RECEIPT DATE 5-29-11 No. 018190

RECEIVED FROM C. GASKO $ 1165.00

PE 303 DOLLARS

☑ FOR RENT
○ FOR

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PAYMENT	
BAL. DUE	

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FROM 6-1-11 TO 6-30-11

BY [signature]

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FROM 5-01-11 TO 5-31-11

BY [signature]

NOTICE OF CHANGE IN TERMS OF TENANCY – 2010-2011

To: Charles + Carol Gasko
tenant(s) in possession

1012 3rd St # 303, Santa Monica, CA 90403
address *unit number* *zip code*

According to Santa Monica Rent Control Board Regulation §3032, adopted on June 1, 2010, you are hereby notified that thirty days after serving you with this notice (but not before September 1, 2010), the monthly rent for the premises you now occupy will be increased as follows:

If your tenancy started on or after September 1, 2009, your unit is not eligible for the 2010 General Adjustment.

1. Enter the *2009-2010 Maximum Allowable Rent (MAR).* **1.** $ 1123.00
   The registration fee and other surcharges you may have been paying are not included in the MAR.

2. Multiply amount on Line 1 by the 2010 General Adjustment **.02** (2%). **2.** $ 22.00

3. Add lines 1 and 2 and round up or down to the nearest dollar. (50¢ or more round up to the next dollar) ***This is your 2010-2011 MAR*** **3.** $ 1145.00

4. Calculate the applicable 2010-2011 registration fee and surcharges.
   - 4a. $13 Rent Control Registration Fee $ 13 ($0 if fee waiver in effect)
   - 4b. Community College Bond[1] $ 2.40
   - 4c. Unified Schools Bond[1] $ 2.26
   - 4d. Stormwater Management User Fee[2] $ .50
   - 4e. Clean Beaches & Ocean Parcel Tax[3] $ 1.21
   - 4f. School District Parcel Tax[4] $ 1.03

   Add lines 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e and 4f above: **4.** $ 20.00

5. Add lines 3 and 4. ***This is your total 2010-2011 Lawful Rent*** **5.** $ 1165.00

The undersigned hereby verifies that the 2010-2011 Santa Monica Rent Control registration fees, as well as all past fees and penalties, were paid in full by August 2, 2010, as required by Regulation 11200. The undersigned further certifies that this unit and common areas are not subject to any uncorrected citations or notices of violation of any State or local housing, health or safety laws issued by a government official or agency.

Dated: 6/29, 2010

By: Michele Nasatir, MNasatir
owner/agent name printed *signature of owner/agent*

Management Office
721 Santa Monica Blvd
Santa Monica, CA
90402
address of owner/agent

[1] *Amounts of the **Community College Bond** and **Unified School Bond** may change each January. Owner may only pass this through if a copy of the property tax bill is provided to the tenant. See Regulation §3105.*

[2] *Amount of **Stormwater Management User Fee** may change each January. Owner may only pass this through if a copy of the property tax bill is provided to the tenant. See Regulation §3106.*

[3] ***The Clean Beaches & Ocean Parcel Tax Surcharge.** Owner may only pass this through if a copy of the property tax bill is provided to the tenant. See Regulation §3108.*

[4] *$346 (or $0 if owner received an exemption from this parcel tax) divided by the number of units on the parcel and then divided by 12 months. See Regulation §3109.*

2009

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2009

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ASSESSOR'S ID. NO. CK

DETAIL OF TAXES DUE FOR 4292 022 041 09 000 41

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION
ASSESSOR'S ID.NO.: 4292 022 041 09 000
OWNER OF RECORD AS OF JANUARY 1, 2009
SAME AS BELOW

MAILING ADDRESS

PRINCESS EUGENIA APARTMENTS
ELIS NOURAFCHAN
515 OCEAN AVE NO 701S
SANTA MONICA CA 90402-2658

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ALL AGENCIES		1.000000	$	
VOTED INDEBTEDNESS				
CITY SANTA MONIC		.011904	$	
METRO WATER DIST		.004300		
COMMNTY COLLEGE		.050292		807.23
UNIFIED SCHOOLS		.047428		761.26
DIRECT ASSESSMENTS				
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SANTA MONICA LOTS C AND
LOT D BLK 74

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REGION #07 INDEX:62000030 TRA:08004
WEST DISTRICT OFFICE
6120 BRISTOL PARKWAY
CULVER CITY CA 90230
(310)665-5300

ACCT. NO.: PRINT NO.: 130808 BILL ID.:

TOTAL TAXES DUE

FIRST INSTALLMENT TAXES DUE NOV. 1, 2009
SECOND INSTALLMENT TAXES DUE FEB. 1, 2010

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May 24, 1998, Sunday, Bulldog Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 2; Advance Desk

LENGTH: 1737 words

HEADLINE: FBI'S COZY TIES TO MOBSTERS THREATEN BOSTON RACKETEERING CASE; CRIME: FEDERAL AGENTS PROTECTED TWO SECRET INFORMANTS, EVEN EXCHANGED GIFTS, TESTIMONY SHOWS. THE RELATIONSHIP PUTS PROSECUTION OF MAJOR FIGURES IN JEOPARDY.

BYLINE: ERICA NOONAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS

DATELINE: BOSTON

BODY:

The retired FBI agent walked to the witness stand, still looking the part of a G-man. Gray suit. Nondescript tie. Silver hair. Eyes straight ahead.

Then came the questions that made him squirm, questions about a past he really didn't care to talk about.

Had he, John Morris, former chief of the FBI's Boston organized crime unit, exchanged Christmas gifts of books and liquor with mobsters James J. "Whitey" Bulger and Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi?

Yes, answered Morris.

Had he, John Morris, taken upward of $ 6,000 from Bulger--one of Boston's most notorious tough guys--including $ 1,000 to bring his girlfriend to a 1982 Drug Enforcement Administration conference in Georgia?

Yes, Morris admitted, he had.

Had Morris and other agents shielded Bulger and Flemmi from prosecution for 20 years because they were the most prized secret FBI informants in New England history?

Yes, Morris told the judge.

The agent testified for hours, then days, bearing witness to the fact that the FBI in Boston had protected some gangsters and sacrificed less powerful thugs in the pursuit of inside information.

While scores of other mobsters went to prison over the years, Bulger and Flemmi emerged from FBI stings unscathed. And Morris said he was taking cases of French Bordeaux and envelopes stuffed with cash from Bulger and Flemmi.

Agents even turned the other way when one squealer tried to tell them Flemmi and Bulger offered him money to kill an Oklahoma businessman, according to testimony. That squealer later took a bullet. A lot of bullets.

*

The relationship between the FBI and Bulger and Flemmi is at the center of long pretrial hearings in a racketeering case in federal court in Boston.

The case began with the arrest of Flemmi, reputed local boss Francis "Cadillac Frank" Salemme and other top mobsters on charges of racketeering and extortion. But the case was thrown into chaos with the disclosures that Bulger and Flemmi had been informants for most of the years they were making headlines as bad guys.

Now, before the mob trial can even begin, a judge is trying to decide if the relationship invalidates the case, and perhaps other prosecutions like it.

At the heart of the matter is Flemmi's claim that he and Bulger were told by the FBI they could do anything short of "clipping someone" without fear of prosecution. If Flemmi can prove he was promised immunity, a judge could toss out the 1995 racketeering indictments against him and Bulger.

And it wouldn't stop there.

Defense attorneys want get-out-of-jail-free cards handed to dozens of other Irish and Italian mobsters snared by potentially illegal FBI wiretaps--wiretaps that may be tainted by the relationship between Flemmi and his FBI handlers.

A Flemmi victory could overturn New England's most important federal racketeering convictions of the last 15 years, paving the way for new trials for the likes of New England Mafia boss Raymond "Junior" Patriarca of Providence, R.I, and Boston mob boss Gennaro "Jerry" Angiulo, both serving long sentences in federal prisons.

*

The story of Bulger and Flemmi goes back a long time, back to the bloody gang wars of the 1960s, when they were young, brash punks making names for themselves on the parochial streets of South Boston.

Reared in the projects, Bulger was a tough kid from a large, old-fashioned Irish-Catholic family. While his younger brother, Billy, took the straight road, becoming a state representative and eventually president of the Massachusetts Senate, Whitey Bulger walked a crooked path.

Stolen cars, dope, gambling and finally bank robbery kept him in and out of prison.

He and Flemmi were known to authorities as part of the Winter Hill Gang, a motley crew of hoods of Italian and Irish descent headquartered in the blue-collar city of Somerville just north of Boston. They were renegades, although they had connections with the more established crime families in Boston's North End.

Nicknamed for his snowy hair, Whitey Bulger was a little guy with a bad attitude, a cagey man photographed so rarely that police complained they had only old mug shots to go by.

It seems police have always been looking for him, and newspaper readers around town liked to speculate over their coffee about where Bulger might be hiding.

For years, Flemmi was running right along with Bulger. But in the late 1970s, the pressure was not coming from the law, but from other local thugs who thought The Rifleman was cutting out a little too much territory for himself.

Things were heating up in the underworld, and at the same time the FBI was trying to recruit Flemmi as an informant.

Then, in 1978, FBI agent John Connolly--one of several agents from Bulger's South Boston neighborhood--got the phone call that seemed to be the start of a beautiful relationship.

It was Flemmi's boyhood pal, Bulger, with news that sent a chill down Connolly's spine: Undercover FBI agent Nicholas Gianturco had been marked for death.

Gianturco, deep undercover on a truck-hijacking case called Operation Lobster, had been found out by a gang of Charlestown leg-breakers, according to court records of the exchange.

The thugs, Bulger said, planned to kill Gianturco that night when he dropped by a deserted Hyde Park warehouse to see some stolen jewelry.

Connolly thanked Whitey, hung up the phone and pulled Gianturco off the case.

That tip, the agents still believe today, saved Gianturco's life and drew Bulger and Flemmi into the FBI fold. An amazing 20 years followed.

*

As time passed, Bulger and Flemmi grew more valuable as informants and friends to agents like Gianturco, Connolly, Morris and H. Paul Rico, the guy who had recruited Flemmi as an informant.

Sometimes Gianturco or another agent would have dinner parties and Flemmi and Bulger would stop by with bottles of chardonnay.

As Bulger and Flemmi cemented their relationships with the FBI, agents made sure the informants were kept out of prison, according to testimony.

In 1979, FBI officials were said to have arranged to have Bulger and Flemmi dropped from an indictment for fixing horse races; a decade later, the agents warned Bulger and Flemmi to steer clear of the offices of a Roxbury bookmaker under FBI surveillance for police bribery.

The bookie was arrested. Bulger and Flemmi were free to go about their business.

*

The mob hearings, going on in Boston for months now, have provided so much sensational testimony about the fine line between good and bad that it is hard to keep all the accounts straight.

One that stands out is the killing of Jai Alai promoter Roger Wheeler, who was shot between the eyes outside a Tulsa, Okla., country club in 1981.

The execution-style hit came after years of business disputes among Wheeler and his associates over expansion out of South Florida and legalized gambling in Connecticut.

In 1982, Edward Brian Halloran, a cocaine addict and former Winter Hill member, announced to the FBI that he wanted to provide evidence Flemmi and Bulger had offered him the contract on Wheeler's life. He said he had turned down the job.

But the agents decided Halloran was unreliable, denied him a spot in the Witness Protection Program and kicked him out the door. Word got out that Halloran had tried to snitch.

Weeks later Halloran and a friend were sitting in a car outside the Topside Bar in South Boston. They were shot. With his dying breath, Halloran named the gunman, who was arrested but never convicted.

*

For the FBI, protecting Flemmi and Bulger was paying off.

Using insider information, agents were able to persuade a judge to allow a wiretap of local mob boss Gennaro Angiulo's North End headquarters on Prince Street in 1981.

After two years, Connolly and a pack of other agents had enough secret tapes to arrest Angiulo as he sat down to a plate of pork chops at his favorite Italian restaurant. He and several associates were sent to prison for racketeering.

No one outside the FBI would have guessed that Bulger and Flemmi had provided the tips in that case and many others.

By 1989, the feds were setting their sights on an upcoming Mafia induction ceremony in a Medford home.

Again, FBI agents asked a judge for a warrant to plant a wiretap. And once more, they left out one important part of the story: Their tips came from their friends in the Winter Hill Gang.

The tapes were a triumph, capturing some of the biggest names in the local mob as they mumbled ancient oaths and secret prayers.

But now, those same recordings could be turned on the FBI with severe consequences.

Defense attorneys for jailed Mafia bosses like Angiulo, Salemme and Patriarca are demanding that the wiretaps used against them be thrown out and the men freed.

If the judge had known the truth about Flemmi and Whitey, the lawyers say, the wiretaps would never have been allowed in the first place. Wiretaps are generally authorized by the courts only as a last resort--when they are the only way information can be obtained. It is hard for the FBI to argue that these wiretaps meet this test, defense lawyers say, when the agency had such good sources already on the inside.

Furthermore, the lawyers say, the FBI's cozy relationship with the informants all but gave them carte blanche to commit crimes.

*

As years passed, agents like Gianturco, Connolly and Morris retired or were reassigned to other bureaus. Flemmi and Bulger distanced themselves from the new agents, who saw them as clear enemies.

On a January morning in 1995, 66-year-old Bulger was winding up the last leg of a cross-country car trip when he heard that he was about to be indicted on federal racketeering charges.

He kept on driving.

Neither he nor his longtime companion, Catherine Grieg, have been seen since.

Flemmi was not so lucky.

Today Flemmi, 62, along with archrival Salemme, now 64, are incarcerated in the same cellblock in the Plymouth County House of Correction.

The snitch and the snitched-on make the daily trips to the federal courthouse in Boston, shackled side by side in a van.

In court, details of the relationship keep pouring out, and the odd juxtaposition of the good guys and the bad guys continues.

When Rico, the former FBI man now in his 70s, took the stand in January, Flemmi smiled and waved to his old friend from the jury box.

Rico smiled faintly and waved back.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi, left, and James J. "Whitey" Bulger, in four views at right, were FBI informants for 20 years. Now, Flemmi is charged with racketeering and extortion, but his FBI ties could free him and spring others already in prison. Bulger is a fugitive. PHOTOGRAPHER: Associated Press

LOAD-DATE: May 24, 1998

Copyright 1999 Times Mirror Company
Los Angeles Times

September 21, 1999, Tuesday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 5; National Desk

LENGTH: 1601 words

HEADLINE: NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE;
CRIME;
MOST-WANTED LISTING ADDS TO LORE OF SOUTH BOSTON MOB BOSS;
OFFICIAL CONCEDES SUCH AN ACTION AGAINST A FORMER INFORMANT IS 'HIGHLY UNUSUAL.'
FUGITIVE'S EXPLOITS LEGENDARY IN HOMETOWN.

BYLINE: ELIZABETH MEHREN, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: BOSTON

BODY:

Where's Whitey?

This city's home-grown parlor game--the Boston equivalent of Elvis sightings--took on new impetus last month when crime lord and onetime FBI informant James "Whitey" Bulger was named to the FBI's 10 most-wanted list. The hunt for the 70-year-old career criminal--a near-mythic figure who disappeared in 1995 after being indicted on racketeering charges--gained more momentum when Bulger was implicated this month in some of the deaths of up to 20 people rubbed out by a Mafia hit man.

Conceding that it was "highly unusual" for a former informant to join the 10 most wanted, U.S. Atty. Donald Stern called the plea agreement his office struck with hit man John Martorano an important step toward bringing Bulger to justice.

"It can only help," Stern said in an interview. "Every local police department and state police agency throughout the country will now have Whitey Bulger's name and picture on the wall."

Last Wednesday, bolstering the government's position, U.S. District Judge Mark L. Wolf refused to uphold a claim by Bulger's sidekick, Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi, that the FBI promised the pair immunity in exchange for information. He did, however, bar authorities from using some key evidence gathered via eavesdropping. In addition to tying Bulger and Flemmi to the killings, officials here hope the admitted murderer can advance a grand jury's investigation into the FBI's conduct in its years-long organized crime investigation.

The case of Bulger and his confederates offers a fascinating window into the exploits of what was once the nation's most organized network of Irish mobsters, who fought for turf with rivals in the New England Mafia. Longtime residents of South Boston, the Irish American stronghold where Bulger was without question the most powerful man around, are not confident that prosecutors will ever find their man. "I think he's gone forever," said Michael Patrick MacDonald, born 33 years ago in a gritty housing project.

For decades, Whitey Bulger ruled as South Boston's version of a supreme godfather. You needed shoes for your kid? Whitey took care of it. Trouble with the Boston Housing Authority, manager of the neighborhood's numerous housing projects? Whitey took care of it. Some guy roughed up your daughter? Whitey took care of him, better believe it.

"You had a husband giving a wife a hard time, that's the stuff you went to him for," said Peggy Davis-Mullen, a South Boston native who represents her community on Boston's City Council. "Even growing up, there was this dichotomy. You knew that he was a guy that was involved in organized crime, but you also had--I've got to be honest with you--regard for the man. I don't know what he did when he was doing his business, whatever his business was, but I know that he was a guy on the street and that he was good to people that were poor."

But while handing out favors to the needy, Whitey also was busy running crime in the area that residents call Southie and in other parts of the region. "A reign of terror," said journalist and former Boston mayoral candidate Christopher Lydon. "Twenty-plus years of thug-ocracy."

Bulger controlled the community's drug trade and ran a well-known band of crooks called the Winter Hill Gang, which had an impressive trade in bookmaking, extortion, racketeering and money laundering. "He was in charge," said MacDonald, author of "All Souls," a new memoir about growing up in South Boston. "Nothing illegal happened without his stamp of approval."

Bulger plays an important role in the book, which has half of South Boston furious because MacDonald washes the neighborhood's dirty linen in public and the other half overjoyed for the same reason. MacDonald, one of 11 children, grew up to help launch Boston's successful gun-buyback program and to found the South Boston Vigil Group. One of MacDonald's brothers died at 25 in an armored-car heist while working for Whitey Bulger. Another brother was in jail for a jewelry store robbery--also a Bulger project, according to MacDonald--when he was found hanged at 22.

According to the extensive lore of a community that loves its legends, Bulger was crafty, meticulous and smart in a terrifying way. His ice-blue eyes were merciless. His one extended prison stay for bank robbery only added to his mystique. After all, Whitey did time at Alcatraz.

Women loved him. His longtime girlfriend, Catherine Greig, now 49, has apparently been his companion since he went on the lam.

In many ways, Southie, with its 30,000 residents, is separate from the city that surrounds it, cut off by water as well as fierce neighborhood politics. When the schools of the largely Irish American community were forcibly integrated by busing in the 1970s, South Boston became infamous as the northernmost outpost of racial hatred and tension.

In recent years, the houses on one side of Broadway, the main drag, are suddenly sporting new paint jobs and fancy price tags. City Point, the section that juts into the harbor, is verging on fashionable. Broadway even boasts a cappuccino bar.

In their time, the Bulgers were a kind of royal family. Whitey was the bad boy. His older brother, Billy, was the more legitimate politician. As president for decades of the Massachusetts Senate, William Bulger wielded more power than most governors. In perfectly tailored suits, he fostered an image of refinement. He prided himself on his command of the classics and spoke Latin at the dinner table.

William Bulger, who does not talk about his brother's record, is now president of the University of Massachusetts. Still, MacDonald views him as a powerful poseur.

"William," he snorted. "What kind of Irishman is named William?" It was William of Orange who imposed British rule on Ireland.

MacDonald is no kinder in his assessment of Whitey Bulger. "We had the code of silence bred into us, thanks to Whitey. He built this sense that it was us against them, the poor Irish of South Boston against everyone else. Then he turned out to be the biggest snitch of all."

Since at least the mid-1970s, federal officials say, Whitey Bulger was a confidential informant for the FBI. No one in South Boston would have dreamed then that Bulger was snitching, but information that has tumbled out since his disappearance shows he maintained a cushy relationship with FBI agents over 20 years.

Without agreeing to testify, Bulger provided information that led to the apprehension and conviction of numerous important criminals. Such information, some agents say, helped crack the hold of powerful mobsters, including the Patriarca crime family, for whom John Martorano was a capo and hit man.

Lengthy negotiations led to the plea agreement with Martorano unsealed here last week. The 58-year-old ex-high school football star bartered a guilty plea to 10 murders in Massachusetts--as well as one in Oklahoma and another in Florida--for a prison sentence of 12 1/2 to 15 years.

Although Martorano's plea documents refer to 20 murders "aided and abetted" by "John Doe #1" and/or "John Doe #2," Stern said it would "not be unreasonable" to substitute the names of Whitey Bulger and Stephen Flemmi for the two Does. Sources told the Boston Globe that Martorano specifically implicated Bulger and Flemmi in many of those killings. Eighteen of the murders Martorano describes were committed in Massachusetts, the last in 1976. Most of the victims were rival mob members.

Flemmi, 64, is incarcerated on a variety of charges. His lawyer, Kenneth Fishman, blasted the deal with Martorano as a desperate move.

"The government is clearly trying to deflect attention from its own conduct over a period of 30 years during which it utilized Mr. Flemmi and later Mr. Bulger in its so-called war on organized crime and then shamelessly abandoned them by reneging on its promises," Fishman said.

Federal officials make no secret of the fact that they hope information provided by Martorano will strengthen a corruption case against several former FBI agents here. Among the charges under investigation by the grand jury is a claim by a former FBI supervisor, John Morris, that he took thousands of dollars in payoffs from Bulger and Flemmi. Under a grant of immunity, Morris also admitted that he warned Bulger and Flemmi about an FBI wiretap.

Stern does not hide his abhorrence for the agreement his office crafted with Martorano. "Making a plea agreeing with someone who has admitted to murdering 20 people in cold blood ranks as one of the most distasteful things I have had to do as U.S. attorney."

Some of the family members of Martorano's victims share his sentiments. Richard J. Castucci Jr. recalled identifying his father's corpse in the trunk of a car. Castucci said he was devastated by the government's deal with Martorano.

Meanwhile, Stern said the hunt for Whitey Bulger remains a priority. His departure was so clean that authorities suspect he had prepared for it for years.

His icy intelligence has helped Bulger stay ahead of what Stern insists is "a very active fugitive investigation." Bulger is also disciplined and determined, authorities say. For a time, for example, he is known to have lived in a Louisiana trailer park. Less adaptable crime lords, they note, might have considered that a comedown.

Bulger was spotted most recently in 1997 at an Irish festival in West Palm Beach, Fla., and in 1998 in Sloan, Iowa. After that, said Stern, "the trail has gone cold. What we are hoping for is a break or two."

Fat chance, said MacDonald: "They'll never find Whitey."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: (2 photos) FBI photos show James "Whitey" Bulger in 1991, left, and 1994. Officials say their search for the fugitive remains a priority, though "the trail has gone cold." PHOTOGRAPHER: Associated Press

LOAD-DATE: September 21, 1999

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Los Angeles Times

April 5, 2000, Wednesday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 4; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 462 words

HEADLINE: MOB SUSPECT 'WHITEY' BULGER MAY HAVE BEEN SPOTTED IN O.C.;
A TIPSTER REPORTS A POSSIBLE SIGHTING OF HIS GIRLFRIEND IN FOUNTAIN VALLEY. THE PAIR HAD BEEN FEATURED ON 'AMERICA'S MOST WANTED.'

BYLINE: MEG JAMES, TIMES STAFF WRITER

BODY:

The globe-trotting Godfather of South Boston--a storied gangster on the FBI's 10 Most Wanted List on suspicion of racketeering, extortion and 20 unsolved slayings--may have been spotted in Orange County, the federal agency said Tuesday.

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Bulger and Greig were featured on a Jan. 29 segment of "America's Most Wanted."

She is 49, petite with blue eyes, a dental hygienist by occupation--and a memorable hair client. Authorities say she visits a salon only once and brings her own hair dye with her. While she is inside the salon, a mysterious man--whom Greig identifies as her husband--typically waits outside in a car.

It was unclear Tuesday night exactly when Greig might have been seen and whether Bulger also was in Fountain Valley.

Bulger, now 70, was indicted five years ago with several other New England crime figures on racketeering and extortion charges. Bulger, known as Jimmy Blue Eyes, is accused of holding a knife to a mortgage broker's throat at a South Boston variety store to extort $ 50,000.

Six months ago, he was implicated in the deaths of as many as 20 people killed by a Mafia hit man and was placed on the Most Wanted List. The FBI is offering $ 250,000 for information that leads to Bulger's arrest.

Agents describe the aging reputed crime boss as a bookworm who has traveled extensively. Several years ago, he and Greig would spend an occasional month on Grand Isle, La., identifying themselves as "Tom and Helen from New York."

Residents of the resort island on the Gulf of Mexico would later say that Bulger was charming and generous, a grandfatherly type who wore a Bing Crosby-styled straw hat and bought prescription eyeglasses for neighborhood children. Residents said Bulger would often feed stray dogs biscuits that he stashed in the trunk of his Mercury Grand Marquis, and he reportedly wept once when a dying puppy was shot in the head to end its suffering.

According to his FBI profile, Bulger likes to visit historical landmarks and stays in shape by working out in health clubs and by taking long walks on the beach. Greig, who often goes by the name Helen, also has a soft spot for dogs, according to her profile.

For two decades, Bulger was reportedly the most powerful man in South Boston--head of one of the nation's most organized network of Irish mobsters. He allegedly controlled the area's loan-sharking, gambling and drug trades with the help of a well-known band of thugs called the Winter Hill Gang.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: James 'Whitey' Bulger

LOAD-DATE: April 5, 2000

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April 6, 2000, Thursday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 14; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 158 words

HEADLINE: SIGHTING OF CRIME KINGPIN IN O.C. WAS BOGUS, FBI SAYS

BYLINE: From Associated Press

BODY:

The FBI said a report that a reputed Boston crime boss may be in Orange County proved to be erroneous.

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LOAD-DATE: April 6, 2000

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April 5, 2000

Section: MAIN NEWS

HEADLINES: HOUSE BLOCKS CHANGE TO ORGAN POLICY

WASHINGTON Taking on an issue that means life or death to transplant patients, the House voted Tuesday to block a Clinton administration effort to move more hearts, livers and kidneys to those who are closest to death.

The bill would strip the Department of Health and Human Services of its power to set transplant policy and comes after years of tension between HHS and the United Network for Organ Sharing, the private firm that has long run the transplant system under a government contract.

The House approved the measure, 275-147, shy of the 290 votes needed to override a promised presidential veto. It also agreed, by voice vote, to an amendment that would kill HHS regulations directing more organs to the sickest patients -- even if they live far from the donor.

The legislation also encourages organ donation, something all sides support. It calls for financial assistance for living donors who give away a kidney or part of a liver, and offers grants for states to encourage donation.

Mori set to become

Japanese prime minister

TOKYO -- Japan's Parliament elected ruling party chief Yoshiro Mori as the new prime minister Wednesday, ending a political crisis created by the sudden collapse of Keizo Obuchi, who was on life support after suffering a stroke.

The former trade minister was elected in a binding lower house vote following his installment earlier in the day as president of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The upper house later voted its approval.

Obuchi held both posts, but has been in a coma since his sudden collapse on Sunday.

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The entire Cabinet resigned Tuesday, paving the way for the quick selection of a new prime minister.

Mori vowed to stick with Obuchi's reforms, noting that his greatest task would be to continue efforts to bring Japan's economy out of its decade-long slump.

Alleged mob boss may

be in Orange County

LOS ANGELES -- An alleged Boston mob boss who is on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted list may be in Orange County, the agency said Monday.

James J. "Whitey" Bulger, suspected in 20 killings, and his longtime girlfriend, Catherine E. Greig, have been sighted in the region, the FBI announced.

FBI spokeswoman Cheryl Mimura said she had no details about where or when the sightings took place.

Bulger, 70, was indicted in January 1995 on racketeering and extortion charges, and Greig was charged in April 1997 with harboring a federal fugitive.

Bulger is suspected of controlling a crime organization in Boston that is closely associated with the Mafia, the FBI said.

A $250,000 reward is being offered for information leading to his arrest.

According to his poster on an FBI Web site (http://www.fbi.gov/ mostwant/topten/fugitives/bulger.htm), he carries a knife, is violent-tempered and is considered extremely dangerous.

11 Americans injured

in clash with Serbs

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia -- Kosovo Serbs angry over the arrest of a Serb for illegal weapons possession clashed Tuesday with NATO peacekeepers, leaving 11 Americans and one Pole injured, the U.S. military said.

The independent Yugoslav news agency Beta said 14 Serbs were also hurt, including 10 who were struck by rubber bullets fired in an attempt to break up a Serbian crowd.

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Pentagon spokesman Air Force Lt. Col. Vic Warzinski said the confrontation lasted about eight hours before the crowd of Serbs who confronted a U.S. unit was dispersed and the U.S. and Polish troops left the scene.

Warzinski said the most serious injury to U.S. troops was a broken hand.

-- Wires edited by Ed Kamlan

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Economics & Trade (1EC26))

INDUSTRY: (Defense Policy (1DE81); Aerospace & Defense (1AE96); Defense (1DE43); Aerospace & Defense Regulatory (1AE25))

REGION: (Serbia and Montenegro (1SE25); Americas (1AM92); Japan (1JA96); North America (1NO39); New England (1NE37); Asia (1AS61); Serbia (1SE70); Eastern Asia (1EA61); Massachusetts (1MA15); Europe (1EU83); USA (1US73); Yugoslavia (1YU61); Eastern Europe (1EA48))

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April 5, 2000

Section: Metro

Mob Suspect 'Whitey' Bulger May Have Been Spotted in O.C.

A tipster reports a possible sighting of his girlfriend in Fountain Valley. The pair had been featured on 'America's Most Wanted.'

MEG JAMES
TIMES STAFF WRITER

The globe-trotting Godfather of South Boston--a storied gangster on the FBI's 10 Most Wanted List on suspicion of racketeering, extortion and 20 unsolved slayings--may have been spotted in Orange County, the federal agency said Tuesday.

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Agents describe the aging reputed crime boss as a bookworm who has traveled extensively. Several years ago, he and Greig would spend an occasional month on Grand Isle, La., identifying themselves as "Tom and Helen from New York."

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KEYWORDS: ORGANIZED CRIME -- ORANGE COUNTY

EDITION: ORA Orange County Edition

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Los Angeles Times
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April 6, 2000

Section: Metro

Sighting of Crime Kingpin in O.C. Was Bogus, FBI Says

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September 30, 2000, Saturday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Part 1; Page 10; National Desk

LENGTH: 855 words

HEADLINE: 2 BOSTON BROTHERS: ONE DID GOOD, ONE DIDN'T;
NEWSMAKERS: WILLIAM BULGER'S UNIVERSITY PREPARES FOR THE FIRST BUSH-GORE DEBATE. HIS FUGITIVE SIBLING IS LINKED TO A 'LITTLE DIG' FOR BODIES SEEN AS MOB HITS.

BYLINE: ELIZABETH MEHREN, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: BOSTON

BODY:

One brother went bad. The other chose respectability.

This week, the paths of legendary gangster James J. "Whitey" Bulger--a fugitive since 1995--and his brother William Bulger--former head of this state's Senate and now president of the University of Massachusetts--are colliding in a highly public way.

As William Bulger's university prepares to host the first presidential debate Tuesday, excavation crews were digging within shouting distance of the Boston campus for bodies linked to his brother, who was indicted Thursday on 21 counts of murder. Since January, five bodies have been dug up not far from where George W. Bush will face off with Al Gore.

Advising politicians and media types descending on the city for the debate, Boston Herald columnist Howie Carr wrote Friday: "When you glance south from UMass-Boston and you see the backhoes and the Bobcats digging there . . . don't ask William Bulger what they're digging for."

Known widely by his nickname, Whitey Bulger was feared as a ruthless gang leader who demanded fierce loyalty. For 25 years he served as an FBI informant, sometimes winning praise for the invaluable information he was said to have provided.

But prosecutors say he was also a vicious killer.

"The victims include strangers who happened to be in the wrong place, longtime criminal associates, friends and others," said U.S. Atty. Donald K. Stern.

One victim was a gang girlfriend. Another was the daughter of a mobster's live-in companion who apparently asked too many questions. Investigators say the 12-year killing spree stretched as far as Tulsa, Okla., but most of the killings occurred in Boston.

Whitey Bulger Seen as Ultimate Godfather

Beyond the ironic timing, the indictments of Whitey Bulger and his longtime associate Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi offered a chilling reminder of a partnership the FBI might prefer to forget.

As head of the Winter Hill gang here, Whitey Bulger allegedly controlled most of the city's drug traffic. The indictment alleges he had already killed seven people and wounded five others when the FBI approached him to serve as an informant against rivals in the New England Mafia.

In South Boston, Whitey Bulger operated as a kind of supreme godfather.

"You had a husband giving a wife a hard time, that's the stuff you went to him for," said Peggy Davis-Mullen, a South Boston native who represents her community on Boston's City Council.

Michael Patrick MacDonald, author of "All Souls: A Family Story From Southie," his memoir about South Boston, said that along with drugs, Whitey Bulger traded in bookmaking, extortion, racketeering and money laundering.

"He was in charge," MacDonald said. "Nothing illegal happened without his stamp of approval."

During his tenure as a government informant, Whitey Bulger allegedly killed at least 11 people. The Bulger case has produced a revision of FBI informant policies, said Charles S. Prouty, recently appointed as special agent in charge of the FBI's Boston office. The case, Prouty said, "is repugnant to all FBI employees."

U.S. Atty. Stern called the matter "a deep stain on the FBI."

Former FBI agent John J. Connolly Jr., who served as the agency's handler for Bulger and Flemmi, previously was indicted on racketeering charges. Connolly is accused of tipping off the gangsters about investigations. He also is accused of alerting Bulger in 1995 as he was about to be indicted on racketeering charges.

While testifying under a grant of immunity, former FBI supervisor John Morris admitted taking bribes from Bulger and Flemmi. Flemmi, 66, has been jailed since 1995, awaiting trial on racketeering and other charges.

3 Victims Buried in House Basement

Among other details, the murder indictment reveals that three Bulger victims were buried in the basement of a South Boston house. Authorities say that when the house was about to be sold the bodies were exhumed and moved to a makeshift grave in the Dorchester section of Boston. Acting on a tip, investigators unearthed those bodies in January.

Investigators continued to dig Friday along the Neponset River in Quincy, south of Boston. The site is believed to be the burial spot of Flemmi's longtime girlfriend, Debra Davis, 26, who disappeared in 1981 after planning to leave him for another man.

The grim excavation on beaches and in marshes just south of the city has become an object of curiosity for joggers, dog walkers and even school groups. Not far from the Big Dig, Boston's 10-year highway reconstruction project, the search for mob bodies has been dubbed "the Little Dig" by local TV and radio commentators.

Whitey Bulger, now 71, has emerged as a local pop icon. Since his disappearance, "Whitey" sightings have become the Boston equivalent of imagined glimpses of Elvis Presley.

But no one has come close to claiming the $ 250,000 federal reward offered for the gangster's capture.

William Bulger, 66, avoids the press and never comments on questions pertaining to his brother.

Whitey Bulger is believed to be in hiding with his longtime girlfriend, Catherine Greig, now 51.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: James J. "Whitey" Bulger is known as a legendary mobster. PHOTOGRAPHER: Associated Press

LOAD-DATE: September 30, 2000

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March 25, 2001

Section: Main News

Life on the Lam Works for Mythic Irish Mobster

'Whitey' Bulger, whose careers allegedly included racketeer and FBI informant, fled South Boston in 1995, just ahead of indictment. He's still one jump ahead of law.

LARRY McSHANE
ASSOCIATED PRESS

BOSTON

After retiring at age 66, the old man abandoned his beloved South Boston for a lengthy vacation.

James "Whitey" Bulger had little alternative. Even if he stayed, the one-time head of Boston's notorious Winter Hill mob was going away for a long time.

It was January 1995, and the nation's last great Irish gangster faced indictment for the first time in three decades. A racketeering and extortion conviction would guarantee Bulger's death behind bars.

And then, before the feds moved in, poof! Whitey Bulger vanished.

Six years later, he remains at large--a life on the lam that has both destroyed and remade his reputation. In absentia, Whitey Bulger has gone from stand-up guy to running man, from local Robin Hood to simple murderous hood.

Bulger, the lone senior citizen on the FBI's 10 Most Wanted list, is said to be linked to 18 murders. The balding, bespectacled fugitive has logged a record six appearances on "America's Most Wanted." This month, he and an associate were charged with killing businessmen in Florida and Oklahoma; now he could face the death penalty.

There's a $1-million bounty on his head; fellow FBI fugitives in his league include international terrorist Osama bin Laden and alleged Olympic Park bomber Eric Rudolph.

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But neither of them ever shared a glass of wine with FBI agents, as Bulger did while serving as both federal informant and mob boss for some 20 years. And neither of them fled after receiving a tip from one of those agents, as Bulger allegedly did.

The FBI man, fellow Southie native John Connolly, has pleaded not guilty to his own racketeering charges.

Bulger, at age 71, remains two things: a free man and a source of embarrassment to FBI officials, who fight a perception in Boston that their pursuit of Bulger lacks a certain . . . enthusiasm.

"There's still a huge debate about whether the FBI is sincere in its efforts to catch Whitey," says Dick Lehr, co-author of "Black Mass," an extraordinary book on Bulger's reign.

Michael Davis, whose sister was one of Bulger's alleged victims, has waited 19 years for the arrest of her killer. He complained last year when investigators stopped digging for bodies at a suburban mob graveyard without finding his sister Debbie's remains.

"I just think they dug where they were pointed at," he complained, citing an informant's tip as opposed to any police work. His sister's body was eventually found in October, buried in a shallow grave on the banks of the Neponset River in Quincy.

FBI officials acknowledge that the stepped-up Bulger manhunt--the reward was bumped to seven figures in November--is part law enforcement, part public relations.

"A group of people out there believe we don't want to find him. It's certainly not the truth," says Supervisory Special Agent Tom Cassano of the Boston office. The search, he says, is the most intensive of his 30-year ca- reer.

The truth is that Bulger, still toting the knife that helped him carve his notoriety, is somewhere out there, financed by a national network of safe deposit boxes, each loaded with cash by Bulger in the late 1970s.

Unlike recidivist mobsters such as Sammy "The Bull" Gravano, Bulger lives clean. Traveling with longtime girlfriend Catherine Greig, he avoids the single misstep that could land him in jail.

His double life as mobster/snitch, coupled with his long flight from justice, is the stuff of movies. Already, Matt Damon and Ben Affleck are mentioned as possible leads.

"Bulger had an image that was mythic," Lehr says. "What's fascinating to me is the FBI's role in creating and perpetuating that myth."

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*

In recent years, Bulger employed a variety of aliases: Thomas Baxter, Mark Shapeton, Tom Harris--the last a possible homage to the author who dreamed up elusive mass murderer Hannibal Lecter (Bulger's wanted poster pops up briefly in the film "Hannibal").

But Bulger is no literary figure. He's an old-school mobster who did time on The Rock--Alcatraz penitentiary--before returning to his native Boston and a life of crime.

Arrested first at age 17, Bulger developed a fearsome reputation among the Irish and Italian gangs that shared Boston's organized crime. The blond-haired thug ran with a gang called the Shamrocks.

"They're all the same," a Massachusetts state trooper once said of the local mobsters, "except some of them have their O's at the beginning of their name, and some have O's at the end."

Bulger's Alcatraz stay, part of a 9-year federal rap, was his last trip behind bars.

When Bulger returned to Southie in 1965, his brother Billy was the local state senator, helped into office by volunteers like John Connolly. Billy, who later became Senate president, now heads the University of Massachu- setts.

Whitey followed a similar arc in his disparate career. He fell in with the Winter Hill gang, the Gaelic equivalent of a Mafia family. When bad luck befell its former leader--Bulger reputedly sprayed him with machine-gun fire--Whitey ascended.

Despite the violence, Bulger was often viewed as a benevolent rogue, as likely to buy a local kid an ice cream cone as to break somebody's head. Southie's own Robin Hood, folks in the insular neighborhood liked to say.

That would change.

In the fall of 1975, Bulger was recruited as an informant by a hotshot FBI agent--his brother's ex-campaign volunteer, Connolly. They first met at midnight on Wollaston Beach near Southie. It was, prosecutors say, the meeting that changed everything.

Connolly had recruited a TE, a "top echelon" informant in FBI-speak, and he would protect his snitch. Within a year, authorities now say, Connolly accepted a bribe from Bulger: a diamond ring. By the end of 1976, an FBI informant was allegedly killed after Connolly tipped Bulger about the turncoat.

A pattern was established, authorities said: Bulger alerted Connolly to the crooked activity of his competition,

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and Connolly warned Bulger about government efforts to put him in jail.

"This was not a bank robbery, or bribing a public official one time," Lehr says. "This is a history that spans the next 20 years."

Over those two decades, according to federal indictments, the alliance turned Bulger into Boston's most powerful mobster and Connolly into an FBI star.

Bulger and sidekick Steve "The Rifleman" Flemmi enjoyed a certain criminal carte blanche: shakedowns, extortion, drug deals, murder upon murder upon murder--all without prosecution, authorities said. Connolly's tips to Bulger and Flemmi about three informants allegedly boosted the body count. All later were killed.

Their partnership ended when Connolly allegedly alerted Bulger to the impending 1995 indictment. Six years later, the FBI agent stands charged as just another Southie gangster, accused of racketeering, conspiracy and obstruction of justice. He remains free on bond, awaiting his trial.

It took until last year, with an informant's help, to find some of the victims. Five bodies, including the skeletal remains of a man buried a few hundred yards from Bulger's old home, were dug up.

The alleged Bulger-Connolly connection remains a touchy subject in the Boston FBI office. "We can't talk about all the ongoing stuff," says Gail Marcinkiewicz, a spokesperson.

But Bulger's presence still lingers. Opposite the sixth-floor elevators in the FBI office, his wanted poster stares out from the wall.

*

The coming indictment sent Bulger south to New York City. Once there, he dumped his old identity and became a new man: Thomas Barrett.

Like Bonnie and Clyde on Geritol--or in his case, the heart medication Atenolol--Whitey and Catherine stay on the move. Sightings have come in from Louisiana, Mississippi, California, Wyoming, Iowa, Florida, New York. Tips still arrive daily.

In the summer of 1996, he evaded police in a New York City suburb. That same year, he visited a New Orleans bank and emerged with a cash-heavy briefcase apparently loaded from a safe deposit box.

"The thing that's unique about Bulger is that he's got sufficient funds to stay out of trouble," says Cassano. How much? If Bulger is apprehended and convicted, he faces forfeiture of $10 million in assets.

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Henry Wellman was Bulger's landlord for six weeks in 1996, unwittingly setting the fugitive up in a two-bedroom apartment in the small fishing town of Grande Isle, La.

"Just an elderly guy with his wife, the grandfather type," Wellman recalls. "A nice guy, stayed to himself."

Bulger complained about the heat, went for nightly walks, and left as quietly as he arrived. Weeks later, Wellman and his wife, Barbara, were visited by the local chief of police. The FBI, he said, had questions about their tenants. Seemed the man was the head of Boston's Irish Mafia.

Wellman recalls his response: "You gotta be kidding me."

Bulger's abandoned car, with gas receipts from Grand Isle, was found in New Jersey. Where Bulger headed from there was anyone's guess.

It took four years for the next confirmed sighting: February 2000 in Fountain Valley, Calif., where Catherine had some work done at a local beauty parlor while Bulger waited in a car. That trail, too, went cold.

*

Whitey Bulger needs no disguise now.

Traveling with Catherine, who turns 50 next month, he sports sunglasses and a baseball cap. The once-feared gangster looks more grandfather than godfather, just another anonymous senior citizen.

"Go down to Florida," Cassano says dolefully, "and you'll see thousands of them."

Despite Bulger's amazing success, the odds of an arrest still favor the FBI. Since 1950, 458 criminals have made the 10 Most Wanted list. All but 29 were eventually taken into custody--an arrest rate of 94%.

Just last month, Oklahoma officials announced that they believed Bulger might be frequenting gay establishments and nudist colonies. They also said Bulger's refusal to visit a dentist since fleeing Boston had left him with permanent bad breath.

While on the run, Bulger has tried to resurrect his Robin Hood role. The FBI has tales of Bulger buying appliances for acquaintances made on the road, or springing for a pet's visit to the veterinarian.

Back in Boston, that image is forever lost. His crime spree far outpaces the work of "Boston Strangler" Albert DeSalvo, who killed 11. He's accused of poisoning his beloved neighborhood with drugs. He killed with impun-

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ity. He turned on his friends.

"He was mythic. He was rock solid, the ultimate stand-up guy. And now he's a rat. He's been exposed," Lehr says.

"The myth of Whitey Bulger is totally shattered now."

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

COMPANY: UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

NEWS SUBJECT: (Violent Crime (1VI27); Crime (1CR87); International Terrorism (1IN37); Social Issues (1SO05))

INDUSTRY: (Holiday Products & Services (1HO76))

REGION: (Massachusetts (1MA15); USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); Oklahoma (1OK58); Florida (1FL79); Louisiana (1LO72); New England (1NE37); North America (1NO39); New York (1NE72))

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DISPATCH FROM BOSTON;
Another Bulger's Fall Echoes in 'Southie';
One brother's a fugitive and the other has lost a seat of power. On the streets where they once ruled, the end of their influence is debated.

BYLINE: Elizabeth Mehren, Times Staff Writer

DATELINE: BOSTON

BODY:

In the hub of this city's large Irish American community, there is an old saying about the brothers who long ruled the streets.

One Bulger boy sticks you up with the gavel, the South Boston adage holds, and the other sticks you up with a gun.

But now William Bulger, who for 17 years served as president of this state's Senate, has been deposed from his prestigious post as head of the University of Massachusetts.

His brother James "Whitey" Bulger -- a gangster wanted in connection with 21 murders, among other charges -- has been missing since 1995, just after federal agents tipped him off that he was about to be indicted.

With one out of office and the other on the lam, many in and around South Boston were left to wonder late last week: Has the curtain dropped on the Bulger brothers?

"Is this the end of this tawdry, pathetic story?" asked novelist Dennis Lehane. "Unless Whitey comes back, yes."

Publicly, the younger Bulger -- the respectable one -- spent 45 years trying to distance himself from a brother who ran this city's most notorious crime mob, controlled the Boston drug trade and became an informant to the Boston office of the FBI.

Rogue agent John Connolly -- raised in South Boston and currently in prison on corruption charges -- helped recruit Whitey Bulger and his mobster sidekick Stephen "the Rifleman" Flemmi to provide information on underworld crime.

Raised in South Boston's most dismal, dangerous housing project, Billy and Whitey -- as the two blond, blue-eyed brothers were known -- grew up to live in brick row houses in the same iron-tight neighborhood, just a few feet apart.

Their homes were near St. Augustine's, which is a parish church that is so vast it looks like it could swallow this city's cathedral.

As the brothers rose in the ranks of their chosen areas of endeavor, their story invited decades of comparisons. The Bulgers were likened to Cain and Abel, to tragic figures from Shakespeare or to denizens of Greek drama.

But Lehane, whose seven novels are set in fictional neighborhoods not unlike the clannish realm of South Boston, rejected the notion that the Bulgers represent some "grand, epic saga" of the city.

"The whole idea that they are fighting for the larger themes, Shakespearean themes, is ridiculous," he said. "It gives them too much legitimacy."

Lehane grew up buying liquor under age from a South Boston "package store" owned by Whitey Bulger. The gangster took the business over when he and several associates reportedly held the previous owner's toddler daughter at gunpoint and announced that from now on, the store was theirs. That is what the previous owners said in an unsuccessful lawsuit when they tried to regain ownership.

The Bulgers flourished in the "them vs. us" culture of Irish immigrants living in South Boston, Lehane said.

The neighborhood known as Southie is only a few miles from the Back Bay of Boston's Brahmins -- but is a separate world in many ways. South Boston lies in sight of the landing strips at Logan Airport, but fosters its fiercely insular mentality, right down to a theme song that begins: "I'm proud to be from Southie."

In this setting, both Bulgers benefited from a sense that "as long as they help their own people, we'll look the other way," Lehane said.

In a chain of political successes that began in 1960, when he won his first election to the state House of Representatives at age 26, William Bulger made sure the people of South Boston were taken care of. His brother, meanwhile, "flooded his own streets with heroin," Lehane said.

Testifying in June before a congressional committee investigating his brother's role as an FBI informant, William Bulger insisted that he knew nothing about his elder sibling's criminal activities.

"But how could you live next door and not know?" Lehane asked. "How could you not know?"

William Bulger's cool composure before the committee prompted a former lieutenant of his brother's Winter Hill gang to borrow from the bard.

"Being that William Bulger is an authority on Shakespeare, I got a quote," said Edward J. MacKenzie Jr., whose book "Street Soldier" deals with his role as an "enforcer" for Whitey Bulger.

" 'The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose,' " MacKenzie said. "That's from 'The Merchant of Venice.' " Whitey Bulger was bound sooner or later to bring his brother down, MacKenzie said: "It was inevitable."

The younger brother, at 69 years old, simply played by the rules of the South Boston streets, said MacKenzie.

"In the projects, you grow up with your brothers in a small, crowded flat. Not only do you form a fierce loyalty to the people in the neighborhood, but you form a more fierce loyalty to your siblings," he said.

But MacKenzie predicted that William Bulger would be back, "faking his Irish brogue and feeding at the public trough."

Radio host and onetime Boston mayoral candidate Christopher Lydon said he sometimes wonders what his father, who was raised in South Boston, would think about the collaboration between Whitey Bulger and the FBI.

"I imagine him saying, 'What? The cops were working for the killers?' " Lydon said.

Along with his testimony in Washington, William Bulger's resignation puts a new edge on the mythology of South Boston, Lydon said.

"Bill Bulger's predecessor in the state Senate from South Boston, Johnny Powers, used to say about the Bulger brothers: 'It's as if Al Capone's brother were running the Illinois statehouse and everybody just agreed not to talk about it,' " Lydon said.

"That's the sort of dream world of corrupt denial that Massachusetts politics has been living with," he said.

At his small antiques store on East Broadway, in the heart of South Boston, proprietor Erik Diedrichsen said William Bulger's abrupt resignation came as no surprise, especially after the university president stonewalled the congressional committee seeking information about his brother.

"How much more could they take?" asked Diedrichsen.

But William Bulger walked off with a million-dollar settlement from the university and the largest government pension in state history, between $240,000 and $300,000 per year.

"He's got his name and his power base," said Diedrichsen. "He can do pretty much anything he wants -- especially around here."

GRAPHIC: KEEPING COOL: William Bulger maintained his composure while testifying about his older brother. PHOTOGRAPHER: Getty Images
RUNNING MAN: Authorities say James "Whitey" Bulger, in an undated photo released by the FBI in 1998, ran Boston's most notorious crime syndicate and controlled the city's drug trade. PHOTOGRAPHER: Associated Press
WANTED: James Bulger, who became an FBI informant, disappeared in 1995 after federal agents tipped him off. PHOTOGRAPHER: Associated Press

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July 15, 2005 Friday
Orange County Edition

SECTION: CALIFORNIA; Metro; Metro Desk; Part B; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 674 words

HEADLINE: Dana Parsons ORANGE COUNTY;
Boston's Also Braced to Learn Bandit's Identity

BYLINE: Dana Parsons

BODY:

For now, he's merely the "Senior Citizen Bandit" -- an elderly man believed to have held up three Orange County banks in the last week. Much more intriguing, however, is whether there's any chance under the warm California sun that he's James "Whitey" Bulger, a crime figure legend in Boston and on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted list.

The bureau hasn't linked him to the Orange County robberies, the latest of which was Thursday in Laguna Niguel.

Polite society always has had a perverse fascination with famous gangsters, and the mere mention of Bulger's name reverberated Thursday in Boston, where even in absentia his mystique hasn't diminished.

Shelley Murphy covers organized crime for the Boston Globe and had heard the Bulger rumor when I phoned her Thursday. "Bulger is a huge story here," she says. "It's been a huge story for a long time."

And in pursuit of guilty pleasures, I ask her why. "He's always been part of folklore here," Murphy says. "The thing about him is early on in his career there was sort of this Robin Hood myth that he was this good-hearted guy. But since he fled Boston and since they uncovered the graves of some of his [alleged] victims, including women, they no longer believe he's this kind-hearted guy who bought turkey for people in the projects on Thanksgiving."

Although, it must be said, those acts of Bulger kindness are documented in Boston.

It's just that his criminal resume expanded from robbing banks -- he did nine years in federal prison from 1956 to 1965 -- to alleged mobster activities. He's on the FBI list now for alleged involvement in numerous murders and for his alleged crime-boss activities.

But, as Murphy points out, Bulger is not your garden-variety criminal. For one thing, he's the brother of the former longtime president of the Massachusetts Senate and the University of Massachusetts. As we speak, director Martin Scorsese is in Boston filming a movie called "The Departed," and although not a Bulger biopic, elements of the story line appear to be based on his career, Murphy says.

Oh, I've left out one other detail: From 1971 through 1990, according to Globe reporting from federal court proceedings, Bulger was an FBI informant. For that reason, Murphy says, part of the intrigue surrounding him is whether the FBI really wants to catch him.

For the record, FBI spokeswomen in Boston and Los Angeles say they have no reason to think Bulger is Orange County's Senior Citizen Bandit. The two offices were in contact with each other, but both noted that it doesn't necessarily mean anything. However, neither office absolutely rules him out, either.

"The senior citizen robber was described as being no less than about 5 feet 10, which causes us to believe it's not Whitey," says Gail Marcinkiewicz, the FBI spokeswoman in Boston. "He tends to be on the shorter side." FBI records have him as 5 feet 7 to 5 feet 9.

However, as Marcinkiewicz noted, there have been past reports of alleged Bulger sightings in Orange County.

Naturally, that just sweetens "Whitey" speculation, courtesy of Bulger expert Shelley Murphy.

"He's a guy known to have been in California in the past," Murphy says. "He certainly loves the ocean, and it's the kind of area where it wouldn't be surprising for him to be hiding."

Bulger, who turns 76 in September, doesn't have distinctive looks, Murphy notes. "Apparently there's this place out there called Leisure World," she says. "People back here have said for years, what better place to hide than some little retirement community where everyone looks like him."

Murphy has provided more than enough to enliven my summer's day. I confess to my guilty longtime interest in holdup men. Her laugh tells me she understands.

In exchange for helping me, Murphy asks only one thing in return. "If they catch him," she says, "be sure and let me know. I'll be on the first plane out."

Dana Parsons' column appears Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. He can be reached at (714) 966-7821 or at dana.parsons@latimes.com. An archive of his recent columns is at www.latimes.com/parsons.

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August 16, 2005

Section: z_Nation

Mobster eludes global manhunt

By DENISE LAVOIE, Associated Press

He has been "spotted" all over the United States, in Canada, Europe, Mexico and Brazil, Paraguay, and most recently, in two coastal resort towns in Uruguay.

Despite unconfirmed sightings in about 30 countries and on every continent but Antarctica, notorious Boston gangster James "Whitey" Bulger remains elusive after more than a decade on the run.

Unfortunately for investigators, most of the hundreds of reported sightings have turned out to be just people who look like Bulger, a balding, 75-year-old man who could blend in almost anywhere.

Last month, a Los Angeles TV station reported that investigators considered the possibility that Bulger could be the "senior citizen bandit" holding up banks in Southern California. That thought struck Boston investigators as comical.

"The proposition that he would be wearing a baseball cap and robbing banks in Los Angeles is just hilarious," said Tom Duffy, a retired Massachusetts State Police major who spent years investigating Bulger.

Bulger, the former leader of the Winter Hill Gang, was also an FBI informant who ratted out his competitors in the Italian Mafia. He disappeared in 1994 after being tipped by his FBI handler, John Connolly, that he was about to be indicted on racketeering charges. Connolly is now serving a 10-year sentence.

Bulger is on the FBI's "Most Wanted" list, has a $1 million reward on his head and has been featured at least a half dozen times on "America's Most Wanted." Last year, U.S. Attorney Michael Sullivan said investigators had pursued 100 men on five continents in the past year alone. All turned out to be Bulger lookalikes.

Some investigators say his average, non-distinct looks have helped him hide. FBI wanted posters describe Bulger as between 5-foot-7 and 5-foot-9, between 150 and 160 pounds, with a medium build, blue eyes and thinning

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white or silver hair. Investigators believe Bulger is traveling with his longtime girlfriend, Catherine Greig, now 54.

"He can just blend in as a typical grandfather," said Duffy. "If you saw this couple walking down a boardwalk somewhere, they wouldn't stick out. There would be nothing that would draw your attention to them."

Former U.S. Attorney Donald Stern said most of the people who reported seeing Bulger were "well-intentioned," but just mistaken.

"There has been enough publicity about it that it takes on a certain folklore quality so people may see someone with similar looks and think that they've seen him," he said.

"I think the reward also sort of creates some wishful thinking on the part of people -- when they see someone who may bear resemblance and they can attach some dollar signs to that. They may see some things that are not there," Stern said.

Stern said he once believed that he, too, had seen Whitey. Stern was in London, where the FBI reported the last confirmed sighting of Bulger in September 2002. Stern can't remember exactly when it happened, though he said it was after that last confirmed sighting.

He recalls that he was walking to his hotel, which was located not far from a London health club allegedly frequented by Bulger, and "I literally was walking down the street and did a double-take. When I looked more closely, it clearly wasn't him. Your eyes can play tricks on you."

Over the years, some of the sightings and information released about Bulger have bordered on the silly.

In 2001, police in Tulsa, Okla. -- where Bulger was charged in the 1981 murder of a businessman -- put out a wanted poster on its Web site saying Bulger may be hiding out in gay communities or nudist camps. The poster also said Bulger was believed to have "extreme bad breath."

The FBI's poster on Bulger said Bulger would more likely be found in libraries or at historic sites. He was described as an avid reader with an interest in history, and a man who walks on beaches and in parks to stay physically fit. He was also described as an animal lover who might frequent animals shelters.

Investigators believe Bulger had begun to prepare for a life on the run years before he fled. A timeline released by the FBI last year shows that he opened a London bank account under the alias "Thomas Baxter" as early as 1986.

"There is no question he had a horde of money stashed away," Duffy said. "In the early '80s, we know he was

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preparing for the day he had to flee."

Over the years, the FBI's commitment to finding Bulger has been questioned by some who say investigators are worried he would embarrass the agency with additional revelations about the corrupt relationship between the FBI and some of its informants. But the FBI has vehemently denied allegations that it is not doing all it can to find Bulger.

Duffy said Bulger is "highly intelligent" and constantly mobile, a combination that so far has kept him ahead of investigators.

"Let's assume he's over in Europe -- he's not walking around with his Boston Red Sox cap on with a 9 millimeter in his pants," Duffy said. "For all intents and purposes, he's a retired career criminal, and I don't see him doing anything to jeopardize that situation."

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

REGION: (New England (1NE37); South America (1SO03); California (1CA98); Massachusetts (1MA15); North America (1NO39); Latin America (1LA15); Americas (1AM92); USA (1US73))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (Tom Duffy; Winter Hill; John Connolly; Michael Sullivan; Catherine Greig; Donald Stern; Thomas Baxter) (BOSTON RED SOX; BULGER; FBI; ITALIAN MAFIA; MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE; MOBSTER) (Bulger; Catherine Greig; Connolly; Donald Stern; Duffy; John Connolly; Michael Sullivan; Stern; Thomas Baxter; Tom Duffy) (United States; Canada; Europe; Mexico; Brazil; Paraguay; Uruguay; Boston; Los Angeles; Boston; Los Angeles; London; London; Tulsa; London; Europe; us.ca.mntery; us.ca; us; br; bra; ca; can; mex; mx; pry; py; ury; usa; uy; eur; nam; sam; gb.eng.london; gb.eng; gb; us.ca.losang; us.ma.boston; us.ma; us.ok.tulsa; us.ok)

KEYWORDS: (SL/mlb.bost.reds); (SL/mlb.bost); (SL/mlb); (NT/NEC); (CT/spo.bse); (CT/spo.pro.maj.one); (CT/spo.pro.maj); (CT/spo.pro); (CT/spo); (SU/nation)

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AP Alert - California
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June 20, 2011

FBI turns to TV to find Whitey Bulger's girlfriend
MARK PRATT
Associated Press

BOSTON_FBI agents on the trail of James "Whitey" Bulger are turning to TV ads aimed at women and hoping to exploit his longtime girlfriend's vanity as they try to bring the fugitive Boston mob boss to justice after 16 years on the run.

The FBI on Monday announced a new publicity campaign and accompanying public service ad that asks people, particularly women, to be on the lookout for Catherine Greig.

She and Bulger have been on the run since 1995 and are thought to still be traveling together. Bulger is wanted in connection to 19 murders while Greig is accused of harboring a fugitive.

The 30-second ad is scheduled to start running Tuesday in 14 television markets to which Bulger may have ties and will air during programs popular with women roughly Greig's age.

"We are trying to reach a different audience that will produce new leads in the case," said agent Richard Teahan, who has been tracking Bulger since 2006. "Greig has certain habits, characteristics, and idiosyncrasies that are recognizable, and we think the public might naturally notice these things."

The new campaign points out that Greig had several plastic surgeries before going on the lam and was known to frequent beauty salons.

It notes that Greig, a former dental hygienist who is 5-foot-6, blue-eyed and blond, had impeccable oral hygiene and perfect teeth as a result of monthly visits to the dentist. It also notes that she, like Bulger, is an animal lover and mentions that she has used the aliases Helen Marshal and Carol Shapeton.

The public service announcement also stresses the age difference between the two. Bulger is now 81. Grieg is 60.

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The FBI already had taken out ads in publications aimed at dentists and plastic surgeons.

"The next logical step was to profile her on a national scope," Teahan said.

The FBI is hoping that a patron or employee of a dental office, hospital, manicurist, beauty salon or other business remembers seeing Greig.

The FBI also doubled the reward leading to Greig's capture to $100,000. The reward for the capture of Bulger, who is on the FBI's most wanted list, is $2 million.

Bulger was the leader of the Winter Hill Gang when he fled in January 1995 after being tipped by a former Boston FBI agent that he was about to be indicted. Bulger was a top FBI informant.

The FBI has pursued Bulger around the world. The history buff and avid reader is believed to have traveled in France, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Spain and Canada while on the run. The last credible sighting of the couple was in London in 2002.

The current campaign focusing on Greig will be extended internationally, Teahan said.

Despite his age, the FBI said Bulger is still considered dangerous because of his violent temper and is known to carry a knife.

"It is important for the FBI to bring Bulger to justice, and Catherine Greig can lead us to him," Teahan said.

The ads will be shown in Albuquerque, N.M.; Biloxi, Miss.; Boston; Chicago; Fort Myers, Fla.; Miami; Milwaukee; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans; Phoenix; San Diego; San Francisco; Tampa, Fla.; and Tucson, Ariz.

Online:

http://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2011/june/greig_062011/greig_062011

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

COMPANY: FBI; FUJAIRAH BUILDING INDUSTRIES P S C; FBI SA; FRIESLAND BANK INVESTMENTS BV

NEWS SUBJECT: (Sales & Marketing (1MA51); Business Management (1BU42))

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June 23, 2011

Court documents shed light on Bulger travels

BOSTON_Newly-unsealed court documents detail some of the early travels of James "Whitey" Bulger and his longtime girlfriend Catherine Greig following Bulger's 1995 indictment.

In an affidavit dated April 25, 1997, then-FBI Special Agent Charles Gianturco writes that Bulger and Greig spent time in New York on Long Island and in Grand Isle, La., in 1995 and 1996.

According to the affidavit, Bulger and Greig checked into a hotel under the names "Mr. and Mrs. Tom Baxter" in the fall of 1995, and that Bulger had also used that name when he befriended a man in neighboring Selden told him he was a merchant seaman.

The criminal complaint against Grieg was unsealed Thursday in Boston following the arrests of Bulger and Grieg in Santa Monica, Calif. It charges Greig with harboring and concealing Bulger.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

REGION: (U.S. New England Region (1NE37); U.S. Mid-Atlantic Region (1MI18); Massachusetts (1MA15); North America (1NO39); New York (1NE72); Americas (1AM92); USA (1US73))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (BULGER; COURT; GRIEG) (Catherine Greig; Charles Gianturco; Greig; Selden; Tom Baxter) (StateDistribution)

KEYWORDS: (n)

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June 23, 2011

Section: LATExtra

CRIME BOSS HELD IN L.A.

James 'Whitey' Bulger, sought in 19 slayings, fled arrest in Boston in 1994.

Robert J. Lopez

Legendary Boston crime boss James "Whitey" Bulger, who has been on the run for more than 15 years, was arrested Wednesday in Santa Monica, multiple law enforcement sources told The Times.

Bulger, 81, fled Boston in late 1994 as federal agents were about to arrest him in connection with at least 19 killings, racketeering and other crimes that spanned the early 1970s to the mid-1980s. He headed an organized crime group that allegedly controlled extortion, drug deals and other illegal activities in the Boston area.

His companion, Catherine Elizabeth Greig, 60, was also arrested.

The FBI initially declined to confirm Bulger's arrest when contacted by The Times but later issued a statement saying he and Greig were in custody and scheduled to appear Thursday in federal court in downtown Los Angeles. Bulger had been on the FBI's 10 most wanted fugitive list, and the agency had offered a $2-million reward for his arrest.

FBI agents took the two into custody without incident at a home after authorities received a tip, according to the sources, who asked not to be named because they were not authorized to speak on the matter. Other details surrounding his arrest were unclear Wednesday night.

The arrests came as the FBI launched a media campaign in 14 cities to help determine Bulger's whereabouts. Los Angeles was not one of the cities.

Bulger was believed to have been traveling with Greig for the last several years, according to the FBI. Petite with blue eyes, Greig was a dental hygienist by occupation. Authorities say she dyed her hair to disguise her appearance. The media campaign was aimed at women in their 60s, the same demographic as Greig, in hopes of

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developing leads.

Authorities said Bulger initially fled after being tipped by John Connolly Jr., an FBI agent who used Bulger as an informant. Connolly was convicted of racketeering in May 2002 for protecting Bulger and another reputed crime boss and FBI informant, Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi.

Bulger was the subject of several books and helped inspire "The Departed," the 2006 Martin Scorsese film starring Leonardo DiCaprio, Matt Damon and Jack Nicholson, who played a Bulger-like character.

In 2000, an unconfirmed sighting of Bulger was reported in Orange County. A man told authorities he believed he saw Bulger outside a Fountain Valley hair salon where a woman who may been Greig was having her hair done.

The last credible sighting of him was in London in 2002, the FBI said. He was believed to have altered his appearance and traveled extensively through Europe, Mexico, Canada and the United States.

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PHOTO: WANTED: James "Whitey" Bulger has been on the run for years.

PHOTOGRAPHER:Associated Press

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

COMPANY: FBI; FUJAIRAH BUILDING INDUSTRIES P S C; FBI SA; ARK MUSEUM LLC; FRIESLAND BANK INVESTMENTS BV

NEWS SUBJECT: (Social Issues (1SO05); Crime (1CR87); Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Organizations (RICO) (1RI18))

REGION: (U.S. New England Region (1NE37); Africa (1AF90); East Africa (1EA80); Massachusetts (1MA15); North America (1NO39); Reunion (1RE11); Americas (1AM92); USA (1US73))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (DEPARTED; FBI; FOUNTAIN VALLEY; ROBERT) (Bulger; Catherine Elizabeth Greig; Connolly; CRIME BOSS HELD; Greig; Jack Nicholson; James; James 'Whitey' Bulger; John Connolly Jr.; Legendary; Leonardo DiCaprio; Matt Damon; Petite)

KEYWORDS: BULGER, JAMES J (WHITEY); FUGITIVES; ORGANIZED CRIME; ARRESTS

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June 23, 2011

Section: Local

ON-THE-LAM GANGSTER ARRESTED IN SOCAL

Associated Press

James "Whitey" Bulger, a notorious Boston gangster on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted" list for his alleged role in 19 murders, was captured Wednesday near Los Angeles after living on the run for 16 years, authorities said.

Bulger, 81, was arrested in the early evening at a residence in Santa Monica, said a law enforcement official who was not authorized to speak publicly about the case. The arrest was based on a tip from the recent publicity campaign that federal authorities had regenerated, according to the official.

Bulger will make an appearance in Los Angeles federal court Thursday. He faces a series of federal charges including murder, conspiracy to commit murder, narcotics distribution, extortion and money laundering.

The FBI informed Santa Monica police late Wednesday about the arrest, said police Sgt. Rudy Flores. The FBI had been conducting a surveillance operation in the area where the arrest was made, Flores said. He gave no details of the arrest.

Bulger, 81, was the leader of the Winter Hill Gang when he fled in January 1995 after being tipped by a former Boston FBI agent that he was about to be indicted. Bulger was a top-echelon FBI informant.

Through the years, the FBI battled a public perception that it had not tried very hard to find Bulger, who became a huge source of embarrassment for the agency after the extent of his crimes and the FBI's role in overlooking them became public.

Prosecutors said he went on the run after being warned by John Connolly Jr., an FBI agent who had made Bulger an FBI informant 20 years earlier. Connolly was convicted of racketeering in May 2002 for protecting Bulger and his cohort, Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi, also an FBI informant.

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During his years on the run, the FBI received reported sightings of Bulger and his longtime girlfriend, Catherine Greig, from all over the United States and parts of Europe. In many of those sightings, investigators could not confirm whether it was actually Bulger who was spotted or simply a lookalike.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

COMPANY: FBI; FUJAIRAH BUILDING INDUSTRIES P S C; FBI SA; FRIESLAND BANK INVESTMENTS BV

NEWS SUBJECT: (Social Issues (1SO05); Violent Crime (1VI27); Crime (1CR87); Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Organizations (RICO) (1RI18); Murder & Manslaughter (1MU48))

INDUSTRY: (Security Agencies (1SE35); Security (1SE29))

REGION: (U.S. New England Region (1NE37); Massachusetts (1MA15); North America (1NO39); Americas (1AM92); USA (1US73))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (FBI; SOCAL) (Bulger; Catherine Greig; Connolly; Flores; James; John Connolly Jr.; Prosecutors; Rudy Flores; Stephen)

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June 24, 2011

Section: Main News

A savvy, feared fugitive is found frail and paranoid
After 16 years on the run, Whitey Bulger is taken without a fight.

Scott Gold

Infobox
Infographic

James "Whitey" Bulger's image seemed set in stone. He was a Boston "Southie," a street punk who climbed out of the projects on a ladder of crime -- petty larceny, then burglary, then bank robbery, then at least 21 murders, according to authorities, one in which a man standing in a phone booth was shot so many times his torso was nearly severed from his legs.

Savvy and feared, Bulger seized control of a mob empire, running rackets, shakedowns and drug deals over 40 years, officials say, before fleeing Boston in December 1994 on the eve of a federal indictment.

While the feds chased leads for 16 years in 19 countries, Bulger supposedly stashed fake passports and bank accounts across the Western world. Even as he rose to No. 2 on the most-wanted list, right behind Osama bin Laden, he appeared to be living as an untouchable bon vivant. He was reportedly seen at a banquet in Washington wearing a smart white suit with a red pocket square, and sighted strolling through a $500-a-night hotel in London's Piccadilly Circus.

But soon after Bulger was lured out of a Santa Monica apartment on Wednesday and arrested at long last, it became clear that the reputed mobster was an old and ailing man living a quiet life. The end did not come in a hail of gunfire, as he'd once predicted, but in a cloud of frail confusion.

Bulger quickly conceded to authorities that he was Whitey Bulger -- not Charles Gasko, as everyone knew him -- but he seemed addled, befuddled by all the commotion. Informed that he was under arrest, he managed to muster a final act of defiance, refusing an order to lie on the ground so that he could be handcuffed.

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His apartment was a half a mile from the ocean at 1012 3rd St. But it was rent-controlled, perhaps 800 square feet, and faced the other direction, toward a truck rental shop and a nursing home. An exit sign cast a green hue over his door, and the dim overhead lights in the hall emitted a constant hum.

Most days, other residents said, he was cloistered inside apartment 303 -- where he hoarded 30 guns and about $800,000 in cash, sources said. When he ventured out, he still put on an elegant jacket. But he'd turned 81 in September, and his mind appeared to be descending into dementia and paranoid rage, residents said. When his younger, gregarious girlfriend smiled and greeted neighbors, he'd begun barking at her: "Shut up! Don't talk!"

"She was living with hell," neighbor Barbara Gluck, who lived across the hall, told the Los Angeles Times on Thursday. "She was caretaking a crazy man."

On Thursday, Bulger and his longtime companion, Catherine Elizabeth Greig, made brief appearances in federal court in Los Angeles.

Bulger was wearing glasses and was dressed in a white, loose-fitting shirt; the remnants of his white hair formed a fringe around his balding head, and he had a white mustache and beard. He clutched a thick stack of documents. Asked by U.S. Magistrate Judge John E. McDermott if he had been advised of the charges filed against him, Bulger replied: "I got'em all here. It'll take me quite a while to finish these."

Then he added: "I know them all anyways."

Bulger faces federal racketeering charges in connection with murder, conspiracy to commit murder, drug-dealing, extortion and money laundering, officials said. He will also face state murder charges in Florida and in Oklahoma, where he has long been wanted in connection with the slayings of two businessmen. Both states have indicated that they are exploring the possibility of seeking the death penalty; the federal charges would not carry the possibility of a death sentence.

"Bulger's criminal activities have been marked by the corpses his killers and associates have left behind in car trunks and alleyways," said Katherine Fernandez Rundle, state attorney for Miami-Dade County in Florida.

Bulger and Grieg did not contest the federal government's decision to hold them without bail. They are expected to be flown to Boston soon, where their arrest has captivated the city and brought a sense of satisfaction to many of those victimized.

"I never thought they'd capture him alive or in the country," said Michael Donahue, 42, who was 13 in 1982, when his father was gunned down, allegedly by Bulger.

The elder Michael Donahue had agreed to give a man a ride home from a bar. The man turned out to be an FBI

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informant; Bulger and an accomplice were waiting outside, and Donahue was killed along with the informant, authorities said.

Greig, 60, has not been connected directly to Bulger's alleged crimes; she will face a federal charge of harboring a fugitive. That charge carries a maximum sentence of five years in prison, but federal officials suggested Thursday that they will review her case to determine whether they can bring any additional charges against her.

The manhunt for Bulger resulted in scores of tips over the years, none of which bore fruit. Then on Monday, the FBI launched an unusual media blitz to find the couple -- this time, aimed not at him, but at his companion.

At the Princess Eugenia apartment building in Santa Monica, Catherine Greig -- known by the alias Carol Gasko -- was thought to be far friendlier than Bulger.

She often picked up magazines and small packages that had been left below the apartment building's mailboxes because they didn't fit through the slots, and she hand-delivered them to neighbors. When she learned that her neighbor Gluck went to a weekly organic produce sale, Greig started tagging along.

When Bulger would snap at her for talking to neighbors, Greig would subtly roll her eyes. "I worried about her," Gluck said. "It was very mysterious to me what she was doing with him." Greig confided quietly to Gluck that her partner had dementia.

Greig also had an extensive beauty regimen, which authorities suggest may have been the couple's undoing. A former dental hygienist, she reportedly underwent monthly teeth-whitening sessions and regularly got her hair done, sometimes bringing in her own dye if she found a particular shade she fancied. Authorities also speculated that she had undergone a number of plastic surgery procedures.

The FBI began airing 350 public service announcements on daytime television shows, such as "Dr. Oz" -- shows that appeal to women who might have come across Greig during her beauty appointments. The ploy appears to have worked; a day after the ads began, a tip came in.

"We were trying to reach a different audience to produce new leads," said Richard Teahan, a special agent in the FBI's Boston office who led a task force that searched for Bulger around the world. "We believed that locating Greig would lead us to Bulger. And that's exactly what happened."

A surveillance team moved in Wednesday afternoon and spotted the couple a short time later.

Soon, a neighbor said, the authorities swarmed the building. "They were everywhere," she said.

Inside apartment 303, authorities discovered the cash, a pair of shotguns and a slew of handguns, some re-

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portedly inside hollowed-out books, sources said.

While Bulger cursed the law enforcement agents out front, FBI agents led a visibly upset Greig out through the back -- gingerly, and without handcuffs, neighbors said.

James Joseph Bulger, nicknamed for his mane of blond hair, was raised in poverty, the oldest son of a one-armed longshoreman and laborer. His first arrest came at 14, around the time he hooked up with a juvenile street gang. As an adult, he made periodic nods at going straight, briefly joining the military, where he landed in the brig, and working for a spell as a janitor. But it never took.

"He wasn't a real good kid," said John Baker, 84, who grew up in the Dorchester neighborhood, a block away from the house where the Bulgers lived before moving to nearby South Boston.

Bulger reportedly started hijacking delivery trucks in the 1950s and then did a nine-year prison term for a bank robbery, a portion of which he served at Alcatraz after allegedly plotting an escape from custody. After his release, he joined the Winter Hill Gang, the most powerful gang in South Boston. In the 1970s, an arrest at the top of the gang provided an opening. Bulger seized control and became the most notorious gangster in Boston, according to authorities.

Adding to the Bulger mythology was the stark contrast between him and one of his younger brothers, William Bulger, who had become one of the most powerful politicians in Massachusetts. William Bulger served a record 18 years as the president of the state Senate and served for seven years as the president of the University of Massachusetts. He was later forced out, largely because of his brother.

William Bulger testified that he had been "naive" about the activities of the mob in Boston.

About the same time Bulger allegedly reached the top of the Winter Hill Gang, he and one of his chief allies, Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi, were recruited to become FBI informants against other mobsters.

That secretive relationship would become alarmingly cozy over the years -- and would become a headache and embarrassment for the government.

Indeed, Bulger's life on the run began after he was tipped off to his pending indictment by FBI Agent John J. "Zip" Connolly Jr., who was later imprisoned himself.

Over the years, government agencies had looked for the couple in Iowa, in Uruguay and even at a ceremony marking an anniversary of the Battle of Normandy -- Bulger is a military history buff. It turned out they'd been living in apartment 303 for virtually the entire time, paying $1,145 in rent each month, always on time and always in cash.

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Times staff writers Victoria Kim, Richard A. Serrano, Corina Knoll, Kate Mather and Maloy Moore contributed to this report.

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(BEGIN TEXT OF INFOBOX)

Mobster's alleged hit list

James "Whitey" Bulger is believed to have been involved in the following killings, according to federal indictments:

March and April 1973: Michael Milano, Al Plummer, William O'Brien, James Leary and Joseph Notorangeli, members of a rival gang led by Al Notorangeli

December 1973: James O'Toole, former associate of the Charlestown, Mass.-based McLaughlin gang

February 1974: Al Notorangeli, leader of a rival gang

October 1974: James Sousa, criminal associate in a botched robbery and a potential witness

November 1974: Paul McGonagle, member of the Mullins gang and an opponent for control of South Boston

June 1975: Edward Connors, potential witness in the O'Toole slaying

November 1975: Thomas King, member of Bulger's gang who was viewed as a threat to Bulger and others, and Francis "Buddy" Leonard, who was killed to divert attention from King's disappearance

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December 1976: Richard Castucci, FBI informant

May 1981: Roger Wheeler, owner of the gambling operation World Jai Alai in Tulsa, Okla.

Late 1981: Debra Davis, girlfriend of Bulger associate Stephen Flemmi, who was viewed as a threat

May 1982: Brian Halloran, FBI informant on the Wheeler killing, and Michael Donahue, who was riding in the car with Halloran

August 1982: John B. Callahan, former president of World Jai Alai who could implicate Bulger in Wheeler's death

July 1983: Arthur "Bucky" Barrett, alleged safecracker and bank robber whom Bulger targeted for extortion

November 1984: John McIntyre, who was cooperating with law enforcement on the gang's involvement in shipments of arms and ammunition to the Irish Republican Army

Early 1985: Deborah Hussey, Flemmi's stepdaughter

Source: Compiled by Times staff writer Victoria Kim

PHOTO: APT. 303: Bob Bernard photographs Bulger's apartment, where the FBI found several guns and a stash of cash. A Boston native, Bernard was shocked to learn he had been living a block away from the crime boss.

PHOTOGRAPHER:Genaro Molina Los Angeles Times

PHOTO: MOST WANTED: James "Whitey" Bulger, 81, and Catherine Greig, 60, are shown in a booking photo.

PHOTOGRAPHER:WCVB-TV

GRAPHIC: MAP: Bulger's residence

CREDIT:Los Angeles Times

PHOTO: MANHUNT ENDS: FBI agents take boxes of evidence Thursday morning from the Santa Monica apartment building where Boston crime boss James "Whitey" Bulger was arrested. He had been on the run since

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Section: Main News

The lure of those on the lam

TIM RUTTEN

Opinion piece

I'm sure I'm not the only person who entertained a momentary twinge of regret Wednesday night when I heard that James (Whitey) Bulger, the legendary South Boston gangster, had been apprehended after 16 years on the run. There's something about the fugitive experience that holds our lawless imaginations in thrall, and with a capture of this sort, a dim candle gutters out somewhere in our private romantic firmaments.

It's a momentary experience for the sensible and the moderately mature, because there's absolutely nothing about Whitey Bulger even vaguely romantic or slightly sympathetic. Murder for hire, loan sharking and extortion were the pillars of his career. There's nothing clever or amusing about those lines of work; they're up-close-and-personal sorts of crimes that attract sadists and sociopaths, and there's more than ample evidence that Bulger is both.

Knowing that, why the vague stirring of remorse over his capture -- let alone the calls reportedly coming into some Boston talk shows in which listeners wonder whether Whitey could have been all that bad or repeat hand-me-down stories of his purported kindnesses to those he didn't victimize?

The romantic notion of the fugitive runs deep and old in Western culture. Robin Hood may be its first expression, and it's fascinating to note that the longer a fugitive eludes the authorities, the more likely it is that stories of his "Robinesque" attributes will attach themselves like narrative barnacles to his story. It isn't the individual and actual fugitives who are admired but the vicarious and exhilarating fantasy -- however momentary -- of a life lived beyond the reach of authority.

It's fascinating, moreover, to see how this undercurrent of sympathy persists in the face of what seems to be inevitably deflating reality. Bulger, for example, was said to have prepared for life on the lam by frequent trips to learn the cultures of other countries, salting false passports and cash in countries around the world. As the years

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went by, he was "spotted" in Dublin, walking through the lobby of an elegant London hotel and attired in an impeccable suit in Washington. For years the FBI reported that its last "credible" sighting had him in London in 2002.

We know now that shortly after fleeing Boston with his companion, Catherine Greig, the pair settled in a slightly shabby rent-controlled apartment a few blocks from the beach in Santa Monica. Bulger, now 81, took walks in the nearby park, trailed after Catherine on her trips to the local farmers market and reportedly spent most of his time lying on the couch watching television as he slipped more deeply into senile dementia.

It's hard, in fact, not to be struck by the similarity to that "other" fugitive recently brought to well-deserved justice -- Osama bin Laden. For years, we were told -- and his legions of admirers wanted to believe -- that the "emir" was eluding the combined might of the Western powers, riding a white horse through mountain passes and taking his night's rest in remote caves in Pakistan's tribal highlands.

As it turns out, he was -- like Bulger -- hiding in what amounted to prosaic plain sight: in a shabby walled compound whose inhabitants reportedly subsisted on what vegetables they could scratch from their little garden and a weekly goat delivered from outside. Bin Laden, at the end, was a bent old man, sitting shrouded in a blanket with a TV remote control, watching recordings of himself.

The other deflating reality has to do with the fantasy of pursuit. We all carry a film model in our minds of an all-knowing, always active authority that tracks fugitives like Bulger and Bin Laden.

In fact, those efforts are sometimes far less fearsome than they seem. As former FBI official Robert Wittman told The Times' Jason Felch this week: "There was an entire squad in the Boston FBI office called the Whitey Bulger squad. They spent 20 years looking for him all over the world, spending hundreds of thousands of dollars a year to find him. The whole time he was in California." Bin Laden was a quick walk from a Pakistani military academy.

None of the sensible among us entertains the least sympathy for murderous thugs like Bulger, let alone a creature like Bin Laden; it's the fantasy of the fugitive life that resonates.

Is there anyone, after all, who somewhere in the anarchic corner of his heart doesn't hope that D.B. Cooper has found contentment on some gentle beach?

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timothy.rutten@latimes.com

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

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Section: News

Herhold: Bay Area sidelights to Bulger drama

Scott Herhold Mercury News Columnist

When Boston mobster James "Whitey" Bulger was captured in Santa Monica last week, one law enforcement official remarked that it wasn't viewed as a big deal in California. In Boston, it was the local version of bringing Osama bin Laden to justice.

The contrast speaks to the way we live. In the suburban quilt of California, the tribal passions that made Bulger such a recognizable figure in Boston don't thrive. A man on the lam could exist in Santa Monica because the state promises refuge to the rootless.

But Bulger, 81, was the most famous wanted man in America, an Irish gang leader accused of committing murder and more while informing for a crooked FBI bureau. And a piece of his story played out in the Bay Area.

Sentenced to federal prison in 1956 for armed robbery and hijacking, Bulger was sent to Alcatraz in 1959, after being suspected of aiding an escape. There he became a good friend of inmate Clarence Carnes, known as "the Choctaw Kid."

Two years older than Bulger, Carnes had been involved in the infamous 1946 Battle of Alcatraz, an inmate uprising that resulted in the deaths of two guards and three prisoners. He had been given a 99-year sentence for his role when he met Bulger.

Alcatraz left an indelible mark. Bulger vowed never to go back to prison. After Carnes died in 1988 at a Missouri hospital for federal prisoners, Bulger reportedly rented a Lincoln Continental and took the Choctaw Kid's body home to Oklahoma in a $4,000 bronze casket.

Later, according to the book "Black Mass," by Dick Lehr and Gerard O'Neill, Bulger was released from Alcatraz in late 1962, but he proudly wore an Alcatraz belt buckle given to him by an FBI agent who felt in Bulger's debt.

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Bulger kept his old letters from Alcatraz in a safe hidden in the wall of a girlfriend's house.

(To those who consider Alcatraz just the historical ruin on the rock, the place for a visit with relatives, it's worth remembering that Bulger has been around long enough to count as an alumni).

There were other Northern California threads to the Bulger tapestry: In 1979, Bulger and his partner, Stephen Flemmi, narrowly escaped indictment in a horse race-fixing scandal based on information that a confederate, Anthony "Fat Tony" Ciulla, gave federal agents in a Sacramento debriefing.

Sgt. Bob Long, one of the uncorrupted Massachusetts state troopers who organized a surveillance operation against Bulger's garage on Lancaster Street in Boston, was an athlete who graduated from City College of San Francisco in 1967.

And the 1976 San Francisco assassination of Joseph "The Animal" Barboza, an underworld hit man and government witness, played a role in the Bulger myth. Bulger's handler at the FBI, John J. Connolly, bragged that Bulger helped solve the case. Writers Lehr and O'Neill say a suspect's name already had surfaced.

Of course, these are only sidelights to the real Bulger drama, which unfolded in Boston as Whitey's younger brother, Bill, became one of the most powerful politicians in the state.

But don't let it be said that California had no piece of the dramatic endgame. Not only did Santa Monica host Bulger and his girlfriend, Catherine Greig, for 15 years. When the FBI announced the capture, it used the services of a San Francisco company: Twitter.

Contact Scott Herhold at or 408-275-0917.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

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Section: LATExtra

Walls yielded a stash of cash

FBI documents also say reputed mobster living in Santa Monica told of traveling freely.

Andrew Blankstein
Richard Winton

Reputed mob boss James "Whitey" Bulger kept hundreds of thousands of dollars in cash hidden behind the walls of his Santa Monica apartment and told authorities he frequently traveled -- sometimes in disguise and armed -- to Boston, Las Vegas, San Diego and Mexico, court documents filed Monday show.

The new details about how Bulger and his longtime companion, Catherine Greig, managed to live undetected in Santa Monica for 16 years are contained in a five-page document filed Monday in U.S. District Court in Massachusetts in connection with Bulger's request for a government-paid defense attorney.

When FBI agents arrested Bulger on Wednesday, they found $822,198 inside the apartment, "much of it in packages containing $100 bills that were bundled together and hidden inside a wall in the apartment," the records said. Federal prosecutors wrote that the money allowed Bulger and Greig to have a "relatively comfortable lifestyle."

But perhaps the most intriguing information to emerge from the documents was Bulger's statements to federal agents Friday while he was on a small jet flying to Boston to face arraignment.

Bulger told federal agents he went to Las Vegas, where he claimed "he won more than he lost" during "numerous occasions to play the slots."

He also discussed traveling to Boston several times in disguise and "armed to the teeth" because he "had to take care of some unfinished business," the document said. He did not offer additional details about who he visited or when and whether he traveled alone.

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Closer to home, Bulger said to authorities that he traveled to San Diego and then crossed the border into Tijuana, Mexico, "to purchase medicines."

Bulger also admitted that he "previously stashed money with people he trusted," but did not say if anyone was hiding assets for him.

The U.S. attorney's office in Boston would not directly comment on Bulger's statements.

Laura Eimiller, a spokeswoman for the FBI in Los Angeles, stressed that the investigation into Bulger's activities in Santa Monica is continuing and that officials are trying to verify his accounts.

The FBI's statements about Bulger's travels raise additional questions about why it took so long to capture him when he appears to have been living in the open.

Brian Jenkins, a top analyst at the RAND Corp. and one of the nation's leading national security experts, said Monday that the apparent ability of the notorious mobster to slip back and forth across the border showed that he was able to move around without attracting attention to himself.

"They're really not there checking every single document," Jenkins said.

"An 80-year guy from Santa Monica, they are going to just wave through," Jenkins said. "How many people drive down to Tijuana from Southern California to get medication. We are talking hundreds of thousands."

Officials with the U.S. Border Patrol would not immediately comment other than to say they were looking into the issue. In 2009, Border Patrol agents began requiring identification other than a driver's license, such as a passport, to cross the border.

Bulger, 81, is allegedly responsible for numerous crimes, including 19 killings, and faces two separate federal indictments, one from 1995 and the other from 1999.

While on the lam, Bulger and Greig went by the names Charles and Carol Gasko.

The FBI said Thursday that agents recovered false identification at Bulger's Santa Monica apartment but did not discuss what kind of documents were found.

The court filing did not say how Bulger traveled. But even if he went by plane, Jenkins said, Bulger did not fit the model of the kind of person who raises suspicions and so he may have been able to easily get past checks on domestic airlines.

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"If it is a valid driver's license with his new name, he would be flying with a legitimate document," Jenkins said. "The document is legitimate; the person is an invention."

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PHOTO: CAPTURED: Agents found $822,198 in Whitey Bulger's apartment.

PHOTOGRAPHER:Associated Press

PHOTO: EVIDENCE: FBI agents carry out bags and cases of evidence Thursday morning from the apartment building in Santa Monica where Boston crime boss James "Whitey" Bulger was arrested Wednesday night.

PHOTOGRAPHER:Lawrence K. Ho Los Angeles Times

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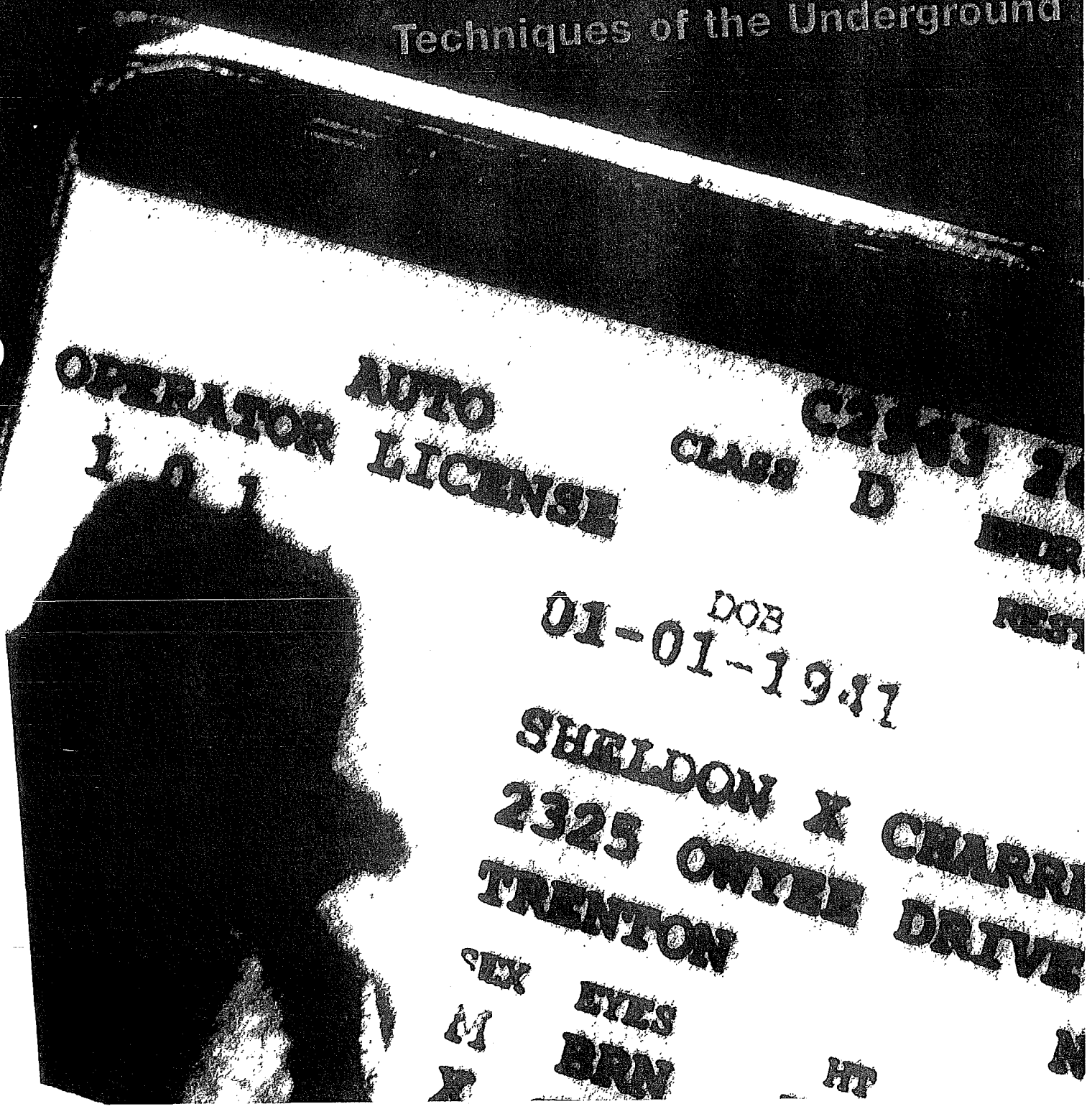
SECRETS OF A BACK-ALLEY

ID MAN

Fake ID Construction
Techniques of the Underground



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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	)	
	)	
v.	)	CRIM. NO.
	)	
MARGARET McCUSKER, and KATHLEEN McDONOUGH,	)	VIOLATIONS:
	)	18 U.S.C. § 1623
	)	False declarations before grand jury
Defendants.	)	18 U.S.C. § 1503
	)	Obstruction of Justice

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
I hereby certify on 7/1/2011 that the foregoing document is true and correct copy of the original on file in my office and in the captioned case docket in the caption case. Attest: Deputy Clerk, U.S. District Court District of Massachusetts
Sarah A. Thornton Clerk, U.S. District Court District of Massachusetts
Deputy Clerk

INDICTMENT

COUNT ONE: (18 U.S.C. § 1623 -- False declarations before grand jury)

The Grand Jury charges that:

1. On or about November 13, 1997, at Boston, in the District of Massachusetts,

MARGARET McCUSKER,

defendant herein, while under oath and testifying under a grant of immunity in a proceeding before a Grand Jury of the United States in the District of Massachusetts, knowingly made a false material declaration.

2. At the time and place stated above, the Grand Jury was conducting an investigation to determine whether certain persons, including but not limited to MARGARET McCUSKER'S twin sister Catherine Greig, had been engaged in harboring and concealing James Bulger, a person for whose arrest a federal warrant issued in January 1995, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1071 (the "Grand Jury Investigation").

3. At the time and place alleged in paragraph 1 above,

MARGARET McCUSKER, defendant herein, appearing as an immunized witness and testifying under oath at a proceeding before the Grand Jury, testified that she has not seen her sister Catherine Greig since January 1995, and that she has not communicated with her sister at all since January 1995, with the exception of three telephone conversations they had in 1995 and 1996, when Ms. Greig called and spoke with MARGARET McCUSKER. Specifically, MARGARET McCUSKER, while appearing with immunity and testifying under oath before the Grand Jury on November 13, 1997, knowingly made the following declarations in response to questions with respect to matters material to the Grand Jury Investigation:

Q: [Since January 1995,] you haven't seen [Catherine Greig] at all?

A: No, sir, I have not.

Q: Have you received any letters from her?

A: No, sir, I have not.

Q: Have you received any telephone calls from her?

A: Yes, sir, I have.

Q: How many times have you received telephone calls from her?

A: **Three times**. . . . First time was at a job that I was working . . . [at] Bayside Nursing Home in South Boston. . . .

. . .

Q: Where were you when you received the [second] telephone call?

A: My neighbor came over to my home, she had called my neighbor's house.

Q: Who was the neighbor?

A: Tommy Sheehan.

. . .

Q: . . . what's Tommy Sheehan's address?

A: I don't know, it's right next door to my house.

Q: Oh, on 4th Street [in South Boston]?

A: Right.

. . .

Q: . . . Kathy [Greig] calls Tommy Sheehan's house, Tommy Sheehan comes over to your house and says, you know, Margaret, there's somebody on the phone, they said that they could [not] reach you at your phone, there must be some trouble with the line, why don't you come over. Is that the way it worked?

A: Mm-hm.

. . .

Q: Okay. Where are you when you received the [third] telephone call?

A: My home.

. . .

Q: And you haven't -- you haven't received a telephone call from [Catherine Greig] since this last, since this third telephone call?

A: That's right.

4. The declaration of defendant MARGARET McCUSKER which is underscored and in bold type in paragraph 3 above, as she then and there well knew and believed, was false in that since January 1995, defendant MARGARET McCUSKER has spoken with Catherine Greig more than the three times as to which she testified. Specifically, in addition to the three telephone conversations

about which defendant MARGARET McCUSKER testified, she spoke with Catherine Greig in or about August 1996 on a telephone located in the home of a relative of defendant KATHLEEN McDONOUGH'S in Braintree, Massachusetts.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1623.

COUNT TWO: (18 U.S.C. § 1623 -- False declarations before grand jury)

The Grand Jury furhter charges that:

1. On or about January 29, 1998, at Boston, in the District of Massachusetts,

MARGARET McCUSKER,

defendant herein, while under oath and testifying under a grant of immunity in a proceeding before a Grand Jury of the United States in the District of Massachusetts, knowingly made a false material declaration.

2. At the time and place stated above, the Grand Jury was conducting an investigation to determine whether certain persons, including but not limited to MARGARET McCUSKER'S twin sister Catherine Greig, had been engaged in harboring and concealing James Bulger, a person for whose arrest a federal warrant issued in January 1995, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1071 (the "Grand Jury Investigation").

3. At the time and place alleged in paragraph 1 above, MARGARET McCUSKER, defendant herein, appearing as an immunized witness and testifying under oath at a proceeding before the Grand Jury, testified that to the best of her recollection, she had only spoken with her sister Catherine Greig three times since January 1995. Specifically, MARGARET McCUSKER, while appearing with immunity and testifying under oath before the Grand Jury on January 29, 1998, knowingly made the following declaration in

response to a question with respect to matters material to the Grand Jury Investigation:

> Q: So, your recollection, your best recollection, is that you've spoken to [Catherine Greig] three times, period, since she disappeared [in January 1995]?
>
> A: **Right.**

4. The declaration of defendant MARGARET McCUSKER which is underscored and in bold type in paragraph 3 above, as she then and there well knew and believed, was false in that since January 1995, defendant MARGARET McCUSKER has spoken with Catherine Greig more than the three times. Specifically, in addition to the three telephone conversations about which defendant MARGARET McCUSKER testified, she spoke with Catherine Greig in or about August 1996 on a telephone located in the home of a relative of defendant KATHLEEN McDONOUGH'S in Braintree, Massachusetts.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1623.

COUNT THREE: (18 U.S.C. § 1503 -- Obstruction of Justice)

The Grand Jury further charges that:

On or about November 13, 1997, at Boston, in the District of Massachusetts,

MARGARET McCUSKER,

defendant herein, did corruptly endeavor to influence, obstruct, and impede the due administration of justice in that she knowingly made false and misleading declarations before a federal grand jury in the District of Massachusetts, with intent to obstruct and impede the Grand Jury Investigation set forth in Count One above, the contents of which are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1503.

COUNT FOUR: (18 U.S.C. § 1503 -- Obstruction of Justice)

The Grand Jury further charges that:

On or about January 29, 1998, at Boston, in the District of Massachusetts,

MARGARET McCUSKER,

defendant herein, did corruptly endeavor to influence, obstruct, and impede the due administration of justice in that she knowingly made false and misleading declarations before a federal grand jury in the District of Massachusetts, with intent to obstruct and impede the Grand Jury Investigation set forth in Count Two above, the contents of which are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1503.

COUNT FIVE: (18 U.S.C. § 1623 -- False declarations before grand jury)

The Grand Jury further charges that:

1. On or about November 6, 1997, at Boston, in the District of Massachusetts,

KATHLEEN McDONOUGH,

defendant herein, while under oath and testifying under a grant of immunity in a proceeding before a Grand Jury of the United States in the District of Massachusetts, knowingly made a false material declaration.

2. At the time and place stated above, the Grand Jury was conducting an investigation to determine whether certain persons, including but not limited to one Catherine Greig, had been engaged in harboring and concealing James Bulger, a person for whose arrest a federal warrant issued in January 1995, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1071 (the "Grand Jury Investigation").

3. At the time and place alleged in paragraph 1 above, KATHLEEN McDONOUGH, defendant herein, appearing as an immunized witness and testifying under oath at a proceeding before the Grand Jury, testified that she had not seen Catherine Greig since January, February or March 1995, and that she had only spoken with her one time since March 1995, and that one conversation had occurred in 1995, prior to the beginning of October. Specifically, KATHLEEN McDONOUGH, while appearing with immunity and testifying under oath before the Grand Jury on November 6, 1997, knowingly made the following declarations in response to

questions with respect to matters material to the Grand Jury Investigation:

Q: . . . can you tell the Grand Jury your current residential address?

A: 16 Hillcrest Road in Squantum[, Massachusetts].

. . .

Q: Do you recall exactly when you moved into the Hillcrest Road address?

A: I don't recall exactly. I believe it was the end of September or the beginning of October.

Q: Of 1995?

A: I don't recall the year. Two years ago, yes, it must have been 1995.

. . .

Q: . . . since you last saw Kathy [Greig], have you had a telephone conversation with her?

A: . . . I can recall a phone conversation that I had with Kathy, and I cannot place the time. I know it was shortly after she left, I would say within a couple of weeks.

Q: But before you moved into the 16 Hillcrest Road home?

A: I would say it must have been before I moved into the 16 Hillcrest home.

Q: She called you?

A: Yes.

. . .

Q: . . . this is the last time you ever spoke to her, right?

A: Yes. I did not know at the time it would be the last time I would --

Q: But it was the last time?

A: **It was the last time, yes.**

4. The declaration of defendant KATHLEEN McDONOUGH which is underscored and in bold type in paragraph 3 above, as she then and there well knew and believed, was false in that the conversation about which defendant KATHLEEN McDONOUGH testified was not the last telephone conversation defendant KATHLEEN McDONOUGH and Catherine Greig had with one another; in fact, they spoke by telephone with one another after defendant KATHLEEN McDONOUGH moved into the 16 Hillcrest Road home in late September or early October 1995, and before defendant KATHLEEN McDONOUGH testified in the grand jury on November 6, 1997. Specifically, defendant KATHLEEN McDONOUGH spoke with Catherine Greig at least one time in or about August 1996 on a telephone located in the home of a relative of defendant KATHLEEN McDONOUGH'S in Braintree, Massachusetts.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1623.

COUNT SIX: (18 U.S.C. § 1503 -- Obstruction of Justice)

The Grand Jury further charges that:

On or about November 6, 1997, at Boston, in the District of Massachusetts,

KATHLEEN McDONOUGH,

defendant herein, did corruptly endeavor to influence, obstruct, and impede the due administration of justice in that she knowingly made false and misleading declarations before a federal grand jury in the District of Massachusetts, with intent to obstruct and impede the Grand Jury Investigation set forth in Count One above, the contents of which are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1503.

A TRUE BILL

Richard R. Scoville
FOREPERSON OF THE GRAND JURY

DAVID J. APFEL
ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, May 7, 1998.
Returned to the District Court by the Grand Jurors and filed.

Thomas F. C
DEPUTY CLERK
1:16 pm

AO 245B (Rev. 8/96) Sheet 1 - Judgment in a Criminal Case

United States District Court

District of Massachusetts

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
v.
MARGARET MCCUSKER

JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE

(For Offenses Committed On or After November 1, 1987)

Case Number: **1:98CR10148-001**

Peter Muse, Esq.
Defendant's Attorney

THE DEFENDANT:

☒ pleaded guilty to count(s) 1-4

☐ pleaded nolo contendere to count(s) which was accepted by the court.

☐ was found guilty on count(s) after a plea of not guilty.

Title & Section	Nature of Offense	Date Offense Concluded	Count Number(s)
18 U.S.C. § 1623	Perjury	01/29/1998	1
18 U.S.C. § 1623	Perjury	01/29/1998	2
18 U.S.C. § 1503	Obstruction of Justice	01/29/1998	3

See Additional Counts of Conviction - Page 2

The defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 2 through 7 of this judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

☐ The defendant has been found not guilty on count(s)

☐ Count(s) (is)(are) dismissed on the motion of the United States.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant shall notify the United States Attorney for this district within 30 days of any change of name, residence, or mailing address until all fines, restitution, costs, and special assessments imposed by this judgment are fully paid.

Defendant's Soc. Sec. No.: 024-38-3308
Defendant's Date of Birth: 04/03/1951
Defendant's USM No.: 22084-038
Defendant's Residence Address:
889 East Fourth Street
1st Floor
South Boston MA 02127

Defendant's Mailing Address:
889 East Fourth Street
1st Floor
South Boston MA 02127

05/27/1999
Date of Imposition of Judgment

Robert E. Keeton
Signature of Judicial Officer

Robert E. Keeton
United States District Judge
Name & Title of Judicial Officer

May 28, 1999
Date

DOCKETED (62)

DEFENDANT: MARGARET MCCUSKER

CASE NUMBER: 1:98CR10148-001

ADDITIONAL COUNTS OF CONVICTION

Title & Section	Nature of Offense	Date Offense Concluded	Count Number(s)
18 U.S.C. § 1503	Obstruction of Justice	01/29/1998	4

DEFENDANT: MARGARET MCCUSKER

CASE NUMBER: 1:98CR10148-001

PROBATION

The defendant is hereby placed on probation for a term of 24 month(s).

On Counts 1-4, concurrently: Probation for a period of 24 months.

The defendant shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime.

The defendant shall not illegally possess a controlled substance.

For offenses committed on or after September 13, 1994:

The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. The defendant shall submit to one drug test within 15 days of placement on probation and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter, as directed by the probation officer.

☒ The above drug testing condition is suspended based on the court's determination that the defendant poses a low risk of future substance abuse. (Check, if applicable.)

☒ The defendant shall not possess a firearm as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921. (Check, if applicable.)

If this judgment imposes a fine or a restitution obligation, it shall be a condition of probation that the defendant pay any such fine or restitution in accordance with the Schedule of Payments set forth in the Criminal Monetary Penalties sheet of this judgment.

The defendant shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court (set forth below). The defendant shall also comply with the additional conditions on the attached page (if indicated below).

See Special Conditions of Supervision - Page 4

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

1) the defendant shall not leave the judicial district without the permission of the court or probation officer;
2) the defendant shall report to the probation officer and shall submit a truthful and complete written report within the first five days of each month;
3) the defendant shall answer truthfully all inquiries by the probation officer and follow the instructions of the probation officer;
4) the defendant shall support his or her dependents and meet other family responsibilities;
5) the defendant shall work regularly at a lawful occupation unless excused by the probation officer for schooling, training, or other acceptable reasons;
6) the defendant shall notify the probation officer ten days prior to any change in residence or employment;
7) the defendant shall refrain from excessive use of alcohol;
8) the defendant shall not frequent places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered;
9) the defendant shall not associate with any persons engaged in criminal activity, and shall not associate with any person convicted of a felony unless granted permission to do so by the probation officer;
10) the defendant shall permit a probation officer to visit him or her at any time at home or elsewhere and shall permit confiscation of any contraband observed in plain view of the probation officer;
11) the defendant shall notify the probation officer within seventy-two hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer;
12) the defendant shall not enter into any agreement to act as an informer or a special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the court;
13) as directed by the probation officer, the defendant shall notify third parties of risks that may be occasioned by the defendant's criminal record or personal history or characteristics, and shall permit the probation officer to make such notifications and to confirm the defendant's compliance with such notification requirement.

DEFENDANT: MARGARET MCCUSKER

CASE NUMBER: 1:98CR10148-001

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

1. Defendant is not to possess a firearm or other dangerous weapon.

2. Drug testing conditions are suspended on the basis of the court's determination that the defendant poses a low risk of future substance abuse.

3. Commencing on June 14, 1999, defendant is to be in home confinement for 6 months, subject to the following conditions: Electronic monitoring is not required. Defendant's compliance will be monitored by the supervising probation officer. The conditions of home confinement the court imposes allow for work release and additional authorized periods of absence from the home to attend to necessaries for the defendant and family members depending on her for support, and allowing for reasonable additional expenses of her aiding other family members.

4. The defendant may pay the fine in installments, each as large as is feasible while still allowing for necessaries for defendant and family members depending on her for support, and allowing for reasonable additional expenses of her aiding other family members. The schedule of payments will be fixed in consultation between the defendant and the Supervising Probation Officer, subject to further order of this court in the event of dispute about implementation of this condition of probation.

5. The defendant is prohibited from incurring new credit charges or opening additional lines of credit without the approval of the probation officer unless the defendant is in compliance with the payment schedule.

6. The defendant is to provide the Probation Office access to any requested financial information.

DEFENDANT: MARGARET MCCUSKER

CASE NUMBER: 1:98CR10148-001

CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

The defendant shall pay the following total criminal monetary penalties in accordance with the schedule of payments set forth on Sheet 5, Part B.

	Assessment	Fine	Restitution
Totals:	$ 400.00	$ 2,000.00	$

[ ] If applicable, restitution amount ordered pursuant to plea agreement . . . . . $ ____

FINE

The above fine includes costs of incarceration and/or supervision in the amount of $ ____.

The defendant shall pay interest on any fine of more than $2,500, unless the fine is paid in full before the fifteenth day after the date of judgment, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(f). All of the payment options on Sheet 5, Part B may be subject to penalties for default and delinquency pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(g).

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

[X] The interest requirement is waived.

[ ] The interest requirement is modified as follows:

RESTITUTION

[ ] The determination of restitution is deferred until ____. An Amended Judgment in a Criminal Case will be entered after such a determination.

[ ] The defendant shall make restitution to the following payees in the amounts listed below.

If the defendant makes a partial payment, each payee shall receive an approximately proportional payment unless specified otherwise in the priority order or percentage payment column below.

Name of Payee	* Total Amount of Loss	Amount of Restitution Ordered	Priority Order or Percentage of Payment

Totals: $ ____ $ ____

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

DEFENDANT: **MARGARET MCCUSKER**

CASE NUMBER: **1:98CR10148-001**

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Payments shall be applied in the following order: (1) assessment; (2) restitution; (3) fine principal; (4) cost of prosecution; (5) interest; (6) penalties.

Payment of the total fine and other criminal monetary penalties shall be due as follows:

A [X] in full immediately; or

B [ ] $ _____ immediately, balance due (in accordance with C, D, or E); or

C [ ] not later than _____ ; or

D [ ] in installments to commence _____ day(s) after the date of this judgment. In the event the entire amount of criminal monetary penalties imposed is not paid prior to the commencement of supervision, the U.S. probation officer shall pursue collection of the amount due, and shall request the court to establish a payment schedule if appropriate; or

E [ ] in _____ *(e.g. equal, weekly, monthly, quarterly)* installments of $ _____ over a period of _____ year(s) to commence _____ day(s) after the date of this judgment.

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

Special instructions regarding the payment of criminal monetary penalties:

See Memorandum of Sentencing Hearing and Report of Statement of Reasons- p.4, pp4.

[ ] The defendant shall pay the cost of prosecution.

[ ] The defendant shall forfeit the defendant's interest in the following property to the United States:

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise in the special instructions above, if this judgment imposes a period of imprisonment payment of criminal monetary penalties shall be due during the period of imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalty payments, except those payments made through the Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program are to be made as directed by the court, the probation officer, or the United States attorney.

DEFENDANT: MARGARET MCCUSKER

CASE NUMBER: 1:98CR10148-001

STATEMENT OF REASONS

[ ] The court adopts the factual findings and guideline application in the presentence report.

OR

[X] The court adopts the factual findings and guideline application in the presentence report except (see attachment, if necessary):

see Memorandum of Sentencing Hearing and Report of Statement of Reasons, attached hereto, p1.

Guideline Range Determined by the Court:

Total Offense Level: 10

Criminal History Category: I

Imprisonment Range: 6-12 months

Supervised Release Range: 24-36 months

Fine Range: $ 2,000.00 to $ 20,000.00

[ ] Fine waived or below the guideline range because of inability to pay.

Total Amount of Restitution: $ _____

[ ] Restitution is not ordered because the complication and prolongation of the sentencing process resulting from the fashioning of a restitution order outweighs the need to provide restitution to any victims, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3663(d).

[ ] For offenses committed on or after September 13, 1994 but before April 23, 1996 that require the total amount of loss to be stated, pursuant to Chapters 109A, 110, 110A, and 113A of Title 18, restitution is not ordered because the economic circumstances of the defendant do not allow for the payment of any amount of a restitution order, and do not allow for the payment of any or some portion of a restitution order in the forseeable future under any reasonable schedule of payments.

[ ] Partial restitution is ordered for the following reason(s):

[X] The sentence is within the guideline range, that range does not exceed 24 months, and the court finds no reason to depart from the sentence called for by the application of the guidelines.

OR

[ ] The sentence is within the guideline range, that range exceeds 24 months, and the sentence is imposed for the following reason(s):

OR

[ ] The sentence departs from the guideline range:

[ ] upon motion of the government, as a result of defendant's substantial assistance.

[ ] for the following specific reason(s):

C:\wp50\docs\form.sen (9/8/89)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v. CRIMINAL NO. 98-10148-REK

MARGARET McCUSKER,
Defendant

MEMORANDUM OF SENTENCING HEARING AND REPORT OF STATEMENT OF REASONS

KEETON, D.J.

Counsel and the defendant were present for sentencing hearing on **May 27, 1999.** The matters set forth were reviewed and considered. The reasons for sentence pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C. §3553(c), as set forth herein, were stated in open court:

1. Was the presentence investigation report (PSI) reviewed by counsel and defendant including any additional materials received concerning sentencing? __X__Yes _____No

2.(a) Was information withheld pursuant to FRCrP 32(c)(3)(A)? _____Yes __X__No

(b) If yes to (a), has summary been provided by the court pursuant to FRCrP 32(c)(3)(B)? _____Yes _____No

3.(a) Were all factual statements contained in the PSI adopted without objection? _____Yes __X__No

(b) If no to (a) the PSI was adopted in part with the exception of the following factual issues in dispute:

The court adopts the factual statements and guideline calculations of the PSR except that the court accepts and approves the government's acknowledgment that the separate offenses of two acts of perjury, on different dates, before the same grand jury, "represent essentially a single injury or one part of a single criminal episode or transaction involving the same victim," U.S.S.G. §3D1.2, Application Note 3, or, alternatively, "are part of a single course of conduct with a single criminal objective and represent essentially one composite harm to the same victim, U.S.S.G. §3D1.2, Application Note 4. The counts therefore involve "substantially the same harm" and are to be grouped together in calculating the Guidelines, U.S.S.G. §3D1.2.

(c) Disputed issues have been resolved as follows after ___ evidentiary hearing, __ further submissions and/or __ arguments:

4.(a) Are any legal issues in dispute? __X__Yes _____No

If yes, describe disputed issues and their resolution:
See 3(b).

5.(a) Is there any dispute as to guideline applications (such as offense level, criminal history category, fine or restitution) as stated in the PSI? __X__Yes _____No

If yes, describe disputed areas and their resolution:
See 3(b).

(b) Tentative findings as to applicable guidelines are

Total Offense Level: 10

Criminal History Category: I

6 to 12 months imprisonment

24 to 36 months supervised release

$ 2,000 to $ 20,000 fine (plus $ 14,520 cost of annual imprisonment/supervision)

$ N/A restitution

$ 400 special assessment ($ 100 on COUNTS 1-4)

6.(a) Are there any legal objections to tentative findings? _____Yes __X__No

(b) If no, findings are adopted by the Court.

(c) If yes, describe objections and how they were addressed:
OR sentence hearing is continued to _____
to allow for preparation of oral argument or filing of written submissions by _____.

7.(a) Remarks by counsel for defendant.* ✓ Yes _____No

(b) Defendant speaks on own behalf. _____Yes ✓ No

(c) Remarks by counsel for government. ✓ Yes _____No

*The order of argument and/or recommendations and allocution may be altered to accord with the Court's practice.

8. The sentence is imposed as follows and subscribed terms in Bench Book Sec. 5.02 as follows:

_____ months imprisonment

_____ months/intermittent community confinement

24 months probation

_____ months supervised release

$ 2000 fine (including cost of imprisonment/supervision)

$ N/A restitution

$ 400 special assessment ($ 100 on COUNTS 1-4)

Other provisions of sentence: (community service, forfeiture, etc.)

On Counts 1-4, concurrently: Probation for a period of 24 months. A fine of $2,000. Special Assessments of $400, being $100 on each count.

The fine may be paid in installments during probation. Interest is waived.

Special Conditions of Probation

1. Defendant is not to possess a firearm or other dangerous weapon.

2. Drug testing conditions are suspended on the basis of the court's determination that the defendant poses a low risk of future substance abuse.

3. Commencing on June 1, 1999, defendant is to be in home confinement for 6 months, subject to the following terms and conditions:

> **Electronic monitoring is not required. Defendant's compliance will be monitored by the supervising probation officer.**
>
> **The conditions of home confinement the court imposes allow for work release and additional authorized periods of absence from the home to attend to necessaries for the defendant and family members depending on her for support, and allowing for reasonable additional expenses of her aiding other family members.**

4. The defendant may pay the fine in installments, each as large as is feasible while still allowing for necessaries for defendant and family members depending on her for support, and allowing for reasonable additional expenses of her aiding other family members. The schedule of payments will be fixed in consultation between the defendant and the Supervising Probation Officer, subject to further order of this court in the event of dispute about implementation of this condition of Probation.

5. The defendant is prohibited from incurring new credit charges or opening additional lines of credit without the approval of the Probation Officer unless the defendant is in compliance with the payment schedule.

6. The defendant is to provide the Probation Office access to any requested financial information.

Check appropriate space:

(a) X Sentence is within the guideline range and that range does not exceed 24 months and the Court finds no reason to depart from the sentence called for by application of the guidelines.

See Memorandum in Explanation of Sentence, attached.

OR____ Sentence is within the guideline range and that range exceeds 24 months and the reasons for imposing the selected sentence are:

(b)_____Sentence departs from the guideline range as a result of

_____substantial cooperation upon motion of the government

OR

_____a finding that the following (aggravating or mitigating) circumstance exists that is of a kind or degree not adequately taken into consideration by the Sentencing Commission in formulating the guidelines and that this circumstance should result in a sentence different from that described by the guidelines for the following reasons:

(c)____Is restitution applicable in this case? _____Yes __X__No

Is full restitution imposed? _____Yes _____No

If no, less than full restitution is imposed for the following reasons:

(d)__Is a fine applicable in this case? __X__Yes _____No

Is the fine within the guidelines imposed? __X__Yes _____No

If no, the fine is not within guidelines or no fine is imposed for the following reasons:

___ Defendant is not able, and even with the use of a reasonable installment schedule is not likely to become able, to pay all or part of the required fine; or

_____ Imposition of a fine would unduly burden the defendant's dependents; or

____ Other reasons as follows:

10. Was a plea agreement submitted in this case? __X__Yes _____No

(a) If no to 10, was notice given to defendant of right to appeal and to have counsel on appeal? _____Yes _____No

Did defendant request court to direct Clerk to file Notice of Appeal? _____Yes _____No

Was Clerk so directed? _____Yes _____No

(b) If yes to 10,

(1) was notice given to defendant of right to appeal (as to sentencing determination) and to have counsel on appeal? __X__Yes _____No ___Not Applicable

Did defendant request court to direct Clerk to file Notice of Appeal? _____Yes ✓ No

Was Clerk so directed? _____Yes ✓ No

(2) check appropriate space:

___ The Court has accepted a Rule 11(e)(1)(A) charge agreement because it is satisfied that the agreement adequately reflects seriousness of the actual offense behavior and accepting the plea agreement will not undermine the statutory purposes of sentencing.

_X_ The Court has accepted a Rule 11(e)(1)(B) plea and has sentenced within the guideline range.

___ The Court has accepted a Rule 11(e)(1)(C) sentence agreement that is within the applicable guideline range.

___ The Court has accepted either a Rule 11(e)(1)(B) sentence recommendation or a Rule 11(e)(1)(C) sentence agreement that departs from the applicable guideline range because the Court is satisfied that such a departure is authorized by 18 U.S.C. §3553(b).

11. Suggestions for guideline revisions resulting from this case are submitted by an attachment to this report. ____Yes X No

12. The PSI is adopted as part of the record, either in whole or in part as discussed above and is to be maintained by the U.S. Probation Department under seal unless required for appeal.

13. Judgment will be prepared by the clerk in accordance with above.

14. The clerk will provide this Memorandum of Sentencing Hearing And Report of Statement of Reasons to the U.S. Probation Department for forwarding to the Sentencing Commission, and if the above sentence includes a term of imprisonment, to the Bureau of Prisons.

5/27, 1999
DATE

Robert E Keeton
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)
v.	) CRIMINAL NO. 98-10148-REK
MARGARET McCUSKER, Defendant	)

Memorandum in Explanation of Sentence
May 27, 1999

The Total Offense Level in this case is 10, the Criminal History Category is I, the Guideline Range is 6 to 12 months.

Thus, Zone B of the Sentencing Table applies.

Under the Sentencing Guidelines,

a sentence of probation is authorized if:

. . .

> the court imposes a condition or combination of conditions requiring ... home detention as provided in subsection (c)(3) of §5C1.1 (Imposition of a Term of Imprisonment).

U.S.S.G. §5B1.1(a)(2).

The provisions on home detention in subsection §5C1.1 include the following:

(c) If the applicable guideline range is in Zone B of the Sentencing Table, the minimum term may be satisfied by –

...

(3) a sentence of probation that includes ... home detention for imprisonment according to the schedule in subsection (e).

. . .

(e) Schedule of Substitute Punishments:

(3) One day of home detention for one day of imprisonment.

U.S.S.G. §5C1.1(c)(3) and (e)(3).

Thus, in some circumstances the Guidelines authorize "Substitute Punishments" or a form of sentencing more commonly called "Alternative Sentencing." A sentence substituting home confinement for the minimum of six months in custody is still within the Guidelines if it has the following characteristics:

> Probation for 24 months, a fine of $2,000, and Special Assessments of $400 (being $100 on each count), the probation being on condition of home confinement for 6 months. The conditions of home confinement may include appropriate provisions for work release and additional authorized periods of absence from the home to attend to necessaries for the defendant and family members depending on her for support, and allowing for reasonable additional expenses of her aiding other family members.

I find it appropriate to order that electronic monitoring of the home confinement not be required. When electronic monitoring is required, as a practical matter an added cost must be paid from some source. Unless the likelihood of defendant's noncompliance with court-imposed conditions of home confinement is substantial, the resources committed to electronic monitoring are not well spent.

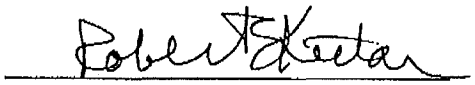
A disputable issue of law exists as to whether a sentencing court's order that electronic monitoring not be required is, if well-grounded, within Guidelines or instead is authorized only if the court finds an applicable ground for downward departure.

I conclude that it is within Guidelines. The Guidelines themselves do not define "home confinement" as necessarily including electronic monitoring. I do not interpret commentary and notes as making such a significant addition to the text of the Guidelines.

In the alternative, however, in the event a higher court may interpret the Guidelines as having a meaning contrary to my ruling stated in the next preceding paragraph, I find that under United States v. Rivera, 994 F.2d 942 (1st Cir. 1993), and U.S.S.G. §5H1.6 Family Ties and Responsibilities ... (Policy Statement), the distinctive circumstances of the defendant in this case, including her aid to family members depending on her for economic and emotional support, justify a departure to the very modest extent of not requiring electronic monitoring. I reach this finding even though I do not find it appropriate in the full circumstances of this case to order a downward departure under United States v. Grandmaison, 77 F.3d 555 (1st Cir. 1996), and U.S.S.G. Manual, Pt. A, 4(b) and 4(d), explaining the Guidelines "Policy Statement" on aberrant behavior. I rule that this case is one as to which the sentencing court has authority for downward departure on the ground of aberrant behavior, but I find it inappropriate

to order a downward departure in any respect other than not requiring electronic monitoring.

The Guidelines authorize the sentencing court to allow a fine to be paid in installments during the period of probation and to waive interest. I find it appropriate to make such an order in this case, as a part of a sentence within Guidelines.



United States District Judge

AO 245B (Rev. 8/96) Sheet 1 - Judgment in a Criminal Case

United States District Court

District of Massachusetts

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
v.
KATHLEEN MCDONOUGH

JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE

(For Offenses Committed On or After November 1, 1987)

Case Number: **1:98CR10148-002**

George F. Gormley, Esq.
Defendant's Attorney

THE DEFENDANT:

☒ pleaded guilty to count(s) **5 & 6**

☐ pleaded nolo contendere to count(s) which was accepted by the court.

☐ was found guilty on count(s) after a plea of not guilty.

Title & Section	Nature of Offense	Date Offense Concluded	Count Number(s)
18 U.S.C. § 1623	Perjury	11/06/1997	5
18 U.S.C. § 1503	Obstruction of Justice	11/06/1997	6

The defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 2 through 6 of this judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

☐ The defendant has been found not guilty on count(s)

☐ Count(s) (is)(are) dismissed on the motion of the United States.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant shall notify the United States Attorney for this district within 30 days of any change of name, residence, or mailing address until all fines, restitution, costs, and special assessments imposed by this judgment are fully paid.

Defendant's Soc. Sec. No.: 017-64-0764
Defendant's Date of Birth: 06/16/1968
Defendant's USM No.: 22085-038
Defendant's Residence Address:
16 Hillcrest Road
Squantum MA 02171
Defendant's Mailing Address:
16 Hillcrest Road
Squantum MA 02171

05/14/1999
Date of Imposition of Judgment

Signature of Judicial Officer

Robert E. Keeton
United States District Judge
Name & Title of Judicial Officer

5/27/99
Date

59

DEFENDANT: KATHLEEN MCDONOUGH

CASE NUMBER: 1:98CR10148-002

PROBATION

The defendant is hereby placed on probation for a term of 24 month(s).

On Counts 5 and 6 concurrently: Probation for a period of 24 months.

The defendant shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime.

The defendant shall not illegally possess a controlled substance.

For offenses committed on or after September 13, 1994:

The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. The defendant shall submit to one drug test within 15 days of placement on probation and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter, as directed by the probation officer.

☒ The above drug testing condition is suspended based on the court's determination that the defendant poses a low risk of future substance abuse. (Check, if applicable.)

☒ The defendant shall not possess a firearm as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921. (Check, if applicable.)

If this judgment imposes a fine or a restitution obligation, it shall be a condition of probation that the defendant pay any such fine or restitution in accordance with the Schedule of Payments set forth in the Criminal Monetary Penalties sheet of this judgment.

The defendant shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court (set forth below). The defendant shall also comply with the additional conditions on the attached page (if indicated below).

See Special Conditions of Supervision - Page 3

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

1) the defendant shall not leave the judicial district without the permission of the court or probation officer;
2) the defendant shall report to the probation officer and shall submit a truthful and complete written report within the first five days of each month;
3) the defendant shall answer truthfully all inquiries by the probation officer and follow the instructions of the probation officer;
4) the defendant shall support his or her dependents and meet other family responsibilities;
5) the defendant shall work regularly at a lawful occupation unless excused by the probation officer for schooling, training, or other acceptable reasons;
6) the defendant shall notify the probation officer ten days prior to any change in residence or employment;
7) the defendant shall refrain from excessive use of alcohol;
8) the defendant shall not frequent places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered;
9) the defendant shall not associate with any persons engaged in criminal activity, and shall not associate with any person convicted of a felony unless granted permission to do so by the probation officer;
10) the defendant shall permit a probation officer to visit him or her at any time at home or elsewhere and shall permit confiscation of any contraband observed in plain view of the probation officer;
11) the defendant shall notify the probation officer within seventy-two hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer;
12) the defendant shall not enter into any agreement to act as an informer or a special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the court;
13) as directed by the probation officer, the defendant shall notify third parties of risks that may be occasioned by the defendant's criminal record or personal history or characteristics, and shall permit the probation officer to make such notifications and to confirm the defendant's compliance with such notification requirement.

DEFENDANT: KATHLEEN MCDONOUGH

CASE NUMBER: 1:98CR10148-002

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

1. Defendant is not to possess a firearm or other dangerous weapon.

2. Drug testing conditions are suspended on the basis of the court's determination that the defendant poses a low risk of future substance abuse.

3. Commencing on September 22, 1999, defendant is to be in home confinement for 6 months, subject to the following terms and conditions:

Electronic monitoring is not required. Defendant's compliance will be monitored by the supervising probation officer.

The conditions of home confinement the court imposes allow for work release and additional authorized periods of absence from the home to attend to necessaries for the defendant and her son (now 8 years old), religious observances for the defendant and her son, education of her son, and medical care for herself and her son.

4. The defendant may pay the fine in installments, each as large as is feasible while allowing for necessaries for defendant and family members depending on her for support, and allowing for reasonable additional expenses for education and religious observances of her son (now 8 years old) and herself. The schedule of payments will be fixed in consultation between the defendant and the Supervising Probation Officer, subject to further order of this court in the event of dispute about implementation of this condition of Probation.

5. The defendant is prohibited from incurring new credit charges or opening additional lines of credit without the approval of the Probation Officer unless the defendant is in compliance with the payment schedule.

6. The defendant is to provide the Probation Office with any requested financial information.

DEFENDANT: KATHLEEN MCDONOUGH

CASE NUMBER: 1:98CR10148-002

CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

The defendant shall pay the following total criminal monetary penalties in accordance with the schedule of payments set forth on Sheet 5, Part B.

	Assessment	Fine	Restitution
Totals:	$ 200.00	$ 2,000.00	$

[ ] If applicable, restitution amount ordered pursuant to plea agreement . . . . . $ ____

FINE

The above fine includes costs of incarceration and/or supervision in the amount of $ ____

The defendant shall pay interest on any fine of more than $2,500, unless the fine is paid in full before the fifteenth day after the date of judgment, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(f). All of the payment options on Sheet 5, Part B may be subject to penalties for default and delinquency pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(g).

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

[X] The interest requirement is waived.

[ ] The interest requirement is modified as follows:

RESTITUTION

[ ] The determination of restitution is deferred until ____. An Amended Judgment in a Criminal Case will be entered after such a determination.

[ ] The defendant shall make restitution to the following payees in the amounts listed below.

If the defendant makes a partial payment, each payee shall receive an approximately proportional payment unless specified otherwise in the priority order or percentage payment column below.

Name of Payee	* Total Amount of Loss	Amount of Restitution Ordered	Priority Order or Percentage of Payment

Totals: $ ____ $ ____

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

DEFENDANT: KATHLEEN MCDONOUGH

CASE NUMBER: 1:98CR10148-002

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Payments shall be applied in the following order: (1) assessment; (2) restitution; (3) fine principal; (4) cost of prosecution; (5) interest; (6) penalties.

Payment of the total fine and other criminal monetary penalties shall be due as follows:

A [X] in full immediately; or

B [ ] $ _____ immediately, balance due (in accordance with C, D, or E); or

C [ ] not later than ____ ____; or

D [ ] in installments to commence ____ day(s) after the date of this judgment. In the event the entire amount of criminal monetary penalties imposed is not paid prior to the commencement of supervision, the U.S. probation officer shall pursue collection of the amount due, and shall request the court to establish a payment schedule if appropriate; or

E [ ] in _____ *(e.g. equal, weekly, monthly, quarterly)* installments of $ _____ over a period of ____ year(s) to commence ____ day(s) after the date of this judgment.

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

Special instructions regarding the payment of criminal monetary penalties:

see Special Conditions of Probation, #4.

[ ] The defendant shall pay the cost of prosecution.

[ ] The defendant shall forfeit the defendant's interest in the following property to the United States:

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise in the special instructions above, if this judgment imposes a period of imprisonment payment of criminal monetary penalties shall be due during the period of imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalty payments, except those payments made through the Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program are to be made as directed by the court, the probation officer, or the United States attorney.

DEFENDANT: KATHLEEN MCDONOUGH

CASE NUMBER: 1:98CR10148-002

STATEMENT OF REASONS

☒ The court adopts the factual findings and guideline application in the presentence report.

OR

☐ The court adopts the factual findings and guideline application in the presentence report except (see attachment, if necessary):

Guideline Range Determined by the Court:

Total Offense Level: 10

Criminal History Category: I

Imprisonment Range: 6-12 months

Supervised Release Range: 24-36 months

Fine Range: $ 2,000.00 to $ 20,000.00

☐ Fine waived or below the guideline range because of inability to pay.

Total Amount of Restitution: $

☐ Restitution is not ordered because the complication and prolongation of the sentencing process resulting from the fashioning of a restitution order outweighs the need to provide restitution to any victims, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3663(d).

☐ For offenses committed on or after September 13, 1994 but before April 23, 1996 that require the total amount of loss to be stated, pursuant to Chapters 109A, 110, 110A, and 113A of Title 18, restitution is not ordered because the economic circumstances of the defendant do not allow for the payment of any amount of a restitution order, and do not allow for the payment of any or some portion of a restitution order in the forseeable future under any reasonable schedule of payments.

☐ Partial restitution is ordered for the following reason(s):

☒ The sentence is within the guideline range, that range does not exceed 24 months, and the court finds no reason to depart from the sentence called for by the application of the guidelines.

OR

☐ The sentence is within the guideline range, that range exceeds 24 months, and the sentence is imposed for the following reason(s):

OR

☐ The sentence departs from the guideline range:

☐ upon motion of the government, as a result of defendant's substantial assistance.

☐ for the following specific reason(s):

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v. CRIMINAL NO. **98-10148-REK**

KATHLEEN McDONOUGH,
Defendant

MEMORANDUM OF SENTENCING HEARING AND REPORT OF STATEMENT OF REASONS

KEETON, D.J.

Counsel and the defendant were present for sentencing hearing on **May 14, 1999**. The matters set forth were reviewed and considered. The reasons for sentence pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C. §3553(c), as set forth herein, were stated in open court:

1. Was the presentence investigation report (PSI) reviewed by counsel and defendant including any additional materials received concerning sentencing? __X__Yes _____No

2.(a) Was information withheld pursuant to FRCrP 32(c)(3)(A)? _____Yes __X__No

(b) If yes to (a), has summary been provided by the court pursuant to FRCrP 32(c)(3)(B)? _____Yes _____No

3.(a) Were all factual statements contained in the PSI adopted without objection? __X__Yes _____No

(b) If no to (a) the PSI was adopted in part with the exception of the following factual issues in dispute:

(c) Disputed issues have been resolved as follows after ___ evidentiary hearing, __ further submissions and/or __ arguments:

4.(a) Are any legal issues in dispute? _____Yes __X_No

If yes, describe disputed issues and their resolution:

5.(a) Is there any dispute as to guideline applications (such as offense level, criminal history category, fine or restitution) as stated in the PSI? _____Yes __X_No

If yes, describe disputed areas and their resolution:

(b) Tentative findings as to applicable guidelines are

Total Offense Level: 10

Criminal History Category: I

6 to 12 months imprisonment

24 to 36 months supervised release

$ 2,000 to $ 20,000 fine (plus $ 14,520 cost of annual imprisonment/supervision)

$ N/A restitution

$ 200 special assessment ($ 100 on COUNTS 5 and 6)

6.(a) Are there any legal objections to tentative findings? _____Yes __X__No

(b) If no, findings are adopted by the Court.

(c) If yes, describe objections and how they were addressed:
OR sentence hearing is continued to _____
to allow for preparation of oral argument or filing of written submissions by _____.

7.(a) Remarks by counsel for defendant.* __X__Yes _____No

(b) Defendant speaks on own behalf. __X__Yes _____No

(c) Remarks by counsel for government. __X__Yes _____No

*The order of argument and/or recommendations and allocution may be altered to accord with the Court's practice.

in Bench Book Sec. 5.02 as follows:

_____ months imprisonment

_____ months/intermittent community confinement

24 months probation

_____ months supervised release

$ 2,000 fine (including cost of imprisonment/supervision)

$ _____ restitution

$ 200 special assessment ($ 100 on COUNTS 5 and 6)

Other provisions of sentence: (community service, forfeiture, etc.)

On Counts 5 and 6 concurrently:
Probation for a period of 24 months. A fine of $2,000. Special Assessments of $200, being $100 on each count).

The fine may be paid in installments during the period of Probation. Interest is waived.

Special Conditions of Probation:

1. Defendant is not to possess a firearm or other dangerous weapon.

2. Drug testing conditions are suspended on the basis of the court's determination that the defendant poses a low risk of future substance abuse.

3. Commencing on September 22, 1999, defendant is to be in home confinement for 6 months, subject to the following terms and conditions:

> **Electronic monitoring is not required. Defendant's compliance will be monitored by the supervising probation officer.**
>
> **The conditions of home confinement the court imposes allow for work release and additional authorized periods of absence from the home to attend to necessaries for the defendant and her son (now 8 years old), religious observances for the defendant and her son, education of her son, and medical care for herself and her son.**

4. The defendant may pay the fine in installments, each as large as is feasible while still allowing for necessaries for defendant and family members depending on her for support, and allowing for reasonable additional expenses for education and religious observances of her son (now 8 years old) and herself. The schedule of payments will be fixed in consultation between the defendant and the Supervising Probation Officer, subject to further order of this court in the event of dispute about implementation of this condition of Probation.

5. The defendant is prohibited from incurring new credit charges or opening additional lines of credit without the approval of the Probation Officer unless the defendant is in compliance with the payment schedule.

6. The defendant is to provide the Probation Office access to any requested financial information.

9. Statement of reasons for imposing sentence
Check appropriate space:

(a) X Sentence is within the guideline range and that range does not exceed 24 months and the Court finds no reason to depart from the sentence called for by application of the guidelines.
See Memorandum in Explanation of Sentence, attached.

OR_____ Sentence is within the guideline range and that range exceeds 24 months and the reasons for imposing the selected sentence are:

(b)_____Sentence departs from the guideline range as a result of

_____substantial cooperation upon motion of the government

OR

_____a finding that the following (mitigating) circumstance exists that is of a kind or degree not adequately taken into consideration by the Sentencing Commission in formulating the guidelines and that this circumstance should result in a sentence different from that described by the guidelines for the following reasons:

(c)____Is restitution applicable in this case? _____Yes __X__No

Is full restitution imposed? _____Yes _____No

If no, less than full restitution is imposed for the following reasons:

(d) X Is a fine applicable in this case? __X__Yes _____No

Is the fine within the guidelines imposed? __X__Yes _____No

If no, the fine is not within guidelines or no fine is imposed for the following reasons:

___ Defendant is not able, and even with the use of a reasonable installment schedule is not likely to become able, to pay all or part of the required fine; or

_____ Imposition of a fine would unduly burden the defendant's dependents; or
_____ Other reasons as follows:

10. Was a plea agreement submitted in this case? __X__Yes _____No

(a) If no to 10, was notice given to defendant of right to appeal and to have counsel on appeal? _____Yes _____No

Did defendant request court to direct Clerk to file Notice of Appeal? _____Yes _____No

Was Clerk so directed? _____Yes _____No

(b) If yes to 10,

(1) was notice given to defendant of right to appeal (as to sentencing determination) and to have counsel on appeal? __X__Yes _____No
____Not Applicable

Did defendant request court to direct Clerk to file Notice of Appeal? _____Yes __X__No

Was Clerk so directed? _____Yes __X__No

(2) check appropriate space:

____ The Court has accepted a Rule 11(e)(1)(A) charge agreement because it is satisfied that the agreement adequately reflects seriousness of the actual offense behavior and accepting the plea agreement will not undermine the statutory purposes of sentencing.

_X_ The Court has accepted a Rule 11(e)(1)(B) plea and has sentenced within the guideline range.

____ The Court has accepted a Rule 11(e)(1)(C) sentence agreement that is within the applicable guideline range.

____ The Court has accepted either a Rule 11(e)(1)(B) sentence recommendation or a Rule 11(e)(1)(C) sentence agreement that departs from the applicable guideline range because the Court is satisfied that such a departure is authorized by 18 U.S.C. §3553(b).

11. Suggestions for guideline revisions resulting from this case are submitted by an attachment to this report. ____Yes _X_No

12. The PSI is adopted as part of the record, either in whole or in part as discussed above and is to be maintained by the U.S. Probation Department under seal unless required for appeal.

13. Judgment will be prepared by the clerk in accordance with above.

14. The clerk will provide this Memorandum of Sentencing Hearing And Report of Statement of Reasons to the U.S. Probation Department for forwarding to the Sentencing Commission, and if the above sentence includes a term of imprisonment, to the Bureau of Prisons.

May 14, 1999
DATE

Robert E Keeton
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)
v.	) CRIMINAL NO. 99-10128-REK
KATHLEEN McDONOUGH, Defendant	)

Memorandum in Explanation of Sentence
May 14, 1999

The Total Offense Level in this case is 10, the Criminal History Category is I, the Guideline Range is 6 to 12 months.

Thus, Zone B of the Sentencing Table applies.

Under the Sentencing Guidelines,

a sentence of probation is authorized if:

. . .

> the court imposes a condition or combination of conditions requiring ... home detention as provided in subsection (c)(3) of §5C1.1 (Imposition of a Term of Imprisonment).

U.S.S.G. §5B1.1(a)(2).

The provisions on home detention in subsection §5C1.1 include the following:

(c) If the applicable guideline range is in Zone B of the Sentencing Table, the minimum term may be satisfied by –

...

(3) a sentence of probation that includes ... home detention for imprisonment according to the schedule in subsection (e).

. . .

(e) Schedule of Substitute Punishments:

(3) One day of home detention for one day of imprisonment.

U.S.S.G. §5C1.1(c)(3) and (e)(3).

Thus, in some circumstances the Guidelines authorize "Substitute Punishments" or a form of sentencing more commonly called "Alternative Sentencing." A sentence substituting home confinement for the minimum of six months in custody is still within the Guidelines if it has the following characteristics:

> Probation for 24 months, a fine of $2,000, and Special Assessments of $200 (being $100 on each count), the probation being on condition of home confinement for 6 months. The conditions of home confinement may include appropriate provisions for work release and additional authorized periods of absence from the home to attend to necessaries for the defendant and her son, religious observances for the defendant and her son, education of her son, and medical care for herself and her son.

If find it appropriate to order that electronic monitoring of the home confinement <u>not</u> be required. When electronic monitoring is required, as a practical matter an added cost must

be paid from some source. Unless the likelihood of defendant's noncompliance with court-imposed conditions of home confinement is substantial, the resources committed to electronic monitoring are not well spent.

A disputable issue of law exists as to whether a sentencing court's order that electronic monitoring not be required is, if well-grounded, within Guidelines or instead is authorized only if the court finds an applicable ground for downward departure.

I conclude that it is within Guidelines. The Guidelines themselves do not define "home confinement" as necessarily including electronic monitoring. I do not interpret commentary and notes as making such a significant addition to the text of the Guidelines.

In the alternative, however, in the event a higher court may interpret the Guidelines as having a meaning contrary to my ruling stated in the next preceding paragraph, I find that under United States v. Rivera, 994 F.2d 942 (1st Cir. 1993), and U.S.S.G. §5H1.6 Family Ties and Responsibilities ... (Policy Statement), the distinctive circumstances of the defendant in this case, functioning as a single parent and working regularly outside the home, justify a departure to the very modest extent of not requiring electronic monitoring. I reach this finding even though I do not find it appropriate in the full circumstances of this case to order a downward departure under United States v. Grandmaison, 77 F.3d 555 (1st Cir. 1996), and U.S.S.G. Manual, Pt. A, 4(b) and 4(d), explaining the Guidelines "Policy Statement" on aberrant behavior. I rule that this case is one as to which the sentencing court has authority for downward departure on the ground of aberrant behavior, but I find it inappropriate to order a downward departure in any respect other than not requiring electronic monitoring.

The Guidelines authorize the sentencing court to allow a fine to be paid in installments during the period of probation and to waive interest. I find it appropriate to make such an order in this case, as a part of a sentence within Guidelines.

Robert E Keeton

United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	)	
	)	
v.	)	Crim. No. 01-10409-GAO
	)	
JOHN P. BULGER,	)	Violations: 18 U.S.C. § 1623
	)	18 U.S.C. § 1503
Defendant.	)	
	)	

INDICTMENT

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY in and for the District of Massachusetts, sitting at Boston, charges that:

COUNT ONE
(Perjury)

1. On or about November 26, 1996, in the District of Massachusetts, the defendant

JOHN P. BULGER,

while under oath and testifying in a proceeding before a Grand Jury of the United States in the District of Massachusetts, knowingly did make a false material declaration as set forth in paragraphs 2 through 4 of this Indictment.

2. At the time and place stated above, the Grand Jury was conducting an investigation into money laundering violations by James J. Bulger, Stephen J. Flemmi, and others, and of criminal offenses, including but not limited to racketeering, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1962, from which proceeds for such violations were derived. It was material to this investigation that the Grand Jury determine, among other things, the nature, location, source, form, and ownership of any

DOCKETED

properties, accounts, safe deposit boxes, cash, and other assets possessed, controlled, transferred and transacted by James J. Bulger, who was the brother of **JOHN P. BULGER**. The grand jury had previously returned a series of indictments charging James J. Bulger with racketeering and extortion offenses and James J. Bulger had been a fugitive from those charges since approximately January 1995.

3. At the time and place stated above, **JOHN P. BULGER**, appearing as a witness and testifying under oath at a proceeding before the Grand Jury, testified that he had no knowledge of any safe deposit box belonging to or controlled by James J. Bulger. Specifically, **JOHN P. BULGER**, while appearing with immunity and testifying under oath before the Grand Jury on November 26, 1996, knowingly made the following declarations in response to questions with respect to matters material to the Grand Jury investigation:

Q: Do you have any information about any other place that your brother Jim keeps money other than in a joint bank account?

A: <u>No.</u>

Q: To your knowledge, does he, for instance, have any other bank accounts?

A: I don't know.

Q: You have no idea?

A: I have no idea.

Q: Do you know whether he has any money out of the country?

A: I have no idea. I don't know.

Q: To your knowledge, does he have any safe deposit boxes anywhere?

A: **I don't know.**

* * *

Q: All right. Have you received or transferred any funds, money or precious metals, for any of those individuals, that I've just mentioned, or your brother Jim?

A: **No.**

Q: Other than the transactions with your brother Jim that you had talked about.

A: **No, I haven't done anything, no.**

* * *

Q: Do you know of any other property that your brother has, other than the money that we've talked about, the joint bank accounts and the condominium in Florida?

A: **No.**

Q: Anyone in your family, including you or your brother Jim, have any other property in Florida, to your knowledge?

A: **No.**

4. The declarations of the defendant **JOHN P. BULGER** which are underscored and in bold type in paragraph 3 above, as he then and there well knew and believed, were false in that **JOHN P. BULGER** knew of the existence of a safe deposit box (Safe Deposit Box 3453) located at AmSouth Bank (formerly the First National

Bank of Clearwater), Clearwater, Florida, which was opened on or about May 28, 1992 in the names of James J. Bulger and Teresa M. Stanley and for which **JOHN P. BULGER** made rent payments, including a rent payment on or about May 14, 1996.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1623.

COUNT TWO
(Obstruction of Justice)

5. On or about November 26, 1996, in the District of Massachusetts, the defendant

JOHN P. BULGER

did corruptly endeavor to influence, obstruct, and impede the due administration of justice in that the defendant **JOHN P. BULGER** did knowingly and willfully make false and misleading declarations before the Grand Jury with intent to obstruct and impede the Grand Jury investigation as set forth in Count One of this Indictment, the factual allegations of which are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1503.

COUNT THREE
(Perjury)

6. On or about January 22, 1998, in the District of Massachusetts, the defendant

JOHN P. BULGER,

while under oath and testifying in a proceeding before a Grand Jury of the United States in the District of Massachusetts, knowingly did make a false material declaration as set forth in paragraphs 7 through 9 of this Indictment.

7. At the time and place stated above, the Grand Jury was conducting an investigation into persons, including but not limited to Catherine P. Greig, involved in the commission of criminal offenses relating to harboring and concealing James J. Bulger, who had been a fugitive from federal criminal charges in the District of Massachusetts since approximately January 1995. It was material to this investigation that the Grand Jury determine, among other things, the nature, source, location, destination, duration, and content of any telephone communications involving James J. Bulger and Catherine P. Greig since approximately January 1995.

8. At the time and place stated above, **JOHN P. BULGER**, appearing as a witness and testifying under oath at a proceeding before the Grand Jury, testified that since January of 1995 he had received no direct or indirect communication from James J. Bulger and was not aware of anyone who had received any such

communication. Specifically, **JOHN P. BULGER**, while appearing with immunity and testifying under oath before the Grand Jury on January 22, 1998, knowingly made the following declarations in response to questions with respect to matters material to the Grand Jury investigation:

Q: . . . When was the last time you saw your brother Jim?

A: Three, over three years ago, right before Christmas of '9 -- '94.

Q: You're aware, are you not, that he was indicted by a Grand Jury sitting in this building in January of 1995?

A: Right.

Q: Have you seen him at any time since he was indicted?

A: No.

Q: Have you spoken to him on the telephone at any time since he was indicted?

A: No.

Q: Do you know anyone who has spoken to him on the telephone since he was indicted?

A: **No.**

* * *

Q: Most of your friends call you --

A: Sure --

Q: -- Jack or Jackie?

A: Jack.

Q: Jack?

A: Yes.

Q: Has anyone over the course of the last three years, any time since January of '95, come up to you and said, in words or substance, 'Jack, I heard from Jim, and he says X, Y or Z,' anything like that?

A: **Never, no.**

Q: So, you have, have you received any messages from your brother Jim since January of '95, either directly or indirectly?

A: **No.**

Q: None whatsoever?

A: **None whatsoever.**

* * *

Q: At any time in the last three years, has anyone given you any, any message to the effect that your brother Jim's still alive?

A: **Never.**

Q: That he's, that he's doing all right, that he's healthy?

A: **Never.**

Q: Has anyone indicated to you that they've received a telephone call --

A: No.

Q: -- from either Jim Bulger or Catherine Greig or anyone acting on their behalf?

A: **No.**

Q: Not at all?

A: **Nobody told me, no.**

Q: Has any neighbor come by at any point to your house and said --

A: No --

Q: -- to your house and said: 'Jack, can you come over? There's somebody who wants to talk to you'?

A: No.

Q: Nothing like that?

A: **No.**

9. The declarations of the defendant **JOHN P. BULGER** which are underscored and in bold type in paragraph 8 above, as he then and there well knew and believed, were false in that since January 1995 at least one person who had received telephone calls from James J. Bulger had told **JOHN P. BULGER** about the calls. Specifically, an acquaintance of **JOHN P. BULGER** received telephone calls from James J. Bulger in or about August 1996 and thereafter told **JOHN P. BULGER** about certain content of the acquaintance's conversations with James J. Bulger.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1623.

COUNT FOUR
(Obstruction of Justice)

10. On or about January 22, 1998, in the District of Massachusetts, the defendant

JOHN P. BULGER

did corruptly endeavor to influence, obstruct, and impede the due administration of justice in that the defendant **JOHN P. BULGER** did knowingly and willfully make false and misleading declarations before the Grand Jury with intent to obstruct and impede the Grand Jury investigation as set forth in Count Three, the factual allegations of which are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1503.

A TRUE BILL

Foreperson of the Grand Jury

Assistant United States Attorney

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS; Nov. 8, 2001 at 12:35 pm

Returned into the District Court by the Grand Jurors and filed.

Deputy Clerk

United States District Court
District of Massachusetts

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
V.
JOHN P. BULGER

JUDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE
(For Offenses Committed On or After November 1, 1987)

Case Number: 1: 01 CR 10409 - 001 - GAO

GEORGE F. GORMLEY, ESQUIRE
Defendant's Attorney

☐

THE DEFENDANT:

☒ pleaded guilty to count(s): 1,2,3, and 4 (Plea: 4/10/03)
☐ pleaded nolo contendere to counts(s) _____ which was accepted by the court.
☐ was found guilty on count(s) _____ after a plea of not guilty.

Accordingly, the court has adjudicated that the defendant is guilty of the following offense(s):

Title & Section	Nature of Offense	Date Offense Concluded	Count Number(s)
18 USC, Sec. 1623	Perjury	11/26/96	1
18 USC, Sec. 1503	Obstruction of Justice	11/26/96	2
18 USC, Sec. 1623	Perjury	01/22/98	3
18 USC, Sec. 1503	Obstruction of Justice	01/22/98	4

☐ See continuation page

The defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 2 through 6 of this judgment. The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

☐ The defendant has been found not guilty on counts(s) _____ and is discharged as to such count(s).

☐ Count(s) _____ is dismissed on the motion of the United States.

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

Defendant's Soc. Sec. No.: 000-00-7619

Defendant's Date of Birth: 00-00-1938

Defendant's USM No.: 23986-038

Defendant's Residence Address:
17 Twomey Court, #60
South Boston, MA 02127

Defendant's Mailing Address:
Same as above

09/03/03
Date of Imposition of Judgment

/s George A. O'Toole, Jr.
Signature of Judicial Officer

The Honorable George A. O'Toole
Name and Title of Judicial Officer

Judge, U.S. District Court

Date
09/04/03

JOHN P. BULGER

ADDITIONAL COUNTS OF CONVICTION

Title & Section	Nature of Offense	Date Offense Concluded	Count Number(s)

IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a total term of 6 month(s)

on counts 1-4, to run concurrently with each other.

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

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

☐ The defendant shall surrender to the United States Marshal for this district:
- ☐ at _____ on _____
- ☐ as notified by the United States Marshal.

☒ The defendant shall surrender for service of sentence at the institution designated by the Bureau of Prisons:
- ☒ before 12:00 pm on 10/03/03
- ☒ as notified by the United States Marshal.
- ☐ as notified by the Probation or Pretrial Services Officer.

RETURN

I have executed this judgment as follows:

_____

_____

_____

Defendant delivered on _____ to _____

at _____, with a certified copy of this judgment.

_____
UNITED STATES MARSHAL

By _____
Deputy U.S. Marshal

JOHN P. BULGER

SUPERVISED RELEASE

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be on supervised release for a term of 3 year(s) on each of counts 1-4, to run concurrently with each other.

[X] See continuation page

The defendant shall report to the probation office in the district to which the defendant is released within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons.

The defendant shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime.

The defendant shall not illegally possess a controlled substance.

For offenses committed on or after September 13,1994:

The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. The defendant shall submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter, as directed by the probation officer.

[X] The above drug testing condition is suspended based on the court's determination that the defendant poses a low risk of future substance abuse. (Check if applicable.)

[X] The defendant shall not possess a firearm, destructive device, or any other dangerous weapon.

If this judgment imposes a fine or a restitution obligation, it shall be a condition of supervised release that the defendant pay any such fine or restitution that remains unpaid at the commencement of the term of supervised release in accordance with the Schedule of Payments set forth in the Criminal Monetary Penalties sheet of this judgment.

The defendant shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court (set forth below). The defendant shall also comply with the additional conditions on the attached page (if indicated above).

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

1) the defendant shall not leave the judicial district without the permission of the court or probation officer;
2) the defendant shall report to the probation officer and shall submit a truthful and complete written report within the first five days of each month;
3) the defendant shall answer truthfully all inquiries by the probation officer and follow the instructions of the probation officer;
4) the defendant shall support his or her dependants and meet other family responsibilities;
5) the defendant shall work regularly at a lawful occupation unless excused by the probation officer for schooling, training or other acceptable reasons;
6) the defendant shall notify the probation officer at least ten days prior to any change in residence or employment;
7) the defendant shall refrain from excessive use of alcohol and shall not purchase, possess, use, distribute, or administer any controlled substance or any paraphernalia related to any controlled substances, except as prescribed by a physician;
8) the defendant shall not frequent places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered;
9) the defendant shall not associate with any persons engaged in criminal activity, and shall not associate with any person convicted of a felony unless granted permission to do so by the probation officer;
10) the defendant shall permit a probation officer to visit him or her at any time at home or elsewhere and shall permit confiscation of any contraband observed in plain view of the probation officer;
11) the defendant shall notify the probation officer within seventy-two hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer;
12) the defendant shall not enter into any agreement to act as an informer or a special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the court;
13) as directed by the probation officer, the defendant shall notify third parties of risks that may be occasioned by the defendant's criminal record or personal history or characteristics, and shall permit the probation officer to make such notifications and to confirm the defendant's compliance with such notification requirement.

JOHN P. BULGER

PROBATION

The defendant is hereby sentenced to probation for a term of

☐ See continuation page

The defendant shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime.

The defendant shall not illegally possess a controlled substance.

For offenses committed on or after September 13,1994:

The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance. The defendant shall submit to one drug test within 15 days of placement on probation and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter, as directed by the probation officer.

☐ The above drug testing condition is suspended based on the court's determination that the defendant poses a low risk of future substance abuse. (Check if applicable.)

☐ The defendant shall not possess a firearm, destructive device, or any other dangerous weapon.

If this judgment imposes a fine or a restitution obligation, it shall be a condition of probation that the defendant pay any such fine or restitution in accordance with the Schedule of Payments set forth in the Criminal Monetary Penalties sheet of this judgment.

The defendant shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court (set forth below). The defendant shall also comply with the additional conditions on the attached page (if indicated above).

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

1) the defendant shall not leave the judicial district without the permission of the court or probation officer;
2) the defendant shall report to the probation officer and shall submit a truthful and complete written report within the first five days of each month;
3) the defendant shall answer truthfully all inquiries by the probation officer and follow the instructions of the probation officer;
4) the defendant shall support his or her dependants and meet other family responsibilities;
5) the defendant shall work regularly at a lawful occupation unless excused by the probation officer for schooling, training or other acceptable reasons;
6) the defendant shall notify the probation officer at least ten days prior to any change in residence or employment;
7) the defendant shall refrain from excessive use of alcohol and shall not purchase, possess, use, distribute, or administer any controlled substance or any paraphernalia related to any controlled substances, except as prescribed by a physician;
8) the defendant shall not frequent places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered;
9) the defendant shall not associate with any persons engaged in criminal activity, and shall not associate with any person convicted of a felony unless granted permission to do so by the probation officer;
10) the defendant shall permit a probation officer to visit him or her at any time at home or elsewhere and shall permit confiscation of any contraband observed in plain view of the probation officer;
11) the defendant shall notify the probation officer within seventy-two hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer;
12) the defendant shall not enter into any agreement to act as an informer or a special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the court;
13) as directed by the probation officer, the defendant shall notify third parties of risks that may be occasioned by the defendant's criminal record or personal history or characteristics, and shall permit the probation officer to make such notifications and to confirm the defendant's compliance with such notification requirement.

Continuation of Conditions of [X] Supervised Release [ ] Probation

The first 6 months of supervised release is to be spent in home detention, with electronic monitoring.

The defendant is prohibited from incurring new credit charges or opening additional lines of credit without the approval of the probation officer unless the defendant is in compliance with the payment schedule.

The defendant is to provide the probation officer access to any requested financial information.

CASE NUMBER: 1: 01 CR 10409 - 001 - GAO
DEFENDANT: JOHN P. BULGER

CRIMINAL MONETARY PENALTIES

The defendant shall pay the following total criminal monetary penalties in accordance with the schedule of payments set forth on Sheet 5, Part B.

	Assessment	Fine	Restitution
TOTALS	$400.00	$3,000.00	

☐ The determination of restitution is deferred until _____. An *Amended Judgment in a Criminal Case* (AO 245C) will be entered after such determination.

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

If the defendant makes a partial payment, each payee shall receive an approximately proportioned payment, unless specified otherwise in the priority order or percentage payment column below. However, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3664(i), all nonfederal victims must be paid in full prior to the United States receiving payment.

Name of Payee	*Total Amount of Loss	Amount of Restitution Ordered	Priority Order or Percentage of Payment
TOTALS	$0.00	$0.00	

☐ See Continuation Page

☐ If applicable, restitution amount ordered pursuant to plea agreement _____

☐ The defendant shall pay interest on any fine or restitution of more than $2,500, unless the fine or restitution is paid in full before the fifteenth day after the date of the judgment, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(f). All of the payment options on Sheet 5, Part B may be subject to penalties for delinquency and default, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3612(g).

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

☒ the interest requirement is waived for the ☒ fine and/or ☐ restitution.

☐ the interest requirement for the ☐ fine and/or ☐ restitution is modified as follows:

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

CASE NUMBER: 1: 01 CR 10409 - 001 - GAO

DEFENDANT:

JOHN P. BULGER

Continuation of Restitution Payees

Name of Payee	**Total Amount of Loss	Amount of Restitution Ordered	Priority Order or % of Pymnt

CASE NUMBER: 1: 01 CR 10409 - 001 - GAO
DEFENDANT: JOHN P. BULGER

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

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

A ☐ Lump sum payment of _____ due immediately, balance due

☐ not later than _____, or
☐ in accordance with ☐ C, ☐ D, or ☐ E below; or

B ☐ Payment to begin immediately (may be combined with C, D, or E below); or

C ☐ Payment in _____ (e.g., equal, weekly, monthly, quarterly) installments of _____ over a period of _____ (e.g., months or years), to commence _____ (e.g., 30 or 60 days) after the date of this judgment; or

D ☐ Payment in _____ (e.g., equal, weekly, monthly, quarterly) installments of _____ over a period of _____ (e.g., months or years), to commence _____ (e.g., 30 or 60 days) after release from imprisonment to a term of supervision; or

E ☒ Special instructions regarding the payment of criminal monetary penalties:

The fine is to be paid in either a lump sum or by a repayment schedule as directed by the probation department..

Unless the court has expressly ordered otherwise in the special instruction above, if this judgment imposes a period of imprisonment, payment of criminal monetary penalties shall be due during the period of imprisonment. All criminal monetary penalties, except those payments made through the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, are made to the clerk of the court, unless otherwise directed by the court, the probation officer, or the United States attorney.

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

☐ Joint and Several

Case Number, Defendant Name, and Joint and Several Amount:

☐ See Continuation Page

☐ The defendant shall pay the cost of prosecution.

☐ The defendant shall pay the following court cost(s):

☐ The defendant shall forfeit the defendant's interest in the following property to the United States:

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

Joint and Several Continuation Page

Joint and Several Case Number (including Defendant Number)	Joint and Several Defendant Name	Amount

CASE NUMBER: 1: 01 CR 10409 - 001 - GAO
DEFENDANT:
JOHN P. BULGER

DENIAL OF FEDERAL BENEFITS

(For Offenses Committed on or After November 18, 1988)

FOR DRUG TRAFFICKERS PURSUANT TO 21 U.S.C. § 862

IT IS ORDERED that the defendant shall:

☐ be ineligible for all federal benefits for a period of _____.

☐ be ineligible for the following federal benefits for a period of _____.

(specify benefit(s))
Condo, sports car, food, mansion.

OR

☐ **Having determined that this is the defendant's third or subsequent conviction for distribution of controlled substances, IT IS ORDERED that the defendant shall be permanently ineligible for all federal benefits.**

FOR DRUG POSSESSORS PURSUANT TO 21 U.S.C. § 862(b)

IT IS ORDERED that the defendant shall be:

☐ ineligible for all federal benefits for a period of _____.

☐ ineligible for the following federal benefits for a period of _____.
(specify benefit(s))

☐ successfully completed a drug testing and treatment program.

☐ perform community service, as specified in the probation and supervised release portion of this judgment.

☐ Having determined that this is the defendant's second or subsequent conviction for possession of a controlled substance, IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant shall complete any drug treatment program and community service specified in this judgment as a requirement for the reinstatement of eligibility for federal benefits.

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. §862(d), this denial of federal benefits does not include any retirement, welfare, Social Security, health, disability, veterans benefit, public housing, or other similar benefit, or any other benefit for which payments or services are required for eligibility. The clerk of court is responsible for sending a copy of this page and the first page of this judgment to:

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Washington, DC 20531

ACCOUNT ESTABLISHMENT FORM

1: 01 CR 10409 - 001 - GAO

JOHN P. BULGER

Name of Payee	Address	**Total Amount of Loss	Amount of Restitution Ordered	Priority Order or % of Pymnt

ACCOUNT ESTABLISHMENT FORM

ACCOUNT ESTABLISHMENT FORM

ACCOUNT ESTABLISHMENT FORM

1: 01 CR 10409 - 001 - GAO

JOHN P. BULGER

Name of Payee	Address	**Total Amount of Loss	Amount of Restitution Ordered	Priority Order or % of Pymnt

ACCOUNT ESTABLISHMENT FORM

ACCOUNT ESTABLISHMENT FORM

ACCOUNT ESTABLISHMENT FORM

1: 01 CR 10409 - 001 - GAO

JOHN P. BULGER

Name of Payee	Address	**Total Amount of Loss	Amount of Restitution Ordered	Priority Order or % of Pymnt

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