

SEARCH WARRANT ON WRITTEN AFFIDAVIT

COPY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v.	DOCKET NO. MAGISTRATE'S CASE NO. 08-0090M
THE PREMISES KNOWN AS: 18624 Del Rio Place, Apt. D Cerritos, CA 90703	TO: ANY SPECIAL AGENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OR ANY OTHER AUTHORIZED

Affidavit(s) having been made before me by the below-named affiant that he/she has reason to believe that on the premises known as SEE ATTACHMENT A AND ATTACHMENT C

NOTE CHANGES MADE BY THE COURT.

in the Central District of California

there is now being concealed certain property, namely: SEE ATTACHMENT B

and as I am satisfied that there is probable cause to believe that the property so described is being concealed on the person or premises above-described and the grounds for application for issuance of the search warrant exist as stated in the supporting affidavit(s), which are incorporated herein by reference and attached hereto.

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to search on or before ten (10) days (not to exceed 10 days) the person or place named above for the property specified, serving this warrant and making the search (in the daytime-6:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.) and if the property be found there to seize it, leaving a copy of this warrant and receipt for the property taken, and prepare a written inventory of the property seized and promptly return this warrant to the duty U.S. Magistrate Judge as required by law.

NAME OF AFFIANT BONNY L. MacKENZIE	SIGNATURE U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE <i>Carla M. [Signature]</i> CARLA M. [Signature]	DATE/TIME ISSUED January 18, 2008 3:00 pm
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*If a search is to be authorized "at any time in the day or night" pursuant to Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure Rule 41(c), show reasonable cause therefor.

**United States Judge or Judge of a State Court of Record.

SMC:rjc

AFFIDAVIT

I, Bonny MacKenzie, being first duly sworn, do depose and state:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. I am a Special Agent ("SA") with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), Criminal Investigation, and have been so employed since August of 2000. I have received training in accounting and financial investigative techniques at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia. I have participated in the execution of numerous search warrants and consent searches involving tax and fraud offenses. I have participated in numerous investigations of criminal offenses, including tax crimes, money laundering, and other fraud-related offenses. Prior to becoming a SA, I was a Revenue Agent with the IRS for five years. As a Revenue Agent, I received extensive training in tax law, which I applied to the audits and determinations of tax-exempt organizations. I continue to use and apply this knowledge in my current position as a SA. I also maintain an active Certified Public Accountant's license in the state of California. I have a Bachelor of Science degree in business administration, with emphases in accounting and finance.

2. I am currently involved in an ongoing criminal investigation of an individual named ROBERT OLSON ("OLSON") that began in approximately April 2003.

3. During this investigation OLSON has been identified as the owner of BOBBY O IMPORTS, which he claims is a wholesale business. OLSON operates from his personal residence, the garage assigned to his residence, and from his rented storage lockers and transports archaeological resources and associated records in his vehicle. OLSON also sells archaeological resources through the Internet auction company eBay. These sales are done on the computer at the residence of OLSON's daughter, CAROLE MEREDITH ("MEREDITH").

4. As a result of my investigation, I have probable cause to believe that:

(a) OLSON removed and sold Native American archaeological resources knowing that the resources were removed from public or Indian lands without a permit in violation of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act ("ARPA"), 16 U.S.C. sections 470ee(a), (b), (d);

(b) OLSON purchased, received, and sold stolen Thai antiquities despite knowing they were stolen, thereby violating California Penal Code sections 31, 497, thus in contravention of ARPA, 16 U.S.C. sections 470ee(c) (d);

(c) OLSON received, possessed, stored and sold Thai antiquities with a value of \$5,000 knowing they were stolen in violation of the National Stolen Property Act, 18 U.S.C. section 2315;

(d) OLSON received and sold Khmer antiquities from Cambodia that were imported into the United States contrary to the Cultural Property Implementation Act, 19 U.S.C. section 2601 et seq., thereby violating 18 U.S.C. section 545, Smuggling Goods into the United States contrary to law);

(e) OLSON participated in a conspiracy to aid and assist others in the preparation of false tax returns in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 371 and 26 U.S.C. section 7206.

5. This affidavit is made in support of an application for search warrants commanding any agent of the IRS, Criminal Investigation, the National Park Service ("NPS"), or Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE") with any appropriate investigative and technical assistance they seek from other law enforcement agencies, to search the residence and garage of OLSON located at 18624 Del Rio Place, Apartment D, Cerritos, California 90703, OLSON's rented storage lockers located at Cerritos Mini Storage, 10753-10815 Artesia Boulevard, Cerritos, California 90703 lockers 17 and 35, a 2005 white Chevrolet Impala bearing CA plates 5NKP228 registered to OLSON, the residence of MEREDITH, OLSON's daughter, located at 7291 Toulouse Drive, Unit 3, Huntington Beach, California, 92647 and the computer at that residence ("the premises"), further described in Attachment A to this application for search warrants, the items described in Attachment B to this application.

II. STATUTORY OVERVIEW

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. § 470)

6. Section 470bb(1) of ARPA defines "archaeological resources" as any material remains of past human life or activities which are at least 100 years of age, and which are of archaeological interest. The definition of "material remains" includes, but is not limited to the following types of artifacts: whole or fragmentary tools, implements, containers, weapons, clothing, ornaments, pottery, and human remains. The regulations listing all of the types of material remains are found at 43 C.F.R. Part 7.

(a) Public lands means lands which are owned and administered by the United States including land that is part of the National Park system, and lands the fee title to which is held by the United States, which includes lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM").

(b) Indian lands means lands of Indian tribes, or Indian individuals, which are either held in trust by the United States or subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States, except for subsurface interests not owned or controlled by an Indian tribe or Indian individual.

7. Subsection (a) of ARPA provides in relevant part that no person may excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface, or attempt to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise

alter or deface, any archaeological resource located on public lands or Indian lands unless such activity is pursuant to a permit issued by the federal land manager. (16 U.S.C. §470ee(a))

8. Subsection (b) of ARPA states no person may sell, purchase, exchange, transport, receive, or offer to sell, purchase, or exchange any archaeological resource if such resource was excavated or removed from public lands or Indian lands in violation of 16 U.S.C. section 470ee(a). (16 U.S.C. § 470ee(b)).

9. Subsection (c) of ARPA states no person may sell, purchase, exchange, transport, receive in interstate or foreign commerce, any archaeological resource removed, sold, purchased, exchanged, transported or received in violation of any provision of State law. (16 U.S.C. § 470ee(c)).

(a) California Penal Code section 497 makes it a violation of state law to receive property stolen in another country and to bring it into California knowing the property was stolen.

(b) California Penal Code section 31 states all persons concerned in the commission of a crime who have advised and encouraged its commission or aid and abet in its commission are principals in any crime so committed.

(c) Section 24 of Thailand's Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art and National Museums, B.E. 2504

(1961/1992) ("The Thai Act") states that antiques that are buried, concealed or abandoned are state property. This provision was in the 1961 Thai Act and was renumbered in the 1992 Act.

(d) Section 4 of the Thai Act defines antique as an archaic movable property, whether produced by man or by nature, or being any part of an ancient monument or human skeleton or animal carcass which, by its age or characteristics of production or historical evidence, is useful in the field of art, history or archaeology. This provision was in the 1961 Thai Act and was renumbered in the 1992 Act.

(e) Section 21 of the Thai Act provides that no person shall export or take out of the Kingdom of Thailand any antique or object of art irrespective of whether it is registered or not, unless a license has been obtained. This restriction has been in place since the Thai Act was enacted in 1961.

(f) On or about February 22, 2006, the Director General of the Fine Arts Department stated that as far as he knew, the Department has never given a license or other permission to anyone to take excavated antiquities out of Thailand for private sale. The Thai Fine Arts Department is the Thai agency that is responsible for the administration of the Thai Act.

10. Subsection (d) of ARPA prohibits any person from knowingly counseling, procuring, soliciting, or employing any other person to violate any criminal section of ARPA.

The National Stolen Property Act (18 U.S.C. § 2315)

11. It is a violation of 18 U.S.C. section 2315 if one receives, possesses, conceals, stores, barter, sells, or disposes of any goods, wares, or merchandise of a value of \$5,000 or more which have crossed a United States boundary after being stolen, unlawfully converted, or taken, knowing the same to have been stolen, unlawfully converted or taken.

Smuggling Goods into the United States (18 U.S.C. § 545)

12. This statute provides that it is illegal to fraudulently or knowingly import or bring into the United States any merchandise contrary to law, or to receive, conceal, buy, sell, or in any manner facilitate the transportation, concealment, or sale of such merchandise after importation, knowing the same to have been imported or brought into the United States contrary to law.

(a) The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization ("UNESCO") adopted a Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property ("the Convention") (823 U.N.T.S. 231 (1972)).

(b) In 1983, the United States became a party to the Convention by virtue of the Cultural Property Implementation Act, 19 U.S.C. section 2601, et seq. ("the Act"). The Act authorizes the President to impose restrictions on the importation of designated archeological resources from foreign countries that are parties to the Convention by means of bilateral agreements. The Act provides that no item designated in a bilateral agreement may be imported into the United States unless the country of origin of the archaeological resource certifies in writing that the exportation was not in violation of that country's laws.

(c) On September 19, 2003, pursuant to the Act, the United States and Cambodia entered into a bilateral agreement that prohibits the importation of certain Khmer stone, metal, and ceramic archaeological materials ranging in date from the 6th century through the 16th century A.D. unless accompanied by appropriate export certification. The applicable Customs regulations, effective September 22, 2003, prohibited the importation of various types of Khmer materia, including but not limited to, the following types of artifacts: stone architectural elements and statues; metal artifacts made from bronze, gold, and silver, including statues, bells, conch shells, containers, jewelry, instruments, animal fittings, and weapons; ceramic vessels, figurines, and sculpture. The

regulations listing all of the types of prohibited Khmer material can be found at 19 C.F.R. § 12.104g(a)).

Conspiracy to Aid and Assist in the Preparation of False Tax Returns (18 U.S.C. §371 and 26 U.S.C. § 7206(2))

13. These statutes provide in relevant part:

Any person who ... willfully aids or assists in, or procures, counsels, or advises the preparation or presentation under, or in connection with any matter arising under, the internal revenue laws, of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document, which is fraudulent or is false as to any material matter, whether or not such falsity or fraud is with the knowledge or consent of the person authorized or required to present such return, affidavit, claim, or document

or conspires with others to do so is in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 371 and 26 U.S.C. section 7206(2).

Charitable Deductions for Donations to Museums

(a) I spoke to IRS Revenue Agent Gabourie Langer ("RA Langer"), who has been a revenue agent for more than 20 years, regarding a taxpayer deducting a contribution of an antiquity to a museum with the intended purpose being the displaying of the piece and not for resale. RA Langer told me:

(1) an individual taxpayer can take a charitable deduction on their individual income tax return for property they own and donate to a qualified institution;

(2) in order for the taxpayer to take the fair market value of the donated property, instead of the actual

basis or the cost of the item, the taxpayer must have held the property for more than one year;

(3) the IRS defines fair market value as the price at which the property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts;

(4) an individual taxpayer who claims a charitable deduction for a donation of property valued between \$501 to \$5,000 must complete a Form 8283, Noncash Charitable Contributions, and attach it to their tax return;

(5) an individual taxpayer who claims a charitable deduction for gifts of property with a total claimed value of more than \$5,000 must obtain a qualified appraisal for the donated property and complete a Form 8283, which includes the section to be completed by the appraiser. If the appraised value of art equals \$20,000 or more, the appraisal must be attached to the tax return and photographs provided upon request of the IRS; and

(6) in general, for all contributions, no deduction is allowed for any contribution of \$250 or more unless the taxpayer has a contemporaneous written acknowledgment of the contribution from the organization receiving the donation.

14. I reviewed the IRS Integrated Data Retrieval System database and determined the Charles W. Bowers Museum Corporation ("Bowers Museum") and the Pacific Asia Museum ("PAM") are institutions qualified to receive charitable donations.

III. OVERVIEW OF THE UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATION OF OLSON

15. The facts set forth below are based on my review of ICE and NPS reports of the investigation, recordings of meetings and telephone conversations between an NPS undercover agent and OLSON, importation documents obtained from ICE files, photographs, statements by experts, Internet sites and IRS resources.

16. A target of an investigation, who was selling archaeological resources to an undercover NPS Special Agent ("UCA"), arranged for the UCA to meet OLSON on or about April 30, 2003. Thereafter, the UCA participated in an undercover investigation of OLSON during which OLSON:

(a) sold the UCA stolen Thai archaeological resources and Cambodian archeological resources that were illegally smuggled into the United States;

(b) described to the UCA his removal of archaeological resources from public lands administered by the NPS and BLM; and

(c) arranged for the UCA to contribute some of the archaeological resources purchased from him to museums in order for the UCA to claim fraudulent charitable tax deductions.

On a number of occasions during the investigation, OLSON has told the UCA that he was familiar with the laws pertaining to the importation of antiquities into the United States.

17. From approximately April 2003 to the present, OLSON and the UCA have met on more than 25 occasions that were recorded by the UCA and exchanged more than 190 recorded telephone calls regarding OLSON's importation and sale of archaeological resources from Cambodia, Thailand, and other countries. The UCA has purchased archaeological resources from OLSON on approximately 22 occasions. On three occasions the purchase price was \$5,000 or over.

18. From approximately April 2003 to the present, ICE agents and Customs and Border Protection officers have intercepted approximately 16 international cargo shipments that were destined for OLSON. All of these shipments originated in Thailand and almost all were mislabeled such as "bronze table" rather than drum and "sitting man" rather than Buddha. According to experts that examined either pictures or the actual contents of most of the shipments, the vast majority were authentic antiquities over 100 years old. The shipping documents accompanying the majority of these shipments listed the value at less than \$5,000. However, based upon Southeast Asian antiquities experts' opinions, the fair market value of some of these shipments was found to be in excess of \$5,000.

19. OLSON deals in material from Thailand that he refers to as "Ban Chiang." Based on research I have done, I know the Ban Chiang culture existed in Northeast Thailand from roughly 1,000 B.C. until about A.D. 200. The original location where the Ban Chiang culture was discovered was named a World Heritage Site in 1992 and is considered the most important prehistoric settlement yet discovered in Southeast Asia. The surrounding area in Northeast Thailand also contains archaeological resources from the Ban Chiang culture. Based upon the facts set forth below, it is from this surrounding area that I believe OLSON has obtained his Ban Chiang material.

20. From reviewing internet sites regarding Thai antiquities, I have learned that the first Ban Chiang antiquities were discovered, near the village of Ban Chiang, Thailand, in 1957, and that the sites were formally excavated beginning in 1967. The smuggler has told the UCA that he has been in the business of importing Ban Chiang and other Thai antiquities since approximately 1980, and in 200~~8~~¹², he told the UCA that everything that he had at that time had been imported within the past four years. The smuggler also told the UCA that he has never received a permit for any of his Thai antiquities, and recently told the UCA that he was getting items as they were being dug up. Because the Thai Act was enacted in 1961, several years before the antiquities were first excavated, I believe

that any Ban Chiang antiquities that have been exported from Thailand and imported into the United States after the enactment of ARPA in 1979 were brought into this country in violation of that Act. Moreover, antiquities valued over \$5,000 and brought into the country after the Thai Act enacted in 1961 violated the National Stolen Property Act (enacted in 1948).

IV. STATEMENT OF PROBABLE CAUSE

A. MUSEUM DONATIONS AND FALSE CHARITABLE TAX DEDUCTIONS

21. In 2003 OLSON told the UCA that:

(a) Armand Labbé (who was the chief curator of the Bowers Museum until his death in April 2005) could arrange donations;

(b) donating up to \$5,000 was no problem, however, you had to be a little careful up to \$15,000 and get an appraisal to support the tax deduction;

(c) if the UCA purchased archaeological resources from him for about \$800, he could arrange an appraisal and donation to get the UCA a \$4,500 to \$4,700 tax write off; and

(d) most of the clients that he had done this with were in the 42% tax bracket.

22. On or about December 1, 2003, OLSON and the UCA met to discuss an upcoming donation to be made by the UCA to the Bowers Museum. OLSON told the UCA that:

(a) Labbé had selected the material from OLSON's stock

for the UCA to purchase and donate;

(b) the UCA was not supposed to know that Labbé had personally selected the items he wanted donated;

(c) the appraiser OLSON had selected was Joel Malter (now deceased) with whom he had been doing business for years;

(d) the UCA needed to say that he had the archaeological resources for two or three years because technically the UCA needed to have owned them for over a year to be able to donate them and take a tax write-off; and

(e) the UCA should pay him in cash for the items that he was purchasing so that the purchase date could not be traced.

23. On or about December 4, 2003, the UCA met OLSON at storage units that he rented at that time. The UCA reviewed for the first time the archaeological resources that had been selected by Labbé for donation to the Bowers Museum. The UCA provided OLSON with a cashier's check for \$12,000 to cover the purchase of the donated items, which included \$100 the UCA owed him from another purchase.

24. On or about December 4, 2003, the UCA met Joel Malter, the appraiser recommended by OLSON. At the UCA's request, OLSON got Malter to split the appraisal into two lots. Malter valued Lot 1 at \$22,900 for tax year 2003, and he valued Lot 2 at \$21,800 for tax year 2004. Malter wanted the UCA to tell the

UCA's accountant that Malter had done his homework and everything was accurate.

25. Although Malter's appraisal report claimed that Malter had referred to major reference books and auction house catalogues, spoken to dealers and customers, and referred to his own firm's records, the report acknowledged that the types of ~~items that were~~ being appraised were rarely offered for sale in the international market, contained no explanation of the basis for the assigned values, and did not mention the actual \$12,000 price that the UCA had paid for the antiquities only weeks earlier. In January 2005, Malter's son, Michael Malter, told his father in the presence of the UCA that Ban Chiang antiquities "can't even be given away".

26. On or about December 7, 2003, the UCA met with Malter and provided him with a cashier's check for the appraisal. During this meeting, Malter told the UCA that OLSON's stuff was suitable for donation purposes because nobody knows what it is worth. It has a broad range of value. It's the hardest stuff in the world to get prices on.

27. On or about December 9, 2003, the UCA met Labbé at the Bowers Museum. The UCA gave Labbé a copy of Malter's appraisal, photographs and the archaeological resources in Lot 1.

28. On or about March 4, 2004, the UCA met Labbé at the Bowers Museum. The UCA gave Labbé a copy of Malter's appraisal, photographs and the archaeological resources in Lot 2.

29. During a telephone conversation between OLSON and the UCA on or about January 29, 2005, they discussed a third donation by the UCA to the Bowers Museum. OLSON told the UCA that Labbé had told OLSON what he wanted donated. OLSON said that for \$6,000 to \$6,500 the UCA would get a \$22,000 tax write off.

30. During a meeting between the UCA, OLSON, and Malter on or about January 30, 2005, Malter explained that he did not want to continue preparing appraisals for the UCA because:

(a) IRS agents came to his house approximately six months ago to inquire about appraisals for donations that he had prepared for another individual;

(b) he told the agents that he did not remember ever putting the amount of the donation on the sheet and that he tried to be as accurate as he could be, but he did lean toward being a little bit higher because his clients needed to benefit;

(c) because of his fear after the IRS visit, he decided that in the coming year he would refrain from doing appraisals for tax purposes;

(d) he knew how the system works. As a dealer he would love to get rid of an item by selling it cheap and then

having the buyer get four times the purchase price as a tax write off. But in the real world it was unlikely one could sell the item for the tax write off value; and

(e) he and OLSON had gotten away with it, but the government was clamping down.

31. In addition to Malter, OLSON had recommended that either Malter or a person he identified as Labbé's girlfriend, Susan Lerer, prepare the appraisal. Based on Malter's refusal to do the work, OLSON arranged for Lerer to do the appraisal.

32. On or about January 30, 2005, the UCA purchased for \$6,000 from OLSON the items selected by Labbé that were to be donated to the Bowers Museum. OLSON estimated the items should appraise for approximately \$26,350.

33. After Labbé passed away, the Bowers Museum declined to accept the third donation from the UCA. On or about September 20, 2005, Lerer suggested that the UCA donate the material to the Pacific Asia Museum ("PAM") in Pasadena, California.

34. On or about December 9, 2005, the PAM accepted the proffered archaeological resources with the exception of those containing human remains or ivory. OLSON swapped out the pieces that the PAM refused to accept for new pieces that he gave the UCA.

35. On or about January 17, 2006, the UCA spoke with OLSON on the telephone and told him that he was worried Lerer would

not have the appraisal done by the time his taxes were due. OLSON agreed to accompany the UCA to Lerer's home office to try and resolve the issue.

36. On or about January 21, 2006, in response to the offer of the UCA and OLSON meeting with her about the appraisal, Lerer expressed concern to the UCA about OLSON's involvement in the appraisal process. Lerer told the UCA that:

(a) OLSON could not give her a number for her to take as if it were true and report it to the IRS;

(b) she needs to prove a value and that was very difficult to do; and

(c) she did want OLSON's input, but clarified that he was not going to dictate values to her.

37. After the UCA spoke with Lerer, he spoke with OLSON and updated him on Lerer's comments. OLSON told the UCA he would meet with Lerer to straighten the situation out.

38. On or about January 26, 2006, I observed OLSON entering Lerer's residence. OLSON subsequently told the UCA:

(a) he had met with Lerer on January 26th to go over everything;

(b) he had asked Lerer if it were true that, if the appraisal was over twenty thousand, photographs were necessary to submit to the IRS in support of the charitable deduction;

(c) Lerer was going to try and make it as close to twenty as she could;

(d) he gave her values, but he did not get a chance to add up the figures because he did not wish to push her;

(e) he would not need to meet with Lerer again if she gets close to twenty thousand;

(f) Lerer complained about the values OLSON was giving her, but she would stand by the figures;

(g) Lerer wanted him to find stores that sold bronze items that were part of the donation material to be appraised at the values he was stating for the bronze items to be appraised;

(h) he informed her that there were some stores many years ago, but none now because he did not sell through stores anymore; and

(i) he provided Lerer with a copy of the UNESCO agreement but she did not comment on it.

39. In a telephone conversation on or about February 15, 2006, OLSON informed the UCA that:

(a) the appraisal would likely be \$19,000 even though he thought it should be closer to \$22,000 or higher with the new pieces that he had exchanged for the pieces that the PAM had refused; and

(b) if the value was over \$20,000, Lerer would have to include photographs to be provided to the IRS.

40. On or about March 5, 2006, the UCA telephoned Lerer and discussed the appraisal.

Lerer stated that:

(a) the appraised value she used was \$18,775; and

(b) while she could have made the value higher, she was afraid that it would set off some bells and whistles at the IRS because antiquities were being carefully watched this year, and she did not want to overdo it.

41. On or about March 22, 2006, Lerer provided the UCA with an appraisal of the donation to the PAM with a value of \$18,775.

42. Lerer's appraisal report:

(a) stated that she had utilized the market or sales comparison approach to valuation and had undertaken a diligent research effort and analysis of market values to determine the values of the contributed antiquities;

(b) stated that Lerer had consulted with Bob Olson, who was described as a "major importer of Northeast Thailand antiquities";

(c) omitted the facts that Olson had sold the antiquities to the UCA, and that Olson had charged the UCA only \$6,000 for them;

(d) failed to discuss any sales of similar Thai antiquities; and

(e) ignored information that the UCA had provided Lerer regarding internet auction sales that an auction gallery had conducted in 2004--sales where similar antiquities had sold for substantially less than the values the appraisal assigned to the donated items.

43. From approximately April 2003 to the present, ICE agents and Customs and Border Protection officers have intercepted approximately 28 parcels at a United States Postal Service International Mail Facility that were destined for OLSON. All of these packages were shipped from Thailand and almost all were declared as gifts. According to experts on Southeast Asian antiquities that examined either pictures or the actual contents of most of the shipments, the vast majority were authentic antiquities over 100 years old. One of the an experts determined that the donated items were authentic and over 100 years old and fit within the ARPA definition of "archeological resources."

E. OLSON'S KNOWLEDGE OF THAI LAW REGARDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

44. On or about April 30, 2003, OLSON told the UCA that it was illegal to dig up archaeological resources in Thailand and illegal to ship them out of the country.

45. During a telephone conversation on or about December 10, 2003, OLSON told the UCA that no one in Thailand could legally possess any Ban Chiang archaeological resources.

46. Numerous times during the investigation, OLSON told the UCA that the majority of the items that the UCA had purchased were Thai antiquities, most of which were antiquities from the Ban Chiang culture from Northeast Thailand.

47. Experts in Southeast Asian antiquities reviewed photographs and/or the items purchased by the UCA from OLSON and opined that the vast majority of the items were authentic Thai and over 100 years old and fit within the ARPA definition of "archeological resources".

48. The UCA has participated in more than 30 archaeological theft investigations and has attended nearly 500 hours of training specific to archaeology and the protection of cultural resources. Based upon his experience and training, he believes the Thai antiquities OLSON has sold to him and possesses in his storage lockers, residence and garage fall within the ARPA categories of "archaeological resources."

49. On or about June 4, 2004, during an interview, OLSON told two ICE agents:

(a) only the King of Thailand or the Thai government were permitted to own archaeological resources; and

(b) he would be jailed in Thailand if he were ever caught attempting to take archaeological resources out of the country.

50. On or about June 28, 2005, the UCA gave OLSON a compilation of Internet information on laws prohibiting possession or export of Thai antiquities, because they are property of the State. On or about July 16, 2005, OLSON told the UCA that he had received the articles and that he had found them very interesting.

F. OLSON'S KNOWLEDGE OF THEFT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN THAILAND

51. On or about April 30, 2003, OLSON told the UCA that he had people that dig for him. He also told the UCA that on one occasion, he had met with a number of diggers in Thailand who had shown him ceramic and bronze antiquities. OLSON had purchased some of the ceramic antiquities. As these diggers were traveling home, they were stopped by the Thai police and punished for having bronze antiquities.

52. During a meeting at OLSON's storage lockers on or about May 2, 2003, OLSON showed the UCA photographs that OLSON said he had taken at a site in Thailand where men were digging. Some of the photographs appeared to depict human remains and bronze and ceramic archaeological resources. In one picture, the human remains were piled on a large leaf, and the archaeological resources were laid out next to the hole.

53. During a telephone conversation on or about July 3, 2003, OLSON told the UCA that he just returned from a trip to Thailand. OLSON told the UCA that one of his suppliers had

taken OLSON into the wilderness, where he had shown OLSON 15-20 holes that had been dug.

54. On or about September 16, 2003, OLSON told the UCA that the competition for archaeological resources was increasing and that people were coming to the dig sites and buying stuff as it was taken out of the hole. When the UCA asked OLSON why the police weren't going to the holes, OLSON responded that the police did not know where the digging was taking place.

55. During a meeting at OLSON's storage facility on or about May 26, 2004, OLSON showed the UCA some photographs of what OLSON described as a new dig site in Thailand. The pictures showed people digging holes in the ground.

56. On or about December 14, 2006, OLSON showed the UCA a fishhook that he had received recently from Northeast Thailand. OLSON told the UCA that he knew where the fishhook had been dug up and could take him to the spot. OLSON further described the fishhook as being 2,000 to 2,500 years old.

57. On or about October 26, 2007, OLSON told the UCA:

(a) he had recently been receiving ceramic vessels and other archaeological resources from a new dig site in Thailand;

(b) he had just received a package containing a ceramic vessel from this new dig site;

(c) the package had been held up by U.S. Customs for nearly two weeks; and

(d) he was relieved that U.S. Customs had not opened the package.

G. OLSON'S KNOWLEDGE OF ILLEGAL EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION PRACTICES

58. On or about April 30, 2003, OLSON told the UCA that the "Made in Thailand" labels that were affixed to the archaeological resources the UCA had previously seen on a number of occasions in OLSON's storage lockers were necessary to get the antiquities out of Thailand because it made them look like replicas.

59. OLSON told the UCA on several occasions that his shippers in Thailand have had to pay bribes to Thai customs personnel in order to get his shipments released.

60. During the June 4, 2004 meeting with the ICE special agents about a shipment from Thailand to OLSON that had been intercepted, OLSON told them:

(a) all of the pieces in the shipment were from Northeast Thailand;

(b) he had obtained the items from friends, who had obtained them from people who dig pottery up out of the ground;

(c) the Customs declaration on the outside of the shipment had described the contents only as a "gift," without disclosing the number of items or their value because his shippers could not declare what was actually in the parcel because the contents were against the law; and

(d) the shippers declared a value amount in Thai currency and wrote "permit" on the parcel in order to make it appear legal.

61. On or about August 29, 2005, OLSON told the UCA that his shipper had tried to send him a prehistoric drum. The air freight carrier told OLSON's shipper that the drum could not leave Thailand without a permit. During a telephone conversation on or about September 12, 2005, OLSON told the UCA that the drum had been shipped by sea and had been labeled as a "bronze table" so that it could be shipped out of the country without a permit.

H. OLSON'S CLAIMS THAT IMPORTING THAI ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES DOES NOT VIOLATE UNITED STATES LAW

62. OLSON has maintained throughout the investigation that it is not illegal under United States laws to import the Thai antiquities because Thailand has not signed the UNESCO agreement.

63. In late 1999, a cooperating witness told United States Customs agents that OLSON had been illegally importing looted antiquities from Burma, Cambodia and Thailand into the United States in violation of import restrictions. In 2000, the agents closed the investigation after determining that the allegations regarding the importation of prohibited Khmer antiquities in violation of a 1999 emergency import restriction and violations of the UNESCO agreement by OLSON could not be substantiated.

64. After the investigation was closed, OLSON complained to the Customs Office for Information Disclosure that he was being harassed by Customs. In response, Gloria Marshall of that office sent OLSON a letter ("2002 Customs Letter") on or about February 11, 2002 that stated:

(a) the importation into the United States of Cambodian antiquities would violate U.S. law; and

(b) the procurement of Buddha statues from Thailand would violate Thai export laws but would not violate any U.S. importation laws or regulations. (I believe that Marshall was referring to the emergency importation restrictions on Khmer sandstone artifacts that had gone into effect in 1999 in the portion of the letter pertaining to Cambodian antiquities.)

65. Throughout the investigation, OLSON has told the UCA and ICE investigators that the 2002 Customs Letter confirmed that his importations of Thai antiquities did not violate United States law.

66. On or about September 8, 2004, OLSON telephoned Stephen Plitman of the Customs Office for Information Disclosure to complain that he was still being investigated by Customs. During the conversation, OLSON told Plitman:

(a) he had recently imported a bowl that was thousands of years old from Thailand into the United States;

(b) the bowl had been excavated in Thailand;

(c) the bowl had been shipped to the United States through the mails;

(d) the bowl had been taken out of Thailand in violation of Thai law;

(e) in order to get shipments out of Thailand, it might be necessary for the shipper

(1) to pay money under the table in order to get export licenses, or

(2) to engage in deceptive conduct, such as mis-labeling or mis-describing the goods or using deceptive packaging to disguise the goods; and

(f) whatever the shippers did in order to get the shipments out of Thailand was of no consequence to him, and he did not, himself, assist in the under the table payments or deceptive conduct.

67. On or about October 15, 2004, Plitman sent OLSON a letter ("2004 Customs Letter") explaining that the 2002 Customs Letter did not address the subject of Thai antiquities, but instead dealt only with the importation into the United States of antiquities from Cambodia and religious Buddha images. The 2004 Customs Letter advised OLSON that based upon their recent telephone call it appeared that OLSON's conduct is in violation of United States law.

As you know, federal civil and criminal law prohibits the intentional mislabeling of goods that are imported

into the United States. As you also no doubt know, it is also against the law to knowingly possess or traffic in stolen property, including antiquities that are stolen from their countries of origin in violation of those countries' patrimony laws.

68. During the June 23, 2006 meeting between ICE agents and OLSON, he showed the agents the 2002 Customs Letter and agents saw the 2004 Customs Letter. OLSON told the agents that he disagreed with the 2004 Customs Letter. OLSON also told the agents that he bought his Thai antiquities from people in Thailand who paid diggers to take the items out of the ground, and that he had received a shipment approximately a month earlier. After one of the agents told OLSON that the 2004 Customs Letter stated that it was illegal to ship the antiquities into the United States, OLSON responded that Customs had kept the antiquities for a month before releasing them, and that "these people just keep digging and digging," and that he had just purchased 191 pieces that were 2000 to 3000 years old for less than \$4 a piece.

69. During at least two meetings between ICE agents and OLSON, he told the agents that previously he had spoken with the head of air imports and the head of sea imports for U.S. Customs in Los Angeles. OLSON told the agents these high ranking Customs officials knew he was importing antiquities from Thailand and if Thailand ever signed the UNESCO convention, U.S. Customs would

give OLSON six months notice before he had to stop importing the antiquities.

70. OLSON provided the ICE agents with at least two variations of a name of one of the Customs officials with whom he spoke. While the names provided by OLSON were not found in a search of Customs' personnel, Jayson Ahern was identified as having a similar sounding name and he did hold the position of Port Director, Ports of Los Angeles/Long Beach in prior years.

71. On or about October 30, 2007, Jayson Ahern stated he did not recall OLSON and would never have told someone that they would have six months to correct their import style.

72. Additionally, the ICE agents located and interviewed a number of Customs officials who oversaw the Los Angeles port. All of the port officials said they would not have promised to notify an importer of a change in the law.

I. OLSON'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW REGARDING CAMBODIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

73. OLSON told the UCA on several occasions that because Cambodia had entered into the UNESCO agreement, it was illegal to import Khmer antiquities into the United States. OLSON gave a date of December 1999 when this prohibition went into effect.

74. During a telephone conversation with OLSON on or about March 6, 2005, the UCA asked him to define the Khmer period. OLSON told the UCA that the Khmer period is generally regarded

as the 12th and 13th Centuries, although some put it as early as the 8th or 9th Centuries.

75. During a telephone conversation on or about November 10, 2005, OLSON told the UCA that he had recently obtained six pre-Khmer swords and two pre-Khmer daggers that had come from the same dig in Cambodia. OLSON told the UCA that the swords and daggers dated to 1,000 A.D., and that he had classified them as "metal sticks" in the shipment.

76. On or about November 17, 2005, the UCA met OLSON at his storage lockers and was shown two wooden crates containing approximately seven swords and two daggers. The UCA saw labels indicating the crates had been shipped to OLSON from Thailand. "Pre-Khmer, Cambodia, 1,000 AD" was written on one of the boxes located inside one of the crates.

77. In late November 2005 an expert in Khmer materials looked at pictures of the swords and daggers. The expert believed the objects to be authentic and to date from the 12th or 13th Centuries, the time frame previously identified by OLSON as within the Khmer period.

J. OLSON'S COLLECTION OF THAI ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

78. On or about April 30, 2003, OLSON told the UCA the following about his collection of prehistoric Thai antiquities:

(a) Armand Labbé had written two books about Thai antiquities;

(b) all of the antiquities included in the two books were items that he had brought into the United States from Thailand;

(c) OLSON's name did not appear anywhere in the books, so that the Thai government would not know who was responsible for getting the antiquities out of Thailand; and

~~.....(d) OLSON did not want to be known to the Thai~~ authorities so that he could return to Thailand and get more material.

79. On or about December 4, 2003, while in the presence of the UCA, a gallery owner asked OLSON if he had more Ban Chiang than anyone else in the United States. OLSON replied that he had more than anyone else in the world, including Thailand itself.

80. During the meeting with ICE agents on or about June 4, 2004, OLSON told them:

(a) he had been in the import/export business since 1977;

(b) he received shipments when the diggers or shippers called him and told him that they wanted to send him archaeological resources;

(c) he was pretty much out of the import/export business because of his age;

(d) he no longer brought large items into the United States and currently received approximately one parcel a week of small items;

(e) approximately three years earlier, he had sold all of the archaeological resources that he owned at that time to a man in Tennessee;

(f) he received all of the archaeological resources that he currently owned within the past four years;

(g) he currently owned between 2,500 and 3,000 pieces of pottery and thousands of bracelets;

(h) he did not insure the archaeological resources, because it would cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000 a year to do so; and

(i) collectors, dealers and people who wanted to make contributions to museums purchased archaeological resources from him.

81. On or about June 8, 2004, OLSON showed the UCA photographs he had just received through his daughter, MEREDITH'S email account. The photographs were of antiquities that OLSON was being offered by a dealer in Thailand. OLSON ultimately purchased and imported some of these items, which the UCA later saw at OLSON'S storage lockers.

82. On or about January 9, 2007, OLSON told the UCA:

(a) he and his daughter, MEREDITH, were selling

antiquities through eBay;

(b) MEREDITH holds the material at her apartment until the sale has been completed and then mails the material to the purchaser; and

(c) they have made approximately \$3,000 from eBay sales, and he and MEREDITH split the profits.

83. As recently as December 9, 2007, and many prior dates thereafter, the UCA has reviewed items listed for sale on eBay and noted that MEREDITH has listed Ban Chiang items from Thailand as well as Cambodian swords and daggers for sale.

84. According to the sales history for MEREDITH on eBay, as of October 7, 2007, the UCA determined that she had sold at least 132 lots and currently had four Ban Chiang ceramic vessels for sale.

J. OLSON'S NATIVE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE COLLECTION

85. On or about April 30, 2003 and again on or about May 29, 2003 OLSON told the UCA:

(a) he had the largest collection of Native American ladles in the world;

(b) at one point he had 73 ladles and had sold half for \$10,000 to the museum and donated the other half to the Bowers;

(c) seven of the ladles in his collection were from Chaco Canyon (a National Park site in New Mexico);

(d) he met a museum owner in New Mexico who regularly looted Anasazi sites;

(e) this man took him to look for antiquities on BLM land, where you had to watch out for the BLM rangers;

(f) in a small valley they located an archaeological site and ultimately found a large olla (a large ceramic storage jar);

(g) they returned to the site the next day, and OLSON saw something white in a crack in the cliff and reached in and pulled out a ladle that was 1,200 years old; and

(h) the museum owner sold the olla to someone in Chicago for \$5,000 the next week, and the ladle was part of the collection that OLSON had provided to the Bowers Museum.

86. Representatives from El Malpais National Monument, including Chief Ranger and a representative from BLM, have never heard of any of the parks resources as categorized as not being of archeological interest. To the knowledge of these individuals, no permits have been issued for the removal of archeological resources.

87. Representatives from Chaco Canyon Culture National Historic Park, including the Superintendent and the archeologist have never heard of any of the parks resources as being categorized as not being of archeological interest. To the

knowledge of these individuals, no permits have been issued for the removal of archeological resources.

88. OLSON gave the UCA directions to the site where OLSON recovered the ladle and olla. The UCA determined that this was within the El Malpais National Monument in New Mexico, which at one time was administered by the BLM and subsequently by the NPS.

K. OBSERVATIONS BY THE UCA AT OLSON'S RESIDENCE AND GARAGE

89. On or about June 23, 2006, the UCA helped OLSON move to a new apartment. The UCA transported boxes and materials from OLSON's old apartment to his new apartment at 18624 Del Rio Place, Apartment D, Cerritos, CA 90703. As the UCA was helping OLSON move, the UCA saw boxes labeled "Thailand Photos" and "Ban Chiang Books". The UCA also saw shipping documents and a fax machine. The UCA helped move OLSON's property into the apartment as well as the garage assigned to the apartment. The garage assigned to the apartment is located in an alley to the rear of the apartment building. OLSON's garage is not numbered but is the rightmost of four white garage doors when viewed from the alleyway. A large satellite dish is mounted on the roof above his garage.

90. Throughout the investigation OLSON has told the UCA that he receives smaller shipments of antiquities at his residence. The UCA has repeatedly seen boxes at OLSON's storage

lockers with labels indicating that they had been shipped from Thailand to OLSON's home address.

91. Prior to his move, OLSON has repeatedly told the UCA that he has invoices, pictures and other documents at his home concerning antiquities being offered sold or shipped to him. Additionally, OLSON has told the UCA that various shipping and sales documents have been faxed to him at his prior residence.

92. On several occasions, the UCA has asked OLSON for the telephone numbers of others involved in the antiquity business. OLSON has consulted materials at his home and then supplied those names and numbers to the UCA.

L. OBSERVATIONS BY THE UCA AT OLSON'S STORAGE LOCKERS

93. On or about November 18, 2006, the UCA helped OLSON move to a new storage locker facility. OLSON rented a truck, and the UCA spent the morning helping OLSON move antiquities, the majority of which were Thai, shelving, furniture, books, paperwork, photographs, and other materials to the new location at Cerritos Mini Storage, 10753-10815 Artesia Boulevard, Cerritos, CA 90703. The UCA assisted OLSON in moving items into storage lockers 17, 20 and 35.

94. During a telephone call on or about October 26, 2007, OLSON told the UCA that he had consolidated his antiquities and related materials and now had just two instead of the original three storage lockers at the new facility in Cerritos.

95. On or about January 11, 2008 the UCA met with OLSON at his storage locker at Cerritos Mini Storage in Cerritos, California. The following occurred:

(a) OLSON and the UCA went into locker number 17.

OLSON indicated that he also rented locker 35 and that locker 35 currently contained large Ban Chiang ceramic vessels.

(b) The UCA saw Ban Chiang antiquities in locker 17 that he had not seen in OLSON's possession before. OLSON indicated these new items were all from a new Ban Chiang dig site in Northeast Thailand.

(c) OLSON told the UCA he had received a number of new antiquities from Thailand recently and was expecting to receive more in the near future.

(d) The UCA saw an animal type box in locker 17 with a return address in Bangkok, Thailand. The box was addressed a Carole Meredith at her residential address on Toulouse Drive in Huntington Beach.

(e) OLSON told the UCA that Meredith had sold a lot of his material on the Internet.

(f) OLSON told the UCA that he had a Ban Chiang antiquities in the rear of his car (license plate 5NKP228) that was packaged to be shipped to his client in Chicago.

(g) OLSON retrieved a book on Ban Chiang antiquities from his car and gave it to the UCA. The book was in an

envelope that was addressed to OLSON at his home address on Del Rio Place in Cerritos, California.

(h) The UCA purchased four Ban Chiang ceramic vessels and a book from OLSON for \$250 in cash.

M. OLSON'S VEHICLE

96. On numerous occasions during the investigation the UCA has seen OLSON transport antiquities, the majority of which were Thai, and photographs and records pertaining to archaeological resources in his vehicle.

N. COMPUTER DATA

97. Based on my training and experience and information related to me by agents and others involved in the forensic examination of computers, I know that computer data can be stored on a variety of systems and storage devices including hard disk drives, floppy disks, compact disks, magnetic tapes and memory chips. I also know that during the search of the premises it is not always possible to search computer equipment and storage devices for data for a number of reasons, including the following:

(a) Searching computer systems is a highly technical process which requires specific expertise and specialized equipment. There are so many types of computer hardware and software in use today that it is impossible to bring to the search site all of the necessary technical manuals and

specialized equipment necessary to conduct a thorough search. In addition, it may also be necessary to consult with computer personnel who have specific expertise in the type of computer, software application or operating system that is being searched;

(b) searching computer systems requires the use of precise, scientific procedures which are designed to maintain the integrity of the evidence and to recover "hidden," erased, compressed, encrypted or password-protected data. Computer hardware and storage devices may contain "booby traps" that destroy or alter data if certain procedures are not scrupulously followed. Since computer data is particularly vulnerable to inadvertent or intentional modification or destruction, a controlled environment, such as a law enforcement laboratory, is essential to conducting a complete and accurate analysis of the equipment and storage devices from which the data will be extracted;

(c) the volume of data stored on many computer systems and storage devices will typically be so large that it will be highly impractical to search for data during the execution of the physical search of the premises. A single megabyte of storage space is the equivalent of 500 double-spaced pages of text. A single gigabyte of storage space, or 1,000 megabytes, is the equivalent of 500,000 double-spaced pages of text. Storage devices capable of storing 160 gigabytes (GB) of data

are now commonplace in desktop computers. Consequently, each non-networked, desktop computer found during a search can easily contain the equivalent of 80 million pages of data, which, if printed out, would completely fill a 35' x 35' x 10' room to the ceiling. Further, a 160 GB drive could contain as many as approximately 150 full run movies or 150,000 songs; and

(d) computer users can attempt to conceal data within computer equipment and storage devices through a number of methods, including the use of innocuous or misleading filenames and extensions. For example, files with the extension ".jpg" often are image files; however, a user can easily change the extension to ".txt" to conceal the image and make it appear that the file contains text. Computer users can also attempt to conceal data by using encryption, which means that a password or device, such as a "dongle" or "keycard," is necessary to decrypt the data into readable form. In addition, computer users can conceal data within another seemingly unrelated and innocuous file in a process called "steganography." For example, by using steganography a computer user can conceal text in an image file which cannot be viewed when the image file is opened. Therefore, a substantial amount of time is necessary to extract and sort through data that is concealed or encrypted to determine whether it is evidence, contraband or instrumentalities of a crime.

O. CONCLUSION

98. Based on the facts stated above and my experience and training, I believe that there is probable cause to believe OLSON's residence located at 18624 Del Rio Place, Apartment D, Cerritos, California 90703, OLSON's storage lockers located at Cerritos Mini Storage, 10753-10815 Artesia Boulevard, Cerritos, California 90703 lockers 17 and 35, a white 2005 Chevrolet Impala bearing California license plates 5NKP228 registered to OLSON, the residence of OLSON's daughter, MEREDITH, located at 7291 Toulouse Drive, Unit 3, Huntington Beach, California 92647 and the computer at MEREDITH's residence, as further described in Attachment A, contain evidence, as described in Attachment B, of violations of ARPA, 16 U.S.C. sections 470ee(a), (b), (d), California Penal Code sections 31, 497, thus in contravention of ARPA, 16 U.S.C. sections 470ee(c), (d), the National Stolen Property Act, 18 U.S.C. section 2315, 18 U.S.C. section 545 smuggling goods into the United States contrary to the Cultural Property Implementation Act, 19 U.S.C. section 2601 et seq., and

ATTACHMENT A

PREMISES TO BE SEARCHED

OLSON'S Residence

OLSON'S residence is located at 18624 Del Rio Place, Apartment D in Cerritos, California 90703. The structure is a two story multi-family dwelling that is beige stucco with light green trim and a medium brown roof. The number "18624" is painted on the curb in front of the residence in black numbers on a white background. To the right of the building is a cinder block wall with a gate leading to the additional units at the rear of the structure. After passing through the gate, a beige metal staircase leads to apartments "C" and "D" on the second story. Apartment D is located on the right side of the landing as you come up the staircase. Apartment C has a black "C" on a white background on its front door. No visible lettering was found on Apartment D. Photographs of OLSON'S residence are located in Attachment C.

ATTACHMENT B

ITEMS TO BE SEIZED

OLSON'S Residence

Based on the foregoing, I respectfully submit that there is probable cause to seize the following which constitutes evidence of violations of California Penal Code sections 31, 497, thus in contravention of ARPA, 16 U.S.C. sections 470ee(c) (d), the National Stolen Property Act, 18 U.S.C. section 2315, 18 U.S.C. section 545, smuggling goods into the United States contrary to the Cultural Property Implementation Act, 19 U.S.C. section 2601 et seq., ARPA, 16 U.S.C. sections 470ee(a), (b), (d), and 18 U.S.C. section 371 and 26 U.S.C. section 7206(2), conspiracy to aid and assist in the preparation of false tax returns.

- a (a) Any archeological^{"Ban Chiang"} resource identified as being from Thailand;
- (b) Any archeological resource identified as being from Cambodia in violation of the UNESCO Convention;
- (c) Photographs of archaeological resources from public or Indian lands, Cambodia, and Thailand;
- (d) Books and other materials containing information on archaeological resources from public or Indian lands, Cambodia or Thailand;

(e) Records from 1998 to the present pertaining to the acquisition to the present, (including exportation and importation), purchase, sale, disposition, or donations (including disposition of donated material) of ^{"Ban Chhng"} archaeological ^W resources exported from ~~Cambodia~~ and Thailand, including ^{and/or resources undoubtedly} ~~exported~~ appraisals, and Internal Revenue Service forms; ^{from Cambodia}

(f) Records from 1998 to present pertaining to the receipt, transfer or expenditure of income received from the sale of archaeological resources exported from Cambodia and Thailand;

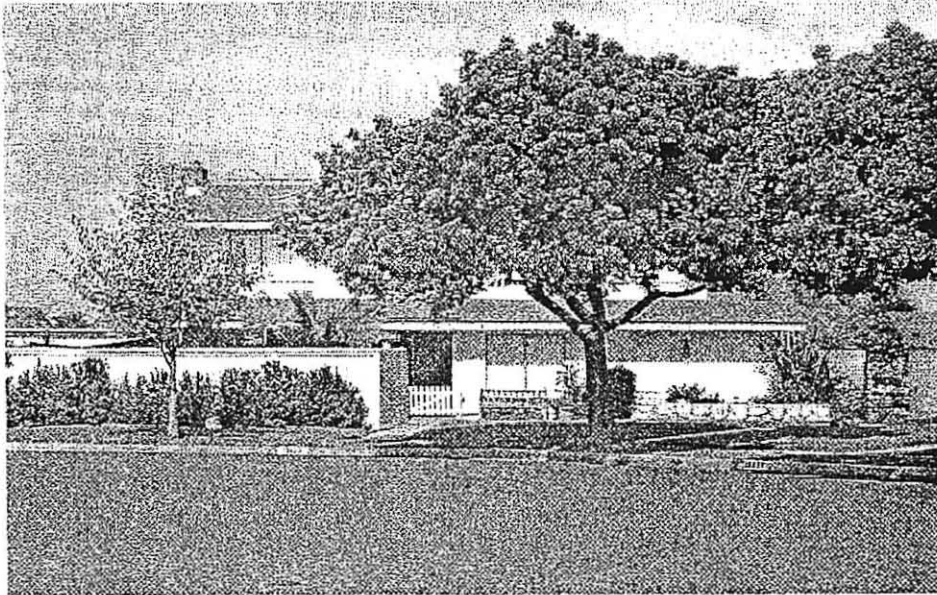
(g) Records from 1998 to the present pertaining to the acquisition, (including exportation and importation), purchase, sale, disposition, or donation (including disposition of donated material), of archaeological resources removed from public or Indian lands, including appraisals, and Internal Revenue Service forms;

(h) Records pertaining to the receipt, transfer and expenditure of income received from the sale of archaeological resources removed from public or Indian lands;

(i) Records from 2003 to present pertaining to the use of storage facilities;

(j) Passport of ROBERT OLSON

ATTACHMENT C



Above: Front view of 18624 Del Rio Place in Cerritos, CA.



Above: Second story apartments at 18624 Del Rio Place in Cerritos, CA. OLSON'S apartment is the right hand door and windows.