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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
TAMPA DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO
NOE DIAZ JIMENEZ
LEOBARDO GAXIOLA LOPEZ
a/k/a "Bado"
JOSE MIGUEL ALVARADO MORALES

CASE NO. 8:26-cr-73-SDM-AAS
21 U.S.C. § 960A
(Narcoterrorism)

18 U.S.C. § 2339A ^{CR} B
(Material Support to Terrorism)

21 U.S.C. § 963
(Drug Trafficking Conspiracy)

18 U.S.C. § 933
(Firearms Trafficking Conspiracy)

18 U.S.C. § 924
(Conspiracy to Possess and
Possession of Machineguns and
Destructive Devices in Furtherance
of Drug Trafficking)

SEALED

SECOND SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT

The Grand Jury charges:

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

1. The Jalisco New Generation Cartel, a/k/a Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion ("CJNG") is a Mexico-based transnational criminal group that controls a significant portion of the narcotics trafficking trade. Formed in or about 2011 from the remnants of the then-Sinaloa Cartel affiliated Milenio Cartel, CJNG has a presence in dozens of countries, including the United States. The cartel maintains its

vast drug trade through violence, bribery of corrupt officials, and a franchise-based command structure.

2. Nemesio Ruben Oseguera Cervantes, a/k/a “El Mencho,” oversaw CJNG with a small group of top-tier commanders who reported to him. A second tier of bosses operated under the top-tier leaders. The franchise model permitted each semi-independent group to customize its operations according to specific areas of expertise—for example, running clandestine methamphetamine and fentanyl production labs—or market demands, provided it complied with naming, branding, and organizational structure requirements and followed the general direction of CJNG leaders. Because new franchises are easy to establish, the franchise model enabled rapid expansion for the CJNG. The CJNG also maximized its revenue through this model, because leadership did not pay the operating costs of its franchises but collected a percentage of overall profits.

3. The CJNG obtained methamphetamine and fentanyl precursor chemical shipments from China and cocaine shipments from South America. The CJNG illicitly transported cocaine, methamphetamine, fentanyl, and other controlled substances into the United States. The CJNG also engaged in money laundering, bribery, extortion of migrants, taxing of migrant smugglers, and other criminal activities, including acts of violence and intimidation.

4. On February 20, 2025, the United States Secretary of State designated the CJNG as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (“FTO”) under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. On February 20, 2025, the Secretary of State also

designated the CJNG as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224. The Secretary of State also listed the following aliases for Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion: New Generation Cartel of Jalisco, CJNG, and Jalisco New Generation Cartel. To date, the CJNG remains a designated FTO.

5. CJNG is involved in a war for total control of organized crime in Mexico by eliminating or assimilating rivals, to include the Sinaloa Cartel and other designated FTOs. To further this objective, CJNG purchases semi-automatic firearms, machineguns, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, ammunition, ordnance, and other weapons to preserve territories under its control, take over other territories by force, kill rival cartel members, and quell resistance to its terroristic goals.

6. On or about February 22, 2026, Nemesio Ruben Oseguera Cervantes, the leader of CJNG, was killed in the state of Jalisco, Mexico, during a Mexican military operation. CJNG retaliated across at least 20 Mexican states, its gunman creating burning blockades, setting fire to vehicles, ambushing Mexican security forces, and engaging in public firefights that resulted in the deaths of dozens of people.

7. Following the death of Nemesio Ruben Oseguera Cervantes, CJNG is now operated as a federation where different factions within the cartel operate as separate but affiliated and cooperative criminal organizations. One such faction is the Flores Silva faction, under the leadership of Audias Flores Silva, a/k/a "El Jardinero." Another faction is under the leadership of Coconspirator 1, a former plaza boss of Puerto Vallarta and current high-level CJNG leader. A third faction is

under the leadership of Coconspirator 2, a relative of Nemesisio Ruben Osequera Cervantes.

8. EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO is a native and citizen of Mexico affiliated with CJNG. He supplies controlled substances to the United States as well as negotiates the sales of weapons for CJNG's use to maintain its territory within Mexico, acquire new territory through force and the threat of force, and to intimidate the population. EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO is a close associate of Coconspirator 1, a CJNG faction leader.

9. NOE DIAZ JIMENEZ is a native and citizen of Mexico affiliated with CJNG. He supplies synthetic opioids to the United States as well as assists in the negotiations of weapons sales for CJNG's use. NOE DIAZ JIMENEZ operated a synthetic narcotics manufacturing laboratory in Jalisco, Mexico.

10. LEOBARDO GAXIOLA LOPEZ is a native and citizen of Mexico who brokers the sales of controlled substances and weapons. LEOBARDO GAXIOLA LOPEZ negotiated the sale of controlled substances in this case, introduced EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO to a contact who could potentially facilitate the sale of weapons, and expected to receive a share of the profits from any weapons sale.

11. JOSE MIGUEL ALVARADO MORALES is a dual-citizen of the United States and Mexico. JOSE MIGUEL ALVARADO MORALES is the godson of Audias Flores Silva, a CJNG faction leader.

12. In or around February 2026, EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO and NOE DIAZ JIMENEZ negotiated the sale of weapons, to include machineguns and destructive devices, from the Czech Republic. The weapons were intended to be smuggled to Mexico for the benefit of CJNG and EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO and NOE DIAZ JIMENEZ knew that the weapons were to be used for the benefit of CJNG and that CJNG was a designated FTO. EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ and NOE DIAZ JIMENEZ further knew that the weapons would be used to commit acts of violence in Mexico, to include use against rival cartels, civilians, police forces, and military personnel. In exchange, EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO and NOE DIAZ JIMENEZ intended to pay for the weapons with controlled substances, to include fentanyl and methamphetamine, that would be distributed in the United States. The weapons included different kinds of European machineguns, rocket propelled grenade (RPG) launchers, 61mm mortar launchers, and accompanying ammunition and ordnance.

13. On or about June 9-10, 2026, the defendants, EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO, NOE DIAZ JIMENEZ, LEOBARDO GAXIOLA LOPEZ, and JOSE MIGUEL ALVARADO MORALES traveled to the Czech Republic for, among other things, completing the sale of weapons for CJNG, negotiating the distribution of more than 400 grams of fentanyl and more than 500 grams of methamphetamine, and meeting with a new potential supplier of precursor chemicals used to manufacture synthetic narcotics. All four were arrested beginning on the evening of June 10, 2026, and into the early morning hours the next day.

14. On or about June 12, 2026, Mexican authorities dismantled NOE DIAZ JIMENEZ's synthetic narcotics manufacturing laboratory in Jalisco, Mexico.

COUNT ONE
(Narco-Terrorism Conspiracy)

Paragraphs 1 through 14 of this Second Superseding Indictment are incorporated as though set forth herein.

From an unknown date through the date of the Second Superseding Indictment, in an offense begun and committed out of the jurisdiction of any particular State or district of the United States, the defendants,

EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO,
NOE DIAZ JIMENEZ, and
JOSE MIGUEL ALVARADO MORALES,

at least one of whom will be first brought to and arrested in the Middle District of Florida, did knowingly and willfully conspire with each other and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to commit the following offense against the United States: engage in conduct that would be punishable under Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a), if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, that is, to knowingly and intentionally manufacture, distribute, and possess with intent to distribute 400 grams or more of a mixture and substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl and 500 grams or more of a mixture and substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine, both Schedule II controlled substances, knowing and intending to provide, directly and indirectly, anything of pecuniary value to any person and organization that has engaged and engages in terrorist

activity and terrorism, having knowledge that the said person and organization has engaged and engages in terrorist activity and terrorism.

All in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 960a, 841(a)(1), 841(b)(1)(A)(vi), (viii) and 18 U.S.C. § 3238.

COUNT TWO
**(Conspiracy to Provide Material Support to a
Designated Foreign Terrorist Organization)**

Paragraphs 1 through 14 of this Second Superseding Indictment are incorporated as though set forth herein.

Beginning on or about February 2, 2026, and continuing through the date of the Second Superseding Indictment, in a place outside the United States, namely the Czech Republic, the defendants,

EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO,
NOE DIAZ JIMENEZ, and
JOSE MIGUEL ALVARADO MORALES,

at least one of whom will be first brought to and arrested in the Middle District of Florida, and other persons both known and unknown to the Grand Jury, did knowingly and willfully conspire to provide material support and resources, to wit: firearms, explosives, and dangerous devices, to a Foreign Terrorist Organization that is, Jalisco New Generation Cartel, a/k/a Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion (“CJNG”), knowing that CJNG has engaged in and engages in terrorist activity, as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(iv).

All in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2339B and 18 U.S.C. § 3238.

COUNT THREE
(Drug Importation Conspiracy)

Paragraphs 1 through 14 of this Second Superseding Indictment are incorporated as though set forth herein.

Beginning on an unknown date and continuing through the date of the Second Superseding Indictment, the defendants,

EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO,
NOE DIAZ JIMENEZ,
LEOBARDO GAXIOLA LOPEZ, a/k/a “Bado,” and
JOSE MIGUEL ALVARADO MORALES,

at least one of whom will be first brought to and arrested in the Middle District of Florida, did knowingly and willfully conspire with each other and other persons, both known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to distribute controlled substances. The violation involved 400 grams or more of a mixture and substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl and 500 grams or more of a mixture and substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine, both Schedule II controlled substances, knowing, intending, and having reasonable cause to believe that such substances would be unlawfully imported into the United States, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 959.

It was part of the conspiracy that the conspirators would perform acts and make statements to hide and conceal and cause to be hidden and concealed the purpose of the conspiracy and the acts committed in furtherance thereof.

All in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 963 and 960(b)(1)(F), (H); and 18 U.S.C. § 3238.

COUNT FOUR
(Conspiracy to Traffic Firearms)

Paragraphs 1 through 14 of this Second Superseding Indictment are realleged and incorporated by reference as though set forth herein.

From an unknown date but at least as early as on or about September 2025, up to and including the date of the Second Superseding Indictment, the defendants,

EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO,
NOE DIAZ JIMENEZ,
LEOBARDO GAXIOLA LOPEZ, a/k/a “Bado,”
JOSE MIGUEL ALVARADO MORALES,

at least one of whom will be first brought to and arrested in the Middle District of Florida, did knowingly and willfully conspire and agree with each other and others, both known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to ship, transport, transfer, cause to be transported, and otherwise dispose of any firearm to another person, in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, knowing and having reasonable cause to believe that the use, carrying, and possession of a firearm by the recipient would constitute a felony, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 933(a)(1).

All in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 933(a)(3) and 18 U.S.C. § 3238.

COUNT FIVE
**(Conspiracy to Possess Firearms in Furtherance of Drug Trafficking
and Crimes of Violence)**

Paragraphs 1 through 14 of this Second Superseding Indictment are realleged and incorporated by reference as though set forth herein.

From an unknown date but at least as early as on or about February 2, 2026, up to and including the date of the Second Superseding Indictment, the defendants,

EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO,
NOE DIAZ JIMENEZ,
LEOBARDO GAXIOLA LOPEZ, a/k/a "Bado," and
JOSE MIGUEL ALVARADO MORALES,

at least one of whom will be first brought to and arrested in the Middle District of Florida, and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, did knowingly and willfully combine, conspire, confederate, and agree with others to knowingly and intentionally commit an offense under Title 18, United States Code, Section 924(c), namely the possession of machineguns and destructive devices in furtherance of a drug trafficking crime for which the defendant may be prosecuted in a Court of the United States and is punished under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A)(i)-(iii), (c)(1)(B)(ii).

In violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(o) and 18 U.S.C. § 3238.

COUNT SIX

(Possession of Machineguns and a Destructive Device in Furtherance of a Drug Trafficking Crime and Crime of Violence)

Paragraphs 1 through 14 of this Second Superseding Indictment are realleged and incorporated by reference as though set forth herein.

On or about February 4, 2026, the defendant,

EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO,

who will be first brought to and arrested in the Middle District of Florida, did knowingly possess and use machineguns, namely, a CZ Bren 805 and UKL vz. 59; and a destructive device, namely, an RPG-7, in furtherance of a drug trafficking crime and crime of violence for which the defendant may be prosecuted in a Court of the United States, specifically narco-terrorism and material support to terrorism, as alleged in Counts One and Two above; Counts One and Two being incorporated by reference.

All in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(B)(ii).

FORFEITURE

1. The allegations contained in Counts One through Six are incorporated by reference for the purpose of alleging forfeiture pursuant to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 924(d), 21 U.S.C. § 853, and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c).

2. Upon conviction of a violation of 21 U.S.C. § 963, the defendants shall forfeit to the United States, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. §§ 853(a)(1) and (2), any property constituting, or derived from, any proceeds the defendants obtained, directly or

indirectly, as a result of such violation, and any property used, or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, such violation.

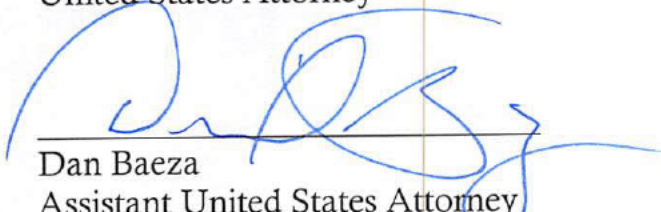
3. Upon conviction of a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c), the defendant shall forfeit to the United States, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 924(d) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), all firearms and ammunition involved in or used in the violation.

4. If any of the property described above, as a result of any acts or omissions of the defendants:

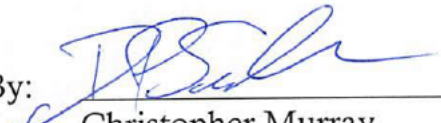
- a. cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
- b. has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third party;
- c. has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the Court;
- d. has been substantially diminished in value; or
- e. has been commingled with other property, which cannot be divided without difficulty,



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No. 8:26-cr-73-SDM-AAS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Middle District of Florida
Tampa Division

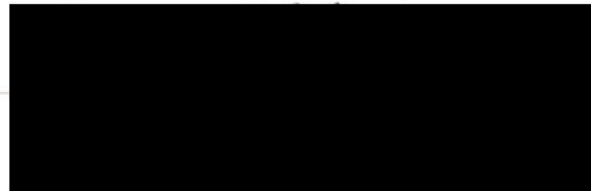
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

EDGAR ALEJANDRO LOPEZ VELASCO, ET AL

SECOND SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT

Violations: 21 U.S.C. § 960A; 18 U.S.C. § 2339A; 21 U.S.C. § 846;
18 U.S.C. § 933; 18 U.S.C. § 924



Filed in open court this 25th day of June, 2026.

Anthony Sanders
Clerk

Bail \$ _____
