

COUNTY OF EL PASO)
) ARREST WARRANT AFFIDAVIT
STATE OF COLORADO)

I, Susan Marie Fenger, the affiant herein, being of lawful age and having been first duly sworn upon oath, depose and state that I am a Special Investigator, employed by the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE), assigned to their Investigations and Criminal Enforcement Section. I have been employed as a Special Investigator since 1976, the last twelve years of which have been spent as supervisory Chief Special Investigator in the investigation of complex white collar crime, financial crime, government program fraud, State explosives violations, and crimes against persons. I have also been employed by CDLE in the capacity of court-qualified forensic document examiner since 1979, examining handwriting, document alterations, typewriting, etc. for said department and other numerous federal, State, and local agencies.

I have probable cause to believe that the following individuals have committed crimes in violation of the Colorado Organized Crime Control Act, 18-17-101, Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.) (a class 2 felony); specifically, that:

A. EDWARD NICOLAS LAURENT FLINTON (aka EDWARD SOLOMON KATZ, WILLIAM ALFRED LEMAY, IDRIS ABDUL MUSAWWIR, and EDWARD LINDSEY) DOB: 12-03-45, SSN: 047-40-4175, a White male, brown hair, brown eyes, 5'-9", 205 pounds, currently believed to reside at 1007 Sterret Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21230, has committed violations of 18-3-102, C.R.S., Conspiracy to commit murder in the first degree (class 2 felony), and 18-4-102, C.R.S., 18-4-102, C.R.S. Conspiracy to commit first degree arson (class 2 felony)--both predicate offenses to the previously described Colorado Organized Crime Control Act.

B. CURTIS BAYLOR, a Black male, date of birth presently unknown, currently believed to be residing at 52 South Anderson, Pontiac, Michigan 48342, has committed the crime of 18-4-102, C.R.S., Conspiracy to commit first degree arson (class 2 felony)--a predicate offense to the previously described Colorado Organized Crime Control Act.

The reasons for my belief are set forth in the FACTS section which follows:

F A C T S

I. THE DENVER HARE KRISHNA TEMPLE FIREBOMBING:

On August 1, 1984, the Denver Hare Krishna Temple, located at 1400 Cherry Street, Denver (DENVER COUNTY), Colorado was firebombed,

endangering the lives of two individuals who were inside the temple building at the time and causing over \$200,000.00 damage to the structure.

On October 21, 1992, I met with Denver Fire Department Arson Bureau Lt. Joseph Sarconi who provided me with the the Denver Fire Department records concerning said firebombing, which included photographs of the crime scene evidence consisting of accelerants and explosive devices, and the Denver Police Department's lab analysis of said evidence.

On December 3, 1992, I obtained custody of various disarmed explosive devices from Colorado Springs Police Bomb Squad Sgt. Richard Reisler, who advised me that the explosive devices together with accelerants that had been seized on September 14, 1989, pursuant to search warrant from the Astrozon Self-Storage Locker, #A-3, located on Astrozon Boulevard in Colorado Springs (EL PASO COUNTY), Colorado.

On December 3, 1992, I requested the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) Crime Lab to compare the disarmed explosive devices obtained from Sgt. Reisler with the photographs of firebombing evidence taken from the Denver Hare Krishna Temple crime scene.

On January 7, 1993, CBI Lab Agent James B. Crippin provided me with his report of examination which showed that the accelerants (which he had previously examined at the request of the Colorado Springs Police Department) and explosives devices seized from the Astrozon Self-Storage Locker were significantly similar to the accelerants and devices used in the firebombing of the Denver Hare Krishna Temple.

On August 27, 1992, I obtained custody over a portion of documentary evidence also seized from the Astrozon Self-Storage locker #A-3 to be used as evidence in a tax evasion/workers' compensation fraud case involving an enterprise known as FUQRA.

Between April 1, 1991 and September 4, 1992, I investigated allegations that members of an organization known as FUQRA had purportedly been defrauding various State benefit programs in order to support their alleged "terrorist" activities. Through this investigation, I identified that JAMES D. WILLIAMS, JAMES L. UPSHUR, EDWARD IVAN MCGHEE, VINCENTE RAFAEL PIERRE, CHRIS CHILDS, EDWARD NICHOLAS LAURENT FLINTON, CURTIS BAYLOR, and others were members of the FUQRA. FUQRA is alleged by its own organizational writings to be a Sufi-militant sect of Islam, whose purpose is to purify the Islamic religion through force and violence. I further identified through the writings of FUQRA that various acts of violence were to be directed against Hindus, Jews, other Muslims, and the United States government.

During the course of my investigation, I interviewed Englewood Police Department Detective Clay Forington, who stated that in 1985

a federal fugitive by the name of Stephen Paul Paster was arrested in Englewood, Colorado. Paster was wanted for the 1983 attempted bombing of a Hindu-owned hotel in Portland, Oregon. During the bombing attempt, one of Paster's devices prematurely exploded, costing Paster several fingers on each hand. Paster, who is a White male, was arrested while in the company of his wife and several Black females, males, and children, all of whom appeared to be residing at Paster's rented house in Englewood, Colorado. Among the individuals present was a White male, who was using the alias WILLIAM ALFRED LEMAY--but who was later determined to be EDWARD NICOLAS LAURENT FLINTON. A subsequent search of this house produced a number of firearms, explosives, and a significant amount of literature concerning FUQRA, and a great deal of literature concerning firearms, explosives, and military training. Several members of the group were questioned, but they were extremely uncooperative and very evasive in their answers. Paster was returned to Oregon, where he subsequently pled guilty to charges arising out of the attempted hotel bombing, was sentenced, served time, and was released on parole in early 1990.

During the course of my investigation, I interviewed Colorado Springs Police Department Detective Bill Lidh, who stated that in 1989 Colorado Springs Police detectives investigating a series of burglaries were contacted by the owner of a storage locker facility and told about a locker of what appeared to be abandoned property. The history of rental payments on this locker, identified as Locker #A-3 at the Astrozon Self-Storage Locker site, had been sporadic and no payments had been made on the locker for 29 days prior to the police entry. The owner of the storage locker considered the property to be abandoned, had sent registered letters to the renters demanding payment, and had published notice of intent to sell the goods in the locker to cover outstanding storage charges.

Detective Lidh went on to state that the storage locker was searched three times by Colorado Springs police officers. These searches revealed, among other things, thousands of pages of documents relating to the FUQRA organization and some of its plans, a number of firearms, thousands of blank birth certificates (which later proved to have been stolen from several southern states), and approximately 40 pounds of assembled and partially assembled explosive devices. The explosive devices ranged from simple pipe bomb assemblies to devices capable of being remotely detonated through the use of telephone pagers. While the storage locker was then-currently rented by FUQRA member KEVIN CHERRY, prior to January 1989, the storage locker had been rented in the name of RAYMOND D. WILLIAMS. Both federal and local law enforcement authorities then believed the name, RAYMOND D. WILLIAMS, to be the alias of JAMES D. WILLIAMS--suspected FUQRA leader in Colorado. JAMES D. WILLIAMS was arrested but then released. The El Paso County District Attorney felt there was insufficient evidence to connect "Mr. Williams" to the explosive devices found in the locker. Among the numerous documents found in the storage locker were surveillance and targeting packets, infrastructure surveys of military installations, electrical power and communication lines,

and several workers' compensation forms.

During my subsequent investigation, I determined through handwriting analysis (which I later had confirmed by an independent court-qualified document examiner expert) that RAYMOND D. WILLIAMS and JAMES D. WILLIAMS were two totally different individuals, but both were members of the same organization--FUQRA. RAYMOND D. WILLIAMS was an alias used by JAMES L. UPSHUR. I also determined that JAMES D. WILLIAMS--suspected leader of the COLORADO FUQRA--used the aliases SAMUEL MCCLANE and MUHAMMAD ABDUS SHAKUR.

Through my 18-month long investigation I determined that seven workers' compensation claims, totaling over \$355,000.00, had been filed by JAMES D. WILLIAMS, JAMES L. UPSHUR, EDWARD IVAN MCGHEE, VINCENTE RAFAEL PIERRE, and CHRIS CHILDS. I further determined that these same individuals had filed multiple claims, under both true and assumed identities, while, in some cases, falsifying their alleged previous employment. I also determined that these same individuals had obtained workers' compensation insurance coverage for businesses against which these same individuals then filed additional workers' compensation claims. I also determined that these same individuals performed sub-contracting construction work, which went unreported to workers' compensation authorities during the identical period these individuals were filing for and receiving workers' disability compensation based upon an alleged inability to work. I further found these same individuals failed to report income, obtained through sub-contracting construction work, to the Colorado Department of Revenue for the suspected purpose of evading taxes and also failed to file individual income tax returns. Finally, Colorado Attorney General's Special Investigator Robert Kaltukiewicz and I found that several of these same individuals had rented various pieces of construction equipment, including generators, and then subsequently reported these items to have been stolen, while, in fact, these pieces of equipment and generators remained in their possession and use.

During the course of my investigation I executed over two dozen search warrants. The majority of these search warrants were executed to obtain bank records. As a result of obtaining such records, I was able to trace funds and determine that some of the workers' compensation benefits--being obtained through fraud--were being used to purchase a 101-acre plot of remote mountainous land near Buena Vista, Colorado. I also obtained Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs) and Reports of International Transportation of Currency or Monetary Instruments (CMIRs) which, among other things, disclosed workers' compensation monies being transported by Colorado FUQRA members to Lahore, Pakistan. According to numerous writings and FUQRA publications seized from the various residences and storage locker that were searched, the FUQRA organization was founded approximately 12 years ago and is currently being led by an individual who calls himself SHEIKH MUBARICK ALI JILANI, the Sixth Sultan of FAQR. Jilani is alleged to be headquartered in Lahore, Pakistan.

On September 4, 1992, my investigation resulted in the indictment of JAMES D. WILLIAMS, JAMES L. UPSHUR, EDWARD IVAN MCGHEE, VINCENTE RAFAEL PIERRE, and CHRIS CHILDS for violation of the Colorado Organized Crime Control Act (a State RICO statute). On October 8, 1992, a number of law enforcement officers assisted me to execute searches at six locations; two in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, three in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and one in Buena Vista, Colorado, at the remote 101-acre mountain site. These searches produced thousands more documents and led to the discovery of approximately 30 firearms, which were found in a concealed cave on the mountain property. Most of these firearms were military or military copies, including a number of AK-47 rifles and approximately 6,000 rounds of AK-47 ammunition. All of these weapons turned out to be semi-automatic and none was illegal under Colorado or federal law. Accordingly, they were not seized, but were taken into custody by the local sherriff for safekeeping purposes. Four of the five indicted individuals were taken into custody and are presently awaiting trial in Colorado Springs, Colorado. A fifth individual, CHRIS CHILDS, apparently escaped at the time of the arrests and remains a fugitive.

On November 18, 1992, I interviewed Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman (RCMP) Ray Usarawicz and Metropolitan Toronto Police Detective David Malcolm. Detective Malcolm stated that in October 1991, U.S. Customs officers conducted a border search of a vehicle attempting to enter the United States from Canada. The search was conducted near Buffalo, New York. As a result of this search, a set of written plans, indicating a plot to fire bomb a Hindu-owned theater and Hindu temple in Toronto Canada, was discovered and the Black male passengers of the car being searched were turned over to Canadian police. The Canadian authorities requested additional searches be conducted at locations in Pontiac, Michigan and Brooklyn, New York. These searches produced further evidence to support the fire bomb conspiracy and, in Brooklyn, New York, produced a large cache of firearms. The Toronto Police have four men in custody, all of whom are suspected FUQRA members. Their trial for fire bomb conspiracy is scheduled for early April 1993.

RCMP Ray Usarawicz stated that Canadian authorities believe there are close ties between these four men and the leader of a 1990 attempted coup on the island nation of Trinidad-Tobago. This coup attempt lasted nearly a week and resulted in rioting, looting, and approximately thirty deaths. The Prime Minister and several legislators were held hostage and the Prime Minister was shot (but survived). The coup ended when the one hundred and ten participants were granted amnesty by the government. The appellate courts subsequently (late 1992) upheld this amnesty and ordered all one hundred and ten individuals released from jail. RCMP Usarawicz told me that this group does not claim to be an arm of FUQRA, but their objectives and methods are alarmingly similar.

As previously stated, a portion of the documentary evidence seized from the Astrozon Self-Storage Locker #A-3 consisted of various surveillance and "targeting" materials, identifying numerous

facilities and human targets. Among the targeting materials were five specific targeting packets. One of these targeting packets concerned the Denver Hare Krishna Temple.

Contained in the Denver Hare Krishna Temple targeting packet was a 1983 Denver Street map, pinpointing the location of the Denver Hare Krishna temple; an envelope containing part of a peacock feather together with writings on the outside of the envelope identifying various individuals and addresses; a series of photographs taken of the Denver Hare Krishna Temple and some local residences; a hand-drawn map together with directions for "going to" and "leaving" the Denver Hare Krishna Temple; a surveillance report; a floor plan; and three versions of a detailed plan and after-action report describing the way in which the Denver Hare Krishna Temple was firebombed. Also found in the storage locker, in conjunction with the Denver Hare Krishna Temple targeting packet was a targeting list which revealed, among other information, the name and address of the Denver Hare Krishna Temple.

The previously referred to plan and after-action report of the Denver Hare Krishna Temple firebombing appeared to be very similar to the actual 1984 firebombing, which is described by the arson investigator within the Denver Fire Department records.

On February 17, 1993, the Denver Hare Krishna Temple Vice President Gregg Church-SARVA identified that the photographs of the Denver Hare Krishna Temple contained within the temple targeting packet were definitely taken prior to the firebombing. Church-SARVA further identified that peacock feathers, like the one contained inside the envelope found in the temple targeting packet, are used in the temple altar room--the main room which was firebombed--and the names and addresses appearing on the same envelope were the names and addresses of temple members or associates.

Also seized from the Astrozon Self-Storage Locker #A-3 is an undated envelope which contains the notation: "RON's mission --> need fuse." This document, relates to a letter which is dated April 1, 1984, and therefore appears to be written in the period prior to the Denver Hare Krishna Temple firebombing.

On the basis that a notation regarding the need to obtain fuse, targeting maps, a surveillance report, a floor plan of the Denver Hare Krishna Temple, pre-firebombing photographs of the temple, and plans to firebomb the Denver Hare Krishna Temple, etc., were found in a storage locker together with accelerents and explosive devices significantly similar to those used in the actual firebombing, I concluded that one or more individuals, who appeared to be members of FUQRA--two of whose members had leased Astrozon Self-Storage Locker #A-3 in which the previously described evidence was found--were probably responsible for the Denver Hare Krishna Temple firebombing.

On February 18, 1993, Andrew J, Bradley, a court-qualified document examination expert, examined the questioned documents contained in

the Denver Hare Krishna firebombing packet and verbally reported that it was his opinion that the individual whose known writings appears on shooting range targets, a notebook identified as belonging to CURTIS BAYLOR, and a FUQRA confidential report, definitely executed the three versions of the Denver Hare Krishna Temple firebombing plan and after-action report, definitely executed the temple surveillance notes, and definitely executed the temple floor plan.

Andrew J. Bradley also verbally reported, in his opinion, it was highly probable that the individual whose known handwriting appears on a passport application signed EDWARD NICOLAS LAURENT FLINTON, executed the hand-drawn map and instructions for "going to" and "leaving" the Denver Hare Krishna Temple.

Andrew J. Bradley also verbally reported that the targeting list found in conjunction with the Denver Hare Krishna Temple targeting packet, containing the notations "RON's mission --> need fuse." were definitely written by JAMES D. WILLIAMS--suspected Colorado FUQRA leader.

On the basis of the afore-stated fact-finding, I determined that JAMES. D. WILLIAMS, EDWARD NICOLAS LAURENT FLINTON, and CURTIS BAYLOR had apparently conspired, along with others to plan, scheme, and design the firebombing of the Denver Hare Krishna Temple.

II. THE MURDER OF RASHAD ABDEL KHALIFA:

On January 31, 1990, between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m., RASHAD ABDEL KHALIFA, Imam of the Tucson Mosque, was murdered at said mosque, located at 739 E. 6th Street, in Tucson (PIMA COUNTY), Arizona.

As previously stated, a portion of the documentary evidence seized from the Astrozon Self-Storage Locker #A-3 on September 14, 1989--four months prior to the murder of KHALIFA--consisted of various surveillance and "targeting" materials, identifying numerous facilities and human targets. Among the targeting materials were five specific targeting packets. One of these targeting packets concerned the Tucson Mosque and Imam RASHAD A. KHALIFA.

On January 7, 1993, I interviewed Detective Bill Lidh, who stated that a brown expanding file folder, found among other targeting materials at the Astrozon Self-Storage Locker, contained information relating to Tucson, Arizona with the apparent target being the "Mosque of Tucson," located near the University of Arizona campus.

Contained in the Tucson Mosque targeting packet were two Tucson maps (one with handwritten notations); one flyer announcing two publications of RASHAD A. KHALIFA, dealing with the apparent modernization of Islam; one booklet about Islam authored by RASHAD

A. KHALIFA; one handwritten document about the writings of RASHAD A. KHALIFA, apparently indicating that the writings had been reviewed by FUQRA; an original copy of a Phoenix arts newsletter concerning a story titled "Prayers and Pipe Bombs;" one almanac; one map of Phoenix; two maps of Arizona; a four-page handwritten plan of attack; and a number of photographs of the exterior and interior of the Tucson Mosque. Also found in the storage locker, in conjunction with the Tucson Mosque targeting packet, was a targeting list which revealed the name, address, and telephone number of a mexican restaurant in Tucson, Arizona. This is the same targeting list that contained a reference to the Denver Hare Krishna Temple.

The Tucson Mosque targeting packet attack plan included a blank line drawn at the top of the document for filling in the distance and driving time from Denver to the "safe house," apparently to indicate that the attack would originate from Denver. Although no address is given, the target location is described, indicating it is bordered by the University of Arizona high-rise student housing, an alleyway, a private home, and a field. The attack plan notes there is a high likelihood of heavy police patrol in the area, "necessitating dispatching subject(s) in the quietest method feasible: knife, garrot [sic], use of poison or mace to intially [sic] make subjects easier to dispatch; high powered 22 pistols, with silencers..." etc. The plan indicates the best opportunity would be Saturday morning or Friday evening, before, during, or after meetings. The plan goes on to describe how entry would be effected into the building and the probable locations within the building of the "subject" (not further identified) who would probably be conducting a class or be in the office. The plan includes entry by several persons, taking "control" of persons within the building, tying them up, and telling them they are being robbed. There is mention of keeping the entry silent if a single person is encountered, indicating the attacker "must knock them out and cut their throat." The section "further info for final setup" indicates that a participant would go to the mosque one week before the event, attend class there, and determine the average crowd size as well as the movements of the "subject." Near the end of the plan is a section on "problems," which is limited to "he may not be there." The proposed solution is to "as we wait, everyone who comes in must be eliminated until he shows up. If for some reason he doesn't, then that's all we can do."

Detective Lidh went on to describe a telephonic contact made by the Tucson Police Department on January 31, 1990, advising Lidh that RASHAD A. KHALIFA had been found stabbed to death and had died of multiple stab wounds. KHALIFA's body subsequently had been drenched in a strong solvent called "Xylol," and it appeared as if someone had attempted to start a fire to cover-up the crime. One black hair was found on KHALIFA's body. The knife used to kill KHALIFA had a serrated side to it. The Tucson detective went on to advise Lidh that Tucson had received a copy of the Tucson Mosque targeting packet from the Colorado Springs Police prior to KHALIFA being murdered and had met with KHALIFA about a week before he was

killed in order to apprise him of the FUQRA data. While KHALIFA acknowledged he had many enemies because of his divergent views, KHALIFA apparently had not previously heard of the FUQRA and was not aware of threats against him or his mosque from this specific organization.

On February 9, 1993, Colorado Attorney General's Special Investigator Robert Kalutkiewicz and I interviewed Tucson (Arizona) Police Department Homicide Detective Nick Giacobbe and reviewed the entire KHALIFA homicide case file. Our review of the circumstances surrounding the KHALIFA's murder, when compared with the Tucson Mosque targeting packet attack plan, including that of the raid description, revealed them to be very similar.

On February 11, 1993, Colorado Attorney General's Special Investigator Kalutkiewicz and I interviewed Mohammad A. Abib, a member of the Tucson Mosque. Mr. Abib stated that RASHAD A. KHALIFA had loved mexican food and often ate at the Binnienia Guadalajara Restaurant, located at 604 E. 22nd in Tucson, Arizona. This is the same restaurant referred to by name, address, and telephone number on the targeting list written by JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

Tucson Homicide Detective Giacobbe advised Special Investigator Kalutkiewicz and me that Tucson's investigation determined one possible suspect identified by the name BENJAMIN EDWARD PHILLIPS. PHILLIPS had apparently moved to Tucson in November 1989, lived in an apartment with no furnishings, became a regular visitor to the mosque just a month before the murder, complained of money problems and obtained a job shortly before the murder, but left one or two of his payroll checks behind, and strangely disappeared around the time of the murder. PHILLIPS had also provided slightly different identification information to his employer than he had given to the local utility company.

Further investigation into PHILLIPS' identity revealed that PHILLIPS was a Dallas, Texas taxi-cab driver, known in Texas as JOSEPH QUAY WALL--a suspected FUQRA member.

On February 17, 1993, I telephonically interviewed Portland (Oregon) Police Detective John Greisen, who stated that two individuals were seen in the company of Stephen Paul Paster in Oregon around the time of the 1983 attempted hotel bombing. Detective Greisen advised me that at the time, a police artist had made conceptual drawings of the two individuals--one a Caucasion male and one a Black male. These drawings were based upon descriptions provided by several witnesses. Detective Greisen sent copies of the two drawings to me. These drawings revealed that the picture of the individual known as EDWARD LINDSEY appeared significantly similar to the photograph of suspect EDWARD NICOLAS LAURENT FLINTON and the picture of the individual known as ROBERT DEAN GREENWOOD appeared significantly similar to the photograph of suspect BENJAMIN EDWARD PHILLIPS, aka JOSEPH QUAY WALL. This evidence places FLINTON and PHILLIPS together prior to the KHALIFA

On January 14, 1993, The Federal Bureau of Investigation Crime Lab in Washington D.C. telephonically advised me that they had identified a fingerprint of JAMES D. WILLIAMS on one of the Tucson Mosque targeting packet documents--the Phoenix map.

On February 18, 1993, Andrew J, Bradley, a court-qualified document examination expert, examined the questioned documents contained in the Tucson Mosque targeting packet and verbally reported it was his opinion that it was highly probable that the individual whose known handwriting appears on a passport application, signed EDWARD NICOLAS LAURENT FLINTON, executed the four-page handwritten Tucson Mosque attack plan, the one page handwritten document apparently reviewing KHALIFA's publications on Islam, and the various notations appearing on the Tucson map.

Andrew J. Bradley again verbally reported that the targeting list found in conjunction with the Tucson Mosque targeting packet, containing the name, address, and telephone number of the mexican restaurant, which the victim, KHALIFA, frequented, was definitely written by JAMES D. WILLIAMS--suspected Colorado FUQRA leader.

Additional evidence seized from the Astrozon Self-Storage Locker #A-3, appears to be a request for reimbursement of expenses, in which each item is apparently individually authored by the person requesting reimbursement. One line of writing apparently makes reference to reimbursement for the cost of "KHALIFA map." The Arabic name Sherif A. Ali appears on the same line, possibly indicating that this person purchased a map of Tucson with regard to RASHAD A. KHALIFA.

Evidence seized the 101-acre remote mountain site near Buena Vista-land purchased by JAMES D. WILLIAMS--reveals a copy of the January 1989 issue of the Riverside, California Islamic magazine entitled: Al-Minbur, in which an article appears about RASHAD A. KHALIFA--possibly indicating an interest in RASHAD A. KHALIFA on the part of someone residing on said property.

On the basis of the afore-stated fact-finding, I determined that JAMES. D. WILLIAMS, EDWARD NICOLAS LAURENT FLINTON, and homicide suspect BENJAMIN EDWARD PHILLIPS had apparently conspired, along with others to plan, scheme, and design the murder of RASHAD A. KHALIFA.

I respectfully submit that I have read the foregoing and the matters stated therein are to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATED this 5th day of May, 1993.

the part of someone residing on said property.

On the basis of the aforestated fact-finding, I determined that JAMES. D. WILLIAMS, EDWARD NICOLAS LAURENT FLINTON, had apparently conspired, along with others to plan, scheme, and design the murder of RASHAD A. KHALIFA.

I respectfully submit that I have read the foregoing and the matters stated therein are to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATED this 22nd day of February, 1993.

Susan Marie Fenger
Susan Marie Fenger - Affiant

SUBSCRIBED and sworn to before me this 22nd day of February, 1993.

M. Kathleen Adams
~~Judge~~ Notary Public

my Commission expires
1-25-94