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CENTRAL DIST. OF CALIF.
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

October 2012 Grand Jury

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

MONGOL NATION,
an unincorporated association,

Defendant.

Case No. **CR 13 00106**
I N D I C T M E N T
[18 U.S.C. § 1962(c):
Racketeering;
18 U.S.C. § 1962(d):
Racketeering Conspiracy;
18 U.S.C. § 1963: Criminal
Forfeiture]

The Grand Jury charges:

COUNT ONE

[18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)]

I. INTRODUCTION

A. THE MONGOLS GANG

1. At all relevant times, the Mongols Outlaw Motorcycle Gang ("the Mongols Gang"), was an organization engaged in, among

1 other things, murder, conspiracy to commit murder, attempted
2 murder, conspiracy to traffic in narcotics, narcotics-
3 trafficking, robbery, extortion, money laundering, and witness
4 intimidation. At all relevant times, the Mongols Gang operated
5 in the Central District of California and elsewhere. The
6 Mongols Gang, including its leadership, full patched members,
7 prospective and probationary members, and associates (often
8 referred to as "hang arounds"), constituted an "enterprise," as
9 defined by Title 18, United States Code, Section 1961(4), that
10 is, a group of individuals associated in fact. The Mongols Gang
11 engaged in, and its activities affected, interstate and foreign
12 commerce. The Mongols Gang constituted an ongoing organization
13 whose leadership, full patched members, prospective and
14 probationary members, and associates (often referred to as "hang
15 arounds") (all hereafter referred to collectively as "Mongols")
16 functioned as a continuing unit for a common purpose of
17 achieving the objectives of the organization.

18 2. The Mongols Gang maintained an established structure
19 and leadership. The Mongols Gang maintained a written
20 constitution and by-laws, which set forth the rules of
21 membership and code of conduct for the Mongols Gang, as well as
22 penalties for non-compliance with the Mongols Gang's rules.

23 3. The Mongols Gang was a nationwide organization and
24 made efforts to expand internationally. The Mongols Gang was

1 comprised of approximately sixty-eight identified chapters. The
2 chapters were located in different geographical regions,
3 although most were located within the Central District of
4 California. The Mongols Gang also had chapters in other parts
5 of California, as well as in, among other places, Oklahoma,
6 Florida, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Sweden,
7 Norway, Italy, Germany, and Mexico.

8 4. The leadership and governing body of the Mongols Gang
9 was its "Mother Chapter." The Mother Chapter exercised
10 authority over the actions of the regional chapters, as well as
11 the actions of individual Mongols. Mongols paid money to the
12 Mother Chapter in the form of fees, dues and taxes. Those funds
13 were used, in part, to fund and promote the Mongols Gang and pay
14 for the legal expenses of Mongols when they were prosecuted for
15 crimes committed on behalf of the Mongols Gang. The Mother
16 Chapter collected and reviewed membership applications and fees,
17 resolved disputes within the Mongols Gang, and issued
18 incentives, such as tattoos and patches, to honor Mongols for
19 committing acts of violence on behalf of the Mongols Gang,
20 incurring physical injury on behalf of the Mongols Gang, and
21 performing specific sexual acts at Mongols Gang events.

22 5. The Mother Chapter was comprised of the Mongols Gang's
23 national officers. At relevant times, it included full patched
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1 members Ruben Cavazos, Sr., Ruben Cavazos, Jr., and Hector
2 Gonzalez.

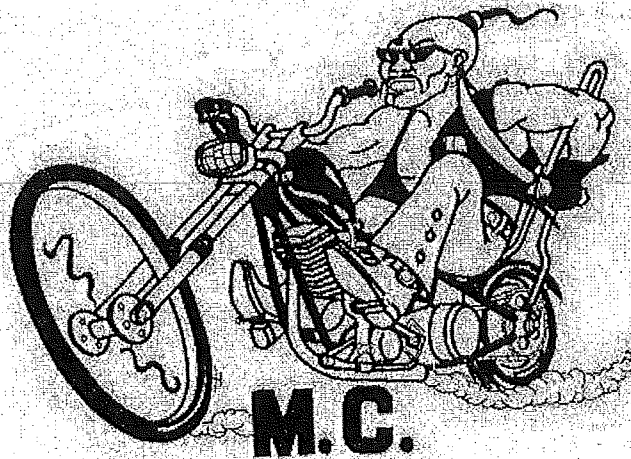
3 6. Officers of the Mongols Gang's regional chapters were
4 often invited to present issues to the Mother Chapter for
5 decision, but these officers were not permitted to share in the
6 deliberations of the Mother Chapter, and the Mother Chapter's
7 decisions were binding on the regional chapters. Lower-ranking
8 full patched members and prospective and probationary members of
9 the Mongols Gang frequently were required to patrol and provide
10 armed security against the presence of law enforcement and rival
11 gang members outside Mother Chapter meetings. Those present at
12 Mother Chapter meetings were heavily armed, and the Mother
13 Chapter maintained an arsenal of firearms, including assault
14 rifles, shotguns, and semi-automatic handguns, as well as
15 bullet-proof vests and knives, at the Mother Chapter residence
16 located in West Covina, California.

17 7. Below the Mother Chapter, regional chapters of the
18 Mongols Gang were directed by chapter presidents and officers,
19 including a vice-president, a secretary/treasurer, and a
20 sergeant-at-arms. A regional chapter's sergeant-at-arms
21 maintained that chapter's weapons and firearms and might also be
22 required to maintain records of membership applications and to
23 oversee the evaluation of prospective and probationary members
24 by private investigators.

1 8. All national and regional officers of the Mongols Gang
2 were required to be full patched members of the Mongols Gang.
3 Full patched members of the Mongols Gang identified themselves
4 with patches, tattoos and insignia that signified their
5 connection to and status within the Mongols Gang. Specifically,
6 full patched members of the Mongols Gang were authorized by the
7 Mongols Gang to wear leather vests with sewn-on patches that
8 included: a "top rocker" patch on the back containing the word
9 "Mongols," most often in the following form:



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18 (the "Word Image"); a patch on the front with the word
19 "Mongols," most often in smaller capital letters; a "center
20 rocker" patch in the center of the back of the vest that
21 consisted of the image of a Mongols Gang motorcycle rider, that
22 is, a human head with a queue, facial hair, and sunglasses, as
23 follows:
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8 (the "Rider Image"); and a "bottom rocker" patch below this
9 bearing the name of the state of the chapter to which the member
10 belonged. Many full patched members also displayed a patch with
11 the designation "1%" to distinguish themselves from the "99%" of
12 motorcycle club members who were legitimate and law-abiding and
13 identify themselves as being within the "1%" who were not
14 legitimate and did not adhere to the law or the rights of
15 others. Full patched members of the Mongols Gang also often
16 displayed the "MFFM" patch or tattoo to identify themselves as
17 "Mongols Forever Forever Mongols." Full patched members who
18 were officers also frequently wore patches that indicated their
19 status as officers. The Mongols Gang had as many as 500 to 600
20 full patched members. Approximately 400 of those were located
21 in Southern California.

22 9. In addition to full patched members, the Mongols Gang
23 was also comprised of prospective and probationary members
24 working towards becoming full patched members. Leaders of the

1 Mongols Gang recruited and initiated potential members into the
2 organization through a structured application and vetting
3 process that was directed through the Mother Chapter in West
4 Covina, California. Potential members had to be sponsored by
5 existing full patched members and were required to demonstrate
6 their obedience and loyalty to the Mongols Gang. They were then
7 required to complete a written application, which was reviewed
8 and researched by private investigators, and then might be
9 subject to a polygraph examination arranged by the Mongols Gang
10 if they were suspected of being a member of law enforcement or
11 an informant for law enforcement. The focus of the
12 investigation conducted before a potential member could become a
13 prospective or probationary member of the Mongols Gang was to
14 establish the potential member's willingness to commit crimes on
15 behalf of the Mongols Gang and to preclude prospective
16 membership of individuals with any connection to law enforcement
17 or who might expose the crimes of the Mongols Gang to law
18 enforcement. Once a potential member passed the initial
19 application process, the potential member could be accepted as a
20 prospective or probationary member.

21 10. When an individual first became a prospective member,
22 referred to as a "prospect," he was given the bottom rocker
23 patch, a small rectangular front patch of the word "PROSPECT,"
24 and a small rectangular "Chapter" tab patch indicating the

1 chapter the prospective member was seeking to join. The
2 prospect was then assigned to perform duties for full patched
3 members of the Mongols Gang, including providing armed security,
4 storing weapons and narcotics, and transporting Mongols Gang
5 leaders. After a period of time as a prospect, the individual
6 received his center rocker patch bearing the Rider Image. This
7 indicated that the prospect was one step closer to becoming a
8 full member, but still remained required to perform the tasks
9 above, and to be on call to Mongols members to perform such
10 duties 24 hours a day. The amount of time spent as a prospect
11 before becoming a full patched member of the Mongols gang and
12 receiving a top rocker patch (the Word Image) varied by prospect
13 and was contingent on approval of the prospect's membership by
14 the Mother Chapter.

15 11. An alternative path to full patched membership was as
16 a probationary member. Probationary members received all three
17 back patches, bottom rocker, center rocker (Rider Image), and
18 top rocker (Word Image) from the outset, but were also required
19 to wear a probationary patch, a small diamond-shaped patch with
20 a black "P" against a white background, to identify them as
21 probationary members. Probationary members typically remained
22 on probation for one year before becoming full patched members
23 and being authorized to remove the probationary patch. Whether
24 potential members went through a "prospect" or "probationary"

1 phase before becoming full patched members varied depending on
2 the chapter the individual was seeking to join.

3 12. In addition to full patched members and prospective
4 and probationary members, the Mongols Gang also included male
5 associates, often referred to as "hang arounds," who were not on
6 a membership track and did not receive any gang patches. Women
7 were not eligible to be either full patched or prospective or
8 probationary members. Women could, however, be permitted by
9 full patched members to wear a Mongols Gang jacket or vest, but
10 were required to display on the jacket or vest a "property of"
11 patch identifying the full patch or prospective or probationary
12 member to whom they were connected.

13 13. In addition to patches indicating their status within
14 the Mongols Gang, Mongols could be awarded special patches based
15 on acts engaged in to demonstrate their loyalty to the Mongols
16 Gang. Full patched members were eligible to earn patches issued
17 by the Mother Chapter, including: the skull and crossbones
18 patch, awarded for killing someone on behalf of the Mongols
19 Gang; the "Respect Few Fear None" patch, awarded for having
20 engaged in a violent altercation with a rival gang; and the
21 Black Heart patch, awarded for having been wounded during a
22 Mongols Gang confrontation. Full patched members and
23 prospective and probationary members were encouraged and
24 expected to engage in sex acts at Mongols Gang functions or when

1 pre-arranged "wing parties" were held, and those who did so were
2 rewarded with different-colored "wings patches" that identified
3 the sex acts performed.

4 14. Mongols Gang leaders controlled Mongols activities not
5 only through rewards, but also through internal discipline,
6 including killing, attempting to kill, conspiring to kill,
7 assaulting, and threatening Mongols and others who were deemed
8 to present a threat to the Mongols Gang or its leadership.

9 Mongols who were "out bad," that is, who attempted to leave the
10 Mongols Gang or acted in ways contrary to the desires of Mongols
11 Gang leaders, could be required to forfeit their property,
12 including their motorcycles, and were subject to attack by other
13 Mongols.

14 B. THE CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF THE MONGOLS GANG

15 15. Crimes committed by Mongols on behalf of the Mongols
16 Gang included acts of violence ranging from battery to murder,
17 as well as drug-trafficking offenses, money laundering, weapons-
18 trafficking, extortion, and hate crimes directed against
19 African-Americans. Mongols also frequently conducted robberies,
20 stole motorcycles, and engaged in the theft of credit card
21 account information as a means to obtain funds for themselves
22 and the Mongols Gang. Mongols often committed their crimes and
23 acts of violence with the conviction that they could not be
24 prosecuted because victims and witnesses would refuse to testify

1 against them or to cooperate with law enforcement for fear of
2 retaliation by the Mongols Gang. Mongols frequently used the
3 reputation of the Mongols Gang, especially its history of large-
4 scale violence and riots, as a means to threaten and intimidate
5 the victims and witnesses to their crimes and protect Mongols
6 from prosecution by local law enforcement.

7 16. The Mongols Gang actively engaged in drug-trafficking,
8 especially the distribution of methamphetamine and cocaine, both
9 within the Mongols Gang and to outside customers, as a source of
10 income. Portions of the proceeds from drug-trafficking
11 activities were owed to the Mongols Gang leadership and Mother
12 Chapter and were collected in the form of dues, membership fees,
13 and taxes. Large-scale drug traffickers within the Mongols Gang
14 were often taxed at a higher rate by the Mongols Gang, with the
15 payments used to support the drug traffickers' protection from
16 penalties and taxes that would ordinarily be claimed by rival
17 street gangs and Mexican Mafia (aka "La Eme") representatives
18 for drug trafficking that occurred in the areas controlled by
19 those rival gangs. Mongols were also authorized to call on
20 other Mongols and Mongols Gang leadership to enforce the
21 collection of proceeds owed from their narcotics customers.

22 17. Many Mongols were current or former members of a large
23 number of Los Angeles County street gangs, including "the
24 Avenues," "18th Street," "San Gabriel Valley," "South Side

1 Montebello," "Lott Stoner," "Maravilla," and "Varrrio Nuevo"
2 street gangs, and maintained their connections to those gangs,
3 particularly with regard to the distribution of narcotics and
4 firearms. These Mongols often claimed immunity from the
5 collection of taxes on their drug trafficking activities by
6 Mexican Mafia representatives. This created tension between the
7 Mongols Gang and the established authority of the Mexican Mafia
8 over drug trafficking. Mongols Gang leaders including Ruben
9 Cavazos, Sr., and Hector Gonzalez, periodically attempted to
10 negotiate a resolution of their disputes with the Mexican Mafia
11 over the control of drug trafficking in particular territories
12 by paying Mexican Mafia representatives in exchange for their
13 recognition of the Mongols Gang's right to traffic narcotics in
14 Southern California.

15 18. Mongols Gang leaders, including Ruben Cavazos, Sr.,
16 Ruben Cavazos, Jr., and Hector Gonzalez, and Mongols Gang full
17 patched members also enforced the authority of the Mongols Gang
18 by directing attacks against rival motorcycle gangs, such as the
19 "Hells Angels" and the "Sons of Silence." Mongols identified
20 persons supporting rival gangs and threatened to beat or kill
21 them if they did not surrender indicia (such as red and white
22 colored t-shirts, patches, jackets or sports jerseys bearing the
23 number "81") identifying support for a rival gang.

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1 19. The Mongols Gang also enforced its authority by
2 directing attacks against members of the general public who
3 defied or unwittingly came into contact with Mongols in a way
4 that was deemed "disrespectful" to the Mongols Gang. Persons in
5 conflict with, or who might be perceived to have shown
6 disrespect to, Mongols were often beaten severely or even killed
7 by being kicked repeatedly with steel-toed boots, stabbed, or
8 shot.

9 20. The Mongols Gang also directed attacks against law
10 enforcement officers and witnesses who were willing to cooperate
11 with law enforcement for the prosecution of crimes committed by
12 Mongols, and frequently paid for the legal representation of
13 Mongols who committed crimes, such as assaults and murders, on
14 behalf of the Mongols Gang.

15 21. The Mongols Gang did not allow African-Americans to be
16 members. The Mongols Gang was also hostile to the presence of
17 African-Americans in bars or clubs where Mongols were present or
18 in proximity to female associates of the Mongols Gang.

19 22. The Mongols Gang maintained a ready supply of
20 firearms, including handguns, shotguns, automatic and semi-
21 automatic assault rifles, and machine-guns, to enforce its
22 authority. These firearms often were stolen or unregistered so
23 that their use could not be readily connected to the Mongols who
24 used and maintained them. Mongols often discarded or destroyed

1 firearms after their use in incidents related to the Mongols
2 Gang. The Mongols Gang, therefore, maintained a steady source
3 of supply for additional unregistered or non-traceable firearms.

4 C. DEFENDANT AND ITS REGISTRATION OF THE WORD AND RIDER MARKS

5 23. At all relevant times, defendant MONGOL NATION was an
6 unincorporated association comprised of full patched members of
7 the Mongols Gang who, among other things, maintained authority
8 to control the use and display of the Word Image and Rider
9 Image. Defendant MONGOL NATION controlled the use and display
10 of the Word Image and the Rider Image.

11 24. On or about January 11, 2005, as the result of an
12 application caused to be submitted by Ruben Cavazos, Sr., at the
13 time the President of the Mongols Gang, defendant MONGOL NATION
14 was granted registration of the Word Image with the United
15 States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") as a collective
16 membership mark (the "Word Mark") (registration number 2916965).

17 25. On or about about April 4, 2006, as the result of an
18 application caused to be submitted by Ruben Cavazos, Sr., at the
19 time the President of the Mongols Gang, defendant MONGOL NATION
20 was granted registration of the Rider Image with the USPTO as a
21 trademark/service mark (the "Rider Mark") (registration number
22 3076731).

23 26. On or about March 26, 2008, Ruben Cavazos, Sr., at the
24 time the President of the Mongols Gang, purported to cause

1 defendant MONGOL NATION to assign its entire interests in the
2 Word and Rider Marks to Shotgun Production, LLC, a company
3 wholly and solely owned and controlled by Ruben Cavazos, Sr.

4 The USPTO recorded this assignment on or about April 3, 2008.

5 27. Between April 3, 2008 and October 2008, Ruben Cavazos,
6 Sr., was removed as President of the Mongols Gang and replaced
7 by Hector Gonzalez, who disputed the validity of the assignment
8 of MONGOL NATION's entire interests in the Word and Rider Marks
9 to Shotgun Production, LLC. On or about October 13, 2008,

10 Hector Gonzalez, at the time the President of the Mongols Gang,
11 caused to be filed with the USPTO a "corrective assignment" of
12 the Word and Rider Marks from Shotgun Production, LLC back to
13 defendant MONGOL NATION, asserting, among other things, that:

14 (a) "Mongol Nation has invested substantial effort over the
15 years in the advertising and promotion of its products and
16 services to develop goodwill associated with" the Word and Rider
17 Marks; (b) "[m]embers of Mongol Nation are recognized by their
18 jackets which prominently display the [Word and Rider Marks] on
19 the back"; (c) the Word and Rider Marks "are, and have always
20 been, owned by Mongol Nation"; (d) Mongol Nation "controls the
21 use and quality of the services and goods provided under these
22 marks"; (e) the "over 800 members of Mongol Nation recognize the
23 [Word and Image Marks] as belonging to Mongol Nation; (f) Ruben
24 Cavazos, Sr., and Shotgun Productions LLC "fraudent[ly]

1 created and filed the assignment in an attempt to appropriate
2 Mongol Nation's intellectual properties"; (g) "Shotgun's
3 recordation of the assignment was without knowledge or
4 authorization of Mongol Nation"; and (h) "[a]t no time did
5 Mongol Nation assign any rights in its marks to Mr. Cavazos or
6 Shotgun Productions." The USPTO recorded the "corrective
7 assignment" on or about October 14, 2008.

8 28. On or about December 17, 2008, Martin Guevara, at the
9 time a member of the Mongols Gang, caused Mongols Nation
10 Motorcycle Club, Inc., to be formally incorporated in the State
11 of California.

12 29. On or about January 21, 2009, Martin Guevara, at the
13 time the president of the Mongols Gang, purported to assign the
14 entire interest in the Word and Rider Marks from defendant
15 MONGOL NATION to Mongols Nation Motorcycle Club, Inc. The USPTO
16 recorded this assignment on or about January 22, 2009.

17 30. On or about June 28, 2011, in ruling on a petition
18 filed by Mongols Nation Motorcycle Club, Inc., in United States
19 v. Ruben Cavazos, Sr., aka "Doc," et al., No. CR 08-1201-ODW,
20 the United States District Court for the Central District of
21 California held that the purported assignment by Ruben Cavazos,
22 Sr., of defendant MONGOL NATION's rights to the Word and Rider
23 Marks "to Shotgun Productions[, LLC], an entity under Cavazos'
24 sole control was invalid."

1 31. On or about September 19, 2011, Mongols Nation
2 Motorcycle Club, Inc., was voluntarily dissolved. In its
3 Certificate of Dissolution filed with the California Secretary
4 of State, it verified that it never incurred any known debts or
5 liabilities and never acquired any known assets.

6 32. As a result of the invalidity of the purported
7 intervening assignment of rights to the Word and Rider Marks to
8 Shotgun Production LLC, and the voluntary dissolution and
9 disavowal of ownership of any assets by Mongols Nation
10 Motorcycle Club, Inc., at all relevant times since their
11 registration with the USPTO, all rights in the Word and Rider
12 Marks have been held by defendant MONGOL NATION.

13 33. In registering and holding the rights to the Word and
14 Rider Marks, defendant MONGOL NATION furthered the criminal
15 purposes of the Mongols Gang by furthering its control of the
16 symbols, namely the Word Image and the Rider Image, that the
17 Mongols Gang used both to identify Mongols who would participate
18 in criminal activity on behalf of the Mongols Gang and to
19 intimidate others by identifying Mongols who would take criminal
20 action against them on behalf of the Mongols Gang if they took
21 action contrary to the interests of the Mongols Gang. In so
22 acting, defendant MONGOL NATION conducted and participated in
23 the conduct of the affairs of the Mongols Gang.

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1 D. PURPOSES OF THE ENTERPRISE

2 34. The purposes of the Mongols Gang, including its
3 leaders, full patched members, prospective and probationary
4 members, and associates, included, but were not limited to, the
5 following:

6 a. Enriching the Mongols Gang through, among
7 other things, control of and participation in the distribution
8 of narcotics in territory controlled by the Mongols Gang.

9 b. Maintaining the control and authority of the
10 Mongols Gang over territory claimed by the Mongols Gang.

11 c. Preserving, protecting, and expanding the
12 power of the Mongols Gang through the use of intimidation,
13 violence, threats of violence, assault, and murder.

14 d. Promoting and enhancing the authority of the
15 Mongols Gang and of its full patched members, prospective and
16 probationary members, and associates.

17 E. MEANS AND METHODS OF THE ENTERPRISE

18 35. The means and methods by which defendant MONGOL NATION
19 and its co-racketeers conducted and participated in the conduct
20 of the affairs of the Mongols Gang included:

21 a. Acting on behalf of the Mongols Gang under
22 the authority conveyed by their display of the Word and Rider
23 Images as authorized by defendant MONGOL NATION, Mongols
24 committed, and attempted and threatened to commit, acts of

1 violence, including murder, to protect and expand the Mongols
2 Gang's criminal operations, which included assaults, murders,
3 intimidation, robberies, drug-trafficking and threats of
4 violence directed against rival gang members, law enforcement,
5 and potential witnesses to the crimes of the enterprise.

6 b. Acting on behalf of the Mongols Gang under
7 the authority conveyed by their display of the Word and Rider
8 Images as authorized by defendant MONGOL NATION, Mongols
9 promoted a climate of fear through intimidation, violence and
10 threats of violence intended to promote the authority of the
11 Mongols Gang and insulate Mongols from liability for the drug-
12 trafficking and violent crimes of the Mongols Gang.

13 c. Acting on behalf of the Mongols Gang under
14 the authority conveyed by their display of the Word and Rider
15 Images as authorized by defendant MONGOL NATION, Mongols
16 murdered, attempted to murder, assaulted, and threatened those
17 who posed a threat to the Mongols Gang.

18 d. Acting on behalf of the Mongols Gang, in
19 accordance with agreements with rival gangs negotiated by
20 Mongols Gang leaders under the authority conveyed by their
21 display of the Word and Rider Images as authorized by defendant
22 MONGOL NATION, Mongols engaged in trafficking of controlled
23 substances as a means to generate income for themselves and the
24 Mongols Gang.

II. THE RACKETEERING OFFENSE

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2 36. Beginning on a date unknown but at the latest by on or
3 about March 16, 2002, and continuing to at least on or about May
4 25, 2012, in Los Angeles County, within the Central District of
5 California, and elsewhere, defendant MONGOL NATION, an
6 unincorporated association consisting of full patched members of
7 the Mongols Gang criminal enterprise, being a person employed by
8 and associated with the Mongols Gang criminal enterprise, which
9 was a criminal enterprise engaged in, and the activities of
10 which affected, interstate and foreign commerce, unlawfully and
11 knowingly did conduct and participate, directly and indirectly,
12 in the conduct of the affairs of that enterprise through a
13 pattern of racketeering activity, that is, through the
14 commission of the racketeering acts set forth below.

III. PATTERN OF RACKETEERING ACTIVITY

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16 37. The pattern of racketeering activity, as defined in 18
17 U.S.C. §§ 1961(1) and 1961(5), consisted of the following acts:

18 38. Racketeering Act One (Conspiracy to Distribute Cocaine
19 and Methamphetamine): Beginning on a date unknown to the Grand
20 Jury and continuing through at least on or about May 7, 2009,
21 within the Central District of California and elsewhere,
22 defendant MONGOL NATION, acting by and through full patched
23 members of the Mongols Gang, together with prospective and
24 probationary members and associates of the Mongols Gang and

1 others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, conspired and agreed
2 with each other to knowingly and intentionally commit the
3 following offenses:

4 a. To distribute a mixture or substance containing a
5 detectable amount of cocaine, a schedule II controlled
6 substance, in violation of Title 21, United States Code,
7 Sections 841(a)(1) and 841(b)(1)(B); and,

8 b. To distribute methamphetamine, a schedule II
9 controlled substance, in violation of Title 21, United States
10 Code, Sections 841(a)(1) and 841(b)(1)(A).

11 39. Racketeering Act Two (Attempted Murder): On or about
12 December 4, 2005, in Riverside County, within the Central
13 District of California, defendant MONGOL NATION, acting by and
14 through full patched members of the Mongols Gang, unlawfully
15 attempted to kill with malice aforethought D.F., J.V., and S.G.,
16 in violation of California Penal Code Sections 187 and 664.

17 40. Racketeering Act Three (Distribution of
18 Methamphetamine): On or about November 26, 2006, in Los Angeles
19 County, within the Central District of California, defendant
20 MONGOL NATION, acting by and through full patched members of the
21 Mongols Gang, knowingly and intentionally distributed
22 methamphetamine, a schedule II controlled substance, in
23 violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1).

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1 41. Racketeering Act Four (Murder): On or about February
2 14, 2007, in Los Angeles County, within the Central District of
3 California, defendant MONGOL NATION, acting by and through a
4 full patched member of the Mongols Gang and in concert with an
5 associate of the Mongols Gang, with malice aforethought killed
6 L.H., in violation of California Penal Code Section 187.

7 42. Racketeering Act Five (Attempted Murder): On or about
8 April 8, 2007, in Los Angeles County, within the Central
9 District of California, defendant MONGOL NATION, acting by and
10 through full patched members of the Mongols Gang, unlawfully
11 attempted to kill with malice aforethought M.G. and Z.S., in
12 violation of California Penal Code, Sections 187 and 664.

13 43. Racketeering Act Six (Attempted Murder): On or about
14 April 6, 2008, in Pasadena, California, within the Central
15 District of California, defendant MONGOL NATION, acting by and
16 through full patched members of the Mongols Gang, unlawfully
17 attempted to kill with malice aforethought R.H. and J.H., in
18 violation of California Penal Code Sections 187 and 664.

19 44. Racketeering Act Seven (Distribution of
20 Methamphetamine): On or about April 10, 2008, in Montebello,
21 California, within the Central District of California, defendant
22 MONGOL NATION, acting by and through full patched members of the
23 Mongols Gang, knowingly and intentionally distributed
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1 methamphetamine, a schedule II controlled substance, in
2 violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1).

3 45. Racketeering Act Eight (Distribution of
4 Methamphetamine): On or about June 19, 2008, in Los Angeles,
5 California, within the Central District of California, defendant
6 MONGOL NATION, acting by and through full patched members of the
7 Mongols Gang, knowingly and intentionally distributed
8 methamphetamine, a schedule II controlled substance, in
9 violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841(a)(1).

10 46. Racketeering Act Nine (Murder): On or about September
11 2, 2008, in San Francisco, California, defendant MONGOL NATION,
12 acting by and through a full patched member of the Mongols Gang,
13 with malice aforethought killed M.G., in violation of California
14 Penal Code Section 187.

15 47. Racketeering Act Ten (Murder): On or about November
16 6, 2009, in Merced County, California, defendant MONGOL NATION,
17 acting by and through full patched members of the Mongols Gang,
18 with malice aforethought killed B.J., in violation of California
19 Penal Code Section 187.

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COUNT TWO

[18 U.S.C. § 1962(d)]

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3 48. The Grand Jury hereby repeats, realleges, and
4 incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 35 and 37 through
5 47 of this Indictment.

6 THE RACKETEERING CONSPIRACY

7 49. Beginning on a date unknown but at the latest by on or
8 about March 16, 2002, and continuing to at least on or about May
9 25, 2012, in Los Angeles County, within the Central District of
10 California and elsewhere, defendant MONGOL NATION, an
11 unincorporated association consisting of full patched members of
12 the Mongols Gang criminal enterprise, together with others known
13 and unknown to the Grand Jury, being persons employed by and
14 associated with the Mongols Gang criminal enterprise, which
15 enterprise engaged in, and the activities of which affected,
16 interstate and foreign commerce, knowingly and intentionally
17 combined, conspired, confederated, and agreed together and with
18 each other to violate Title 18, United States Code, Section
19 1962(c), that is, to conduct and participate, directly and
20 indirectly, in the conduct of the affairs of the enterprise
21 through a pattern of racketeering activity, as that term is
22 defined in Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1961(1) and
23 1961(5), consisting of: (a) multiple acts chargeable under the
24 following provisions of California state law: murder, attempted

1 murder, and conspiracy to commit murder, in violation of
2 California Penal Code Sections 182, 187, and 664; and, (b)
3 multiple acts involving conspiracy to distribute and
4 distribution of controlled substances, including methamphetamine
5 and cocaine, in violation of Title 21, United States Code,
6 Sections 841(a)(1) and 846. It was a further part of the
7 conspiracy that defendant MONGOL NATION, acting by and through
8 full patched members of the Mongols Gang, agreed that a
9 conspirator would commit at least two acts of racketeering in
10 the conduct of the affairs of the enterprise.

11 A. MEANS BY WHICH THE OBJECTS OF THE RACKETEERING CONSPIRACY
12 WERE ACCOMPLISHED

13 50. The objects of the racketeering conspiracy were
14 accomplished in substance as set forth below.

15 51. Mongols Gang leaders and officers, including Ruben
16 Cavazos, Sr., Ruben Cavazos, Jr., and Hector Gonzalez, conducted
17 organizational meetings and directed Mongols to conduct and
18 engage in robberies, assaults, murders, extortion, and drug
19 trafficking, as well as the collection and management of money,
20 including proceeds generated from unlawful activity by Mongols,
21 to promote and further the activities of the Mongols Gang.

22 52. Mongols Gang leaders, officers, full patched members,
23 and prospective members, including Andres Rodriguez, Enrique
24 Munoz, Joe Garcia, Manuel Armendarez, Rafael Lozano, Alex

1 Lozano, Manuel Vasquez, Edward Ramirez, Alberto Madrigal, Oscar
2 Hernandez, and others obtained and distributed methamphetamine
3 and cocaine to Mongols and other narcotics customers.

4 53. Mongols Gang leaders and officers, including Ruben
5 Cavazos, Sr. and Hector Gonzalez, negotiated with Mexican Mafia
6 representatives concerning the collection of tax payments for
7 the narcotics-trafficking activities of Mongols in areas
8 otherwise controlled by the Mexican Mafia.

9 54. Mongols Gang leaders, officers, full patched members,
10 prospective members, and associates, including Ruben Cavazos,
11 Sr., Ruben Cavazos, Jr., Hector Gonzalez, and Arthur Roseli,
12 obtained firearms, knives, bullet-proof vests and explosives to
13 be used to enforce the authority of the Mongols Gang against
14 rival gang members, the general public and law enforcement.

15 55. Mongols Gang leaders and officers, including Ruben
16 Cavazos, Sr., Hector Gonzalez, William Michael Munz, and
17 Lawrence Wilson directed Mongols to travel to different
18 locations and commit acts of violence, including murder, against
19 rival gang members, law enforcement or other persons who
20 challenged the authority of the Mongols Gang.

21 56. Mongols Gang leaders, officers, full patched members,
22 prospective members, and associates, including Ruben Cavazos,
23 Sr., William Michael Munz, Walter Ramirez, Andres Rodriguez,
24 Enrique Munoz, Shawn Buss, Manuel Armendarez, Rafael Lozano,

1 Alex Lozano, Denis Maldonado, Jose Norberto Montes, Austin
2 Melcer, Christopher Loza, John Newman, Thomas Savala,
3 Christopher Ablett, and others committed acts of violence,
4 including murder and attempted murder, against rival gang
5 members, law enforcement, and other persons who challenged the
6 authority of the Mongols Gang.

7 57. Mongols Gang leaders, including Ruben Cavazos, Sr.,
8 and Hector Gonzalez, and others acting at their direction,
9 conducted financial transactions to conceal the proceeds derived
10 from the crimes of the Mongols Gang and convert those proceeds
11 to promote the crimes of the Mongols Gang and enrich themselves.

12 58. Mongols Gang leaders and officers, including Ruben
13 Cavazos, Sr., and Ruben Cavazos, Jr., recruited new individuals
14 to become Mongols and directed their initiation into the Mongols
15 Gang.

16 59. Defendant MONGOL NATION held and maintained trademark
17 rights in the Word and Image Marks, in order to limit and
18 control the use of the Word and Image Marks as a means of, among
19 other things, ensuring that the display of the Word and Image
20 Marks by Mongols engaged in the criminal activities described in
21 paragraphs 48 through 59 above conveyed that those criminal
22 activities were being carried out on behalf of the Mongols Gang.

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1 B. OVERT ACTS

2 60. In furtherance of the conspiracy, and to accomplish
3 the objects of the conspiracy, the following overt acts were
4 committed by the following co-conspirators, acting together with
5 others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, on or about the
6 following times and dates, within the Central District of
7 California and elsewhere, at a time when the co-conspirators
8 identified were acting in their capacity as leaders, officers,
9 full patched members, prospective and probationary members, or
10 associates of the Mongols Gang, and with the intent to benefit
11 the Mongols Gang:

12 61. On or about March 16, 2002, in Riverside County,
13 California, Mongols, including Walter Ramirez, attended an
14 "ultimate fighting" match at the Morongo Casino in Cabazon,
15 California, dressed in Mongols Gang vests displaying the Word
16 and Rider Images, and provoked a riot, during which Walter
17 Ramirez and other Mongols attacked J.D., P.S., W.C., J.G., A.L.,
18 M.L., and numerous other victims with knives, struck victims
19 with chairs, and kicked them with steel-toed boots.

20 62. On or about April 27, 2002, Mongols, including Ruben
21 Cavazos, Sr., Walter Ramirez, and Benjamin Leyva, wearing
22 Mongols Gang vests displaying the Word and Rider Images, engaged
23 in an armed confrontation with "Hells Angels" gang members at
24

1 the Harrah's Casino in Laughlin, Nevada, during which Hells
2 Angels gang members R.T. and J.B. and Mongol S.B. were killed.

3 63. On or about December 4, 2005, Mongols, including
4 Andres Rodriguez, Rafael Lozano, Alex Lozano, and Ricardo
5 Gutierrez, wearing Mongals gang vests displaying the Word and
6 Rider images, attacked rival gang members and members of the
7 public, including an off-duty fire department officer, as they
8 attempted to collect donations at a "Toys for Tots" event in
9 Norco, California.

10 64. On or about March 11, 2006, at a Mongols Gang "All
11 Members" meeting in Los Angeles County, California, Mongols Gang
12 president Ruben Cavazos, Sr., wearing a Mongols Gang vest
13 displaying the Word and Rider Images, advised approximately 200
14 Mongols, many of whom were also wearing Mongols Gang vests
15 displaying the Word and Rider Images, that they should be alert
16 to the possibility of wiretap monitoring by federal law
17 enforcement agents and should be careful not to discuss
18 incriminating matters on the telephone. Ruben Cavazos, Sr. also
19 discussed criminal investigations conducted by the Bureau of
20 Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, as well as the risk to the
21 Mongols Gang of prosecution for its racketeering crimes.

22 65. On or about May 18, 2006, Mongols Gang leader
23 William Michael Munz recruited Mongols to retaliate against
24

1 rival "Hells Angels" gang members following an attack on a
2 Mongol and that Mongol's girlfriend.

3 66. On or about August 17, 2006, Mongols Gang full patched
4 members Manuel Armendarez and Rafael Lozano sold approximately
5 57.2 grams of methamphetamine to an undercover law enforcement
6 officer.

7 67. On or about November 6, 2006, in San Bernardino,
8 California, Mongols Gang full patched member Rafael Lozano sold
9 approximately 113.7 grams of actual methamphetamine to an
10 undercover law enforcement officer.

11 68. On or about November 26, 2006, in Los Angeles County,
12 Mongols Gang full patched members Andres Rodriguez and David
13 Edward Gil sold approximately 56.7 grams of actual
14 methamphetamine to an undercover law enforcement officer.

15 69. On or about December 4, 2006, at a Mongols Gang
16 "Mother Chapter" meeting in West Covina, California, Mongols
17 Gang president Ruben Cavazos, Sr., wearing a Mongols Gang vest
18 displaying the Word and Rider Images, advised other Mongols
19 present at the meeting, many of whom were also wearing Mongols
20 Gang vests displaying the Word and Rider Images, that he had
21 identified 20 to 25 "front-line warriors" for the Mongols Gang
22 who would be responsible for addressing the most significant
23 violent confrontations for the organization. Cavazos also
24 directed Mongols to leave their weapons at his residence in

1 order to prevent them from being identified and seized by law
2 enforcement after the meeting.

3 70. On or about December 10, 2006, Mongols, including
4 Shawn Buss, Abram Wedig, and Joseph Braden, wearing Mongols Gang
5 vests displaying the Word and Rider Images, attacked and beat an
6 African-American patron at the Tokio Lounge in Hollywood,
7 California, while shouting racist slurs at the victim.

8 71. On or about February 14, 2007, Mongols Gang full
9 patched member Jose Norberto Montes and Mongols Gang associate
10 Austin Melcer beat L.H. to death at "Young's Tavern" in
11 Lancaster, California.

12 72. On or about March 23, 2007, Mongols Gang full patched
13 member Manuel Armendarez sold approximately 55.5 grams of
14 methamphetamine to an undercover law enforcement officer.

15 73. On or about April 8, 2007, Mongols Gang member Denis
16 Maldonado, wearing Mongols Gang clothing displaying the Word and
17 Rider Images, shot rival Maravilla gang members M.G. and Z.S. at
18 the "Nicola's" bar in Los Angeles, California.

19 74. On or about April 8, 2007, Mongols Gang members drove
20 Denis Maldonado to San Diego, California, in order to prevent
21 Maldonado from being identified and apprehended by law
22 enforcement after Maldonado shot two victims at the "Nicola's"
23 bar in Los Angeles.

24

1 75. In or about April 2007, in Los Angeles, California,
2 Mongols Gang leaders Ruben Cavazos, Sr. and William Michael Munz
3 rewarded Denis Maldonado with authorization to display a Mongols
4 Gang full patch insignia, including the Word and Rider Images,
5 tattooed on his head for having shot two members of the rival
6 Maravilla gang on April 8, 2007.

7 76. On or about June 23, 2007, in San Diego County,
8 California, Mongols Gang leader William Michael Munz directed an
9 unidentified co-conspirator to administer a polygraph
10 examination to three undercover law enforcement officers as a
11 condition to their prospective membership in the Mongols Gang.

12 77. On or about July 19, 2007, Mongols Gang leaders,
13 including Ruben Cavazos, Sr., Ruben Cavazos, Jr., Hector
14 Gonzalez, and others, conducted a Mongols Gang "Presidents" and
15 "Sergeant-at-Arms" meeting in Los Angeles County, California, at
16 which Cavazos told those present, many wearing Mongols Gang
17 vests displaying the Word and Rider Images, that they needed to
18 demonstrate the "strength and muscle" of the Mongols Gang;
19 described the expansion of the Mongols Gang into other states
20 across the nation; and discussed the need to use violence to
21 expand the authority of the Mongols Gang into new areas not
22 previously controlled by the Mongols Gang.

23 78. On or about August 18, 2007, Mongols from Indiana,
24 Oklahoma, and California, many wearing Mongols Gang vests

1 displaying the Word and Rider Images, used guns, knives, brass
2 knuckles, bullet-proof vests, and baseball bats to seize control
3 of bars and bar patrons and to then attack rival "Sons of
4 Silence" Motorcycle gang members at those bars in Indianapolis,
5 Indiana.

6 79. On or about October 6, 2007, in Palm Springs,
7 California, Mongols Gang leaders, including Ruben Cavazos, Sr.,
8 awarded Mongols "Respect Few Fear None" patches to Mongols,
9 including Hector Gonzalez, Lawrence Wilson, Robert Rios, and
10 Daniel Medel, for having committed acts of violence on behalf of
11 the Mongols Gang.

12 80. On or about October 6, 2007, in Palm Springs,
13 California, Mongols Gang leaders, including Ruben Cavazos, Sr.,
14 William Michael Munz, and Lawrence Wilson, issued a "Respect Few
15 Fear None" patch and a "Black Heart" patch to a Mongol as a
16 reward for that Mongol having engaged in a confrontation with a
17 rival gang member on behalf of the Mongols Gang in Indianapolis,
18 Indiana.

19 81. On or about November 21, 2007, in Los Angeles,
20 California, Mongols Gang full patched member Enrique Munoz
21 possessed and attempted to transport approximately 66.8 grams of
22 methamphetamine.

23 82. On or about December 22, 2007, Mongols Gang leaders,
24 including Ruben Cavazos, Sr., Ruben Cavazos, Jr., and Hector

1 Gonzalez, and other Mongols Gang members, wearing Mongols Gang
2 clothing displaying the Word and Rider Images, conducted a
3 Mongols Gang "Mother Chapter" meeting at Cavazos, Sr.,'s
4 residence in West Covina, California, while Mongols Gang
5 Prospects were required to maintain an armed presence outside
6 the residence.

7 83. On or about December 27, 2007, by telephone using
8 coded language, Mongols Gang leaders Hector Gonzalez and Ruben
9 Cavazos, Sr., discussed plans to collect \$40 from all Mongols to
10 pay legal costs for Mongols who were facing charges for crimes
11 committed on behalf of the Mongols Gang.

12 84. On or about December 28, 2007, at the shop of Mongols
13 Gang leader Hector Gonzalez in El Monte, California, Mongols
14 Gang leaders Hector Gonzalez, Ruben Cavazos, Jr., and Anthony
15 Tinoco collected monthly dues form members of various Mongols
16 chapters while prospective members provided security.

17 85. On or about February 5, 2008, by telephone using coded
18 language, Mongols Gang leaders Ruben Cavazos, Sr. and William
19 Michael Munz discussed the Mongols Gang's conflicts with the
20 Mexican Mafia based on the Mongols Gang's refusal to pay "taxes"
21 to "La Eme" for its narcotics trafficking and the consequences
22 of Mongols entering protective custody while in prison.

23 86. On or about February 11, 2008, Mongols attacked rival
24 "Hells Angels" gang members at the "Parkway Bowl" in El Cajon,

1 California, and admonished the victims that they were in Mongols
2 Gang territory.

3 87. On or about February 14, 2008, by telephone, Mongols
4 Gang leaders Ruben Cavazos, Sr., and Ruben Cavazos, Jr.,
5 discussed obtaining the Image Mark.

6 88. On or about February 17, 2008, in West Covina,
7 California, Mongols Gang leader Ruben Cavazos, Jr., wearing a
8 Mongols Gang vest displaying the Word and Rider Images, directed
9 undercover law enforcement officers posing as Mongols Gang
10 Prospects to store firearms in Ruben Cavazos, Jr.'s car.

11 89. On or about February 17, 2008, in West Covina,
12 California, Mongols Gang full patched members Andres Rodriguez
13 and Juan Nieves discussed retaliating against rival gang members
14 who had shot at Nieves on February 1, 2008.

15 90. On or about March 17, 2008, in West Covina,
16 California, Mongols Gang leaders, including Ruben Cavazos, Sr.,
17 Ruben Cavazos, Jr., Hector Gonzalez, and Arthur Roseli possessed
18 on behalf of the Mongols Gang a loaded .22 caliber rifle, a
19 Sturm Ruger mini-thirty rifle, a 12-gauge shotgun, .30 caliber
20 rifle, two Taurus 9 mm handguns, five .45 caliber handguns, a
21 .223 caliber rifle, a loaded 5.56 caliber rifle, and two .38
22 caliber revolvers.

1 91. On or about April 6, 2008, Mongols Christopher Loza
2 and John Newman stabbed R. H. and beat J. H. at a Mobil gas
3 station in Pasadena, California.

4 92. On or about April 10, 2008, in Montebello, California,
5 Mongols Gang full patched member Ricardo Gutierrez sold
6 approximately 107.1 grams of methamphetamine to an undercover
7 law enforcement officer.

8 93. On or about April 12, 2008, in Maywood, California,
9 Mongols Gang leader William Michael Munz, wearing a Mongols Gang
10 vest displaying the Word and Rider Images, addressed Mongols at
11 an "all members" meeting, many wearing Mongols Gang vests
12 displaying the Word and Rider Images, and told them that he
13 believed Mongols Gang leader Ruben Cavazos, Sr., was being
14 investigated for "terrorist recruitment." At the same meeting,
15 Mongols Gang leaders William Michael Munz and Ruben Cavazos,
16 Jr., directed Mongols to contribute to a fund for Ruben Cavazos,
17 Sr.'s legal fees.

18 94. On or about May 24, 2008, Mongols, some of whom were
19 wearing Mongols Gang vests displaying the Word and Rider Images,
20 displayed a .45 caliber semi-automatic handgun belonging to
21 Mongols Gang leader Ruben Cavazos, Jr., and threatened D.Q. in
22 the parking lot of the "Ordonez" restaurant in Montebello,
23 California, stating to D.Q. that he was "f***ing with Mongols"

24

1 and that he would know who the Mongols were as a result.

2 Cavazos, Jr., hid the gun after the confrontation.

3 95. On or about June 6, 2008, at the Mongols Gang's
4 "National Run" in San Diego County, Mongols Gang leader Ruben
5 Cavazos, Sr., awarded the "Respect Few Fear None" patch to
6 Mongols Christopher Loza and John Newman to reward them for the
7 attack on R.H. and J.H. in Pasadena, California, on April 6,
8 2008.

9 96. On or about June 19, 2008, Mongols Gang full patched
10 members Alex Lozano and Rafael Lozano distributed approximately
11 62.5 grams of methamphetamine to an undercover law enforcement
12 officer.

13 97. On or about July 26, 2008, Mongols Gang full patched
14 member Shawn Buss participated in a Mongols National Presidents
15 Meeting at which Mongols Gang members were advised to use
16 caution speaking on the phone or writing on the internet in
17 order to make it more difficult for law enforcement to detect
18 criminal conduct by Mongols Gang members.

19 98. On or about August 30, 2008, in Vernon, California,
20 Mongols Gang leader Hector Gonzalez, wearing a Mongols Gang vest
21 displaying the Word and Rider Images, advised Mongols, many
22 wearing Mongols Gang vests displaying the Word and Rider Images,
23 that Gonzalez had met with Mexican Mafia representatives in
24

1 order to resolve conflicts between the Mexican Mafia and the
2 Mongols Gang.

3 99. On or about September 2, 2008, in San Francisco,
4 California, Mongol Christopher Ablett, wearing a Mongols Gang
5 vest displaying the Word and Rider Images, stabbed "Hell's
6 Angels" gang member M.G. repeatedly and shot M.G. in the head
7 and chest, killing him.

8 100. On or about September 17, 2008, in Los Angeles County,
9 California, Mongol Manuel Vasquez possessed with intent to
10 distribute approximately 7.9 grams of methamphetamine.

11 101. On or about October 10, 2008, at a Mongols Sergeants
12 at Arms meeting held in El Monte, California, Mongols Gang
13 leader Hector Gonzalez discussed the arrest of a Mongols member
14 for the recent killing of the president of the Hells Angels San
15 Francisco chapter and stated that the Mongols would back that
16 Mongols member by paying his legal fees, which could be
17 substantial.

18 102. On or about May 7, 2009, in Los Angeles County,
19 California, Mongols Edward Ramirez and Alberto Madrigal
20 possessed approximately 13 kilos of cocaine, kilo packaging
21 materials, vacuum seal bags, an electric vacuum sealer, and
22 Mongols Gang clothing and paraphernalia displaying the Word and
23 Rider Images.

24

1 103. On or about November 6, 2009, in Merced County,
2 California, a group of 10-12 Mongols entered a bar and, while
3 shouting "Mongols," stabbed to death B.J.

4 104. On or about May 25, 2012, in Wilmington, California,
5 Mongols Gang member Carlos Mercado and Mongols Gang associate
6 Aaron Collins shot at members of the Los Angeles County
7 Sheriff's Department who were attempting to execute a search
8 warrant at Mercado's residence.

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FORFEITURE ALLEGATION

[18 U.S.C. § 1963]

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3 105. The allegations in Counts One and Two of this
4 Indictment are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference
5 as though fully set forth herein.

6 106. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 32.2,
7 notice is hereby given to defendant MONGOL NATION that the
8 United States will seek forfeiture as part of any sentence, in
9 accordance with Title 18, United States Code, Section 1963, in
10 the event of defendant's conviction on either of the two
11 racketeering violations charged in this Indictment.

12 107. Defendant MONGOL NATION:

13 a. has acquired and maintained interests in property in
14 violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1962, which
15 interests are subject to forfeiture to the United States
16 pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1963(a)(1),
17 including interests in the Word and Rider Images, which are
18 described more specifically below;

19 b. has an interest in, security of, claims against, and
20 property and contractual rights that afford a source of
21 influence over the enterprise named and described herein, which
22 the defendant established, operated, controlled, conducted, and
23 participated in the conduct of, in violation of Title 18, United
24 States Code, Section 1962, which interests, securities, claims,

1 and rights are subject to forfeiture to the United States
2 pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1963 (a) (2),
3 including the Word and Rider Images, which are described more
4 specifically below; and

5 c. has property constituting and derived from proceeds
6 obtained, directly and indirectly, from racketeering activity,
7 in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1962,
8 which property is subject to forfeiture to the United States
9 pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1963(a) (3),
10 including the Word and Rider Images, which are described more
11 specifically below.

12 108. The interests of defendant MONGOL NATION subject to
13 forfeiture to the United States pursuant to Title 18, United
14 States Code, Section 1963(a) (1), (a) (2), and (a) (3) include but
15 are not limited to:

16 a. All rights of any kind or nature associated with or
17 appurtenant to the trademark/service mark/association mark
18 consisting of the word "Mongols" that, at one time, was
19 registered with the USPTO under Registration No. 2916965,
20 whether used for purposes of commerce, associative purposes, or
21 any other purpose, whether in connection with promoting the
22 interests of persons interested in the recreation of riding
23 motorcycles or otherwise, and which has been used by defendant
24

1 MONGOL NATION in the following form, the Word Image, among
2 others:

3
4 **MONGOLS**
5
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10 b. All rights of any kind or nature associated with
11 or appurtenant to the trademark/service mark/association mark
12 consisting of the Rider Image reproduced immediately below that,
13 at one time, was registered with the USPTO under Registration No.
14 3076731, whether used for purposes of commerce, associative
15 purposes, or any other purpose, whether in connection with
16 promoting the interests of persons interested in the recreation
17 of riding motorcycles or otherwise, and which has been used by
18 defendant MONGOL NATION in the following form:
19
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1 e. has been commingled with other property that cannot be
2 divided without difficulty, the court shall order the forfeiture
3 of any other property of defendant MONGOL NATION up to the value
4 of any property described above.

5
6 A TRUE BILL

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8 151
9 Foreperson

10 ANDRÉ BIROTTE JR.
11 United States Attorney

12 *Robert E. Dugdale, Chief AUSA*
13 ROBERT E. DUGDALE
14 Assistant United States Attorney
15 Chief, Criminal Division

16 ELIZABETH YANG
17 Assistant United States Attorney
18 Chief, Violent and Organized Crime Section
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