

NO:

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OSCAR WILLIAMS,

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

**On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals
for the Eleventh Circuit**

**APPENDIX
TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

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APPENDIX

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Mar 2, 2022

ANGELA E. NOBLE
CLERK U.S. DIST. CT.
S. D. OF FLA. - Miami

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

CASE NO. 20-20248-CR-GAYLES/TORRES(s)

18 U.S.C. §§ 2251(a) and (e)

18 U.S.C. § 875(d)

18 U.S.C. § 2253

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.,

Defendant.

SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT

The Grand Jury charges that:

COUNT 1

18 U.S.C. §§ 2251(a) and (e)
(Production of Child Pornography)

From in or around November 2019, and continuing through in or around December 2019, in Miami-Dade County, in the Southern District of Florida, and elsewhere, the defendant,

OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.,

did employ use, persuade, induce, entice, and coerce a minor, that is, the MINOR VICTIM 1, to engage in any sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct, and such visual depiction having been produced using materials, that is, a cellular device, that had been mailed, shipped, and transported in interstate and foreign commerce, by any means, including by computer, and such visual depiction having actually been transported and transmitted using any means and facility of interstate and foreign commerce, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2251(a) and (e).

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COUNT 2
18 U.S.C. § 875(d)
(Extortion)

From in or around November 2019, and continuing through in or around December 2019, in Miami-Dade County, in the Southern District of Florida, and elsewhere, the defendant,

OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.,

did, with the intent to extort from any person a thing of value, knowingly transmit in interstate and foreign commerce any communication containing any threat to injure the reputation of the addressee, that is, the Defendant sent communications to the MINOR VICTIM 1, using a web-based messaging application, from Miami-Dade County, in the Southern District of Florida, to the State of New York, threatening to post nude and explicit images of the MINOR VICTIM 1 on the Internet if the MINOR VICTIM 1 refused to send additional nude and explicit images of herself to the Defendant, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 875(d).

COUNT 3
18 U.S.C. §§ 2251(a) and (e)
(Production of Child Pornography)

From in or around January 2020, and continuing through in or around March 2020, in Miami-Dade County, in the Southern District of Florida, and elsewhere, the defendant,

OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.,

did employ use, persuade, induce, entice, and coerce a minor, that is, the MINOR VICTIM 2, to engage in any sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct, and such visual depiction having been produced using materials, that is, a cellular device, that had been mailed, shipped, and transported in interstate and foreign commerce, by any means, including by computer, and such visual depiction having actually been transported

and transmitted using any means and facility of interstate and foreign commerce, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2251(a) and (e).

COUNT 4
18 U.S.C. §§ 2251(a) and (e)
(Production of Child Pornography)

From in or around April 2020, and continuing through in or around September 2020, in Miami-Dade County, in the Southern District of Florida, and elsewhere, the defendant,

OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.,

did employ use, persuade, induce, entice, and coerce a minor, that is, the MINOR VICTIM 3, to engage in any sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct, and such visual depiction having been produced using materials, that is, a cellular device, that had been mailed, shipped, and transported in interstate and foreign commerce, by any means, including by computer, and such visual depiction having actually been transported and transmitted using any means and facility of interstate and foreign commerce, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2251(a) and (e).

COUNT 5
18 U.S.C. §§ 2251(a) and (e)
(Production of Child Pornography)

From in or around September 2020, in Miami-Dade County, in the Southern District of Florida, and elsewhere, the defendant,

OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.,

did employ use, persuade, induce, entice, and coerce a minor, that is, the MINOR VICTIM 4, to engage in any sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct, and such visual depiction having been produced using materials, that is, a cellular device, that had been mailed, shipped, and transported in interstate and foreign commerce, by

any means, including by computer, and such visual depiction having actually been transported and transmitted using any means and facility of interstate and foreign commerce, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2251(a) and (e).

CRIMINAL FORFEITURE ALLEGATIONS

1. The allegations of this Superseding Indictment are hereby re-alleged and by this reference fully incorporated herein for the purpose of alleging forfeiture to the United States of America of certain property in which the defendant, **OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.**, has an interest.

2. Upon conviction of a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2251, as alleged in this Superseding Indictment, the defendant shall forfeit to the United States, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 2253(a):

a. Any visual depiction described in Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2251, 2251A, or 2252, or any book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, or other matter which contains any such visual depiction, which was produced, transported, mailed, shipped or received in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Chapter 110;

b. Any property, real or personal, constituting or traceable to gross profits or other proceeds obtained from such offense; and

c. Any property, real or personal, used or intended to be used to commit or to promote the commission of such offense or any property traceable to such property.

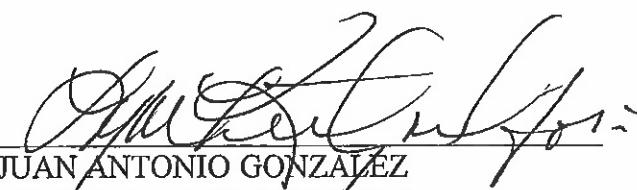
3. Upon conviction of a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 875(d), as alleged in this Superseding Indictment, the defendant shall forfeit to the United States any

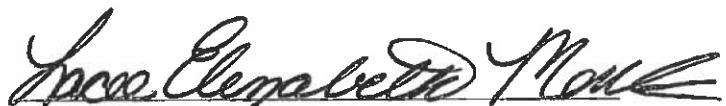
property, real or personal, which constitutes or is derived from proceeds traceable to such offense, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 981(a)(1)(C).

All pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Sections 981(a)(1)(C), 2253(a), Title 21, United States Code, Section 853, and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c).

A TRUE BILL

FOREPERSON


JUAN ANTONIO GONZALEZ
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY


LACEE ELIZABETH MONK
ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CASE NO. 20-20248-CR-GAYLES/TORRES(s)

v.

OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.,

CERTIFICATE OF TRIAL ATTORNEY*

Superseding Case Information:

Defendant/

Court Division: (Select One)

Miami Key West FTL
 WPB FTP

New defendant(s) Yes No

Number of new defendants _____

Total number of counts 5

1. I have carefully considered the allegations of the indictment, the number of defendants, the number of probable witnesses and the legal complexities of the Indictment/Information attached hereto.
2. I am aware that the information supplied on this statement will be relied upon by the Judges of this Court in setting their calendars and scheduling criminal trials under the mandate of the Speedy Trial Act, Title 28 U.S.C. Section 3161.
3. Interpreter: (Yes or No) No
List language and/or dialect _____
4. This case will take 5 days for the parties to try.
5. Please check appropriate category and type of offense listed below:

(Check only one)

I	0 to 5 days	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
II	6 to 10 days	<input type="checkbox"/>
III	11 to 20 days	<input type="checkbox"/>
IV	21 to 60 days	<input type="checkbox"/>
V	61 days and over	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Check only one)

Petty	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Misdemeanor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Felony	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

6. Has this case previously been filed in this District Court? (Yes or No) Yes

If yes: Judge Gayles Case No. 20-20248-CR-GAYLES

(Attach copy of dispositive order)

Has a complaint been filed in this matter? (Yes or No) YesIf yes: Magistrate Case No. 20-mj-03585

Related miscellaneous numbers: _____

Defendant(s) in federal custody as of _____

Defendant(s) in state custody as of _____

Rule 20 from the District of _____

Is this a potential death penalty case? (Yes or No) No

7. Does this case originate from a matter pending in the Central Region of the U.S. Attorney's Office prior to August 9, 2013 (Mag. Judge Alicia O. Valle)? (Yes or No) No

8. Does this case originate from a matter pending in the Northern Region of the U.S. Attorney's Office prior to August 8, 2014 (Mag. Judge Shaniek Maynard)? (Yes or No) No

9. Does this case originate from a matter pending in the Central Region of the U.S. Attorney's Office prior to October 3, 2019 (Mag. Judge Jared Strauss)? (Yes or No) No



Lacey Elizabeth Monk

Assistant United States Attorney

FLA Bar No. 100322

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

PENALTY SHEET

Defendant's Name: OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.

Case No: 20-20248-CR-GAYLES(s)

Counts #: 1, 3-5

Production of Child Pornography

Title 18, United States Code, Sections 2251(a) and (e)

*Min./Max. Penalties: Mandatory Minimum of Fifteen (15) Years' Imprisonment; Maximum of Thirty (30) Years' Imprisonment.

Count #: 2

Extortion

Title 18, United States Code, Sections 875(d)

*Min./Max. Penalties: No Mandatory Minimum; Maximum of Two (2) Years' Imprisonment.

*Refers only to possible term of incarceration, does not include possible fines, restitution, special assessments, parole terms, or forfeitures that may be applicable.

[DO NOT PUBLISH]

In the
United States Court of Appeals
For the Eleventh Circuit

No. 22-14270

Non-Argument Calendar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Southern District of Florida
D.C. Docket No. 1:20-cr-20248-DPG-1

A-2

Before WILSON, BRANCH, and ANDERSON, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

Defendant-Appellant Oscar Williams, Jr., appeals his conviction and sentence after a jury found him guilty of four counts of production of child pornography and one count of extortion. First, he argues that the district court erred in denying his motions for judgment of acquittal under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 29 because the government provided insufficient evidence to show that he was the individual communicating with and extorting the minors under certain aliases. Next, he argues that the district court abused its discretion by placing greater weight on the seriousness of his offenses and imposing a 360 months' imprisonment sentence despite his "specific facts and circumstances" and the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors. After careful review, we affirm.

I.

We review a challenge to the sufficiency of the evidence and the denial of a Rule 29 motion for a judgment of acquittal *de novo*. *United States v. Beach*, 80 F.4th 1245, 1258 (11th Cir. 2023). We will uphold the district court's denial of a Rule 29 motion if a reasonable trier of fact could conclude that the evidence establishes the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. *United States v. Holmes*, 814 F.3d 1246, 1250 (11th Cir. 2016). In other words, "we will reverse a conviction based on insufficient evidence only if no reasonable trier of fact could have found the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt." *United States v. Williams*, 865 F.3d 1328, 1337

(11th Cir. 2017) (quotation marks omitted). We must sustain a verdict where “there is a reasonable basis in the record for it.” *United States v. Farley*, 607 F.3d 1294, 1333 (11th Cir. 2010) (quotation marks omitted).

We view all facts and inferences in the light most favorable to the government. *United States v. Clay*, 832 F.3d 1259, 1293 (11th Cir. 2016). The evidence need not “exclude every reasonable hypothesis of innocence” for a reasonable jury to find guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and the jury is “free to choose among alternative, reasonable interpretations of the evidence.” *Beach*, 80 F.4th at 1255–56. The test for sufficiency of evidence is the same regardless of whether the evidence is direct or circumstantial, with no distinction in the weight given to each. *United States v. Guevara*, 894 F.3d 1301, 1307 (11th Cir. 2018). But where “the government relies on circumstantial evidence, reasonable inferences, not mere speculation, must support the conviction.” *United States v. Mendez*, 528 F.3d 811, 814 (11th Cir. 2008).

When prosecuting under 18 U.S.C. § 2251(a), the government must prove that the defendant: (1) “employ[ed], use[d], persuade[d], induce[d], entice[d], or coerce[d] any minor”; (2) “to engage in . . . any sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct or for the purpose of transmitting a live visual depiction of such conduct”; and (3) “kn[ew] or ha[d] reason to know that such visual depiction [would] be transported or transmitted using any means or facility of interstate . . . commerce.” See *United States v. Moran*, 57 F.4th

977, 980–81 (11th Cir. 2023). “Subsection (e) of the same statute provides for the punishment of any individual who attempts to violate § 2251(a).” *Moran*, 57 F.4th at 980 (quotation marks omitted and alterations adopted); 18 U.S.C. 2251(e).

In prosecuting under 18 U.S.C. § 875(d), the government must prove that the defendant: (1) transmitted a communication “containing any threat to injure the property or reputation of the addressee” in interstate commerce; (2) “with intent to extort from any person . . . any money or other thing of value.” 18 U.S.C. § 875(d).

Williams argues the government failed to provide sufficient evidence to establish he was the one that communicated with the minors. Specifically, Williams argues there was evidence that these accounts were used by his wife, his friends, or hackers.

Here, the district court did not err in denying Williams’s Rule 29 motions as the government provided sufficient evidence—through phone records, a forensic extraction report, victim and witness testimony, an expert opinion, Williams’s admission, Snapchat records, and IP address records—for a reasonable jury to find that Williams communicated with and extorted the minors under the aliases of Thatboiroyroy25, smiley25200, and Josh. While Williams argues other people had access to the phone, the evidence need not “exclude every reasonable hypothesis of innocence.” *Beach*, 80 F.4th at 1255. Instead, the jury was “free to choose among alternative, reasonable interpretations of the evidence,” *id.* at 1256,

which viewed in the light most favorable to the government, included that Williams committed these offenses.

II.

We review the substantive reasonableness of a district court’s sentence under “a deferential abuse-of-discretion standard,” even when the sentence is below the guidelines range. *See Gall v. United States*, 552 U.S. 38, 41 (2007). We determine “whether the sentence is substantively reasonable given the totality of the circumstances and the sentencing factors set out in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).” *United States v. Boone*, 97 F.4th 1331, 1338 (11th Cir. 2024). “A district court’s sentence need not be the most appropriate one, it need only be a reasonable one.” *United States v. Irey*, 612 F.3d 1160, 1191 (11th Cir. 2010) (en banc). “The fact that the appellate court might reasonably have concluded that a different sentence was appropriate is insufficient to justify reversal of the district court.” *Gall*, 552 U.S. at 51. Indeed, “it is only the rare sentence that will be substantively unreasonable.” *United States v. Dixon*, 901 F.3d 1322, 1351 (11th Cir. 2018) (quotation marks omitted).

The party challenging the sentence bears the burden of showing that it is substantively unreasonable. *Id.* A defendant must show that “the sentence imposed by the district court lies outside the range of reasonable sentences dictated by the facts of the case and the relevant sentencing factors,” not merely that a “lesser sentence would, in his opinion, be more appropriate.” *Boone*, 97 F.4th at 1342–43 (internal quotation marks omitted).

We may vacate a sentence only if we are “left with the definite and firm conviction that the district court committed a clear error of judgment in weighing the § 3553(a) factors to arrive at an unreasonable sentence based on the facts of the case.” *Id.* at 1339. A sentencing error may occur if the district court: (1) fails to consider relevant factors, (2) gives significant weight to an “improper or irrelevant” factor, or (3) weighs the factors unreasonably. *Id.* at 1342.

A district court must consider the factors set out in § 3553(a) and impose a sentence sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to: (1) reflect the seriousness of the offense; (2) afford adequate deterrence; (3) protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; and (4) provide the defendant with correctional treatment in the most effective manner. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2).

The decision about how much weight to assign a particular sentencing factor is committed to the sound discretion of the district court. *Boone*, 97 F.4th at 1342.

Here, the district court did not abuse its discretion by declining to deviate downward to Williams’s requested sentence. The court, in its discretion, properly weighed the seriousness of Williams’s offenses—including the victims’ statements of experiencing lifelong trauma at his sentencing hearing—over his mitigating factors. Accordingly, we affirm.

AFFIRMED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.

§ JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE

§

§

§ Case Number: 1:20-CR-20248-DPG

§ USM Number: 21031-104

§

§ Counsel for Defendant: Jorge Luis Del Villar

§ Counsel for United States: Lacee Monk

§ Court Reporter: Patricia Diaz

THE DEFENDANT:

<input type="checkbox"/>	pleaded guilty to count(s)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	pleaded guilty to count(s) before a U.S. Magistrate Judge, which was accepted by the court.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	pleaded nolo contendere to count(s) which was accepted by the court	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	was found guilty on counts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 after a plea of not guilty.	

The defendant is adjudicated guilty of these offenses:

<u>Title & Section / Nature of Offense</u>	<u>Offense Ended</u>	<u>Count</u>
18 U.S.C. § 2251(a) / Production of child pornography	12/2019	1s
18 U.S.C. § 875(d) / Extortion	12/2019	2s
18 U.S.C. § 2251(a) / Production of child pornography	03/2020	3s
18 U.S.C. § 2251(a) / Production of child pornography	09/2020	4s
18 U.S.C. § 2251(a) / Production of child pornography	09/2020	5s

The defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 2 through 8 of this judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

The defendant has been found not guilty on count(s)
 Count(s) is are dismissed on the motion of the United States

It is ordered that the defendant must notify the United States Attorney for this district within 30 days of any change of name, residence, or mailing address until all fines, restitution, costs, and special assessments imposed by this judgment are fully paid. If ordered to pay restitution, the defendant must notify the court and United States Attorney of material changes in economic circumstances.

December 15, 2022

Date of Imposition of Judgment

Signature of Judge

DARRIN P. GAYLES
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Name and Title of Judge

December 15, 2022

Date

A-3

DEFENDANT: OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.
CASE NUMBER: 1:20-CR-20248-DPG

IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total term of **360 months as to count 1s, 3s, 4s and 5s. And a term of 24 months as to count 2s to be served concorently with each other.**

The court makes the following recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons:

The Defendant be designated to a facility in or as near to South Florida as possible.

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

The defendant shall surrender to the United States Marshal for this district:

at a.m. p.m. on

as notified by the United States Marshal.

The defendant shall surrender for service of sentence at the institution designated by the Bureau of Prisons:

before 2 p.m. on
 as notified by the United States Marshal.
 as notified by the Probation or Pretrial Services Office.

RETURN

I have executed this judgment as follows:

Defendant delivered on _____ to

at _____, with a certified copy of this judgment.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

By
DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL

DEFENDANT: OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.
CASE NUMBER: 1:20-CR-20248-DPG

SUPERVISED RELEASE

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be on Supervised Release for a term of **Twenty (20) years** terms to run concurrent.

MANDATORY CONDITIONS

1. You must not commit another federal, state or local crime.
2. You must not unlawfully possess a controlled substance.
3. You must refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. You must submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter, as determined by the court.
 - The above drug testing condition is suspended, based on the court's determination that you pose a low risk of future substance abuse. *(check if applicable)*
4. You must make restitution in accordance with 18 U.S.C. §§ 3663 and 3663A or any other statute authorizing a sentence of restitution. *(check if applicable)*
5. You must cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer. *(check if applicable)*
6. You must comply with the requirements of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. § 20901, et seq.) as directed by the probation officer, the Bureau of Prisons, or any state sex offender registration agency in which you reside, work, are a student, or were convicted of a qualifying offense. *(check if applicable)*
7. You must participate in an approved program for domestic violence. *(check if applicable)*

You must comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court as well as with any additional conditions on the attached page.

DEFENDANT: OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.
CASE NUMBER: 1:20-CR-20248-DPG

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

As part of your supervised release, you must comply with the following standard conditions of supervision. These conditions are imposed because they establish the basic expectations for your behavior while on supervision and identify the minimum tools needed by probation officers to keep informed, report to the court about, and bring about improvements in your conduct and condition.

1. You must report to the probation office in the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside within 72 hours of your release from imprisonment, unless the probation officer instructs you to report to a different probation office or within a different time frame.
2. After initially reporting to the probation office, you will receive instructions from the court or the probation officer about how and when you must report to the probation officer, and you must report to the probation officer as instructed.
3. You must not knowingly leave the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside without first getting permission from the court or the probation officer.
4. You must answer truthfully the questions asked by your probation officer.
5. You must live at a place approved by the probation officer. If you plan to change where you live or anything about your living arrangements (such as the people you live with), you must notify the probation officer at least 10 days before the change. If notifying the probation officer in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
6. You must allow the probation officer to visit you at any time at your home or elsewhere, and you must permit the probation officer to take any items prohibited by the conditions of your supervision that he or she observes in plain view.
7. You must work full time (at least 30 hours per week) at a lawful type of employment, unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so. If you do not have full-time employment you must try to find full-time employment, unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so. If you plan to change where you work or anything about your work (such as your position or your job responsibilities), you must notify the probation officer at least 10 days before the change. If notifying the probation officer at least 10 days in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change.
8. You must not communicate or interact with someone you know is engaged in criminal activity. If you know someone has been convicted of a felony, you must not knowingly communicate or interact with that person without first getting the permission of the probation officer.
9. If you are arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer, you must notify the probation officer within 72 hours.
10. You must not own, possess, or have access to a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or dangerous weapon (i.e., anything that was designed, or was modified for, the specific purpose of causing bodily injury or death to another person such as nunchakus or tasers).
11. You must not act or make any agreement with a law enforcement agency to act as a confidential human source or informant without first getting the permission of the court.
12. If the probation officer determines that you pose a risk to another person (including an organization), the probation officer may require you to notify the person about the risk and you must comply with that instruction. The probation officer may contact the person and confirm that you have notified the person about the risk.
13. You must follow the instructions of the probation officer related to the conditions of supervision.

U.S. Probation Office Use Only

A U.S. probation officer has instructed me on the conditions specified by the court and has provided me with a written copy of this judgment containing these conditions. I understand additional information regarding these conditions is available at www.flsp.uscourts.gov.

Defendant's Signature _____ Date _____

DEFENDANT: OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.
CASE NUMBER: 1:20-CR-20248-DPG

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

Adam Walsh Act Search Condition: The defendant shall submit to the U.S. Probation Officer conducting periodic unannounced searches of the defendant's person, property, house, residence, vehicles, papers, computer(s), other electronic communication or data storage devices or media, include retrieval and copying of all data from the computer(s) and any internal or external peripherals and effects at any time, with or without warrant by any law enforcement or probation officer with reasonable suspicion concerning unlawful conduct or a violation of a condition of probation or supervised release. The search may include the retrieval and copying of all data from the computer(s) and any internal or external peripherals to ensure compliance with other supervision conditions and/or removal of such equipment for the purpose of conducting a more thorough inspection; and to have installed on the defendant's computer(s), at the defendant's expense, any hardware or software systems to monitor the defendant's computer use.

Computer Modem Restriction: The defendant shall not possess or use a computer that contains an internal, external or wireless modem without the prior approval of the Court.

Computer Possession Restriction: The defendant shall not possess or use any computer; except that the defendant may, with the prior approval of the Court, use a computer in connection with authorized employment.

Data Encryption Restriction: The defendant shall not possess or use any data encryption technique or program.

Employer Computer Restriction Disclosure: The defendant shall permit third party disclosure to any employer or potential employer, concerning any computer-related restrictions that are imposed upon the defendant.

Employment Requirement: The defendant shall maintain full-time, legitimate employment and not be unemployed for a term of more than 30 days unless excused for schooling, training or other acceptable reasons. Further, the defendant shall provide documentation including, but not limited to pay stubs, contractual agreements, W-2 Wage and Earnings Statements, and other documentation requested by the U.S. Probation Officer.

No Contact with Minors: The defendant shall have no personal, mail, telephone, or computer contact with children/minors under the age of 18 or with the victim.

No Contact with Minors in Employment: The defendant shall not be employed in a job requiring contact with children under the age of 18 or with the victim.

No Involvement in Youth Organizations: The defendant shall not be involved in any children's or youth organization.

No New Debt Restriction: The defendant shall not apply for, solicit or incur any further debt, included but not limited to loans, lines of credit or credit card charges, either as a principal or cosigner, as an individual or through any corporate entity, without first obtaining permission from the United States Probation Officer.

DEFENDANT: OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.
CASE NUMBER: 1:20-CR-20248-DPG

Restricted from Possession of Sexual Materials: The defendant shall not buy, sell, exchange, possess, trade, or produce visual depictions of minors or adults engaged in sexually explicit conduct. The defendant shall not correspond or communicate in person, by mail, telephone, or computer, with individuals or companies offering to buy, sell, trade, exchange, or produce visual depictions of minors or adults engaged in sexually explicit conduct.

Self-Employment Restriction: The defendant shall obtain prior written approval from the Court before entering into any self-employment.

Sex Offender Registration: The defendant shall comply with the requirements of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (42 U.S.C. § 16901, et seq.) as directed by the probation officer, the Bureau of Prisons, or any state sex offender registration agency in which he or she resides, works, is a student, or was convicted of a qualifying offense.

Sex Offender Treatment: The defendant shall participate in a sex offender treatment program to include psychological testing and polygraph examination. Participation may include inpatient/outpatient treatment, if deemed necessary by the treatment provider. The defendant will contribute to the costs of services rendered (co-payment) based on ability to pay or availability of third-party payment.

Unpaid Restitution, Fines, or Special Assessments: If the defendant has any unpaid amount of restitution, fines, or special assessments, the defendant shall notify the probation officer of any material change in the defendant's economic circumstances that might affect the defendant's ability to pay.

DEFENDANT: OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.
 CASE NUMBER: 1:20-CR-20248-DPG

CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

The defendant must pay the total criminal monetary penalties under the schedule of payments page.

	<u>Assessment</u>	<u>Restitution</u>	<u>Fine</u>	<u>AVAA Assessment*</u>	<u>JVTA Assessment**</u>
TOTALS	\$500.00	To be Determined	\$0.00		

The determination of restitution is deferred until March 15, 2023, at 10:30 AM. An *Amended Judgment in a Criminal Case (AO245C)* will be entered after such determination.

The defendant must make restitution (including community restitution) to the following payees in the amount listed below.

If the defendant makes a partial payment, each payee shall receive an approximately proportioned payment. However, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3664(i), all nonfederal victims must be paid before the United States is paid.

Restitution amount ordered pursuant to plea agreement \$

The defendant must pay interest on restitution and a fine of more than \$2,500, unless the restitution or fine is paid in full before the fifteenth day after the date of the judgment, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(f). All of the payment options on the schedule of payments page may be subject to penalties for delinquency and default, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(g).

The court determined that the defendant does not have the ability to pay interest and it is ordered that:

<input type="checkbox"/> the interest requirement is waived for the	<input type="checkbox"/> fine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> restitution
<input type="checkbox"/> the interest requirement for the	<input type="checkbox"/> fine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> restitution is modified as follows:

Restitution with Imprisonment - It is further ordered that the defendant shall pay restitution in the amount (to be Determined). During the period of incarceration, payment shall be made as follows: (1) if the defendant earns wages in a Federal Prison Industries (UNICOR) job, then the defendant must pay 50% of wages earned toward the financial obligations imposed by this Judgment in a Criminal Case; (2) if the defendant does not work in a UNICOR job, then the defendant must pay a minimum of \$25.00 per quarter toward the financial obligations imposed in this order. Upon release of incarceration, the defendant shall pay restitution at the rate of 10% of monthly gross earnings, until such time as the court may alter that payment schedule in the interests of justice. The U.S. Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Probation Office and U.S. Attorney's Office shall monitor the payment of restitution and report to the court any material change in the defendant's ability to pay. These payments do not preclude the government from using other assets or income of the defendant to satisfy the restitution obligations.

* Amy, Vicky, and Andy Child Pornography Victim Assistance Act of 2018, 18 U.S.C. §2259.

** Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, 18 U.S.C. §3014.

*** Findings for the total amount of losses are required under Chapters 109A, 110, 110A, and 113A of Title 18 for offenses committed on or after September 13, 1994, but before April 23, 1996.

DEFENDANT: OSCAR WILLIAMS, JR.
CASE NUMBER: 1:20-CR-20248-DPG

SCHEDEULE OF PAYMENTS

Having assessed the defendant's ability to pay, payment of the total criminal monetary penalties is due as follows:

A Lump sum payments of \$500.00 due immediately, balance due

It is ordered that the Defendant shall pay to the United States a special assessment of \$500.00 for Counts 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s and 5s, which shall be due immediately. Said special assessment shall be paid to the Clerk, U.S. District Court. Payment is to be addressed to:

**U.S. CLERK'S OFFICE
ATTN: FINANCIAL SECTION
400 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE, ROOM 8N09
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33128-7716**

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise, if this judgment imposes imprisonment, payment of criminal monetary penalties is due during imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalties, except those payments made through the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, are made to the clerk of the court.

The defendant shall receive credit for all payments previously made toward any criminal monetary penalties imposed.

Joint and Several
See above for Defendant and Co-Defendant Names and Case Numbers (*including defendant number*), Total Amount, Joint and Several Amount, and corresponding payee, if appropriate.

The defendant shall forfeit the defendant's interest in the following property to the United States:
FORFEITURE of the defendant's right, title and interest in certain property is hereby ordered consistent with the plea agreement. The United States shall submit a proposed Order of Forfeiture within three days of this proceeding.

Payments shall be applied in the following order: (1) assessment, (2) restitution principal, (3) restitution interest, (4) AVAA assessment, (5) fine principal, (6) fine interest, (7) community restitution, (8) JVTA assessment, (9) penalties, and (10) costs, including cost of prosecution and court costs.