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REPORT ON DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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REPORT ON DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Central District of California is currently on the front lines of the national battle against drug abuse and drug trafficking. The past several years have seen an accelerating involvement of the Los Angeles area in all aspects of the narcotics business -- smuggling, distribution, money-laundering and drug manufacturing. This report seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of the present illegal drug situation in this District, based upon models of typical trafficking organizations deduced from past and current investigations.

Geography and demographic considerations contribute significantly to the drug problem in this District. There are several major ports and harbors and a number of international and local airports, all of which facilitate entry of contraband into the District and which stretch limited law enforcement resources. The Central District is the most populous in the country, containing more than 14 million people, many of whom are of Hispanic extraction. This dense population base provides the nation's biggest market of drug consumers. The large number of Hispanic communities provides an excellent cover for many of the

area's drug traffickers, a large number of whom are Colombian or Mexican. There is also a very large Asian population in the Los Angeles area which maintains contact with some of the more prominent Asian source countries for narcotics.

Cocaine is far and away the paramount drug problem facing law enforcement in this District. The way in which the problem grew illustrates how an area can become the center of trafficking activity when enforcement pressure becomes too great in other areas. During the 1970s and into the 1980s, Los Angeles was primarily a consumer market for cocaine. The major trafficking organizations dealt strictly with distributing cocaine smuggled in, mainly from Florida. As law enforcement efforts increased in South Florida, Colombian organizations began smuggling cocaine into the Los Angeles area, through Mexico, for distribution from Los Angeles throughout the nation. The shift to Los Angeles as the primary distribution center for the nation's cocaine occurred in about 1985. In 1984, federal and local law enforcement in Los Angeles seized approximately 2,000 pounds of cocaine. Total seizures of cocaine in Los Angeles exceeded 30,000 pounds in 1988. The wholesale price per kilo dropped to \$10,000 per kilo in Los Angeles last year, -- lower than anywhere else in the country, including Miami.

"Rock" cocaine (crack) has exploded into the most serious public health problem, except perhaps for AIDS, in recent times. Due to the fact that it is easily produced from powder cocaine, is very addictive, and is relatively cheap, "rock" has become a major drug abuse problem, particularly in the inner city. The trade in "rock" is controlled mainly by street gangs who fight viciously among themselves to preserve markets or to retaliate for violations, commonly with automatic weapons in "drive-by" shootings. Fueled by the availability of cheap cocaine here, Los Angeles gangs have spread their influence to most major cities of the west and midwest in a continuing search for new markets.

Another phenomenon associated with "rock" cocaine is the "rock house," a fortified, heavily defended residence from which "rock" is anonymously dispersed.

Heroin, which a decade ago was believed to be receding as a threat, appears to have re-emerged. Statistics reflecting increased heroin abuse have increased over the past several years. Heroin trafficking is encountered primarily among Mexican narcotics

dealers, who sell Mexican brown heroin and the newer, stronger Black Tar heroin, and Asian criminals, mainly Thai and Chinese, who deal is Asian White (No. 4) heroin. Some substantial seizures from vessels docking at local ports indicate that marine smuggling is the major threat axis for Asian heroin, while the Mexican heroin trade is mainly a family-dominate operation which grows, harvests and processes opium poppies into heroin in several northern States of Mexico. That heroin is then smuggled across the border into the United States in multi-kilogram lots for sale in the Los Angeles area. The extensive use of family members by Mexican heroin trafficking organization makes them very difficult to penetrate and investigate.

Phencyclidine (PCP) is manufactured in greater quantity in this District than anywhere else in the nation. As is the case with "rock" cocaine, the manufacture of PCP does not require a sophisticated laboratory, although it is somewhat dangerous to make. As is also the case with "rock" cocaine, there is substantial evidence that PCP made in Southern California is being shipped, in quantity, throughout the country, including to Washington, D.C.

The largely-unprotected coast which makes up one border of the District is extremely vulnerable to exploitation by marijuana and hashish smugglers from South America and Asia. The population of the Los Angeles area is a major market for these drugs. In some instances, hashish has been smuggled in through the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach in cargo containers, which are numbered in the millions each year. The relatively few Coast Guard assets available to deal with this maritime smuggling threat are hindered by the lack of natural channels or check-points such as are found in the Caribbean.

Money laundering is a rapidly-developing aspect of the overall drug situation in this District. In the past two years, two highly successful undercover law enforcement operations have given some indication of the size of the drug market in Los Angeles. In 1987, Operation Pisces netted almost \$50 million in cash and assets seized -- a comparable amount was laundered back through Panamanian banks to Colombian traffickers. A recently-concluded investigation documented the use, by narcotics traffickers, of Los Angeles jewelry dealers in a laundering operation which handled over \$1 billion in narcotics money since 1986.

The Central District of California serves as a microcosm of the national drug dilemma. Every significant drug-related problem seems to thrive in this environment. The District features embedded smuggling and distribution networks, money-laundering schemes in profusion (due in part to the fact that this is the principal distribution center for Colombian cocaine), drug consumption on a huge scale, manufacturing operations, organized criminal activity and violence. It also features some of the longest-lived and most successful examples of law enforcement cooperation and demand reduction programs.

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This report seeks to describe the present state of knowledge of law enforcement agencies regarding the nature and extent of drug trafficking activities in the Central District of California. The approach used is to describe the drug trafficking problem in terms of (1) drugs, (2) organizations and (3) activities.

The Central District covers most of Southern California, including the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. It is the most populous district in the nation with over 14 million people and is separated from Mexico by the two California border Counties, San Diego and Imperial. The entire metropolitan Los Angeles area is contained within the Central District.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Los Angeles Area Drug Trafficking Environment

Los Angeles presents a unique and uniquely vulnerable target to prospective drug traffickers. Factors of geography and population and, to a lesser extent, climate, all conspire to make this area attractive to narcotics criminals.

The Central District of California is comprised of seven counties covering 40,522 square miles, running from the Pacific Ocean to the Colorado River. The eastern part of the district contains vast open desert spaces which hold over 100 clandestine airstrips which are routinely used by drug smugglers. There are also 16 commercial airports which receive traffic on a daily basis, including Los Angeles International, which has daily international flights from most of the major narcotics source countries of the world, and John Wayne International (Orange County) which is one of the busiest airports in the country. Los Angeles International Airport handles nearly 100 million passengers a year, -- 3 million of which arrive on international flights.

The coastline of the district runs from the San Diego County line to Monterey Bay and includes both the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach, both of which handle vast amounts of cargo and passengers from around the world, particularly from countries

on the Pacific Rim, several of which are major narcotics source countries for cocaine, heroin, hashish and marijuana. These are the largest ports on the West Coast, and their combined volume of cargo rivals the port of New York. During 1986 alone, over 7,000 vessels, 80% of which were cargo carriers, used the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. The vessels provide frequent opportunities for bulk drug smuggling. Moreover, the Central District has hundreds of miles of unprotected coastline dotted with marinas, commercial fishing ports and uninhabited inlets ideal for large-scale smuggling operations.

The Los Angeles basin is criss-crossed with one of the world's busiest roadway (freeway) systems which connect the dozens of individual communities that make up the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area and which at once facilitates travel and complicates law enforcement surveillance and coordination, because narcotics transactions frequently will begin in one location and in a matter of a few hours move many miles and perhaps counties away. Los Angeles County alone has 43 separate police departments, many of which have a narcotics bureau.

The population of the district is huge and growing. According to the 1980 Census over 50% of the population of California, the most populous state in the nation, resides in the Central District of California. This population is growing at twice the rate for

the rest of the country. Indeed, five of the ten fastest growing counties in the nation are in the Central District of California. Estimates put the population of the Central District at 18.2 million by 2010.

There are very large ethnic populations concentrated in the Los Angeles metropolitan area. Substantial communities of Colombians, Cubans and Mexicans exist in the area. According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, approximately 130,000 Mexican aliens enter the Los Angeles community legally each year. Figures derived from apprehension statistics on the southwest border disclose that approximately 70% of 1.3 million illegal Mexican aliens captured were enroute to the Los Angeles area. An estimated 2 million illegal aliens of Mexican origin are currently in the Los Angeles area.

In addition to the large Mexican community living and working in the greater Los Angeles area, there are approximately 30,000 permanent resident aliens from Colombia and an additional 10,000 illegal Colombian aliens in the area. A further 9,000 non-immigrant Colombians enter the United States through Los Angeles each year.

There are also substantial numbers of Asians -- Japanese, Chinese, Vietnamese, Cambodians, Thais and Koreans -- who have established enclaves in various parts of Los Angeles. These populations tend to maintain strong family relationships with their native lands, many of which have substantial connections with major narcotics source countries, especially for heroin and marijuana.

Finally, the generally relaxed and leisure-oriented lifestyle of the Southern California area, coupled with the glamorous entertainment industry headquartered in this area, has given rise to an accepting attitude toward drug use. State law relating to drug use and abuse has been historically weak -- possession or use of small (1 ounce or less) quantities of marijuana is a "no jail" citable offense, on a par with a traffic ticket -- and has only recently begun to deal with drugs as serious crime problem. Even today, persons arrested for simple possession of hard drugs, e.g., cocaine, heroin, PCP, etc., are not prosecuted in the state system. They are routinely "diverted," i.e., placed into a diversion program requiring attendance at five one-hour sessions on drug abuse.

California is believed to have the largest population of drug consumers in the country, and their appetites are broad-ranging. Many trends in drug abuse started in California and moved across

35-C-10  
Duck  
Bridg

largest pop.  
of drug users

the country. For example, "crack" cocaine, which is known in the Los Angeles area as "rock" cocaine, was first encountered in Los Angeles in 1981. By late 1985, it had reached the east coast and was identified as a serious problem -- crack -- in early 1986. With the size and diversity of the drug user market that Southern California represents, virtually every major narcotics distribution organization has representatives here. Local police authorities estimate that over 60% of the murders reported in Los Angeles county were related to drugs in some respect. Seventy percent of those arrested for serious non-drug crimes in Los Angeles test positive for illegal drug use.

*Crack originating in L.A.*

*murders by drugs*

*!!*

2. Historical Background

Over the past 10 years the drug trafficking situation in the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area has changed dramatically. In 1978 Los Angeles was primarily a drug-consuming market, with numerous distribution networks operating throughout the Los Angeles basin to handle drugs, which were brought in from other locations after having been smuggled into the United States. Cocaine has been the major drug abuse problem in this area for the past ten years. Ten years ago, the great majority of cocaine was smuggled into the United States in Florida and then shipped overland to California, where it was distributed by conspiratorial groups that were established in the Los Angeles area. From 1984 to the present, vast quantities of cocaine have been smuggled into Los Angeles across the land border with Mexico, either by vehicle

*New path*

across the California and Arizona borders with Mexico and then driven to Los Angeles for storage and distribution, or by aircraft which fly to the numerous clandestine airstrips in the desert areas east of Los Angeles where the drugs are off-loaded and turned over to distribution organizations operating in and from the Los Angeles area.

Once the cocaine arrives in Los Angeles, it is consigned to distribution networks to be sold to dealers in Los Angeles and elsewhere in the U.S. who deal in multi-kilogram quantities, and ultimately to smaller dealers who in turn would sell ounce or gram quantities to the end consumer.

Historically, these distribution networks which initially received the multi-kilogram quantities from the smuggling organization have varied in composition. Many are staffed by Colombian nationals who have come to this country either legally or illegally and have established a short-term -- one or two years -- headquarters operation working directly for the smuggling operation outside of California, i.e., in Colombia. Colombians typically staff the first-line, wholesale distribution of cocaine in and from Los Angeles. According to the most current DEA estimates, 40% of the nation's cocaine is being distributed in and from Los Angeles. Based on the huge seizures of cocaine by law enforcement in the Central District (30,000 pounds in 1988), that

*40% of cocaine  
dist. from  
L.A.*

figure may be above 50%. The vast amount of cocaine being shipped into Los Angeles no doubt accounts for the fact that the price for cocaine is lower in Los Angeles (\$10,000 to \$14,000 per kilo) than anywhere else in the country, including Miami. 1/

Other, secondary distribution networks are wholly composed of Blacks or Anglos -- native Americans who are well-established in various Los Angeles-area communities. The Anglo and Black networks have some connection with a foreign drug trafficker, usually Mexican or Colombian, and obtain multi-kilogram supplies which are then cut and sold in the community of which they are a part. In other cases, the secondary distribution networks are made up of members of a local latin community, typically Mexicans, who have lived in ethnic neighborhoods for years and are a part of the criminal fabric of that community.

In 1979 the largest cocaine seizure in California up to that time was 12 kilograms. In 1981 a then-record seizure of 114 pounds (55 kilograms) occurred. In both of those cases the cocaine which had been smuggled into Florida was transshipped to

1/ See, DEA Intelligence Trends, Vol. 15, No. 2

From 12 kilo in '79 to 114 lbs in '81  
- 9 -  
to over 500lbs in '85 which has  
become common place.

California and put in the hands of an established distribution group. The 1979 seizure was from an Anglo distribution group; the 1981 seizure involved a group of Colombians who had been sent to Los Angeles to distribute drugs for a number of Colombian smuggling groups.

In 1985 a seizure of over 500 pounds of cocaine was made. This seizure represented a quantum leap in the size of seizures in the Central District of California, and since 1985 it has become a commonplace to seize 500-pound plus stashes of cocaine, with some seizures ranging up to over one ton.<sup>2/</sup> Most of these seizures have been from stash houses in the Los Angeles area, rather than loads in transit. At one point in 1986 there were four prosecutions, each involving over 700 pounds of cocaine, pending in federal or state court. A single long-term undercover investigation (Operation Pisces) resulted in seizures which totaled over 5 1/2 tons of cocaine in a 13-month period.

<sup>2/</sup> For example, in just one week in October 1988, over 2 1/2 tons of cocaine was confiscated in 5 seizures from stash houses in the Los Angeles area. In the largest seizure, 1,700 pounds of cocaine was seized. The other cocaine seizures involved 1,516 pounds, 1,100 pounds, 600 pounds and 175 pounds, respectively.

→ The advent of large seizures of cocaine in this district coincided with a discernable shift in the smuggling patterns of large cocaine traffickers. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the preferred route for smugglers had been from Colombia to Florida, by ship and aircraft. The creation of the South Florida Task Force in 1982 heightened interdiction efforts and led to a change in smuggler's tactics. By 1984 it became apparent that the Medellin cartel had linked up with Mexican drug organizations, principally in Guadalajara, and were using Mexico as a point for transshipment of cocaine and that greater and greater volumes were coming across the U.S.-Mexican land border, by aircraft and by other means -- vehicles, mule-trains, etc. -- into California, Texas and Arizona. Two very large border seizures of cocaine, each of approximately 1,500 pounds, were made a few months apart in Arizona. That cocaine was destined for the Los Angeles area for distribution, as subsequent investigation showed. Several seizures of multi-hundred pound loads of cocaine in Texas were also found to be headed for the Los Angeles area. Recently, a 700-pound load of cocaine was seized on board a private airplane which had landed in the Mojave Desert east of Los Angeles. The plane had originated its flight in Mexico.

*Mexican exports*

The major changes in cocaine trafficking over the past 10 years in this district have been (1) the increase in direct smuggling into the Los Angeles area, (2) the very large increase

in the size of the loads that have been detected and (3) the emergence of "rock" cocaine or "crack" as a major drug of abuse. This last factor has led in turn to a major involvement of entrepreneurial Los Angeles street gangs in the drug trafficking situation, and an increase in the amount of violence associated with the traffic.

II

DRUGS OF ABUSE

A. Cocaine

Cocaine dealing and smuggling is, without doubt, the most significant narcotics crime problem facing the Central District of California in the 1980s. It has been the most prominent drug crime problem in this area since the latter part of the 1970s, when cocaine became a favored drug among users of controlled substances.

Recent estimates of cocaine usage in the United States suggest that the number of persons who have used the drug has increased almost 500% -- from 5.4 million to over 25 million -- in the twelve-year period from 1974 to 1986. There are believed to be four to six million regular users of cocaine. Much of this increased usage is due to the association of cocaine with persons prominent in the entertainment industry and sports, and with a generally tolerant attitude, at all levels of society, toward a

*Cocaine  
usage*

drug that was mistakenly viewed as "recreational" and non-addictive. While those attitudes are being reversed, the foothold that cocaine abuse gained during the 1970s and 1980s has made Southern California one of the major cocaine consuming markets of the country and the world. That has led, in turn, to an increased incidence of smuggling directly into this market area, the growth of "crack" or "rock" cocaine usage and distribution (with its associated violence and its impact upon young, high-risk target populations) and the accumulation of enormous amounts of drug-sales money which is "laundered" in the Los Angeles area and shipped back to the sources of supply outside of the U.S.

The nature and modus operandi of cocaine distributing organizations seems to have remained relatively constant over the past several years. Generally, the cocaine distribution networks are vertically organized, with a small, centralized management team receiving the drugs in multi-hundred kilogram lots from sources of supply outside of the country. The drugs will be received on consignment, with the head of the distribution network being responsible to the supplier for the value of the load. Consequently, it is very common for the managers to maintain detailed ledgers reflecting not only the receipt of cocaine loads and their dispersal to other, smaller distributors, but very complete information on the date of receipt, the precise quantity,

the price to the manager's organization, the identity and coded description of the source of supply, the coded identity of the distributor to whom the cocaine was re-consigned or "fronted" and the date and amount of payment received from sub-distributors.

A fortuitous seizure of drugs, money and a set of detailed narcotics ledgers which occurred in 1981 provided an unprecedented look into the internal operations of a group that continues to operate, with different personnel, in parts of the United States, including Los Angeles, today. The narcotics ledgers disclosed details about the cellular structure which continues to characterize high-level cocaine distribution organizations, and which appears to be an accurate model for those networks.

These narcotics ledgers, seized from the Rivera-Ramirez organization, showed that there was a headquarters group of 6-7 members who were responsible for receiving large quantities of cocaine -- up to 100 kilograms at a time (a quite large amount at the time) -- and storing it for distribution. The headquarters group was using four separate apartments in an apartment complex, with the ledgers and money kept in one, the drugs in another (in a separate building), with various members of the headquarters group living in, and distributing drugs out of, the other apartments. The ledgers showed that there were 27 major (kilogram or more) distributors who would receive cocaine from the organization,

either by coming to the apartments to receive the drugs or, for those located at a distance from Los Angeles, the drugs would be sent by courier to the distributor. Each distributor was allowed to maintain a balance, which he would pay down as he received payment from his sub-distributors, who presumably dealt in fractions of kilograms to their own distributors in their area.

There was no indication that any of the 27 "clients" had any knowledge of each other, which is in keeping with the "cellular" nature of this, and other, cocaine distribution organizations. This cellular mode of operation prevents the identification and apprehension of other distributors if one is arrested. Each of the distributors was identified only by a code name, to make identification difficult even if, as in this case, the headquarters group and ledgers were seized. The process of identifying each of the "clients" took many months, by which time most had relocated.

The supply mechanism disclosed by this investigation showed that the headquarters group was in direct telephone and courier contact with Colombian sources of supply. Those sources would smuggle hundreds of kilograms of cocaine into Florida, where the overall organization's first level of distribution -- bulk distribution -- would occur. (Since 1984, it is clear that bulk distribution is occurring from Los Angeles to Chicago, New York,

San Francisco and elsewhere.) At that point multi-kilogram loads were sent by courier, using vehicles, to major markets, including Los Angeles and New York. The smuggled loads were generally made up of many individual packages, typically a kilogram in size, marked with the symbol ("flavor") of the sending organization. The Florida distributor would then dispatch a load, made up of perhaps several different "flavors" of cocaine, to the market city, keeping track of how many packages of which "flavor" were sent, because both he and the market-city network manager were responsible for that much cocaine to the supply organization in Colombia whose symbol ("flavor") appeared on the package.

The ledgers seized from the Rivera-Ramirez organization kept very careful note, down to individual gram quantities, of exactly how much cocaine, of which "flavor," had been received and disbursed to the "clients." This detailed tracking of the drugs allowed the headquarters manager to account specifically to the source of supply for that "flavor" for the amounts distributed and the amount of money received.

During a part of the observable life of the Rivera-Ramirez organization, which spanned seven months, the group would use couriers to both carry drugs from Florida to Los Angeles and, on the return trip, to carry money from their sale to the collection point in Miami for re-shipment to Colombia. Following the arrest

of a major money launderer in Florida, the money shipment method changed. A person was sent to Los Angeles to act as the pick-up contact for the money. He bought a house in the Los Angeles area and would contact the management team periodically. A record of telephone calls to and from his residence disclosed a pattern of calls and visits to pick up quantities of money -- usually in the range of \$1-2 million at a time -- for the account of the owner/source of the drugs. These pick-ups were carefully noted in the ledgers and on each occasion the pick-up man signed for the money. It was later possible to identify both the pickup man, as well as the source of the cocaine -- Juan Ramon Matta-Ballesteros. It was also possible to document an historical association of friendship and business dealings between Matta and the pick-up man, James Victoria Cano.

The type of cocaine distribution organization which is evidenced by the investigation of the Rivera-Ramirez organization is believed to be largely typical of Los Angeles-based cocaine organizations. The main features which are common are (1) The cellular organization, with the use of code-names for members and clients; (2) the use of multiple locations -- whether apartments, or more recently, a series of single-family residences -- to stash drugs and money and to serve as operational bases; (3) the use of detailed ledgers to provide accountability; (4) the technique of

"fronting" drugs, or delivering on consignment, to avoid having to make frequent deliveries of large amounts of cash and (5) the transport of money to a central collection point for ultimate delivery to the supplier of drugs.

There are some significant differences in operational details as law enforcement pressure has increased and had an impact upon cocaine trafficking organizations. The widespread use of mobilecellular telephones, pay telephones and paging devices to arrange for transactions away from the headquarters location has increased. It has become common to encounter "service" organizations -- private detectives, cellular telephone companies, real estate agents and mail services -- who will rent equipment, cars and houses for the illegal aliens, commonly Colombians, who staff the trafficking organizations. In some cases these "service" organizations operate to conceal the identity of the renter/user; in other cases they are more actively involved, providing warning of law enforcement interest.

There are also significant variations in the make-up of the cocaine trafficking organizations. Because Colombia is the source country for most of the cocaine reaching Los Angeles, a connection with a Colombian, or other source country (Bolivia, Peru), supplier is necessary. It is, however, quite common for someone in one of the many non-Colombian Hispanic communities -- Cuban or

Mexican, mainly -- or other ethnic communities -- Black, Caucasian (Anglo) or Asian -- to have sufficient connections with a source country or local Colombian to set up his own distribution network. Those networks, when discovered, generally rely upon distribution organizations that are based on long-term friendships or associations or common ethnic background. They tend not to be as secure and cellular in their organization and are somewhat easier to penetrate with undercover operations or electronic surveillance. To the extent that they are composed of persons with substantial roots in this country, it is somewhat easier to identify proceeds of drug trafficking, as it will be manifested in consumer purchases, real estate investments or bank accounts, and it is correspondingly easier to isolate for seizure and forfeiture.

An Appendix (Appendix A) to this report identifies the major cocaine trafficking (smuggling and distribution) organizations which are presently operating in the Central District of California, based upon current law enforcement agency intelligence estimates.

B. "Rock" Cocaine/"Crack"

In the past 3 to 4 years, beginning in 1984 and accelerating to the present, the phenomenon of "rock" or "crack" cocaine has come to dominate a large part of the discussion of drugs in general and cocaine abuse in particular. "Rock," which cocaine

gets its name from its appearance and consistency, is a smokable form of cocaine which has been converted from the powder form, cocaine hydrochloride, which is commonly snorted or injected, back to its base form, which is an intermediate stage in the process of refinement. The process of producing "rock" from powder cocaine is quite simple, involving the combination of baking soda, water and powder cocaine in a mixture which is then heated in a stove or microwave. The resulting substance is a solid mass of freebase cocaine, highly purified and no longer water-soluble. The mass is then broken up or "cracked" into small rock-like chips or pieces and is sold on the street as "rock" or "crack." The typical dosage unit is a fraction of a gram, from .20 to .25 grams, and it sells for as little as from \$20 in Los Angeles, bringing it well within the financial reach of young people. Smaller chips of "rock" sell for \$5-10, and present a major threat to school children.

According to those who have used it and who are willing to discuss its use, "rock" cocaine is very addictive, much more so, and much more quickly, than regular cocaine. The euphoria is reached more quickly than with regular cocaine, and is much more intense, due primarily to the route of administration. The smoked cocaine goes almost directly to the receptors on the brain where it produces a very rapid and intense "high." The cyclical depression which typically follows any use of cocaine is also more

rapid in its arrival and correspondingly more intense. The result is frequently an almost immediate psychological addiction which is, at least initially, sustainable because "crack" is relatively inexpensive and readily available.

1. "Rock" Manufacturing and Distribution

In the Los Angeles area the manufacturing and distribution of "rock" cocaine is generally a Black enterprise. Most of the major cookers of "rock" are Blacks, who appear to have a good working relationship with Colombian or Mexican suppliers of powder cocaine. The model structure of a Black "rock" cocaine organization appears to be as follows: An older, established former street gang member who has graduated from the random criminal activities known as "gang-banging," such as robbery, assault, extortion and murder, will establish a connection with a source of supply for powder cocaine. That connection will supply multi-kilogram quantities of cocaine hydrochloride, which the head of the "rock" distribution network then turns over to a cooker, who converts the powder cocaine to "rock." It is not currently known whether the powder cocaine is provided on a "front" or consignment basis, or whether that end of the business is cash-and-carry. It most likely varies with the duration and strength of the established relationship. Los Angeles Police Department intelligence estimates suggest that 15-20% of the "rock" dealers receive powder cocaine on a

"front" basis. The newly-produced "rock" is then given out in multi-ounce quantities to street distributors who typically carry only small caches -- grams or fraction of grams (10-20 "rocks") -- on their person for street sales. The balance will be concealed in a convenient location, such as a house nearby, or a car interior or trunk, from which replenishment can be quickly accomplished.

The actual mechanics of street sales takes several forms. In some instances, "spotters" direct customers to the sidewalk or house where the distributor is waiting. Frequently, that "spotter" will accompany the customer and will handle both the drugs and the money exchange. In other cases, the seller will approach a car and offer to sell the "rock." In yet other circumstances the sales occur inside a fortified house known as a "rock house." In those cases there may be multiple ounces of "rock" in the house. The customer is not allowed inside the house, or is allowed only into a caged area just inside the door. The seller generally remains out of sight, with drugs and money passed through holes in the wall. These "rockhouses" are heavily fortified and sometimes heavily defended with automatic weapons, requiring an assault team led by the LAPD's tank-like battering ram to execute a search warrant. The popularity of "rockhouses" to distribute "rock" cocaine in Los Angeles appears to be diminishing in

*Procedure  
of sale jargon*

favor of highly-mobile street sales. This shift appears to be related to the use of the LAPD's battering ram to gain access to rock houses.

## 2. Street Gangs

The past few years in Los Angeles has seen the large-scale involvement of Black street gangs, with membership numbered in the tens of thousands, in the "rock" cocaine business. Two major federations, the Crips and the Bloods, dominate the Black street gangs in the south-central part of Los Angeles. Each of the major federations has hundreds of sub-gangs, known as "sets," which are generally based upon neighborhoods and take their names from prominent streets, such as "Five-Deuce Hoover Crips" (52nd Street and Hoover Street), "110 Main Street Gangster Crips" (110th Street and Main Street), or from derivations unknown ("Rollin 60 Crips," "Blood Stone Villains" (Bloods), "Playboy Gangster Crips," "Neighborhood Bloods," "Bounty Hunters" (Bloods)). Los Angeles street gangs now dominate the rock cocaine trade in Los Angeles and elsewhere, due in part to their ready recourse to murderous violence to enforce territorial dealing supremacy, to deter cheating and to punish rival gang members. Currently, there are approximately 260 discrete gang "sets," mostly allied to the Crips or Bloods, with an estimated total membership of more than 25,000, in the city of Los Angeles. When all of the gangs documented in the county

Gang

are added, the total number of gangs approaches 700 and the membership estimates approach 75-80,000. Not all of these gangs sets are involved in drug trafficking, let alone rock cocaine dealing, but the number of gang members actively involved in the rock cocaine traffic is believed to exceed 10,000, mainly concentrated in the Black areas of South Central Los Angeles, Compton, Inglewood, and Long Beach. The major Los Angeles Street Gangs known to be substantially involved in drug trafficking are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Membership (estimated)</u>
Playboy Gangster Crips	250 members
Five-Deuce Hoover Crips	300 members
Rollin 60 Crips	350-500 members
East Coast Crips	unknown
Grape Street Crips	200 members
Eight-Trey Gangster Crips	unknown
Four-Trey Hoover Crips	unknown
Shoreline Gangster Crips	unknown
Geer Street Gangster Crips	unknown
Schoolyard Crips	unknown
Rollin 20s Crips	unknown

Very little is known about the hierarchical structure, if any, of these gang trafficking organizations. There is a division of opinion among knowledgeable gang investigators concerning the degree of involvement of the gangs, as gangs, in the "rock" traffic.

Most probably, certain members of "cultural" Los Angeles street gangs are a part of emerging entrepreneurial drug trafficking organizations. These organizations no doubt take on a hierarchical structure that uses gang members for muscle and at a lower level, as couriers, street dealers and money collectors.

In most instances, the only identifiable assets of gang traffickers are cars and jewelry. "O.G.s" (Original Gangsters) or those who have graduated from street crime to more organized narcotics trafficking are accumulating significant amounts of real estate and legitimate businesses.

In the past two years, Black gang members and their associates from Los Angeles have been establishing "crack" distribution outlets in numerous cities across the U.S. The LAPD has identified 47 cities, from Seattle to Kansas City to Baltimore, where Los Angeles street gang traffickers have appeared. Typically, these Black traffickers have identified markets and transport 5 to 20 kilo shipments of cocaine from Los Angeles into other cities, where it is converted into "crack" form. The base of operations for these "crack" distribution networks is Los Angeles and the profits from "crack" sales is returned here.

In 1988, there were 452 gang related homicides in Los Angeles County, a 16.7% increase over 1987. The LAPD estimates that over half of these homicides were drug related.

*Murder*

3. Jamaican Posses/Criminals

An additional element in the rock cocaine business is the presence of a substantial number of criminal aliens from Jamaica. These Jamaicans tend to organize and associate in groups known as Posses. They are significantly involved in the operation of "rock houses" and have been known to recruit and employ black gang members to operate the houses and to provide security. The Jamaican Posses represent part of a national drug crime problem which is principally distinguished by ready recourse to brutal violence against whole families, especially with automatic weapons, which makes the violence of the street gangs pale in comparison. In the Los Angeles area Jamaican Posse members number about 400, and they control a significant fraction of the "rock" traffic in the Los Angeles area.

Not much is known about the structure of the local Jamaican criminal groups, due in part to the difficulty of infiltrating their operations with undercover officers. In other parts of the country the Jamaican criminal organizations are affiliated with the geographical locations in Jamaica from which the members migrated. There is also a perceived connection between the Posses and the major political parties

in Jamaica. In some documented instances there has been a trade of drugs for weapons, which weapons have been sent back to Jamaica and used in the electoral campaigns.

C. Heroin

In the Central District of California heroin has been supplanted by cocaine, and especially "rock" cocaine, as the primary drug of abuse. Nevertheless, there is a relatively stable population of approximately 100,000 heroin users in the general area. Heroin is found in three primary forms: Southeast Asian white heroin, which is generally found in purities of 90% or more, and two varieties of Mexican heroin, which are generally less pure. Mexican brown heroin makes up a large amount of the total volume, and is commonly found in concentrations of up to 40-45%. In the past five years, a newer type of Mexican heroin, Black Tar, has come to be the most commonly available type, with purity in the 60-70% range, although it has been found with a purity of 93%. There has been an alarming increase in quantities of heroin coming into Los Angeles from Southeast Asia. Recently, for example, 70 pounds of heroin was seized at LAX coming in from Southeast Asia.

heroin comeback

Statistics indicate that heroin is enjoying a comeback as a drug of abuse. In 1987, Los Angeles health officials noted that heroin treatment admissions were five times greater than cocaine admissions. There was an 86% increase in heroin overdose deaths between 1984 and 1986, and a 105% increase in the number of heroin related emergency room admissions in that same time-span.

The prime heroin distribution organizations in the Central District of California are Mexican and Asian. There is a presence of Sicilian LCN heroin traffic, but not in the volumes that are common in the Mexican and Asian groups.

1. Mexican Heroin Organizations

To a greater degree than is encountered in other drug smuggling and distribution networks, the Mexican heroin organizations rely upon extended family connections, many of whose members continue to live in the neighboring source country of Mexico. It is common for the entire trafficking enterprise, from poppy cultivators to street distributors, to be related by blood or marriage. In one notable example in this area, the Sanchez-Carranza organization relies upon family relatives living in the mountainous regions of Durango, Mexico to cultivate the opium poppy fields, harvest the twice-a-year crop and send it to other family members in Mexico who process the opium gum into heroin. This heroin is

It then sent by couriers (also family members in many cases) across the border and up to the rural areas where the American branches of the extended family live on farms and ranches in the eastern part of the district. The processed heroin is then distributed in small amounts to trusted customers and sub-distributors throughout California and into the neighboring states of Washington, Idaho, Arizona and Nevada. The Sanchez-Carranza organization deals in both Mexican brown and Black Tar heroin.

The organization enjoys protection from corrupt law enforcement officials, primarily in Mexico, and also uses business concerns owned by family members or associates to launder profits derived from the sale of heroin.

Drug Enforcement Administration intelligence indicates that Black Tar heroin is also being manufactured by independent family organizations in Sonora, Sinaloa and Guerrero states. Declines in the price per kilogram of Black Tar heroin from \$150-180,000 in 1985 to \$110-140,000 in 1989 indicates a growing availability of the drug despite enforcement efforts.

2. Asian Heroin Organizations

Much less is known about the structure and organization of the Asian heroin trafficking groups operating in the Central District of California. This is due in large part to the difficulty of penetrating most Asian communities with undercover officers, aggravated by the language barrier. While Spanish-language qualified agents are not uncommon in this area, officers who are fluent in Chinese, Japanese, Thai or Korean are much less common. Another complicating factor is the bond of secrecy which characterizes many of the criminal organizations in the Asian communities.

By far the most frequently encountered Asian heroin trafficking groups involve Thai smugglers and distributors which obtain their heroin, exclusively southeast Asian white heroin, from the Golden Triangle area of Laos, Thailand, and Burma. DEA has established well-staffed posts in Thailand in recognition of this fact, and relations with Thai police officials are generally very good and cooperative. The volume of ship and air traffic between Thailand and Los Angeles is substantial, and several major (30 pounds or more) heroin seizures have been made in the past few years.

Because of the relatively high value of white heroin (as much as \$10,000 per ounce), small shipments in mail or packages has become a common and difficult-to-detect method of introducing heroin into the country.

There do not seem to be many long-term, structured groups involved in smuggling Asian heroin into the United States. The groups that do engage in heroin smuggling are conspiratorial associations that form for that purpose and do not tend to stay intact afterward. There are some exceptions to that rule; some have continued to operate, using the same source of supply and the same couriers and distributors, replacing those who are captured. There is also evidence that some of the Chinese organized crime organizations, notably Wah Ching and United Bamboo, are involved in the heroin traffic in Los Angeles.

D. Phencyclidine (PCP)

The Central District of California is the main production point for PCP in the United States. PCP manufactured here is shipped to every part of the country. Estimates suggest that 80% of the PCP found in this country originates in the Los Angeles area.

The chemical process of manufacturing phencyclidine is relatively simple and setting up a laboratory to make it is easy, if somewhat dangerous. Investigative experience shows that, like "rock" cocaine manufacturing and sales, the PCP traffic is dominated by Blacks in this area. Some of the same gangs that are involved in "rock" cocaine dealing got their start in PCP groupings and moved to "rock" because it is easier and safer to make and distribute.

There does not appear to be much in the way of structure, other than conspiratorial association, in the case of most major PCP manufacturing operations in the Los Angeles area. There is some evidence that, in the case of one of the most important PCP manufacturers in this area, a family network is used to distribute the finished PCP in far-away locations such as New Orleans, Washington, D.C. and Oklahoma City. Criminal associates from street gangs are used to distribute PCP and to provide security for the operations, but there is no clear link between organized gangs and the manufacturing or distribution operations. Los Angeles Police Department intelligence sources reveal that five major identified black street gangs are involved in manufacturing and selling PCP. In most instances, they sell PCP, use the money to buy cocaine and then sell the cocaine.

E. Cannabis (Marijuana and Hashish)

As noted above, the 350-mile stretch of coastline which comprises the western border of the Central District is unprotected and vulnerable to organized smuggling activity. Over the past decade, several large-scale smuggling organizations have taken advantage of this vulnerability to import multi-ton quantities of marijuana from source countries in Latin America (Colombia and Mexico) and Asia (primarily Thailand). These and other organizations have also smuggled large amounts of hashish, which originates mainly in Afghanistan and Pakistan, into this District.

According to former members of these smuggling enterprises, it is not uncommon to have major marijuana or hashish loads handled by a syndicate of smugglers, boat owners, financiers and distributors, who meet and plan a venture from the acquisition of the drug to the bulk distribution on the west coast. These syndicates are loose-knit associations of persons known to each other, who have been involved in narcotics trafficking for many years and who have a network of relationships, business and social, which bind them together. The membership of the syndicate for any particular smuggling venture will vary considerably, but is generally drawn from the same pool of traffickers and investors, all of whom are known to each other, making penetration by law enforcement very difficult.

The marijuana and hashish smuggling syndicates are organized around a specific load and are vertically integrated. The leader of the venture will contact investors who will put up from several hundred thousands to a million dollars or more to buy the drugs (These "syndicates" operate almost exclusively with Asian sources of supply) and to meet the expenses of buying a suitable vessel and other necessary equipment and facilities, such as communications equipment, warehouses, off-load boats, and trucks. When financing has been fully arranged, the syndicate leader then uses his contacts in the source country to "kick" a load out for shipment. It is also common for the vessel that will carry the drugs to this country to be captained and crewed by other members of the conspiracy. When the loaded vessel approaches the western coast of the United States, several methods of delivery are possible. In some cases, the vessel will proceed to a sheltered docking area where the drugs are off-loaded directly by the waiting off-load crew. These people may be members of the syndicate, or they may be specialists who are hired simply for the task. An alternative method is for the load vessel to rendezvous with several smaller fishing-type boats hundreds of miles off the coast and transfer the load at sea. Those smaller fishing boats can then proceed to shore to off-load the drugs. An intermediate method is for small, fast inflatable boats to meet the load vessel a few miles off-shore and make several swift off-loading runs. In

Jansen

each case, once the load of marijuana or hashish is ashore, it is usually taken to a warehouse location and broken down into smaller quantities for distribution across the country.

The primary attraction for these smuggling syndicates is the high profit-to-risk ratio that these operations present. Marijuana and hashish are generally viewed as "soft" drugs; nowhere near as dangerous to the public as cocaine, heroin or PCP. The jail sentences that have historically been handed down for marijuana-type offenses are not severe, although there has been some improvement in that area recently. The amount of money to be made is huge -- marijuana, which can be bought for \$5-10 per pound from the grower, and can be purchased from brokers in the source country for \$10-35 per pound, will sell at wholesale in the United States for \$850-1,300 per pound. The quantities involved in marine smuggling from Asia typically are in the range of 20-50 tons, having a wholesale value of tens of millions of dollars.

On the west coast, there are no "choke points" such as exist in the Caribbean, and the risk of capture is correspondingly small. Interdiction efforts rely to a very large degree upon intelligence gained in advance of a load vessel's arrival, and the long lead-time involved in a trans-Pacific passage increase the chances of losing touch with the vessel. Finally, the entire west coast, with major ports at San Diego, Long Beach, Los Angeles, San

Francisco, Portland and Seattle, is available for exploitation, a fact which dramatically increases the difficulty of successful interdiction.

In addition to the threat posed by marijuana and hashish smuggling organizations in Latin America and Asia, there is the domestic marijuana harvest which must be considered. Anecdotal information indicates that marijuana may be the largest single cash crop produced in a state which is one of the major agricultural economies in the country. While most of the actual cultivation occurs in the northern and eastern part of the state, outside of the Central District, the major market of Los Angeles continues to attract larger quantities of marijuana, particularly sensemilla, which, because of its more concentrated psychoactive element, THC, is both more expensive (up to \$4,000 per pound at retail) and more dangerous.

*Domestic  
crop*

### III

#### MONEY LAUNDERING OPERATIONS

As noted above, because there is so much of a consuming market for the entire range of drugs that are manufactured or smuggled into the Los Angeles area, there is an ocean of drug-tainted cash in the greater Los Angeles area. Although any estimate of just how much drug money accumulates at any one time would necessarily

Cash

be guess-work, there are some anecdotal indications that the total must be reckoned to be in the billions. In the quarter ending September 30, 1988, the Federal Reserve cash surplus in Los Angeles (\$3.8 billion) was the largest in the nation and for the first time, surpassed the cash surplus in Miami.

Several years ago the total value of the illegal drug business was estimated to be in excess of \$80 billion a year. Los Angeles is, by most estimates, the drug consumption capital of the country. It is also a major bulk distribution center for cocaine and PCP.

The Rivera-Ramirez organization, described above, handled over \$70 million in drug cash in a 7-month span - a \$120 million annual handle for a 7-member group in 1981. At that time, a 115-pound seizure was the largest ever. Currently, seizures of 5 to 10 times that size are occurring on a regular basis - many times each year.

A single undercover money-laundering operation in Los Angeles, Operation Pisces, resulted in the seizure of almost \$50 million in cash and assets. Evidence revealed that the cocaine trafficking organizations involved in the case were laundering \$17 million in cash a week, or nearly \$1 billion annually. At a point during the course of that operation, when the undercover operation was temporarily not handling money, reports circulated that there was

in excess of \$300 million in drug money in the Los Angeles area requiring laundering. So great was the volume of business, both actual and potential, that another full-scale undercover laundering operation moved from the east coast to the Los Angeles area and began laundering money at the same time, with some of the same customers.

Several different techniques have been used by drug traffickers in an effort to move the money generated by drug sales out of the United States and away from the possibility of loss through seizure. As enforcement techniques have improved, the traffickers have developed different strategies to cope with the problem.

1. Bulk Movement of Cash.

A risky but efficient method of transferring narcotics cash out of the country, to the source country (generally Mexico or Colombia) or to a third country, usually one with strict bank secrecy laws, is simply to pack it in a box or luggage and send or carry it out by common carrier or charter carrier, or by clandestine carrier. Another possibility is to drive across the land borders. All of these methods have been tried and have met with both success and failure.

The major risk factors involve random cargo or luggage searches, either outbound or at Customs in the destination country. Provisions of United States law make it unlawful to transport large amounts of currency out of the country without declaring it, which traffickers generally try to avoid. The currency control laws of some source countries, most notably Colombia, also pose a risk of loss for large-scale transfers.

2. Bank Transfers.

The most popular method of laundering large amounts of drug currency at the present time is to arrange for an accommodating bank to accept large deliveries of cash into accounts and then to have the bank wire transfer the money to a correspondent bank in the source or shelter country for conversion into the currency of that country. The major problem for the drug trafficker is the creation of an audit trail, beginning with the forms required to be filed by the first bank where the cash is deposited, and ending with the wire transfer audit document. To meet that problem the drug dealers would look for a "crooked bank" which would not file the required forms in exchange for a bribe or the volume of business. In several cases, undercover officers were able to pose as persons who could arrange for a "crooked bank" to take the drug money without reports. In Operation Pisces the masquerade was so successful that the criminals not only

brought huge amounts of cash to the undercover location, where they counted it on closed circuit television, but they also became talkative about their business and associates, and furnished much of the information needed to convict them and their associates.

The undercover operation was able to identify "secret" accounts in Panamanian banks to which the laundered funds were wired, and at the conclusion of the case over \$12 million in drug money was seized from those accounts by the Panamanian Government.

3. Business Establishments.

In a recently-concluded investigation, a group of jewelry merchants working out of the Los Angeles Jewelry Mart was discovered to be engaged in laundering over \$1 billion in the past year for several narcotics trafficking organizations. The laundering mechanism involved the use of numerous subsidiary jewelry businesses to disburse the huge amounts of cash that were delivered in boxes during the business day. False business transactions were documented to hide the receipt of cash, and amounts of currency were ostensibly used to purchase large amounts of gold bullion from Uruguay through a refining company in Miami. In fact, no gold

was purchased or shipped. The scheme involved the collection of narcotics cash in a number of cities, with the cash then being shipped by courier to Los Angeles to be laundered and returned through the banking system to the drug traffickers.

IV

CONCLUSION

The structure and operation of drug trafficking organizations, including money laundering organizations, can only be generalized. There are a large number of such organizations operating in the Central District of California, and there are many subtle variations in their methods of doing business. The only reliable source of specific tactical information about a particular drug trafficking organization will be the intelligence base of the law enforcement agency most directly concerned with investigating and neutralizing it. This report seeks to provide a coherent overview of the drug situation in 1988-1989 as seen from the perspective of the U.S. Attorney's Office, taking into account the observable history and development of the type of organizations which best express that situation.

SENSITIVE - NOT FOR PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

APPENDIX A<sup>1/</sup>

Major Cocaine Trafficking Organizations - Los Angeles Area

<u>Organization Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>
1. Ochoa-Vasquez	DEA/FBI
2. Escobar-Gaira	DEA/FBI
3. Felix-Gallardo	DEA
4. Rodriguez-Gacha	DEA/FBI
5. Matta-Ballesteros	DEA/FBI
6. Suarez-Gomez	DEA
7. Rocha-Suarez	DEA
8. Contreras-Subias	DEA
9. Caro-Quintero	DEA
10. Quintero	DEA
11. Santacruz-Londono/Rodriguez-Orjuela	DEA/FBI

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<sup>1/</sup> The organizations identified in this appendix represents a collation and compilation of intelligence data provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration in 1988.

SENSITIVE - NOT FOR PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

APPENDIX A (Continued)

12. Cardona	DEA
13. Cuervo/Cano	DEA
14. Avila	DEA
15. Villabona/Bennett	DEA
16. Moncada	DEA
17. Koth	DEA
18. Hernandez	DEA
19. Palacio	DEA
20. Perez	DEA
21. Ramos/Herrera	DEA
22. Mesa	FBI
23. Renteria	FBI
24. Dane	FBI
25. Reeder	FBI

(714) 759-9768 <sup>repr</sup> LA & Orange County

from Ferguson former Cong. from S. Calif.

Nat. Comm. Member

for reaching legislative triumph

(Lange/Blessey)  
April 21, 1989  
3:30 p.m.  
[RANCH.DOC]

Bill in '84 passed The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RANCHO DEL RIO  
ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1989  
12:15 P.M.

— that's what allows us  
to take assets, &  
contribute to law  
enforcement

Thank you, Attorney General Thornburg. It's good to be here. And I'm honored to be joined by Governor Deukmejian; Senator Pete Wilson; Mike Hayde; Commissioner Willie Von Raab; Sheriff Gates; and somewhere out there, are 50 special agents and undercover detectives. Unsung heroes -- risking their lives, every day, behind enemy lines. You know who you are. And we salute you.

All of you here today are fighting some of the toughest battles -- with the biggest population of users -- in the largest and toughest drug market in the country. Somebody dies every other day in Orange County from drugs. They've ranged in age from 82 years old... to two years old.

But you're not backing down, or giving up. The communities of Orange County have united. Law enforcement agencies have banded together. Your example is one of hope, determination, and pure American spirit.

We won't Build a Better America until we win the war on drugs. So today I want to touch on both sides of the equation: education, to cut off demand for drugs; and enforcement, to cut off the supply.

Demand for drugs is driven by hopelessness. Last year an 18-year-old member of the LA "Crips" gang was asked, "If you could change the world, how would you do it?" He said, "I wouldn't know what to do... I would not know what to change." Later, they asked him, "What do you think you'll be doing in ten years?" He said, "I don't think I'll be alive in ten years."

That is a life without hope -- without meaning. A life that ended before it began. We're looking at a desperation that money alone will never cure. We won't win this one with our wallets alone -- we will only win it through our efforts, and our will.

And that means education -- reducing demand, through community involvement at all levels. Mike Hayde, Sheriff Gates, and so many others: Your "Drug Use is Life Abuse" program is one outstanding community awareness effort. You've got business, government, schools, religious groups, families, and law enforcement -- all personally committed to halting demand.

There are the students, who produced the anti-drug video that runs before every movie in town. The workers who roll by on sanitation trucks with signs saying "Drugs are Garbage." Every L.A. Ram with a "Drug Use is Life Abuse" patch on his uniform. Over 22,000 student athletes on teams in Orange County, who will wear the same patch. And all of the students, distributing tens of thousands of cards for people to sign away their interest in drugs. I'm going to proudly sign one of those cards.

But among the many who are getting the word out, I'd like to enlist one other group in the L.A. area, that has a special

responsibility: those in the entertainment industry.

Television, films, and music are a powerful influence. Use that influence wisely -- to do good. I know that many in the business are already concerned and active. But entertainers have the eyes of a young world upon them -- and must do more.

You have raised your voices so effectively, in the cause of so many issues. Can you not raise them once more, in support of a cause so important? In the work you do -- and the lives you lead -- help us send a strong message, the right message, to a new generation of Americans: There is no glamour in drugs.

I recently got a letter from a young woman who knows that only too well. She wrote, "I have a brother who has wasted time, opportunity, and finally his mind. I have watched my mother and father cry and spend years of energy and effort on their addicted son instead of themselves. I hate drugs. Drugs have virtually destroyed my family." She deserves better. We all do. And we must destroy those who traffic in drugs -- with the strongest means of enforcement we can devise.

Many of you know the history of the ground we stand on. Danny James Fowlie once owned this land. Made it the core of an international drug smuggling and money laundering operation. Used this ranch as a base for one of the largest drug networks in the country.

Fowlie only dealt with distributors handling dope by the ton. The man had commercial packing equipment, underground storage vaults, large vans with hidden compartments, jet

Drug trafficker like D.F. who like feudal lords of the middle ages control their empires through vicious reprisal of death while they enjoy the appearance of legitimate enterprise surrounded by country estate like luxury such as this.

---

But b/c I know you know how to attack the other #10 mops (dope dealer) and stash houses and money launderers that make up drug organizations that deal death to our kids

aircraft, ocean-going vessels. Today, he's got only one thing: no future.

He's in a Mexican jail now. And we don't know how well he slept after the tortuous murder of DEA Special Agent Enrique Camarena -- but he won't sleep here again.

Rancho del Rio has been reclaimed. It's the first piece of forfeited drug-lord property turned over for use by local officials. It's now going to serve as an International Narcotics Training Center -- and as a reminder to these merchants of death: Your money won't help you. In fact, we're going to use it against you.

What you see on this table here, is over \$4 million of laundered drug money, recently seized by U.S. Customs and the Sheriff's Department here in Orange County, in "Operation Shakel [SHAY-kel]." Today I'd like to formally turn these funds over to Sheriff Gates, to fund the Rancho del Rio project.

I'm also pleased to present another \$6 million in drug money -- confiscated through a sting operation in Arizona -- to fund more effective, cooperative efforts between state and federal enforcement agencies.

These funds -- totalling \$10 million -- are the spoils of defeated drug criminals. You've earned them. And you know how to put them to good use, to stop other drug criminals.

You've had outstanding results over the last two years, in the Regional Narcotics Suppression Program -- thanks to the team efforts of state and federal agents. Nearly \$40 million in cash,

*Attainment surroundings  
country estate  
crystal dated from late 1800s from the Georgia  
Indian artifacts of tremendous value  
mother of pearl furniture dining seats 25*

*if a truck broke, just buy a new one  
expensive fishing equipment  
while planning structure of Mike*

confiscated. The equivalent of 9 million injections of heroin, and 38 million doses of cocaine seized. That's 16 doses for every man, woman, and child in Orange County.

Let these funds go to fighting the war they once financed. Let us raise awareness -- and build strength -- through a constellation of concerned Americans, in every town, city, and community in this country. And let us send a message, loud and clear, to every drug merchant in America: you're out of business.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.



# U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

Office of the  
Assistant Regional  
Commissioner  
for Enforcement  
  
Pacific Region  
Los Angeles, CA.

FAX Numbers - FTS 798-0598 or 798-0653, Commercial - (213)-894-0598 or 0653

Message Center (Voice) - FTS 798-3904, Commercial - (213) 894-3904

**Date:** 4/24/89  
**From:** A WALLS, USCS, Los Angeles  
**To:** Stephane BLESSEY  
**Office:** White House Staff  
**Phone:** Ext #: 202/456-6218  
**Page Count:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(Includes Transmittal Page)  
**Message Number:** 2 10110

Time Received in RCC:

Time Transmitted:

RECEIVED - TRANSMISSION  
RCC LOS ANGELES  
24 APR 1989 4 28  
REGIONAL CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT CENTER  
PACIFIC REGION  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
**Memorandum**

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE



DATE: April 24, 1989

TO: Stephanie Blessey  
White House Staff

FROM: Deputy Assistant Regional Commissioner  
(Enforcement)  
Pacific Region

SUBJECT: Status of Fowlie and Asset Sharing of Real Property

Steven Walker, the Assistant Legal Attache' for the F.B.I. orally advised me that Daniel Fowlie was arrested in June 1987 and has been in custody since. Mr. Walker further advised that as of two weeks ago, the Attorney General of Mexico advised him that Fowlie was physically in a penitentiary awaiting extradition. Fowlie has filed a legal document which has recently delayed that extradition.

Fowlie's real property is not the first in the nation to be turned over under asset sharing with a local law enforcement, but is the first in Orange County and is the first in the country to be shared with local law enforcement that will be used for a law enforcement training center.

  
ALAN D. WALLS



SHERIFF-CORONER DEPARTMENT  
COUNTY OF ORANGE  
CALIFORNIA

BRAD GATES  
SHERIFF-CORONER

TELECOPY TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: 4/20/89 TIME: 5:14 p.m. NUMBER OF PAGES: 11

TO: Steph Blessey NAME

LOCATION

PHONE NUMBER

FROM: Sheriff Brad Gates NAME

Orange County Sheriff-Coroner Department LOCATION

(714) 647-1800 PHONE NUMBER

MESSAGES: These are some examples of the 401 deaths.

*Last 2 yrs. in Orange County*

IF THERE ARE ANY QUESTIONS, PROBLEMS OR YOU DON'T RECEIVE ALL OF THE PAGES  
CALL (714) 550-9223

550 N. FLOWER STREET

P.O. BOX 449

SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA 92702

(714) 647-7000

A 31 YEAR OLD MALE  
CARPENTER [REDACTED]  
OVERDOSED IN SANTA ANA  
DUE TO THE COMBINED  
EFFECTS OF COCAINE AND  
MORPHINE.

A 31 YEAR OLD MALE  
SALESMAN [REDACTED]  
OVERDOSED IN SANTA ANA  
DUE TO THE COMBINED  
EFFECTS OF COCAINE,  
MORPHINE AND CODEINE.

A 26 YEAR OLD MALE CAR SALESMAN DIED AS A RESULT OF A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT WHEN THE PICKUP TRUCK HE WAS DRIVING HIT A FIXED OBJECT IN WESTMINSTER. COCAINE AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGS WERE PRESENT IN HIS SYSTEM

A 19 YEAR OLD MALE DELIVERYMAN DIED FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN A FALL FROM THE UPPER LEVELS OF A SPORTS STADIUM IN ANAHEIM. COCAINE WAS PRESENT IN HIS SYSTEM.



A 25 YEAR OLD FEMALE  
MACHINIST [REDACTED]  
OVERDOSED IN SANTA ANA  
DUE TO THE COMBINED  
EFFECTS OF COCAINE,  
MORPHINE AND CODEINE.

A 35 YEAR OLD FEMALE  
SECRETARY [REDACTED]  
OVERDOSED IN GARDEN  
GROVE DUE TO THE  
COMBINED EFFECTS OF  
MORPHINE AND CODEINE.

A 26 YEAR OLD FEMALE  
RETAIL CLERK DIED OF AN  
[REDACTED] OVERDOSE OF  
COCAINE IN PLACENTIA.

A 34 YEAR OLD MALE  
MANUFACTURING LEADMAN  
[REDACTED] OVERDOSED  
IN SANTA ANA DUE TO THE  
COMBINED EFFECTS OF  
COCAINE, MORPHINE AND  
CODEINE.

A 28 YEAR OLD MALE  
GENERAL LABORER

~~REDACTED~~ OVERDOSED  
IN SANTA ANA DUE TO THE  
COMBINED EFFECTS OF  
COCAINE, MORPHINE AND  
OTHER DRUGS.

A 35 YEAR OLD MALE  
PAINTER

~~REDACTED~~ OVERDOSED  
IN LAGUNA HILLS DUE TO  
THE COMBINED EFFECTS OF  
COCAINE, MORPHINE AND  
OTHER DRUGS.

A 40 YEAR OLD FEMALE  
FASHION CONSULTANT  
[REDACTED] OVERDOSED  
IN SANTA ANA DUE TO THE  
COMBINED EFFECTS OF  
MORPHINE AND CODEINE.

A SANTA ANA INFANT WAS  
DELIVERED STILLBORN WITH  
A FATAL LEVEL OF COCAINE  
IN ITS SYSTEM DUE TO  
MATERNAL COCAINE INTOX-  
ICATION.



**A 1 MONTH OLD MALE INFANT  
DIED IN COSTA MESA OF  
COCAINE INTOXICATION. IT  
REMAINS UNDETERMINED  
HOW THE COCAINE WAS  
INTRODUCED INTO THE  
INFANT'S SYSTEM.**

**stop**

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A 27 YEAR OLD MALE BOAT  
REFINISHER DIED OF AN  
~~REDACTED~~ OVERDOSE OF  
COCAINE IN PLACENTIA.



SHERIFF-CORONER DEPARTMENT  
COUNTY OF ORANGE  
CALIFORNIA

BRAD GATES  
SHERIFF-CORONER

TELECOPY TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: 4/24/89 TIME: 12:07 NUMBER OF PAGES: \_\_\_\_\_

TO: Stephanie Blessey  
NAME

LOCATION

PHONE NUMBER

FROM: Sheriff Brad Gates  
NAME

Orange County Sheriff  
LOCATION

(714) 647-1800  
PHONE NUMBER

MESSAGES: Verification on Fowlie  
being in prison will  
follow.

IF THERE ARE ANY QUESTIONS, PROBLEMS OR YOU DON'T RECEIVE ALL OF THE PAGES  
CALL (714) 550-9223

550 N. FLOWER STREET

P.O. BOX 449

SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA 92702

(714) 647-7000



CONSENT  YES  
 NO

CAO REVIEW

Concur  
 Do Not Concur  
 Exempt

TO: BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF ORANGE

FROM: SHERIFF-CORONER DEPARTMENT

CONTACT FOR INFORMATION

Raul Ramos,  
 Undersheriff

647-1801

MEETING DATE 12-1-87	SUBJECT Approval of Agreement with the Federal Government for Transfer of Real Property Received from Federal Forfeiture Activities	SUPV. DIST. All
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SUMMARY OF REQUEST (Description for agenda)

The Sheriff-Coroner requests approval of the Agreement with the Federal Government to transfer real property (Rancho Del Rio) received from federal drug forfeiture activities to the County to be used for a training center and multi-use conference facility.

ADDITIONAL DATA:

The Federal Government has seized approximately 213 acres of property in Riverside County which was used for illegal activities. On June 26, 1985 forfeiture action against the property commenced in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. After numerous legal transactions the property is now available for transfer to the County of Orange. The County, through its Sheriff, was instrumental in the investigation into the illegal activities which formed the basis of the forfeiture action against the property. The Sheriff recommends the property be accepted by the County, pursuant to the equitable sharing provisions of the Federal Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984.

(Continued)

PREVIOUS RELEVANT BOARD ACTIONS ON THIS SPECIFIC ITEM:

None

FUNDING SOURCE(S) N/A	CURRENT YEAR COST See narrative	ANNUAL COST See narrative	BUDGETED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO N/A
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WILL PROPOSAL REQUIRE ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL?

NO IF YES, STATE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ PERMANENT \_\_\_\_\_ LIMITED TERM \_\_\_\_\_

CONSISTENT WITH BOARD POLICY?

YES  NEW ITEM OR EXCEPTION

RECOMMENDED ACTION

- Approve the transfer of real property (Rancho Del Rio), Facility No. GA 1227, Parcel No. 14, consisting of approximately 213 acres, from federal forfeiture activity to the County of Orange, to be used for a training center and multi-use conference facility with programs and activities for local, County, State and Federal law enforcement agencies.
- Authorize the Clerk of the Board to execute the original and duplicate Acquisition Contract on behalf of the Board of Supervisors and return the duplicate to GSA/Real Estate Division.

(Continued)

CONCURRENCES (if applicable)  
 General Services Agency  
 County Counsel

ATTACHMENTS

Agreement (Acquisition Contract)  
 Right-of-Way Map

DATE

11-22-87

AGENCY OR DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE  
 BRAD GATES,  
 SHERIFF-CORONER

*Jan 17*  
*Jan 17*

The Sheriff further recommends that the property be used as a training center and multi-use conference facility with programs and activities available to local, County, State and Federal law enforcement agencies.

As part of this Agreement, and after the County receives title to the property, the County is required to reimburse the Federal Government over a six (6) month period for the cost incurred by the United States Marshal (approximately \$385,000) in connection with its seizure and maintenance. Cost reimbursement will be out of the Sheriff's Narcotic Program, FUBU 1161.

An "all inclusive Trust Deed" for \$218,000 is currently attached to the Trust Deed. The status of this Trust Deed has not been determined.

The County will pay or satisfy all State, County or local taxes that have or will accrue on the property where exceptions may not be available under law. In addition, the County will pay recording fees, trust deed clearance fees, title insurance fees and all necessary closing costs. GSA/Real Estate has estimated the value of Rancho Del Rio at \$1.2 million.

As referenced in the Agreement, in the event the County is unable to use property as intended, the County would be required to sell the property and use the proceeds in a manner consistent with the Federal Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and the Attorney General's Guidelines.

The County is required to obtain all necessary legal approval for the development of the property as a law enforcement facility within three (3) years from the date of the contract. If the legal approval isn't obtained within the three years, the County will sell the property for "fair market value" and use the proceeds for County law enforcement purposes.

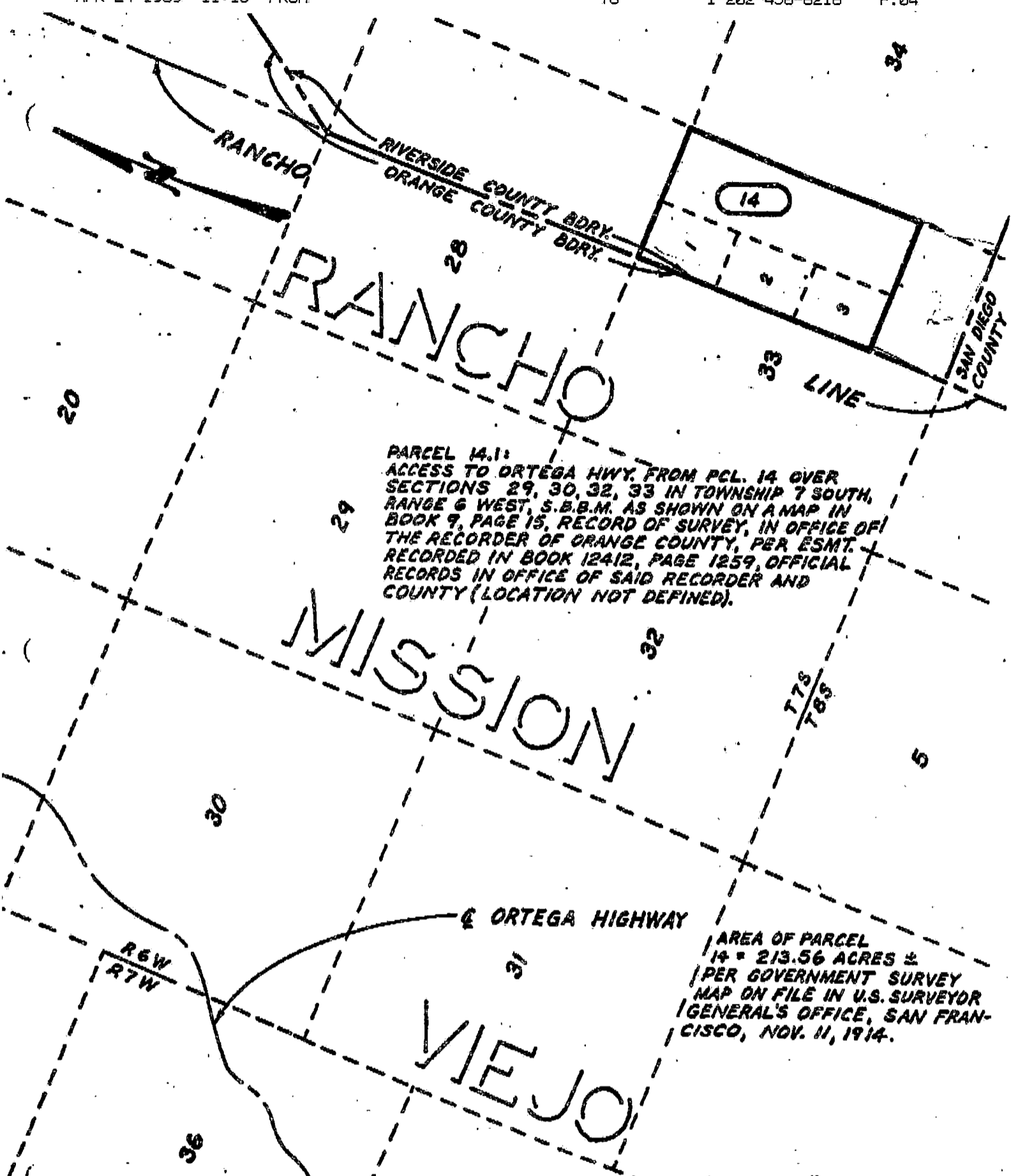
#### Legal Requirements

Compliance with CEQA: Categorically exempt (Class 1) from provisions of CEQA.

General Plan: This project is in conformance with the General Plan of the County of Riverside.

#### RECOMMENDED ACTION: (Continued)

3. Direct the Auditor-Controller to reimburse the Federal Government from FUBU 1161, in an amount not to exceed \$385,000, for the cost incurred by the United States Marshal in connection with the seizure and maintenance of the property.
4. Direct the Auditor-Controller to issue additional warrants, from FUBU 1161, as required for title insurance fees, reconveyance fees, trustee's fees, and other related closing costs. The warrants are to be issued in accordance with instructions from GSA/Real Estate that adequate title has been obtained.



PARCEL 14.1:  
 ACCESS TO ORTEGA HWY. FROM PCL. 14 OVER  
 SECTIONS 29, 30, 32, 33 IN TOWNSHIP 7 SOUTH,  
 RANGE 6 WEST, S.B.B.M. AS SHOWN ON A MAP IN  
 BOOK 9, PAGE 15, RECORD OF SURVEY, IN OFFICE OF  
 THE RECORDER OF ORANGE COUNTY, PER ESMT.  
 RECORDED IN BOOK 12412, PAGE 1259, OFFICIAL  
 RECORDS IN OFFICE OF SAID RECORDER AND  
 COUNTY (LOCATION NOT DEFINED).

AREA OF PARCEL  
 14 = 213.56 ACRES ±  
 PER GOVERNMENT SURVEY  
 MAP ON FILE IN U.S. SURVEYOR  
 GENERAL'S OFFICE, SAN FRAN-  
 CISCO, NOV. 11, 1914.

SCALE: 1" = 2000'

RANGE COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY -- RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING  
 RIGHT OF WAY MAP -- COMPILED FROM PUBLIC RECORDS

PROJECT: RANCHO DEL RIO - GA1227-14				ID. NO.	E.O. NO.
BY: SMH	CHKD. BY:	DATE: 5-18-87	EST.	REC. DATE:	D.R.

**ACQUISITION CONTRACT**

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1987, by and between the United States of America, hereby represented by Robert C. Bonner, United States Attorney, Central District of California, hereinafter referred to as "FEDERAL GOVERNMENT," and the County of Orange, hereinafter referred to as "COUNTY."

**RECITALS**

- I. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has seized approximately 213 acres of land (Property), shown on Exhibit A, attached hereto, located in Riverside County which Property was used for illegal activities.
- II. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT commenced forfeiture action against the Property in the United States District Court for the Central District of California on June 26, 1985. A Default Judgment of Forfeiture, condemning and forfeiting the Property to the United States of America, was entered by the District Court on October 9, 1985, and an Amended Default Judgment was subsequently entered by the Court on August 13, 1986. Subsequent thereto, a Motion to Set Aside Default was filed in the action by an alleged claimant to the Property. This Motion was denied by the United States District Court. Subsequent to said denial, the aforesaid alleged claimant appealed the denial of its Motion to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. This appeal has been ordered dismissed by the Court.
- III. COUNTY, through its Sheriff-Coroner, was instrumental in the investigation into the illegal activities which formed the basis of the aforesaid forfeiture action against the Property. Pursuant to the equitable sharing provisions of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, COUNTY desires to have the Property transferred in fee to COUNTY.
- IV. COUNTY plans to use Property as a law enforcement training center and multi-use conference facility with programs and activities available to local, County, State and Federal law enforcement agencies. In the event COUNTY is unable to use Property as such, COUNTY would sell Property and use the proceeds in a manner consistent with the Federal Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and the Attorney General's Guidelines in connection therewith.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of these recitals and other considerations herein set forth, it is agreed as follows:

1. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT shall:

BS12/039  
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- A. Execute and deliver to County of Orange, General Services Agency/Real Estate Division, a properly signed, recordable Quitclaim Deed in the form of Exhibit B, attached hereto, conveying Property to COUNTY, when all demands due under this contract have been deposited into COUNTY's escrow as described in Clause 2C below. Such demands are more fully set forth in Clauses 2D and 3A below.
  - B. Record whatever documents may be necessary to establish FEDERAL GOVERNMENT's title to Property, and to establish its immunity from local taxation pursuant to California Revenue and Taxation Code Section 5081(a) during the period of federal ownership.

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2. COUNTY shall:

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- A. Pay to FEDERAL GOVERNMENT the sum equal to those costs incurred by the United States Marshal in connection with its seizure and maintenance of the Property, which sum shall be paid within six (6) months after the delivery of the Quitclaim Deed as provided in Clause 1(A), above.

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As a separate matter unconnected with the transfer of the Property referred to herein, COUNTY hereby states its intention to enter into a contract with the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT to provide up to 15 beds, on a daily basis, in its jail facilities, for prisoners in Federal custody, at a flat rate of \$60.00 per day, per bed, inclusive of booking costs. The fee herein described shall be paid COUNTY as compensation for the use of up to ten (10) beds per day, but shall be paid irrespective of such use. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT may use up to five (5) additional beds at an additional daily charge of \$60.00 per day, per bed.

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- B. Prepare and deliver to FEDERAL GOVERNMENT for execution the Quitclaim Deed covering the property rights to be conveyed to COUNTY.
  - C. Provide escrow services which services shall be performed by COUNTY's GSA/Real Estate Division to assist in the consummation of COUNTY's acquisition of Property.
  - D. In addition to 2A above, pay those fees, charges and other demands, necessary to accomplish the transfer of real property contemplated herein. COUNTY will also pay, or satisfy, all state, county, or local taxes that have accrued, or will accrue, on the property, for which exemption may not be available under applicable law.
  - E. Pay recording fees, trust deed clearance fees, title insurance fees, if such insurance is desired by COUNTY, and all other closing costs relative to this transaction as approved by the Manager, GSA/Real Estate Division.

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F. Obtain all necessary legal approvals for the development of Property as a law enforcement facility within three (3) years from the date of this contract. If such legal approvals are not obtained in that period of time, COUNTY shall sell Property for fair market value and use the proceeds, less ten (10) percent thereof which is to be paid to the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT as set forth in subparagraph G hereto, for COUNTY's law enforcement purposes. COUNTY agrees to use its best efforts to consummate said sale within four (4) years from the date of this contract. The time limit stated herein is subject to extension upon written agreement between the parties hereto. For purposes of this agreement, the term "fair market value" is defined as the sales price resulting from an arms-length transaction. The FEDERAL GOVERNMENT reserves the right to approve the adequacy of the sale price, in the event that said property is sold.

G. Pay to FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ten (10) percent of the sale price of the Property, if Property is not developed by COUNTY as a law enforcement facility, and is, instead, sold by COUNTY. The FEDERAL GOVERNMENT may waive or reduce the amount of this payment if it is satisfied that the property is sold to a non-profit law enforcement support group for use solely for those purposes set out in paragraph IV herein above.

H. If the property is sold for use as a law enforcement facility the purchasers shall take title subject to any encumbrances, liens, assessments, taxes, conditions, covenants or restrictions of record or otherwise, together with the added conditions that:

1. Within three (3) years after record title is transferred from COUNTY all work required to construct a law enforcement facility satisfactory to COUNTY shall be complete; and

2. Prior to the expiration of fifty (50) years after completion of construction of the law enforcement facility the grantees shall not use the Property, or allow it to be used, for other than law enforcement purposes, as such are determined by COUNTY.

The conveyance from COUNTY to a purchaser of the Property shall contain the requirements specified in clauses (1) and (2) above, and specify that violations of either condition shall give rise in the COUNTY to an automatic reversion; the conditions shall not be construed as conditions subsequent.

3. It is mutually agreed that:

A. The sole obligations of the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT under this contract are set forth in paragraphs 1.A and 1.B above.

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3.

The FEDERAL GOVERNMENT shall have no financial obligation of any kind under this contract.

- B. If COUNTY by its Manager, GSA/Real Estate Division, determines that, because of any title flaw, lien, encumbrance, assessment, lease, (recorded or unrecorded), and/or taxes, the quality of title to be conveyed is insufficient for COUNTY purposes, said Manager may by written notice to FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, terminate this contract. This right of termination must be exercised by COUNTY prior to the payment by it of any amount referred to in paragraph 2A hereinabove.
- C. The obligations of the County of Orange under this contract are subject to complying with the applicable requirements of the Government Code of the State of California. It is understood, however, that the Orange County Board of Supervisors will forthwith authorize any necessary publication of a Notice of Intention to Purchase Property. If, upon the hearing pursuant to said Notice of Intention to Purchase Property, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Orange shall determine that it is not in the public interest to purchase Property, this contract shall become null and void and the parties hereto shall be relieved of all obligations hereunder.
- D. The various headings in this contract, the number thereof, and the organization of the contract into separate sections and paragraphs are for the purposes of convenience only and shall not be considered otherwise.
- E. All written notices pursuant to this contract shall be addressed as set forth below or as either party may hereafter designate by written notice and shall be personally delivered or sent through the United States mail.

TO: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

TO: COUNTY

Robert C. Bonner  
 United States Attorney  
 United States Courthouse  
 12th Floor  
 312 North Spring Street  
 Los Angeles, CA 90012

County of Orange  
 GSA/Real Estate Division  
 P.O. Box 4106  
 Santa Ana, CA 92702  
 (714) 567-5003

United States Marshal  
 Central District of California  
 United States Courthouse  
 312 North Spring Street  
 Los Angeles, California 90012

and

BS12/039  
11/17/87

ORANGE COUNTY

11/17/87

County of Orange  
Sheriff-Coroner Department  
P.O. Box 449  
Santa Ana, CA 92702  
(714) 834-3000

4. This contract includes the following, which are attached hereto and made a part hereof:

- A. Exhibit A - Map
- B. Exhibit B - Quitclaim Deed

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11/17/87

5.

ORANGE COUNTY

PO BOX 210 (9/77)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this contract the day and year first above written.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By Robert C. Bonner  
Robert C. Bonner  
United States Attorney

By Julio Gonzales  
Julio Gonzales  
United States Marshal

APPROVED AS TO FORM:  
County Counsel

By [Signature]

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL <sup>(Vote 25, 11)</sup>  
Sheriff-Coroner Department

By [Signature]

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL  
General Services Agency  
Facilities & Real Property  
Real Estate Division

By Carolyn C. Anselmi  
Real Property Agent

SIGNED AND CERTIFIED THAT A COPY OF  
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DELIVERED TO  
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

COUNTY

COUNTY OF ORANGE

LINDA D. ROBERTS  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors  
of Orange County, California

By Chairman, Board of Supervisors

(NO OBLIGATIONS OTHER THAN SET FORTH HEREIN WILL BE RECOGNIZED.)

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11/20/87