provide the contents of the letter to the FBI. LRN staff advised the following:

I. The envelope was postmarked from Santa Clarita, CA, on October 30, 2006. The handwritten return address read Norman Lear, 100 Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90210. Four flag stickers were placed in each of the four corners of the envelope. The postage was a stamp depicting the statue of liberty. The letter was on thick stock paper and was folded in three. On one of the folded flaps was the handwritten word "CUNTFACE." On another folded flap were the handwritten words "IMPEACH THIS," followed by a line or arrow pointing to the inside of the piece of paper. Inside the paper appeared to be a sand like substance which was glued to the piece of paper. There was no mention of President Bush as previously reported by the employee who initially opened the letter.

c. SFO learned that NYO is also working a case in which threat letters were sent to John Stewart of Comedy Central and were postmarked Santa Clarita, California.

8. On November 06, 2006, Investigator Steven Powell of the California Highway Patrol, who is assigned to the Los Angeles-JTTF, Postal Inspector Raul Pina of the Los Angeles Postal Inspector's office, and myself conducted interviews at the Woodland Hills Post Office located at 22121 Clarendon Street. We learned the following information from those interviews:

a. Joe Yuson , Postal Manager, made available to us the postal clerk window transactions for September 30, 2006. A review of that day's transactions revealed that one 6 inch by 9 inch Ready Post document mailer was sold at 11:30 a.m., and two 6 inch by 9 inch Ready Post document mailers were sold during a separate transaction at 12:01 p.m. along with four thirty-nine cent stamps and a domestic postal money order in the amount of fifteen dollars. Yuson told us that the transaction was in the amount of twenty dollars, a cash transaction. The postal money order that was sold was identified as number 10121999602. Yuson told us the 12:01 p.m. transaction was made by George Monson, Clerk #20. Yuson provided us with a sample of the round date stamp on a piece of paper and stated the stamp was date specific.

b. George Monson, Clerk #20, was interviewed. From that interview, I learned the following information:

I. When a customer purchases a Ready Post document mailer, Monson has a routine whereby he round dates the bar code of the Ready Post, indicating that the customer has already paid for the envelope. Monson round dates the Ready Post

envelope on the bar code in every instance. The bar code is located on the back side of the Ready Post envelope. The round date stamp is identified as the "Woodland Hills CA 91367," which includes the date of transaction.

ii. Monson told us he does not recall the specific transaction wherein two 6 inch by 9 inch Ready Post envelopes, along with four thirty-nine cent stamps and a domestic postal money order were sold at 12:01 p.m. on September 30, 2006. Monson was informed that the individual that purchased these items at 12:01 p.m. may have utilized old stamps on mailings in the past, including Circus Wagon 1900's five-cent stamps and Navajo Indian stamps. Monson is a collector of old postage stamps and told us that he recalls a regular customer who uses old stamps. Monson noted that this individual came in "last week" and was holding a Priority Mail envelope in his arms while he waited in line. Monson noted the Priority Mail envelope had numerous old stamps on the front of it. Monson described the individual holding the Priority Mail envelope with old postage stamps as male, possibly Caucasian, 5'9" in height, 160 to 180 pounds in weight, not fat but more thin in build, possible graying hair, wearing casual clothing and average looking. Monson said he would contact us should he see this individual visit the post office.

9. On November 09, 2006, Special Agent Richard A.

Baltzersen, Jr. of the FBI New York JTTF informed me during a telephone call of the following information:

a. PI Pena determined through his investigation that the money order was negotiated on November 07, 2006. The money order was made out to "Friends of Katherine Harris." PI Pena determined that the money order bore the California State Identification number A4953892, OLN, which is registered to CASTAGANA, date of birth June 19, 1967, 5207 Baza Avenue, Woodland Hills, CA 91364 (SUBJECT PREMISES). The SUBJECT PREMISES is owned by Geneva Castagana, 78 years old. Further checks by PI Pena determined that CASTAGANA does not possess a California drivers license, and he does not have a criminal history.

10. On November 09, 2006, at approximately 1:00 p.m., an LA-JTTF surveillance team was put on CASTAGANA. On November 10, 2006, SA J. Anthony Cangolosi, Jr. told me the following:

a. On November 9, 2006, SA Cangolosi and Los Angeles Police Detective Gregory S. Rodriguez conducted surveillance at the SUBJECT PREMISES. At approximately 2:00 p.m., a white male with glasses, wearing a white shirt and jeans, exited the SUBJECT PREMISES and was identified as CASTAGANA by SA Cangolosi. CASTAGANA had a handful of mail in his right hand and walked to the mailbox in front of the SUBJECT PREMISES. CASTAGANA looked inside the mailbox and closed it, taking nothing from it.

b. From the mailbox, CASTAGANA walked northbound on Baza Avenue. CASTAGANA continued eastbound on Medina Road and walked northbound on De Roja Avenue to Ventura Boulevard. CASTAGANA walked eastbound on Ventura Boulevard on the south side of the road and crossed the street at Canoga Avenue where he briefly looked at a blue postal box at the southeast corner of Canoga Avenue and Ventura Boulevard, next to a Chevron Gas Station. CASTAGANA briefly talked to a black male and continued to walk eastbound on Ventura Boulevard on the south side of the street.

c. CASTAGANA proceeded to turn around and walked back to the corner of Canoga Avenue and Ventura Boulevard. CASTAGANA crossed the street to the north side of Ventura Boulevard and continued to walk eastbound. CASTAGANA walked to the corner of Comercio Way and Ventura Boulevard and proceeded to a series of four blue postal boxes on the northeast corner of the intersection. CASTAGANA stood in front of the mail boxes for approximately one minute and appeared to be reading the times for the mail pick-up. At 2:14 p.m., CASTAGANA was observed by both SA Cangolosi and Detective Rodriguez placing the mail in his hand into the second mailbox east of the intersection.

d. From there, CASTAGANA walked eastbound from the mailboxes and was observed entering a restaurant several blocks away. After CASTAGANA walked away from the postal boxes,

RODRIGUEZ immediately secured the specific postal box in which the mail was placed to prevent a courier from taking the contents.

11. On November 10, 2006, SA Gregory J. Tarbert told me the following:

a. On November 9, 2006, SA Tarbert and SA Leslie R. Backschies responded to the corner of Ventura Boulevard and Comercio Way, Woodland Hills, California, for a Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT) operation. Upon arrival at the location, SA Tarbert and SA Backschies were advised that CASTAGANA had deposited several letters into a postal box at the corner of Ventura Boulevard and Comercio Way in Woodland Hills, California. Based on the information provided and the nature of the investigation, it was determined that HMRT would collect the mail from the postal box where CASTAGANA had deposited the letters. The postal box was the second box, east bound, from the corner of Ventura Boulevard and Comercio Way, on the North-east corner of the intersection. A postal box key was obtained from United States Postal Inspector Raul Pina.

b. SA Tarbert and SA Backschies, certified HMRT Operators, approached the mailbox and donned necessary protective equipment. SA Backschies opened the postal box, the second box, east bound, from the corner of Ventura Boulevard and Comercio Way. SA Tarbert collected preliminary environmental samples. SA Tarbert and SA Backschies obtained an empty United States Postal

tote and emptied the mail from the postal box into the postal tote and an empty 5-gallon pail. After the mail from the postal box was emptied, SA Backschies secured the postal box. SA Tarbert and SA Backschies returned the mail to the staging location, one block north of the postal box on Comercio Way, where further environmental samples were collected.

c. SA Tarbert and SA Backschies emptied the mail from the tote and the pail. During the search of the mail, SA Tarbert discovered a stamped, plain white envelope, addressed to Keith Olbermann. The name on the return address was Barry White. SA Tarbert placed the envelope into a plastic bag, sealed the bag, and initialed and dated the bag. The envelope and the bag were then placed into two more bags that were subsequently sealed. After all of the mail from the postal box was searched, the remainder of the mail items were bagged in plastic bags and given to Postal Inspector Pina. SA Backschies and Postal Inspector Pina took custody of the envelope addressed to Keith Olbermann, and transported the envelope to the LRN for analysis.

d. The envelope was opened at the LRN. The envelope was found to contain approximately two grams of a powdery substance. Initial testing of that powdery substance was negative for biological agents. Also inside the envelope was a sheet of brown paper with the following type-written words: "Rosenberg's = Liberal Journalist's = Benedict Arnold's = Judas's."

## **VII. COMPUTER DATA**

12. Based upon my training, experience and information related to me by Agents and others involved in the forensic examination of computers, I know that computer data can be stored on a variety of systems and storage devices including hard disk drives, floppy disks, compact disks, magnetic tapes and memory chips. I also know that during the search of the premises it is not always possible to search computer equipment and storage devices for data for a number of reasons, including the following:

a. Searching computer systems is a highly technical process which requires specific expertise and specialized equipment. There are so many types of computer hardware and software in use today that it is impossible to bring to the search site all of the necessary technical manuals and specialized equipment necessary to conduct a thorough search. In addition, it may also be necessary to consult with computer personnel who have specific expertise in the type of computer, software application or operating system that is being searched.

b. Searching computer systems requires the use of precise, scientific procedures which are designed to maintain the integrity of the evidence and to recover "hidden," erased, compressed, encrypted or password-protected data. Computer hardware and storage devices may contain "booby traps" that destroy or alter data if certain procedure are not scrupulously followed. Since computer data is particularly vulnerable to inadvertent or intentional modification or destruction, a

controlled environment, such as a law enforcement laboratory, is essential to conducting a complete and accurate analysis of the equipment and storage devices from which the data will be extracted.

c. The volume of data stored on many computer systems and storage devices will typically be so large that it will be highly impractical to search for data during the execution of the physical search of the premises. A single megabyte of storage space is the equivalent of 500 double-spaced pages of text. A single gigabyte of storage space, or 1,000 megabytes, is the equivalent of 500,000 double-spaced pages of text. Storage devices capable of storing 160 gigabytes ("GB") of data are now commonplace in desktop computers. Consequently, each non-networked, desktop computer found during a search can easily contain the equivalent of 80 million pages of data, which, if printed out, would completely fill a 35'x 35' x 10' room to the ceiling. Further, a 160 GB drive could contain as many as approximately 150 full run movies or 150,000 songs.

d. Computer users can attempt to conceal data within computer equipment and storage devices through a number of methods, including the use of innocuous or misleading filenames and extensions. For example, files with the extension ".jpg" often are image files; however, a user can easily change the extension to ".txt" to conceal the image and make it appear that

the file contains text. Computer users can also attempt to conceal data by using encryption, which means that a password or device, such as a "dongle" or "keycard," is necessary to decrypt the data into readable form. In addition, computer users can conceal data within another seemingly unrelated and innocuous file in a process called "steganography." For example, by using steganography a computer user can conceal text in an image file which cannot be viewed when the image file is opened. Therefore, a substantial amount of time is necessary to extract and sort through data that is concealed or encrypted to determine whether it is evidence, contraband or instrumentalities of a crime.

**VIII. CONCLUSION**

13. Based on the foregoing, as well as my training and experience, I believe that probable cause exists that evidence of violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1038(a)(1) (False Information and Hoaxes) and 844 (e) (Sending threats via the U.S. Mail)., as described in paragraph four of the affidavit and attachment B to affidavit will be found at the SUBJECT PREMISES described in paragraph three of the affidavit and attachment A to the affidavit.

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Mary P. Hogan  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

Sworn and subscribed to before me  
on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2006

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UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**ATTACHMENT A**

**PREMISES TO BE SEARCHED**

\_\_\_\_\_The SUBJECT PREMISES is a multi-level house located at 5207 Baza Avenue, Woodland Hills, California, 91364. The SUBJECT PREMISES is described as a multi-story stucco house with brown and off-white colored wood trim with a wood shingled roof located within a residential neighborhood. The numbers "5207" are visible on the front right side of the house next to the garage door of SUBJECT PREMISES. The numbers "5207" are also visible in black on a silver colored mailbox, which is near the street and surrounded by a large green hedge plant. The SUBJECT PREMISES faces east, with the main access located on the north side of the house. The front door to the SUBJECT PREMISES is on the north side of the house and is light in color. A sliding glass door is adjacent to the front door entrance. A dark colored iron stairwell leads down one level to the front north side entry way of SUBJECT PREMISES and can be accessed from the driveway on the east side of the house. There are two garage doors which can be accessed from the driveway on the east side of the residence. The driveway of SUBJECT PREMISES is accessed directly off of Baza Street.

## ATTACHMENT B

### ITEMS TO BE SEIZED

The items to be seized are evidence of violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1038 (Stop Terrorist and Military Hoaxes Act) and 844 (e) (XXX).

- a. Ready Post document mailers that are approximately 6 inches by 9 inches in size, with or without writing on them;
- b. Addressed or partially addressed outgoing or returned mailings;
- c. Postage stamps to include Circus Wagon 1900s five cent stamps and Navajo Jewelry two cent stamps;
- d. Handwritten documents, notes, journals, papers, and records;
- e. Receipts showing transactions conducted at post offices;
- f. Blue ink stamped depiction of a kangaroo;
- g. Domestic money orders or receipts;
- h. Documents, books or correspondence referencing tsunami victims with priapism;
- I. Newspaper clippings, pictures, correspondence and collages of pictures and clippings related to Jon Stewart, Keith Olbermann, David Letterman, Bob Woodward, Sumner Redstone, Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi and Senator Charles Schumer;
- j. Telephone books, publications and documents listing addresses;

- k. Latex type or synthetic surgical gloves;
- l. Journals, diaries, notebooks, notes, records, and papers regarding mailings;
- m. Information regarding specific targets of mailings;
- n. Blue t-shirt and blue jeans;
- o. Paperwork and documents relating to A. Finkelstein, 187 Coda Str., North Hollywood, CA 92206;
- P. Possible chemicals that could be used to make weapons of mass destruction or literature showing how to make it;
- q. Baking soda, Borax;
- r. Paper including plain white and colored "brown";
- s. Addresses specific to victims;
- t. Literature regarding Kathleen Harris;
- u. Anti-semitic literature and or left wing hate rhetoric;
- v. Typewriters, computers, printers and any other machines or devices used in, or related to correspondence related to 4a.
- w. Cellular telephones, telephone answering machines and tapes, telephone records, telephone bills, telephone books, and address books, that contain identifying information of individuals believed to be recipients of correspondence originating from CASTAGANA.
- x. Records reflecting storage facilities, offices, or other locations at which hoax white powder letters or related materials may be stored;

y. Any indicia of occupancy or residency of the SUBJECT PREMISES, such as leases, utility bills, and mail.

z. In searching for data capable of being read, stored or interpreted by a computer, law enforcement personnel executing this search warrant will employ the following procedure:

I. Upon securing the premises, law enforcement personnel trained in searching and seizing computer data (hereinafter "computer personnel") will make an initial review of any computer equipment and storage devices (collectively the "computer devices") to determine whether the computer devices can be searched on-site in a reasonable amount of time and without jeopardizing the ability to preserve the data contained on the computer devices.

ii. If the computer devices can be searched on-site in a reasonable amount of time and without jeopardizing the ability to preserve data, they will be searched on-site, and a computer device will be seized only if the search reveals it to contain any data that falls within the list of items to be seized set forth herein.

iii. If the computer devices cannot be searched on-site in a reasonable amount of time and without jeopardizing the ability to preserve data, then the computer personnel will determine whether it is practical to copy the data contained on the computer devices during the execution of the search in a reasonable amount of time without jeopardizing the ability to preserve that data. If it is practical, and the computer devices

cannot be searched on site in a reasonable amount of time and without jeopardizing the ability to preserve data, the computer personnel will make a copy of the data contained on each computer device (a "data image") during the execution of this search and shall seize the data images rather than the computer devices themselves.

iv. If the computer personnel determine it is not practical to perform an on-site search of the computer devices or make an on-site data image with a reasonable period of time and without jeopardizing the ability to preserve data, then the computer devices will be seized and transported to an appropriate law enforcement laboratory for review. The computer devices will be reviewed by appropriately trained personnel in order to extract and seize any data that falls within the list of items to be seized set forth herein.

v. In searching the computer devices or data images, the computer personnel may examine all of the data contained in the computer devices or data images to view their precise contents and determine whether the data falls within the items to be seized as set forth herein. In addition, the computer personnel may search for and attempt to recover "deleted," "hidden" or encrypted data to determine whether the data falls within the list of items to be seized as set forth herein.

vi. If the computer personnel seize the computer devices pursuant to subparagraph iii above or make a data image

pursuant to subparagraph ii above, the computer personnel will search the computer devices or data images within a reasonable amount of time not to exceed 60 days from the date of execution of the warrant. If, after conducting such a search, the case agents determine that a computer device or data image contains any data falling within the list of items to be seized pursuant to this warrant, the government will retain the computer device or data image; otherwise, the government will return the computer device or erase the data image. If the government needs additional time to determine whether the data on the computer devices or data images falls within any of the items to be seized pursuant to this warrant, it may seek an extension of the time period from the Court within the original sixty day period from the date of execution of the warrant.

aa. In order to search for data that is capable of being read or interpreted by a computer, law enforcement personnel will need to seize and search the following items, subject to the procedures set forth above:

I. Any computer equipment and storage device capable of being used to commit, further or store evidence of the offense listed above;

ii. Any computer equipment used to facilitate the transmission, creation, display, encoding or storage of data, including word processing equipment, modems, docking stations, monitors, printers, plotters, encryption devices, and optical scanners;

iii. Any magnetic, electronic or optical storage device capable of storing data, such as floppy disks, hard disks, tapes, CD-ROMs, CD-R, CD-RWs, DVDs, optical disks, printer or memory buffers, smart cards, PC cards, memory calculators, electronic dialers, electronic notebooks, cellular telephones, and personal digital assistants;

iv. Any documentation, operating logs and reference manuals regarding the operation of the computer equipment, storage devices or software;

v. Any applications, utility programs, compilers, interpreters, and other software used to facilitate direct or indirect communication with the computer hardware, storage devices or data to be searched;

vi. Any physical keys, encryption devices, dongles and similar physical items that are necessary to gain access to the computer equipment, storage devices or data; and

vii. Any passwords, password files, test keys, encryption codes or other information necessary to access the computer equipment, storage devices or data.