

Union Calendar No. 269

107TH CONGRESS <i>2d Session</i>	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	{	REPORT 107-454
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JUSTICE UNDONE: CLEMENCY DECISIONS IN THE CLINTON WHITE HOUSE

MAY 14, 2002.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Government Reform
submitted the following

SECOND REPORT

On March 14, 2002, the Committee on Government Reform approved and adopted a report entitled “Justice Undone: Clemency Decisions in the Clinton White House.” The chairman was directed to transmit a copy to the Speaker of the House.

CHAPTER THREE

HUGH RODHAM’S ROLE IN LOBBYING FOR GRANTS OF EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

CHAPTER FOUR

TONY RODHAM'S ROLE IN LOBBYING FOR GRANTS OF EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Tony Rodham's Role in the Case of Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory

- *Tony Rodham lobbied President Clinton to grant pardons to Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory while he was receiving substantial sums of money from the Gregorys.* Rodham received \$244,769 in salary from the Gregorys over two and a half years and also received another \$79,000 in loans from the Gregorys. The Gregorys claim that they paid Rodham this large sum of money for various consulting services that Rodham provided to the Gregorys. However, the Gregorys do not have any documentation reflecting work performed for them by Rodham.
- *Given the fact that the Gregorys do not have any documentary evidence reflecting the \$244,769 of work performed for them by Rodham, substantial questions are raised as to what Rodham actually did for the Gregorys that was so valuable.* The most valuable thing that Rodham did for the Gregorys was to obtain presidential pardons. Therefore, there is a substantial question as to whether the Gregorys paid Rodham for his efforts to obtain presidential pardons for them.
- *If Rodham was paid to obtain presidential pardons for the Gregorys, it creates the strong appearance of impropriety.* The prospect of financial benefit for Rodham would taint Rodham's actions in lobbying for the pardon. Also, if President Clinton knew about Rodham's financial arrangement, it would taint his actions in granting the pardons.
- *Compounding the appearance of impropriety in the Gregorys case is the fact that the pardons were opposed by the Justice Department, the prosecutors responsible for the case, and the Gregorys' sentencing judge.* Apparently, the only people in the Clinton Administration who felt that the Gregorys deserved pardons were President Clinton and Deputy White House Counsel Bruce Lindsey, both of whom knew of Tony Rodham's involvement in the matter.

Tony Rodham's Role in the Case of Fernando Fuentes Coba

- *Tony Rodham offered to help Vivian Mannerud obtain a pardon for her father, Fernando Fuentes Coba, in exchange for \$50,000.* When Rodham learned in late 2000 that Mannerud was seeking a pardon for her elderly father, he met with Mannerud and told her that he could help obtain the pardon if she paid him a \$50,000 consulting fee. Rodham told Mannerud that he had successfully obtained pardons before and showed her the Gregorys' pardon petition to support his claim.
- *Rodham attempted to convince Mannerud to hire him by making a number of false representations to her.* Rodham told Mannerud that he was close personal friends with the Pardon Attorney, Roger Adams. Rodham also told Mannerud that he would use the \$50,000 to hire a law firm to handle her case, and that Roger Adams' wife worked at the law firm, which would help her case be treated favorably. All of these representations were completely false and were apparently made to mislead Mannerud as to the purpose of the payment to Rodham.
- *Mannerud rejected Rodham's offer.* Mannerud was concerned that Rodham could not guarantee that he could obtain a pardon in exchange for the \$50,000. She was also concerned about becoming embroiled in a scandal. Therefore, she rejected Rodham's offer.
- *After Mannerud rejected Rodham's offer, an associate of Rodham came back to Mannerud with another offer.* According to Mannerud, a month after she rejected Tony Rodham's proposal, Marilyn Parker, a mutual friend of Rodham's and Mannerud's who attended the initial meeting between them, came back to Mannerud and told her that Rodham now wanted only \$30,000 to help her obtain a pardon for her father. Mannerud was still concerned about the nature of Rodham's proposal and rejected it.
- *The actions taken by Rodham and Parker may have been illegal.* It appears that Rodham, and maybe Parker, tried to defraud Mannerud. While this effort was unsuccessful, it may have constituted criminal conduct. The Committee recommends that the Justice Department investigate these allegations.

INTRODUCTION

Like his brother, Hugh Rodham, and his brother-in-law, Roger Clinton, Tony Rodham tried to sell his access to the White House. The Committee has investigated at least two instances in which Tony Rodham was involved in discussions regarding lobbying the White House for presidential pardons. In one case, dealing with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory, Tony Rodham was successful and obtained pardons on March 15, 2000. Rodham's efforts on behalf of the Gregorys are troubling given several facts: (1) the Gregorys do not appear to be suitable candidates for presidential pardons; (2) Tony Rodham used his access to the President to lobby for the pardons; and (3) Tony Rodham had an extremely lucrative financial

relationship with the Gregorys in which he apparently did very little work other than lobby for the presidential pardons.

In the other case, it appears that Tony Rodham attempted to convince Vivian Mannerud, a prominent Democratic donor who was seeking a pardon for her father, that she should hire him to help obtain the pardon. In the course of attempting to convince Mannerud to hire him, it appears that Rodham seriously misled Mannerud about his influence with the Justice Department. Rodham was seeking as much as \$50,000 for his work on this matter. While Mannerud did not accept Rodham's offer, Rodham's efforts to obtain money from Mannerud might have been criminal.

Although the investigation of Tony Rodham's involvement in clemency proceedings produced important new evidence, the investigation was hampered by Tony Rodham's refusal to cooperate fully with the Committee. Though Rodham produced documents in response to a Committee subpoena, he refused to be interviewed by Committee staff. Rodham's refusal to answer questions regarding his involvement in the Gregory and Fuentes matters limited the ability of the Committee to reach definitive conclusions about certain aspects of those cases. Given Rodham's position that he did nothing improper, it is unclear why he did not want to answer questions from the Committee regarding his actions.

I. EDGAR AND VONNA JO GREGORY

A. Background

Edgar Allen Gregory, Jr., and his wife, Vonna Jo, live outside Nashville and own United Shows of America, a carnival company which puts on the Florida State Fair and more than 30 other carnivals a year.¹ The Gregorys have felony convictions dating from 1986 relating to their ownership of several banks in the 1970s. From November 1975 to April 1977, the Gregorys owned controlling interests in five Alabama banks.² The Gregorys' banking practices came under fire from regulators, who accused the Gregorys of making unsound loans to other companies they owned and to various associates.³ Alabama's banking superintendent closed one of the Gregorys' banks in March 1978.⁴ In a separate matter in January 1978, regulators seized another of the Gregorys' banks, the First Bank of Macon County in Notasulga, Alabama, citing "unsafe and unsound banking practices."⁵

In 1982, the Gregorys were indicted on charges that they stole \$800,000 in connection with their banking activities in the 1970s, sending the bank into bankruptcy.⁶ Subsequently, they were convicted of conspiring to misapply bank funds, making false state-

¹ Kevin Sack, *Pardoned Couple Say Access Has Served Them Well*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 10, 2001, at A9. A news report aired by "Dateline NBC" several years ago alleged that "games of skill and chance" were rigged in United Shows fairways. At that time, Edgar Gregory said he thought such games were legal but would investigate the allegations. See Gregory Document Production 00004-08 ("Florida State Fair's Midway—United Shows of America, Inc.: Showmanship, Entertainment, Food, Family, Fun, Memories," 1998 Fla. State Fair Mag.) (Exhibit 1).

² See Kirk Loggins, *Local Man Denies Paying Tony Rodham to Seek Pardons*, THE TENNESSEAN, Mar. 2, 2001, at 1A.

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*; Marc Lacey and Don Van Natta, Jr., *Second Clinton In-Law Says He Helped to Obtain Pardon*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 1, 2001, at A1.

ments to banks, misapplication of bank funds, and wire fraud.⁷ At that time, Edgar Gregory was sentenced to two years imprisonment and his wife to three years probation.⁸ The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction in part but also vacated in part.⁹ In 1986, the case was concluded when the Gregorlys pleaded guilty to conspiracy and misapplication of bank funds.¹⁰ On October 1, 1986, Edgar Gregory and his wife were sentenced to 5 years and 3 years probation respectively.¹¹

B. Tony Rodham's Relationship with the Gregorlys

The Gregorlys had a relationship with President Clinton predating their relationship with Tony Rodham. The Gregorlys made substantial contributions to Bill Clinton when he was running for President in 1992 and continued their contributions throughout President Clinton's two terms in office.¹² By making large and frequent contributions to President Clinton's campaign, the Gregorlys were able to meet with President Clinton a number of times. In total, the Gregorlys met with President Clinton at least ten times while he was in office.¹³

The Gregorlys first met Tony Rodham while President Clinton was campaigning for his second term.¹⁴ They met Rodham at a small private fundraiser in Washington, D.C.¹⁵ Rodham apparently used such fundraisers as a venue to solicit business opportunities for his consulting firm¹⁶ and develop a network of associates from which he could generate cash not only for political purposes but

⁷ Tony Rodham Document Production 000029 (Petition for Pardon After Completion of Sentence for Vonna Jo Gregory, Nov. 10, 1998) (Exhibit 2); Gregory Document Production (Petition for Pardon After Completion of Sentence for Edgar Allen Gregory, Jr., Nov. 10, 1998) (Exhibit 3). See also *Florida Officials Investigating Couples State Fair Contract Extension*, ASSOCIATED PRESS STATE AND LOCAL WIRE, Mar. 8, 2001.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *U.S. v. Gregory*, 730 F.2d 692, 706 (11th Cir. 1984). See also *Florida Officials Investigating Couples State Fair Contract Extension*, AP STATE AND LOCAL WIRE, Mar. 8, 2001.

¹⁰ Kirk Loggins, *Local Man Denies Paying Tony Rodham to Seek Pardons*, THE TENNESSEAN, Mar. 2, 2001, at 1A.

¹¹ Tony Rodham Document Production 000029 (Petition for Pardon After Completion of Sentence for Vonna Jo Gregory, Nov. 10, 1998) (Exhibit 2); Gregory Document Production (Petition for Pardon After Completion of Sentence for Edgar Allen Gregory, Jr., Nov. 10, 1998) (Exhibit 3). See also Kirk Loggins, *Local Man Denies Paying Tony Rodham to Seek Pardons*, THE TENNESSEAN, Mar. 2, 2001, at 1A.

¹² According to the Center on Responsive Politics, United Shows, the Gregorlys' company, has ranked among the top 6 entertainment industry companies contributing to federal candidates and committees in the last three two-year campaign cycles. According to campaign finance disclosure records, United Shows contributed \$50,000 to the DCCC in 2000, \$25,000 to the DNC in 1998, and \$10,000 to the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee in 1998. According to financial disclosure records, the Gregorlys also contributed a total of \$4,500 to Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton in 1999 and 2000, \$11,000 to the New York Senate 2000 Committee, \$1,000 to President Clinton in 1995, \$4,000 to Vice President Gore, \$8,000 to the Tennessee Democratic Party, and \$5,000 to the Democratic National Committee in 1992. During 1999 and 2000, the Gregorlys, their children, and their company and its employees reportedly contributed a total of \$294,000. Although the Gregorlys contributed to Republican political interests during that period, eighty-nine percent of the Gregorlys' contributions in that interim reportedly went to Democrats.

¹³ Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001). See also Gregory Document Production (Invitation to birthday party for Hillary Rodham Clinton, Oct. 27, 1997) (Exhibit 4); Gregory Document Production (Facsimile driving instructions from Daniela Castro-Quijada, Tony Rodham & Associates, to Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory to birthday party for Hillary Rodham Clinton (Oct. 24, 1997)) (Exhibit 5). The Gregorlys declined that invitation. See Letter from Deborah L. McGee, Secretary to Howard Vine, Greenberg Traurig, to David Kass, Deputy Chief Counsel, Comm. on Govt. Reform (June 7, 2001) (within Appendix I).

¹⁴ Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001).

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ In a televised interview, Rodham described himself as a "general consultant" and someone "who solves problems for people." Interview by Larry King, CNN, with Tony Rodham (Mar. 3, 2001) ("I just bring different peoples together. I help them negotiate deals.").

also for his personal use. At the fundraiser, Rodham introduced himself to the Gregorys as he was making the rounds in the room.¹⁷ The Gregorys cannot recall how many times or in what contexts they subsequently met Rodham.¹⁸ But, in the period that followed, a substantial business relationship between the Gregorys and Rodham developed. Around August 1997, Rodham approached the Gregorys and asked them to hire him as a consultant for their carnival and music businesses.¹⁹ Rodham told the Gregorys that he could be helpful to them in securing contracts or other opportunities for their businesses.²⁰ Rodham also suggested that he had contacts in the real estate and music businesses.²¹

In August 1997, Rodham provided the Gregorys with a proposed consulting services agreement.²² Under Rodham's proposal, he would be retained to provide "general consulting services" to United Shows of America.²³ Rodham proposed that he be paid a retainer of \$200,000 in addition to \$2,500 per month for his labors.²⁴ The Gregorys substantially revised Rodham's proposed agreement before signing it in June 1998. The main change made by the Gregorys was eliminating the \$200,000 retainer. With their changes, Rodham received \$2,500 per month from the Gregorys as well as a \$25,000 "signing bonus."²⁵ In addition, the Gregorys agreed to pay at their discretion additional bonuses to Rodham for specific services provided by Rodham.²⁶ Rodham also received health benefits and the use of a 1995 Chevrolet Suburban.²⁷

Over the course of his relationship with the Gregorys and United Shows, Tony Rodham received a substantial sum of money. Rodham received a total of \$62,985 in 1998,²⁸ \$85,806.27 in 1999,²⁹ \$93,978.66 in 2000,³⁰ and at least \$2,000 in 2001.³¹ In addition to the \$244,769 he received in salary from the Gregorys, Rodham also received a substantial sum in personal loans. Rodham apparently had significant expenses resulting from his divorce, and, therefore, he asked the Gregorys to loan him money for expenses ranging

¹⁷ Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001). See Kevin Sack, *Paraded Couple Say Access Has Served Them Well*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 10, 2001, at A9.

¹⁸ Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001).

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.* This paragraph was added by the Gregorys to the draft Rodham originally submitted to them.

²¹ *Id.*; Gregory Document Production (Consulting Services Agreement between Tony Rodham & Associates and Anthony D. Rodham and United Shows of America, *et al.* (June 6, 1998)) (Exhibit 6).

²² Tony Rodham Document Production (Draft of Consulting Services Agreement between Tony Rodham & Associates and United Shows of America (Aug. 1, 1997)) (Exhibit 7).

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ Gregory Document Production (Consulting Services Agreement between Tony Rodham & Associates and Anthony D. Rodham and United Shows of America, *et al.* (June 6, 1998)) (Exhibit 6).

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.* See also Letter from Deborah L. McGee, Secretary to Howard Vine, Greenberg Traurig, to David Kass, Deputy Chief Counsel, Comm. on Govt. Reform (June 7, 2001); Gregory Document Production (Certificate of Vehicle Registration Renewal, Dec. 5, 2000) (Exhibit 8); Gregory Document Production (Vehicle inspection report, Dec. 5, 2000) (Exhibit 9); Gregory Document Production (Insurance Enrollment Form submitted by Tony Rodham for life and health insurance to be provided by United Shows of America, Mar. 29, 1999) (Exhibit 10).

²⁸ Gregory Document Production (1998 IRS 1099 for Tony Rodham by United Shows of America) (Exhibit 11).

²⁹ Gregory Document Production (1999 IRS 1099 for Tony Rodham by United Shows of America) (Exhibit 12).

³⁰ Gregory Document Production (2000 IRS 1099 for Tony Rodham by United Shows of America) (Exhibit 13).

³¹ Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001).

from lawyer's fees to school tuition for his son. The Gregorys started loaning Rodham money in early 2000.³² In total, the Gregorys made more than ten separate loans to Rodham, all of which were consolidated into one promissory note for \$72,000 payable in December 2001 at eight percent interest.³³ According to the Gregorys, Rodham said that "he was working on a deal and expected a large payment before the note [was] due."³⁴ In 2001, the Gregorys loaned Rodham an additional \$7,000.³⁵ Despite that the loan was due in December 2001, there is no evidence that Rodham has repaid this loan, and the Gregorys' attorney informed Committee staff that he believes that Rodham has not repaid the loan.

From 1998 to 2001, Tony Rodham received a total of \$323,769 in salary and loans from the Gregorys. A central question is whether he was paid by the Gregorys to help obtain their pardon or whether Rodham was paid for legitimate business services.

The Gregorys have referred to several efforts Rodham made to obtain business for them and their company, United Shows. For example, Edgar Gregory indicated that Rodham had contacts with officials in the United Arab Emirates as part of an unsuccessful effort to bring an "American-style" carnival to Dubai.³⁶ With the input of his sister, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Rodham did help the Gregorys obtain a contract to put on an "old style" carnival at the White House in 1998 and 2000.³⁷ Rodham also obtained information from the State Department for the Gregorys about doing business overseas and reportedly did some unspecified "public relations" for the Gregorys.³⁸ In an interesting twist, the Gregorys also indicated that Rodham's work for them also included bringing them investment possibilities.³⁹ The Gregorys said that Rodham asked them to invest in an overseas telecommunications project and a \$118 million hazelnut scheme conceived by Tony and Hugh Rodham.⁴⁰ In essence, the Gregorys make the claim that

³² *Id.*

³³ Tony Rodham Document Production 000003-04 (Promissory Note from Tony Rodham to United Shows of America (Dec. 12, 2000)) (Exhibit 14).

³⁴ Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001).

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ Letter from Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory to the Honorable Dan Burton, Chairman, and David Kass, Deputy Chief Counsel, Comm. on Govt. Reform (June 12, 2001) (within Appendix I). See also Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001); Kevin Sack, *Pardoned Couple Say Access Has Served Them Well*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 10, 2001, at A9.

³⁷ Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001). According to the Gregorys, Tony Rodham told them that Hillary Rodham Clinton asked him to contact them about having an "old-time" carnival at the White House. *Id.*

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ Kevin Sack, *Pardoned Couple Say Access Has Served Them Well*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 10, 2001, at A9.

⁴⁰ Letter from Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory to the Honorable Dan Burton, Chairman, and David Kass, Deputy Chief Counsel, Comm. on Govt. Reform (June 12, 2001) (within Appendix I). See also Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001); Kevin Sack, *Pardoned Couple Say Access Has Served Them Well*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 10, 2001, at A9. The latter deal involved growing and exporting hazelnuts from the former Soviet Republic of Georgia. Letter from Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory to the Honorable Dan Burton, Chairman, and David Kass, Deputy Chief Counsel, Comm. on Govt. Reform (June 12, 2001) (within Appendix I). See also Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001); Kevin Sack, *Pardoned Couple Say Access Has Served Them Well*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 10, 2001, at A9; John F. Harris, *Hazelnut Flap Is Building; White House Disavows Clinton In-Law's Foreign Dealings*, Wash. Post, Jan. 1, 2000, at A6; Viveca Novak and Jay Branegan, *Are Hillary's Brothers Driving Off Course—Hugh and Tony Rodham Are Bill Clinton's In-laws, a Connection That's Brought Them Pain and Gain*, TIME, Nov. 1, 1999, at 46. In that deal, the Rodhams entered into a partnership with the political rival of President Eduard A. Shevardnadze whose government, then only tenuously in power, enjoyed the support of the Clinton Administration. See Sack, *supra* (and other cited authority). After the State Department complained that the deal was causing diplomatic tension, the deal was abandoned. *Id.* Rodham's other international business ventures

they paid Rodham to ask them to invest in other schemes in which he was involved. There is no evidence that Tony Rodham's investment advice was in such demand that the Gregorys had to pay to be solicited by Rodham.

Critically, the Gregorys did not provide the Committee with a single document reflecting work performed for them by Tony Rodham. Given the fact that the Gregorys were subpoenaed to provide the Committee with "[a]ll records reflecting work performed for you or your company by Tony Rodham," such records should have been produced to the Committee if they existed. Therefore, it is safe to conclude that the Gregorys do not have a single document reflecting substantive work performed for them by Tony Rodham despite the fact that they paid him \$244,769 in salaries and loaned him another \$79,000. Such a lack of documentation supports the conclusion that Tony Rodham performed little or no substantive valuable work for the Gregorys apart from the failed effort to stage a carnival in Dubai and the effort to stage carnivals at the White House. The Gregorys attempted to explain the lack of documentation in a letter to Chairman Burton:

[We] certainly do not deny he has either sent or brought to us a great deal of information over the years, of which a lot of Tony's ideas were over the telephone and not in writing, that he thought we may be interested in investing in, as a management partner, and/or that he thought we might be interested in taking a financial position in.⁴¹

However, since the Gregorys did not produce to the Committee any documentation of the work performed for them by Rodham, it is possible that the large sum of money paid to Tony Rodham by the Gregorys was compensation for Rodham's efforts to obtain pardons for the Gregorys.

C. Tony Rodham's Efforts to Help the Gregorys Obtain Pardons

In 1998, the Gregorys became interested in seeking presidential pardons, primarily because their convictions undermined their ability to obtain carnival contracts.⁴² In cases where bid applications specifically requested criminal history, the Gregorys were some-

were equally unimpressive. For example, in 1998, Rodham and Stephen Graham, a business partner, met with Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia in that country in search of new business opportunities. Lisa Getter, *Family Ties Put Rodham Brothers In Spotlight*, L.A. TIMES, Mar. 4, 2001, at A1; Robin McDowell, *Brother of U.S. First Lady Meets Cambodia Strongman on Business Trip*, ASSOCIATED PRESS, July 14, 1998. As with Rodham's initiative in the Republic of Georgia, the State Department, which had difficulty with Cambodia's human rights record, expressed concern about Rodham's dealings in that country. See Getter, *supra* (and other cited authority). Rodham was equally oblivious to the policy implications of his "business trips" when he went to Taiwan and met with Taiwanese Vice President Annette Lu. See Getter, *supra*; Deborah Kuo, *ROC Vice President Meets US First Lady's Brothers*, CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (Taipei), June 23, 2000. Taiwanese government officials who attended the meeting "considered [the meeting] very hush-hush." See Getter, *supra*. According to one such official, "Nobody wanted to talk about [the meeting] because [Rodham's] brother-in-law was the president—because if China knew about the trip, they might raise issues." *Id.* Not surprisingly, as was the case with Rodham's other attempts to develop international business opportunities, no deal emerged from Rodham's trip to Taiwan. *Id.*

⁴¹ Letter from Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory to the Honorable Dan Burton, Chairman, Comm. on Govt. Reform (June 12, 2001) (within Appendix I).

⁴² Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001).

times barred from bidding for contract business.⁴³ In some cases, according to the Gregorys, their competitors sent fair officials information regarding their criminal history.⁴⁴ One of the largest problems faced by the Gregorys during this time period related to their role as the primary contractor for the Florida State Fair. The Gregorys took over as primary contractor for the Fair in 1998 and soon found that their criminal convictions were posing a problem for Florida state officials.

Faced with the possible loss of significant business relating to state fairs, the Gregorys decided to file for pardons. They consulted with their son, David Gregory, a lawyer, as well as Greenberg Traurig, a prominent Florida law firm.⁴⁵ The Gregorys prepared the relevant paperwork and filed their pardon petition with the Justice Department on November 14, 1998.⁴⁶ It appears that, on that same day, the Gregorys also sent copies of their pardon petitions directly to the White House and requested that President Clinton "[p]lease personally review the application and exhibits enclosed herein."⁴⁷

After the pardon petition was filed, the Gregorys and their Greenberg Traurig lawyers remained in contact with the Justice Department. Mark Schnapp, one of the Gregorys' lawyers at Greenberg Traurig, met with Pardon Attorney Roger Adams and Helen Bollwerk, another staff attorney in the Pardon Attorney's office, to discuss the petition.⁴⁸ Specifically, Schnapp informed them that the Gregorys' convictions were adversely impacting their business in relation to the Florida State Fair.⁴⁹ He also told them that the Gregorys needed the pardons by February 2000 if they were to help with the contracting process in Florida.⁵⁰ Justice Department staff asked the Gregorys or their representatives on several occasions for additional information with respect to the pardon petitions. Throughout their contacts with the Justice Department, the Gregorys and their attorneys believed that the Justice Department was "understanding," and they never developed a sense that the Department viewed their petition negatively.

Nevertheless, by late 1999 the Gregorys had not received their pardons, and they were growing impatient. The Gregorys approached Tony Rodham for his assistance with the pardon at a party in late 1999 or early 2000.⁵¹ At this point, Rodham had been

⁴³ Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001); Marc Lacey and Don Van Natta, Jr., *Second Clinton In-Law Says He Helped to Obtain Pardon*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 1, 2001, at A1; Kevin Sack, *Pardoned Couple Say Access Has Served Them Well*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 10, 2001, at A9; Kirk Loggins, *Local Man Denies Paying Tony Rodham to Seek Pardons*, THE TENNESSEAN, Mar. 2, 2001, at 1A.

⁴⁴ Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001).

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ *Id.* See also Gregory Document Production 000144 (Letter from Vonna Jo Gregory to Roger Adams, Pardon Attorney, Department of Justice (Nov. 16, 1998)) (Exhibit 15); Marc Lacey and Don Van Natta, Jr., *Second Clinton In-Law Says He Helped to Obtain Pardon*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 1, 2001, at A1.

⁴⁷ Tony Rodham Document Production 000028 (Letter from Vonna Jo Gregory to President William J. Clinton (Nov. 14, 1998)) (Exhibit 16).

⁴⁸ Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001).

⁴⁹ *Id.* See also Gregory Document Production (Letter from Bob Crawford, Commissioner, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to Roger Adams, Pardon Attorney, Department of Justice (Jan. 28, 2000)) (Exhibit 17) (urging Pardon Attorney to consider Gregorys' clemency application expeditiously because of impending contract negotiations regarding Florida State Fair).

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001). See also Marc Lacey and Don Van Natta, Jr., *Second Clinton In-Law Says He Helped to Obtain Pardon*, N.Y. TIMES,

on the Gregorys' payroll for a year and a half. Edgar Gregory described his request to Tony Rodham as follows: "Tony, we've applied for a pardon, and if you can help us in any way, we'd really appreciate it."⁵² Gregory recalls that Rodham initially replied, "I don't really get involved in that" and suggested that pardons were handled at the Justice Department.⁵³ According to Edgar Gregory, Rodham gave them the impression that he could not help much with their pardon petition but that "if he could do anything, he would."⁵⁴ Edgar Gregory stated that he saw Tony Rodham occasionally between late 1999 and March 2000 when he and Vonna Jo Gregory received their pardons. Edgar Gregory occasionally raised the pardon effort with Rodham, even once telling him that the Justice Department was "putting them through the wringer" with respect to their pardon applications.⁵⁵ But Rodham said little to encourage them and did not tell them that he had raised the pardons with his brother-in-law or sister.⁵⁶

In their interview with Committee staff, the Gregorys and their attorneys attempted to minimize the role of Tony Rodham in obtaining the pardons. They discounted the importance of Rodham's role in obtaining pardons. They claimed that the Justice Department had the predominant role in processing the Gregorys' petition, and since Tony Rodham did not have any influence at the Justice Department, Rodham was not "necessary" to the process.⁵⁷ However, common sense and the evidence in this case suggest that the Gregorys' basic story—that they believed that Rodham was not important to the pardon process—is not true. Rather, Tony Rodham had a significant role in obtaining the pardons, and the Gregorys attached some importance to Rodham's efforts.

First, the suggestion by the Gregorys and their lawyers that Rodham's participation was not significant because he did not have influence at the Justice Department is absurd. Obviously, when seeking Presidential pardons, it is far more important to have influence and access to the President of the United States than the Pardon Attorney or any other Justice Department staffer. Tony Rodham had this access and used it to lobby for the Gregorys' pardons.

Second, Edgar Gregory did more than merely mention his pardon effort to Tony Rodham in an off-hand manner. Gregory provided Rodham with a copy of his pardon petition as well. When Committee staff initially asked Gregory why he provided Rodham with a copy of the petition, he was initially unable to provide an explanation. Then, he suggested that he gave Rodham a copy of the petition just so that Rodham would not be "blindsided" by the fact that

Mar. 1, 2001, at A1. Vonna Jo Gregory believes that Rodham first became aware of their convictions in connection with their bid for the Florida State Fair, but it was in December 1999 that the Gregorys expressed to Rodham disappointment about not having been pardoned and asked him for help. *Id.*

⁵¹ *Id.* See also Marc Lacey and Don Van Natta, Jr., *Second Clinton In-Law Says He Helped to Obtain Pardon*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 1, 2001, at A1.

⁵³ Marc Lacey and Don Van Natta, Jr., *Second Clinton In-Law Says He Helped to Obtain Pardon*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 1, 2001, at A1.

⁵⁴ Telephone Interview with Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory (Apr. 2, 2001).

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ *Id.*

they had applied for a pardon.⁵⁸ Gregory vehemently denied that he had given Rodham a copy of the petition so that Rodham could hand-carry it to the White House or otherwise influence the pardon process.⁵⁹ If Gregory did provide Rodham with a copy of the pardon petition so that he could hand-carry it to the President or so that Rodham could make a more impressive pitch to the President, it would undermine the Gregorys' claim that they did not place any significance on Rodham's efforts.

Despite the Gregorys' protestations, it appears that Rodham did have a significant role in the pardon process. Rodham would not agree to an interview with Committee staff regarding his role in the Gregory pardons. Nevertheless, he did describe some of his activities to the press. According to these reports, Rodham asked President Clinton to pardon the Gregorys.⁶⁰ Specifically, he stated, "I didn't push. I told the President about Ed Gregory and that he had applied for a pardon. He's what the pardon process is all about."⁶¹ Rodham has recalled publicly that he told President Clinton that the Gregorys' pardon petition had been filed through the Justice Department and argued to the President that pardons for the couple "made good sense."⁶² He told the President that "[Edgar Gregory] is repentant for what he did" and "[the offenses for which the Gregorys were convicted were] white-collar crime[s] involving banking irregularities. He's paid his taxes. He's run a respectful business for 40 years. He's a good guy."⁶³ It also appears that Rodham claimed that the Gregorys were deeply involved in charitable activities in Tennessee and throughout the country.⁶⁴ Rodham also called Deputy White House Counsel Bruce Lindsey about the Gregory pardons. Lindsey stated that Rodham's call to him was "mostly concerned about the fact that the application had been pending over in the Justice Department[,] and [he] asked me whether I could try to move it along."⁶⁵ Either at that point or subsequently, Lindsey became aware that Rodham had spoken to the President.⁶⁶

D. Deliberations by the Administration

According to press reports, the Justice Department opposed the Gregory pardons because the Gregorys did not "accept the criminality of their actions."⁶⁷ The United States Attorney who prosecuted the case as well as the judge responsible for sentencing the Gregorys also opposed the pardons.⁶⁸ According to federal prosecutors,

⁵⁸ *Id.*

⁵⁹ *Id.*

⁶⁰ Marc Lacey and Don Van Natta, Jr., *Second Clinton In-Law Says He Helped to Obtain Pardon*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 1, 2001, at A1.

⁶¹ *Id.*

⁶² *Id.*

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ See Interview by Larry King, CNN, with Tony Rodham (Mar. 3, 2001).

⁶⁵ "The Controversial Pardon of International Fugitive Marc Rich," *Hearings Before the Comm. on Govt. Reform*, 107th Cong. 254 (Mar. 1, 2001).

⁶⁶ *Id.* Howard Vine, one of the Greenberg Traurig attorneys representing the Gregorys, also called Deputy White House Counsel Bruce Lindsey and White House Counsel Beth Nolan. Vine describes those calls as "largely procedural."

⁶⁹ Kevin Sack, *Pardoned Couple Say Access Has Served Them Well*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 10, 2001, at A9.

⁶⁷ Marc Lacey and Don Van Natta, Jr., *Second Clinton In-Law Says He Helped to Obtain Pardon*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 1, 2001, at A1. See also Interview with Meredith Cabe, Associate Counsel to the President, the White House (Mar. 16, 2001). However, due to the Bush Administration's refusal to produce to the Committee records relating to the consideration of pardon petitions

the Gregorys' activities as owners of several small Alabama banks were blatantly fraudulent; such activities included arranging unsecured loans to themselves, their friends, and other companies they owned.⁶⁹ Ginny S. Grande, the assistant U.S. Attorney who prosecuted the Gregorys, noted, "[The Gregorys] drained the banks that they were majority shareholders in and just ran them into the ground for this interconnecting web of companies they owned. They ran those banks with an iron fist."⁷⁰ The question then is why were these recommendations ignored.

There is evidence indicating that the President, not White House staff, was the driving force behind the Gregory pardons. Associate White House Counsel Meredith Cabe, the primary White House lawyer responsible for processing clemency petitions, recalls that Bruce Lindsey and Beth Nolan told her that someone had raised the Gregory case with the President because the President had been asking them about the case.⁷¹ Former Clinton aides have publicly conceded that President Clinton expressed a strong desire to Justice Department officials to have the Gregorys pardoned.⁷² In speaking to Deputy White House Counsel, Bruce Lindsey, President Clinton "indicated . . . that he understood that the Gregorys were unable to do business in certain states, and that competitors of the Gregorys were raising their conviction some 17, 18 years ago as a basis as to why various states shouldn't do business with them."⁷³ According to Lindsey, President Clinton "thought that was not fair."⁷⁴ In testimony before the Committee, Lindsey elaborated as follows:

The President's belief on pardons is that if a person makes a mistake, does something illegal, wrong, if they have paid the price for that, if they have gone to jail or they go on probation and then they live a good life from that point on forward, that they should not be denied the restoration of their rights because of that. He certainly would believe that a person 17 years afterwards shouldn't have a conviction be used to keep them from making a living. And, therefore, believed that if, in fact, they had lived a good life, if they had not been in additional trouble from that point[.]⁷⁵

Because Lindsey believed that the Gregorys "were being financially hurt because of a conviction 17, 18 years ago and that they had done nothing subsequent to be in trouble with the law, that

by the Justice Department and Clinton White House, the Committee has not obtained any records from the Justice Department regarding the consideration of the Gregory pardon. Therefore, the Committee does not know the specific reasons the Justice Department opposed the Gregorys' petition.

⁶⁸ *Id.*

⁷⁰ *Id.* Federal prosecutors have noted that the Gregorys also used the Wilcox County Bank in Camden, Alabama, to buy goods from their other companies. For example, that bank ordered 10,000 job application forms from a company owned by the Gregorys for another bank with 20 employees in a town of 2,000 people.

⁷¹ Interview with Meredith Cabe, Associate Counsel to the President, the White House (Mar. 16, 2001).

⁷² Marc Lacey and Don Van Natta, Jr., *Second Clinton In-Law Says He Helped to Obtain Pardon*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 1, 2001, at A1.

⁷³ "The Controversial Pardon of International Fugitive Marc Rich," *Hearings Before the Comm. on Govt. Reform*, 107th Cong. 255 (Mar. 1, 2001).

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ *Id.*

they were deserving of a pardon,” he recommended that President Clinton consider the petition.⁷⁶ Meredith Cabe did not find the merits of the Gregorys’ petition particularly compelling.⁷⁷ For her part, White House Counsel Beth Nolan does not recall her position on the Gregory case. Cabe recalls that Nolan was not opposed to the pardons and recommended that the President review the case.⁷⁸ On March 15, 2000, President Clinton pardoned the Gregorys of their convictions.⁷⁹

E. Conclusion

There are several troubling facts regarding Tony Rodham’s lobbying efforts on behalf of the Gregorys:

- Tony Rodham was provided with \$323,769 by the Gregorys for work for which there is little documentary evidence.
- Rodham lobbied his brother-in-law, President Clinton, and Deputy White House Counsel Bruce Lindsey in support of the Gregorys’ pardons.
- President Clinton granted the Gregorys’ pardons despite the fact that the Justice Department, relevant prosecutors, and the sentencing judge all objected to the pardon. The Gregorys’ only qualification for the pardons was that they had a lucrative business which was being adversely impacted by their criminal record and that they had hired the President’s brother-in-law.
- A full understanding of these facts has been further complicated by the refusal of Tony Rodham to cooperate with the Committee and the refusal of the Bush Administration to provide the Committee with all records relating to the consideration of the Gregory pardons.

The Committee is able to conclude that Rodham was paid a significant amount of money by the Gregorys and apparently did little for them other than lobby for their pardons. However, there is not sufficient evidence to conclude definitively that the Gregorys hired Rodham for the express purpose of using him to lobby for Presidential pardons. However, the time period during which the Greg-

⁷⁶ *Id.*; Interview with Meredith Cabe, Associate Counsel to the President, the White House (Mar. 16, 2001). To the extent that the Gregorys believed that a presidential pardon would require that they no longer disclose their convictions when applying for state carnival contracts, it appears that they were wrong. According to Pardon Attorney Roger Adams, a pardon “does not erase or expunge the record of conviction and does not indicate innocence.” Letter from Roger Adams, Pardon Attorney, Department of Justice, to Mark Schnapp, Counsel to Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory, Greenberg Traurig (Mar. 15, 2000) (Exhibit 18). As Adams indicated to the Gregorys, “On any application or other document which requires the information, a pardon recipient should disclose the fact of his or her conviction.” *Id.*

⁷⁷ See Interview with Meredith Cabe, Associate Counsel to the President, the White House (Mar. 16, 2001).

⁷⁸ *Id.*

⁷⁹ See Gregory Document Production (Letter from Roger Adams, Pardon Attorney, Department of Justice, to Mark P. Schnapp, Counsel to Edgar and Vonna Jo Gregory, Greenberg Traurig (Mar. 15, 2001)) (Exhibit 18) (describing President Clinton’s grant of clemency); Gregory Document Production (Warrant of Executive Grant of Clemency for Vonna Jo Gregory, Mar. 15, 2000, and Acknowledgement Form, Mar. 17, 2000) (Exhibit 19); Gregory Document Production (Warrant of Executive Grant of Clemency for Edgar Allen Gregory, Mar. 15, 2000, and Acknowledgement Form, Mar. 17, 2000) (Exhibit 20). See also Gregory Document Production (Letter from Edgar Allen and Vonna Jo Gregory to President William J. Clinton (Mar. 16, 2000)) (Exhibit 21) (thanking President for grant of clemency).

orys were seeking presidential pardons and during which they were paying Rodham overlapped substantially; therefore, it is probable that Rodham was paid for his efforts to obtain pardons for the Gregorys. This conclusion is also bolstered by Tony Rodham's subsequent attempted to use his success in the Gregorys' case to obtain payments to help others obtain pardons, described below.

It is clear that Rodham had a significant role in obtaining pardons for the Gregorys. Reportedly, those individuals who were familiar with the Gregory case—the Pardon Attorney, federal prosecutors and the sentencing judge—did not believe that they should be pardoned. However, those people who were lobbied by Tony Rodham—President Clinton and Bruce Lindsey—did believe that they should be pardoned. As in the case of many other questionable grants of clemency issued by President Clinton, the impetus for the Gregory pardons came from the President himself. It appears that the President was interested in the Gregory pardons solely because of his contacts with Tony Rodham. It is fair to conclude that, but for Tony Rodham's lobbying efforts, the Gregory pardons would not have been granted.

One of the factors supporting the conclusion that Rodham was indispensable to the Gregorys' pardon effort is the Gregorys' unsuitability for presidential pardons. The Gregorys committed a serious crime, defrauding banks they owned out of substantial funds for their personal benefit. Tony Rodham himself was unable to provide much of a justification for the Gregory pardons:

TONY RODHAM. The Gregorys are the kind of people that the pardon system is made for.

LARRY KING. Because?

TONY RODHAM. They are people—well, they're tax-paying citizens. They've been involved in different charitable organizations. They do a tremendous amount of help in their community in Nashville and throughout the rest of the country. Florida, where they do the Florida State Fair every year, they do a tremendous amount of money every year. They do a tremendous amount of money that has gone into the Florida state government's coffers.⁸⁰

It appears that the primary motivation for the pardons was the fact that the Gregorys were finding that their criminal histories were an impediment to receiving state contracts. Of course, such difficulties are the natural and fair result of criminal convictions, not by themselves a justification for pardons.

However, there are also unanswered questions about the Gregory case. The most significant question is whether the President or First Lady knew of the financial relationship between Tony Rodham and the Gregorys when Rodham was lobbying the President for the pardons. In his testimony before the Committee, Deputy White House Counsel Bruce Lindsey stated that this financial relationship "was unknown to me until I read it in paper [this] morning [of the hearing]."⁸¹ Lindsey testified that he did not know

⁸⁰ Interview by Larry King, CNN, with Tony Rodham (Mar. 3, 2001).

⁸¹ "The Controversial Pardon of International Fugitive Marc Rich," *Hearings Before the Comm. on Govt. Reform*, 107th Cong. 256 (Mar. 1, 2001).

if the President knew of Rodham's financial relationship with the Gregorys.⁸² In a statement to the press, Hillary Clinton stated that "[t]hese are people he has known for some time . . . he has a personal relationship with them. He was not paid. I think there's a distinction between someone whom you've known for a number of years . . . and taking money on behalf of people he didn't know and had no personal relationship with."⁸³ At the time Senator Clinton made her statement about the Gregory case, it had already been publicly disclosed that Tony Rodham was working as a paid consultant. Therefore, her statement that Tony Rodham "was not paid" is not accurate. However, her statement does not make it clear whether she knew of Tony Rodham's lucrative financial relationship with the Gregorys at the time he was lobbying the White House for their pardons.

If the President or First Lady did know that Tony Rodham was receiving substantial sums of money from the Gregorys at the time he was lobbying the White House for their pardons, it would cast substantial doubt on the motivations of the President for issuing the pardons. It would appear that the President was not motivated by any genuine belief in the merits of the Gregorys' case, particularly given the fact that such merits did not exist. Rather, it would appear that he was motivated by the desire to help his brother-in-law cash in. Such a case would be a quintessential conflict of interest. However, given the failure of the President to address the details of his decisionmaking in the Gregorys case and other controversial grants of clemency, the public will likely never know his true motivations.

II. FERNANDO FUENTES COBA

In the course of its investigation, the Committee discovered that Tony Rodham attempted to become involved in lobbying for a presidential pardon for another individual, Fernando Fuentes Coba. In this case, Rodham solicited a large payment from Fuentes' daughter, Vivian Mannerud, in return for the promise to lobby for Fuentes' pardon. It appears that Rodham and an associate of Rodham's made misleading statements to Mannerud in an attempt to get her to pay Rodham to work on the case. The Fuentes case combines the unsavory aspects of Rodham's work on the Gregory matter—a blatant attempt by Rodham to sell his influence—with a potentially illegal attempt to defraud Vivian Mannerud.

A. Background on Fernando Fuentes Coba

In the late 1970s, Fernando Fuentes Coba started an airline charter business called American Airways Charters, Inc. ("AAC"). AAC took advantage of changes in U.S. law permitting charter flights to Cuba and, over the next several years, built a successful business based on flights between the U.S. and Cuba.⁸⁴ After the Mariel boatlift, Fuentes, AAC, and a number of other companies and individuals were investigated for having violated U.S. law in

⁸² *Id.*

⁸³ *Hillary Clinton Defends Brother Tony*, ASSOCIATED PRESS STATE AND LOCAL WIRE, Mar. 1, 2001.

⁸⁴ Tony Rodham Document Production 000020 (Attachment B to Pardon Application of Fernando Fuentes Coba) (Exhibit 24).

connection with having facilitated the Mariel Boatlift. In 1982, Fuentes, seven other individuals, and four corporations were indicted for what U.S. customs officials described as a “big, gigantic conspiracy by the Cuban Government to obtain U.S. currency” in connection with the Mariel Boatlift.⁸⁵ In late 1982, Fuentes was convicted of conspiring to trade with the enemy and violating the Cuban Assets Control Act in connection with the shipment of goods to Cuba.⁸⁶ Fuentes was sentenced to a term of one-year imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine.⁸⁷ After having his appeals rejected, in 1985, Fuentes was ordered to report to prison.⁸⁸ Rather than report, Fuentes fled to Mexico where he remained a fugitive until his death.⁸⁹

While a fugitive, Fuentes apparently became very ill, suffering from heart disease, stroke, two aortic aneurysms, emphysema, and diabetes.⁹⁰ In 2000, Fuentes apparently decided that he wanted to return to the U.S. to receive medical treatment and be close to his family without serving his prison sentence.⁹¹ Helping Fuentes achieve this goal was his daughter, Vivian Mannerud. Mannerud, a prominent Democratic contributor who has raised or contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars, is also involved in the charter airline business and has arranged a number of high-profile flights between the U.S. and Cuba.⁹² Mannerud was herself embroiled in controversy when she solicited convicted cocaine dealer Jorge Cabrera to contribute to the DNC and arranged for Cabrera to be photographed with President Clinton. Mannerud also had \$22,000 in contributions returned by the Senate campaign of Hillary Clinton when the press reported on Mannerud’s role in the Cabrera matter.⁹³

Mannerud initially attempted to resolve her father’s case by contacting the U.S. Attorney’s office.⁹⁴ Mannerud attempted to negotiate her father’s return to the United States, claiming he could stay in a hospital in lieu of incarceration.⁹⁵ When Mannerud concluded that the U.S. Attorney’s Office could not give her any guar-

⁸⁵ 8 *People, 4 Companies indicted in Cuba Sealift*, N.Y. TIMES, Feb. 26, 1982, at A14.

⁸⁶ Tony Rodham Document Production 000017 (Attachment A to Pardon Application of Fernando Fuentes Coba) (Exhibit 23).

⁸⁷ *Id.*

⁸⁸ *Id.*

⁸⁹ Telephone Interview with Vivian Mannerud (Aug. 28, 2001). Fuentes was sentenced to a term of one year in prison but, according to Mannerud, was “fearful for his life” because “there were drug dealers there” and he “would have been lumped in as a communist.” According to Mannerud, Fuentes “decided not to go” to jail for that reason. See also Mark Hosenball, *Periscope*, NEWSWEEK, Mar. 11, 2002 (noting Fuentes’ death).

⁹⁰ Tony Rodham Document Production 000021 (Attachment C to Pardon Application of Fernando Fuentes Coba) (Exhibit 25).

⁹¹ Telephone Interview with Vivian Mannerud (Aug. 28, 2001).

⁹² For example, Mannerud was instrumental in arranging for Elian Gonzalez’s Cuban grandparents to visit the United States. See Carol Rosenberg, *Longtime Air Charter Operator Set to Retire*, MIAMI HERALD, Nov. 6, 2000, at 1B. She also provided the charter for U.S. celebrities to attend the 1999 game between the Baltimore Orioles and the Cuban national team.

⁹³ See Carol Rosenberg, *Donor Gets Angry at Democrats*, MIAMI HERALD, Apr. 21, 2000, at 1B. When her money was returned by the Clinton campaign, Mannerud stated, “I think . . . they have to stop calling me for money, begging me for money, haunting me for money” and recommended that the Democratic Party return to her the “several hundred thousand dollars” she had given in the preceding years. *Id.*

⁹⁴ Telephone Interview with Vivian Mannerud (Aug. 28, 2001).

⁹⁵ *Id.*

antees, she and her attorney, Lonnie Anne Pera, prepared a pardon petition on her father's behalf.⁹⁶

B. The Pardon Attorney Refuses to Process Fuentes' Clemency Petition

Around late October 2000, Mannerud sent her father's pardon petition to the Office of the Pardon Attorney at the Department of Justice.⁹⁷ In the petition, Fuentes did not indicate any remorse for his crimes. Rather, he maintained his innocence and claimed selective prosecution and ineffective assistance of counsel.⁹⁸ Fuentes also did not express regret for having fled the United States after his conviction. Rather, he claimed that he fled the country because he "feared that anti-Castro groups would seriously injure, maim, or kill me in prison."⁹⁹

On November 7, 2000, Pardon Attorney Roger Adams sent a letter to Mannerud's attorney stating that the Justice Department would not process Fuentes' petition because he was a fugitive.¹⁰⁰ Adams explained that:

Mr. Coba is ineligible to apply for a presidential pardon. Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 1.2 . . . "[n]o petition for pardon should be filed until the expiration of a waiting period of at least five years after the date of the release of the petitioner from confinement" Because Mr. Coba has served none of his prison sentence, he fails to meet this most basic eligibility requirement for pardon consideration. Moreover, the Department of Justice has consistently declined to accept pardon petitions from individuals, such as Mr. Coba, who are fugitives, since the pardon process assumes the Government's ability to implement either of the President's possible decisions regarding a petition—that is, a denial of clemency as well as a grant of clemency. Put another way, it is not reasonable to allow a person to ask that the President grant him a pardon which, if granted, would have the effect of eliminating the term of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced, while at the same time insulating himself from having to serve the sentence if the pardon is denied.¹⁰¹

The Justice Department's application of the foregoing policy, whereby it does not even consider pardon petitions from fugitives, stands in marked contrast to how the policy was applied in the

⁹⁶ *Id.* Mannerud did so through the assistance of her attorney in Washington, Lonnie Pera, an aviation attorney. See Tony Rodham Document Production 000005 (Fernando Fuentes Coba Pardon Petition) (Exhibit 22).

⁹⁷ *Id.* In an interview with Committee staff, Mannerud could not recall exactly when she sent the petition to the Pardon Attorney's Office. She believed that she probably did so about a month before the date on a White House document which states that Fuentes "just applied" for a pardon. That document is dated November 27, 2000. Mannerud's recollection that she sent the petition late in 2000 accords with her memory that, whenever she submitted the petition, someone told her that it was "kind of late" to apply because there was not enough time for the FBI to conduct its background check.

⁹⁸ Tony Rodham Document Production 000025 (Attachment C to Pardon Application of Fernando Fuentes Coba) (Exhibit 25).

⁹⁹ Tony Rodham Document Production 000023 (Attachment C to Pardon Application of Fernando Fuentes Coba) (Exhibit 25).

¹⁰⁰ Telephone Interview with Vivian Mannerud (Aug. 28, 2001).

¹⁰¹ Vivian Mannerud Document Production (Letter from Roger Adams, Pardon Attorney, Department of Justice, to Lonnie Anne Pera, Counsel to Vivian Mannerud, Zuckert Scoutt & Rasenberger (Nov. 7, 2000)) (Exhibit 28).

Marc Rich and Pincus Green case. Clearly, the policy expressed by Roger Adams in the Fuentes case should have applied equally in the Marc Rich case. In the Rich case, of course, the White House considered and granted the Rich and Green pardons contrary to Justice Department policy. Moreover, the Deputy Attorney General, Eric Holder, expressed his support for the pardons despite the express contrary policy of his own Department. The fact that Fuentes' petition was summarily rejected confirms that Jack Quinn was right in thinking that he needed to circumvent the Justice Department in order to obtain pardons for Marc Rich and Pincus Green. Fuentes' summary rejection by the Justice Department also leads one to speculate that Fernando Fuentes Coba and Vivian Mannerud might have been more successful if they had hired Tony Rodham to lobby for the pardon.

Despite the fact that the Justice Department declined to process her father's pardon petition, Mannerud gave the pardon petition to "a lot of people—anyone who could help make sure that the application wasn't just put on a pile."¹⁰² Among the people to whom Mannerud gave copies of the petition was Joe Perez, a friend of Mannerud's in California, who, according to Mannerud, owns J. Perez & Associates, a travel services company.¹⁰³ Mannerud believed that Perez knew "one of the Clinton brothers—probably Roger Clinton, because he is in California too."¹⁰⁴ Ultimately, Mannerud understood that Perez was going to speak to "his contact" about her father's pardon petition.¹⁰⁵ But, in hindsight, Mannerud does not know whether Perez did so.¹⁰⁶ Mannerud also gave a copy of the petition to a friend named Joe Velazquez who, according to Mannerud, ran a Hispanic outreach program and had worked at the Clinton White House.¹⁰⁷ Mannerud does not know what, if anything, Velazquez did in support of her father's petition.¹⁰⁸

C. Tony Rodham's Attempt to Become Involved in the Fuentes Clemency Effort

Tony Rodham became involved in the Fuentes matter in November 2000.¹⁰⁹ Mannerud was introduced to Rodham at the Mayflower Hotel by their mutual friend, Marilyn J. Parker.¹¹⁰ Parker, like Mannerud, was a prominent Democratic contributor. Parker also was involved in business with Tony Rodham. Rodham invested in a Florida company called Environmental Energy Fuels, which has developed a reportedly environmentally-sensitive gaso-

¹⁰² Telephone Interview with Vivian Mannerud (Aug. 28, 2001).

¹⁰³ *Id.*

¹⁰⁴ *Id.* In connection with its investigation of Roger Clinton, the Committee learned that Clinton was in business with Perez and a number of other individuals in Los Angeles who were in the business of arranging travel to Cuba.

¹⁰⁵ *Id.*

¹⁰⁶ *Id.*

¹⁰⁷ *Id.*

¹⁰⁸ *Id.* But see NARA Document Production (Draft of document entitled "Pending Clemency Matters" by Meredith Cabe, Associate Counsel to the President, the White House (Dec. 10, 2000)) (Exhibit 29) This document, which was retrieved from the work file of Deputy White House Counsel Bruce Lindsey, indicates that "Velazquez spoke to POTUS re: case." *Id.* at 3.

¹⁰⁹ Telephone Interview with Vivian Mannerud (Aug. 28, 2001).

¹¹⁰ *Id.*

line additive.¹¹¹ Well before the meeting at the Mayflower Hotel, Parker had offered Rodham, and Rodham accepted, an opportunity to obtain shares in that company.¹¹² In August 2001, Parker pleaded guilty to five felonies in connection with \$145,000 she paid in bribes to Miami airport officials in return for \$1.5 million in no-bid work at the airport.¹¹³

According to Parker, Mannerud initially spoke to her about her father's pardon matter during a trip in New York.¹¹⁴ During that trip, which, according to Parker, occurred around September 2000, Mannerud talked about her father's age and deteriorating physical condition as well as his desire to return to the United States.¹¹⁵ Parker offered to write a letter in support of his petition.¹¹⁶ According to Parker, the gist of her letter was simply that she knew that Fuentes was aged and in ill health.¹¹⁷ Parker had no opinion as to why Mannerud thought that, given her limited knowledge about the matter, her support would have been meaningful.¹¹⁸ Parker initially characterized her role as being limited to drafting the letter.¹¹⁹ However, she later conceded that she had also arranged and participated in a meeting between Tony Rodham and Vivian Mannerud.¹²⁰

After discussing the pardon effort with Mannerud in New York, Parker decided that Tony Rodham might be able to assist Mannerud.¹²¹ Therefore, she called Rodham, and he suggested that Parker and Mannerud meet him for a drink that afternoon in the Mayflower Hotel.¹²² At the hotel, Rodham and Mannerud talked about her father's pardon petition.¹²³ According to Parker, the meeting lasted no more than an hour.¹²⁴ Mannerud and Rodham discussed why she was seeking a pardon for her father and what avenues Mannerud had pursued to date.¹²⁵ Rodham then told Mannerud that he could help her obtain the pardon for her father.¹²⁶ Rodham told Mannerud that he had previously helped two individuals obtain pardons and even brought a copy of their clemency petition with him to the meeting.¹²⁷ Rodham then told Mannerud that he would help her if she paid him.¹²⁸

Mannerud asked Rodham what exactly he would do to help get the pardon.¹²⁹ Rodham explained that "it costs money," specifically

¹¹¹ Lisa Getter, *Family Ties Put Rodham Brothers In Spotlight*, L.A. TIMES, Mar. 4, 2001, at A1.

¹¹² *Id.*

¹¹³ Joseph Tanfani, *Case Could Bring More Prosecutions*, MIAMI HERALD, Aug. 4, 2001, at 20A.

¹¹⁴ Telephone Interview with Marilyn J. Parker (Dec. 18, 2001).

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

¹¹⁶ *Id.*

¹¹⁷ *Id.*

¹¹⁸ *Id.*

¹¹⁹ *Id.*

¹²⁰ *Id.*

¹²¹ *Id.*

¹²² *Id.*

¹²³ *Id.*

¹²⁴ *Id.*

¹²⁵ Telephone Interview with Vivian Mannerud (Aug. 28, 2001).

¹²⁶ *Id.*

¹²⁷ *Id.* Neither Parker nor Mannerud was able to specifically recall the names of the individuals mentioned by Rodham, although Mannerud did remember that they were "carnival people." This reference strongly suggests that Rodham mentioned the Gregorys' case to Mannerud. The petition that Rodham showed to Mannerud was so thick that Mannerud ultimately redrafted her father's petition.

¹²⁸ *Id.*

¹²⁹ *Id.*

\$50,000, which would be paid to Rodham and then “go to an attorney” to work on the matter.¹³⁰ When Mannerud pressed Rodham for more details of how exactly he would help get the pardon, Rodham explained that he knew the Pardon Attorney, Roger Adams.¹³¹ He stated that Adams was from Arkansas and that he had “known Adams forever.”¹³² Rodham then told Mannerud that “after the Administration, we’re all out of jobs.”¹³³ Mannerud understood that Rodham was referring to himself and Adams.¹³⁴ Rodham then told Mannerud he would hire a law firm to prepare her father’s pardon petition and Roger Adams’ wife was associated with this law firm.¹³⁵ When Mannerud asked if he could guarantee that her father would be pardoned, Rodham demurred.¹³⁶ Mannerud then told Rodham that she had had “her share of scandals” and wanted no part of Rodham’s proposal.¹³⁷

Mannerud’s account of the Mayflower meeting with Rodham is corroborated in large part by Marilyn Parker. Parker does not recall a number of details of the meeting and attributes her poor memory to the fact that Rodham and Mannerud did most of the talking at the meeting.¹³⁸ However, she confirms that Rodham explored with Mannerud “whether there was any way they could work together” on the pardon matter.¹³⁹ She also confirms that Rodham mentioned his previous work on a pardon matter.¹⁴⁰ Parker also confirms that Rodham mentioned he knew a person handling the pardons, a law firm that worked with DOJ on pardons, and that a wife of a Justice Department official worked at the law firm.¹⁴¹ Parker also believes that it was possible that Rodham “expressed his desire to be paid” for his work on the Fuentes matter but could not recall whether Rodham specifically sought \$50,000.¹⁴²

According to Mannerud, in December 2000, about a month after the first meeting, Marilyn Parker called her about the possibility of Rodham helping her with the effort to obtain a pardon for Fuentes.¹⁴³ Parker told Mannerud that Rodham had lowered his asking price and wanted only \$30,000.¹⁴⁴ Mannerud asked once again if there were any guarantees, to which Parker responded that there were not.¹⁴⁵ Parker asked Mannerud to consider the offer, emphasizing her father’s poor health.¹⁴⁶ Ultimately, Mannerud told Parker in strong terms that she did not want to be involved in such an arrangement with Rodham.¹⁴⁷ After that discussion, Mannerud had no further discussions about the clemency

¹³⁰ *Id.*

¹³¹ *Id.*

¹³² *Id.*

¹³³ *Id.*

¹³⁴ *Id.*

¹³⁵ *Id.*

¹³⁶ *Id.*

¹³⁷ *Id.*

¹³⁸ Telephone Interview with Marilyn J. Parker (Dec. 18, 2001).

¹³⁹ *Id.*

¹⁴⁰ *Id.*

¹⁴¹ *Id.*

¹⁴² *Id.*

¹⁴³ Telephone Interview with Vivian Mannerud (Aug. 28, 2001).

¹⁴⁴ *Id.*

¹⁴⁵ *Id.*

¹⁴⁶ *Id.*

¹⁴⁷ *Id.*

matter with either Parker or Rodham.¹⁴⁸ Mannerud continued her efforts to obtain a pardon for her father but was unsuccessful.

Parker denies Mannerud's account of this subsequent telephone call. According to Parker, Rodham simply asked her whether she had spoken to Mannerud "about her father."¹⁴⁹ As for a subsequent conversation with Mannerud, Parker remembered only having asked Mannerud how the pardon effort was going and that Mannerud became upset.¹⁵⁰ Parker flatly denied having approached Mannerud on Rodham's behalf with a reduced offer of \$30,000 for services relating to Fuentes' pardon proceedings.¹⁵¹

D. Tony Rodham's Representations to Mannerud Were Fraudulent

Tony Rodham's activities in the Fuentes case go beyond an attempt by Rodham to sell his political access for \$50,000. Rather, Rodham's actions were a potentially criminal attempt to defraud Vivian Mannerud of \$50,000 by making serious misrepresentations to her about the actions he would take to help her. Almost all of the statements made by Rodham to Mannerud in the course of his efforts to be hired by Mannerud were false. Tony Rodham does not know Roger Adams or his wife.¹⁵² In fact, Adams has never met Tony or Hugh Rodham. Adams is not from Arkansas and has been to Arkansas only once in his life, in the 1970s.¹⁵³ Adams' wife does not work for a law firm at all, let alone one that handles pardon matters.¹⁵⁴ In fact, Adams' wife is not even an attorney.¹⁵⁵ When Committee staff informed Mannerud that Rodham in fact had no relationship with Adams, she stated that she was "shocked" because Rodham left no doubt that he was close with Adams and that he intended to use that relationship to obtain the pardon for Fuentes.¹⁵⁶

There are several questions about Tony Rodham's actions in this case. First, what is Rodham's response to Mannerud's charges? Second, what was Rodham's motivation for making these false representations to Mannerud? Third, were the actions taken by Rodham and Marilyn Parker criminal?

Due to Rodham's refusal to participate in an interview, the Committee has not been able to determine Rodham's response to these charges. However, in the absence of Rodham's cooperation, it still appears that there is substantial corroboration for Mannerud's account. First, Marilyn Parker recalls a number of key details from the first meeting at the Mayflower Hotel. Second, Tony Rodham had in his possession a copy of Fernando Fuentes Coba's pardon petition. Third, Mannerud has provided the Committee with a detailed and credible account.

It is difficult to divine Tony Rodham's motivation for making these false representations to Vivian Mannerud. It is possible that Rodham was concerned about the appearance of impropriety if he

¹⁴⁸ *Id.*

¹⁴⁹ *Id.*

¹⁵⁰ *Id.*

¹⁵¹ *Id.*

¹⁵² Telephone Interview with Roger Adams (Sept. 4, 2001).

¹⁵³ *Id.*

¹⁵⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵⁵ *Id.*

¹⁵⁶ Telephone Interview with Vivian Mannerud (Aug. 28, 2001).

asked for \$50,000 to lobby his sister or brother-in-law for a pardon, especially considering the fact that he was not an attorney. To address this concern, Rodham may have concocted a cover story that he needed the \$50,000 to hire a law firm which was close to Roger Adams when in reality no such firm existed and Rodham was going to keep the \$50,000 for himself.

The final, and most important, question is whether the actions taken by Tony Rodham or Marilyn Parker were criminal. It is certainly possible that Rodham and Parker engaged in a conspiracy to defraud Mannerud. Clearly, Mannerud ended up rejecting the overtures from Rodham and Parker and was never defrauded of any funds. However, the actions by Rodham and Parker may have amounted to a criminal conspiracy.¹⁵⁷ The Committee does not have sufficient evidence at this point to conclude that criminal conduct took place but strongly recommends that the Department of Justice examine this case and obtain sworn testimony from all of the relevant actors.

[Exhibits referred to follow:]

¹⁵⁷ Based on the information currently available to the Committee, it appears that Tony Rodham and Marilyn J. Parker might be criminally liable for conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 371 or 18 U.S.C. § 1343 (wire fraud). Liability as to Rodham and Parker under those statutes turns on the extent to which Rodham and Parker devised or intended to devise a scheme to defraud Mannerud and whether the telephone call by Parker to Mannerud was made interstate and in furtherance of the underlying scheme. If Parker did not conspire with Rodham to defraud Mannerud, it appears that liability as to Parker turns on whether she knowingly and willingly participated in Rodham's fraud scheme. See, e.g., *U.S. v. Maxwell*, 920 F.2d 1028 (C.A.D.C. 1990).



Florida State Fair's Midway

United Shows of America, Inc.

Showmanship
Entertainment
Food
Family Fun
Memories

E.A. (Ed) and Vonna Jo Gregory, senior officers of United Shows of America, Inc. on their 10th wedding anniversary in June 1997, on the stage of the world-famous Grand Ole Opry.



United Shows of America, Inc., a traveling amusement company based in the suburbs of Nashville, Tennessee, is returning to the Florida State Fair for the seventh straight year. This year, honored by being contracted by the fair's officials, United is ready to work harder as the newly selected general contractor for the spectacular 80-ride midway.

Ed and Vonna Jo Gregory, of Brentwood, Tennessee, who along with their family, own and operate United Shows of America, produce and play approximately 30 fairs annually. Each year United's season begins the first week in January, where the show has opened each season for the past 18 years at the South Florida Fair in West Palm Beach and continues through the second week in November, where the show closes each season at the Volusia County Fair in DeLand, Florida. The Gregorlys see their selection as general contractor by the Florida State Fair Authority to play the 1998 Florida State Fair as an opportunity to bring to the state fair the finest show traveling on the road today. The company has an excellent reputation of bringing to fair patrons an exciting variety of safe and fun-filled amusement rides, providing the best in family entertainment to the state's premier fair.

United Shows produces fairs in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Mississippi.

The day-to-day operations of the giant road show are capably managed by Donald L. Gregory, president of the corporation, along with his wife, Jackie, who assists in the office. The Gregorlys' other children participate in various capacities with the show: Daniel Gregory, an attorney; Faith Gregory, manager of Jim Reeves Museum, Inc. and Faron Young Enterprises, subsidiaries of United Shows of America, Inc.; and Jodi Gregory, a senior at Emory School of Nursing. The Gregorlys have four grandchildren, ages 2 to 13.

Attendance on the State Fair midway this year is expected to exceed 500,000 patrons at the 12-day event.


Included in United's arsenal of rides, games of skill, food stands and entertainers are several new 1998 rides, which will be debuting at this year's State Fair, including the spectacular Italian-built Super Twister, the Heliport, Tea Cups,

Safari Jeeps, Ocean Trip, Whitewind and more. United is known throughout the industry for providing the latest innovative, high-capacity rides at fairs it plays.

United Shows brings approximately 800 people in different capacities, including executive managers, computer operators, accountants, engineers, secretaries, ticket sellers, cooks, mechanics, electricians, ride specialists, safety technicians, concession operators and others to the fair when it begins to arrive in town on Thursday, January 29, to prepare for the Thursday, February 5, opening of the fair. Included in this grand army of equipment are approximately 80 amusement rides, 75 games of skill, 50 food concessions, 20 generators, 25 ticket boxes, 75 personal living quarters and bunkhouse trailers, side shows and other attractions. To move this equipment from city to city takes approximately 300 trucks of various sizes.

General Manager Michael C. Mason says that when United comes to a city the size of Tampa for an event as large as the State Fair, United is beneficial to the economy, spending hundreds of thousands of dollars with local suppliers and merchants. Mason estimates diesel fuel alone, bought from a local oil company to run the giant United generators, will exceed \$50,000 at this year's fair. Other beneficiaries of United's projected purchases in the community include hotels, motels, restaurants, groceries, parts, houses, taxis, airlines, tire companies, truck repair shops, sound companies, florists, barber and beauty shops, medical facilities, post offices, overnight mail dispatchers, legal, temporary employees, laundries, dry cleaners, advertising agencies, meat companies, soft drink bottlers, general merchandise stores and advertising agencies.

United President Don Gregory said he is extremely proud to present United Shows of America, Inc. at this year's State Fair and is very thankful to Agriculture Commissioner Bob Crawford,

Assistant Agriculture Commissioner Ann Whitwright, Chairman George Steinbremer, all Florida State Fair Authority members and Executive Director Rick Vynnyk for placing the confidence in his organization by allowing United Shows of America, Inc. to serve Florida's number one fair. 



Spectacular The Florida State Fair



1998 Midway by United Shows of America, Inc. — Nashville, TN

Giant Country Music Show at 1998 Florida State Fair

At each annual Florida State Fair since 1992, Gregory Entertainment Corporation of Nashville has produced and co-sponsored a giant, spectacular country music show.

This year, on Thursday, February 12, more than 20 members of the world-famous Grand Ole Opry will appear in person for three shows. Ten of the stars will appear at an 11 a.m. show, 10 of the stars will appear at a 2 p.m. show and all 20-plus stars will appear in a grand finale show at 7 p.m.

Some of the stars scheduled to appear are: Jan Ed Brown and Helen Cornelius, Little Jimmy Dickens, Kitty Wells, Bill Anderson, Skeeter Davis, Jeanne Pruitt, Billy Walker, Freddie Hart, Connie Smith, The Whites, Jan Howard, Jeanne Seely, Jean Shephard, Ken Mellons, Johnny Russell, Dave Frizzell, Tommy Cash and Jett Williams.

This will be one of the largest shows of country music gathered at one time for a single performance in the history of country music.



PETITION FOR PARDON AFTER COMPLETION OF SENTENCE

Please read accompanying instructions carefully before beginning. Typewrite or print the answers in ink. Each question must be answered fully, truthfully, and accurately. If the space for any answer is insufficient, petitioner may complete answer on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to the petition. Submission of material, false information is punishable by imprisonment of up to five years and a fine of not more than \$250,000. 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and 3571.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

The undersigned petitioner prays for a pardon and in support thereof states as follows:

1. Full name: Vonna Jo Gregory
 Address: [REDACTED] TN [REDACTED]
 Telephone Number (include area code): [REDACTED]
 Social Security No. [REDACTED] Date and place of birth: [REDACTED]
 Sex: F Height: 5'2" Weight: 118# Hair Color: Brunette Eye Color: Hazel
 Are you a United States citizen? ☒ yes ☐ no If not, state nationality and give alien registration number: N/A If naturalized U.S. citizen, furnish date and place of naturalization: N/A

State in full every other name by which you have been known, including name under which you were convicted, the reason for the use of another name, and the dates during which you were so known (for example, include your maiden name, name(s) by a former marriage(s), alias(es), and nickname(s)).

Vonna Jo Meisner (maiden name)

Offense(s) For Which Pardon Is Sought

2. Petitioner was convicted on a plea of guilty in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama of the crime of: Bank charges as the law applied to controlling stockholders of a bank.
 and was sentenced on October 1, 1986 to ☐ imprisonment for N/A ☒ probation for 3 years, ☐ a fine of \$ N/A, and/or ☐ restitution of \$ N/A.
 Petitioner was 37 years of age when the offense was committed. (1976)
3. Petitioner began service of the sentence of ☐ imprisonment ☒ probation on Oct. 1, 1986; was released on Sept. 30 1989 from N/A; and was finally discharged by expiration of sentence on N/A, 19__ Petitioner ☒ did ☐ did not appeal the conviction.
 (Please see explanation)
 Indicate the date(s) on which the fine, restitution or special assessment was paid. If the fine, restitution, or assessment have not been paid in full, explain why. If appealed, please provide the date of decision(s) by the Court of Appeals and, if applicable, the Supreme Court. Please also provide citations to any published judicial opinion(s) or a copy of unpublished opinion(s). (An optional continuation page is provided.)
 Case # 60-00625 Numbers 82-7143 through 82-7152
 Re: United States Court of Appeals, 11th Circuit (attached for convenience)



4. Give a complete and detailed account of petitioner's offense(s), including dates (or time span) of the offense, names of codefendants and, when applicable, amount of money involved. Petitioner is expected to describe the factual basis of her/his offense completely and accurately and not rely on criminal code citations or name references only. If the conviction resulted from a plea agreement, petitioner should describe fully the extent of her/his total involvement in the criminal transaction(s), in addition to the charge(s) to which she/he pled guilty.

Originally, petitioner, with petitioner's husband, owned controlling interest in five small Alabama banks. Petitioner sold the controlling interest and all their stock in Wilcox County Bank, Camden, AL (bank subject of indictment and conviction) to Mark Lyons, III. Mark Lyons III, sometime over a year after purchasing the bank stock from petitioner, in our opinion, by his management and control of the bank, caused the bank to fail. After many preliminary attempts to indict us in various jurisdictions, where we owned and/or controlled other financial institutions, which included Macon County, AL, who indicted the petitioner and petitioner's husband in 1978 on state banking charges, which was subsequently dismissed. The case was then referred to the Middle District of Alabama (Montgomery), who refused to indict. In the meantime, the local District Attorney (Jimmy Evans) indicted petitioner for allowing Melba Till Allen (now deceased, the then State Treasurer of Alabama) to fly on an airplane owned by petitioner and her husband. That indictment was dismissed. Then in 1980, the indictment in the Southern District of Alabama was handed down and dismissed. The second indictment (actually the fourth) was returned and we prepared for trial. After the conviction, the trial judge (Honorable Robert E. Varner) told us on the record that we had a very appealable case and suggested we go to the Appeals Court. We did (copy enclosed). When the attorneys for the government offered our attorney a plea agreement in 1986, which would terminate the proceedings that had been ongoing since 1976 (when offense occurred), eight years after the first indictments in 1978 (dismissed), two and one-half years since the appellate court ruled (April 1984), and hundreds of thousands of dollars in legal fees, we voluntarily agreed to the plea bargain, accepted our sentence, served our probation as set out in the documents attached hereto as an exhibit for reference.

We went on to rebuild our lives, no excuses, always when anyone asked, giving a full, candid disclosure and accepting full responsibility for our past problems. In our plea bargain, we accepted the verdicts of the jury, the punishment of the court, was then and are now sincerely sorry for all problems and inconvenience we caused anyone in any capacity and respectfully ask you, Mr. President, to forgive us and grant this pardon.

Prior and Subsequent Criminal Record

5. Have you ever been arrested, taken into custody, held for investigation or questioning, or charged by any law enforcement authority, whether federal, state, local or foreign, either as a juvenile or adult for any incident, aside from the offense for which pardon is sought? ☒ yes ☐ no
For each incident list date, nature of charge, factual circumstances, law enforcement authority involved, location, and disposition. You must list every violation, including traffic violations that resulted in an arrest or criminal charge; for example, driving under the influence. Any omission will be considered a falsification. (An optional continuation page is provided if necessary.)
- (1) In April of 1978, we were indicted in Macon County, Tuskegee, AL on bank fraud charges, which were dismissed in or about September of 1978.
- (2) In or about September of 1978, petitioner was indicted in Montgomery County, in Montgomery, Alabama, for furnishing our airplane to then Alabama State Treasurer, Melba Till Allen (now deceased) to go on a trip somewhere (I don't remember where), which was later dismissed.
- (3) In 1980, petitioner was indicted in the Southern District of Alabama, Mobile, Alabama, on bank charges, which was dismissed.
- AT NO TIME WERE WE PHYSICALLY ARRESTED AND HELD. WHEN WE WERE NOTIFIED OF THE INDICTMENTS, WE VOLUNTARILY APPEARED, SIGNED OUR BONDS, AND COMMENCED WORKING ON OUR DEFENSE.

Biographical Information

6. Current marital status: ☐ Never Married ☒ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated

For each marriage give the following: name of spouse, date and place of spouse's birth, date and place of marriage, and, if applicable, date and place of divorce, and current or last known address and telephone number of each former spouse:

Edgar Allen Gregory, Jr. [REDACTED] San Diego, CA
 name of spouse date of birth

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 full address including zip code telephone number, including area code

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 date of marriage date of divorce

SEE EXHIBITS TO QUESTION 6 ATTACHED HERETO.

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 name of spouse date of birth

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 full address including zip code telephone number, including area code

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 date of marriage date of divorce

7. List your children by name and furnish date and place of birth for each:

(If you do not have custody of any minor children, indicate whether you pay child support.)

Faith A. Gregory [REDACTED] Ozola, Arkansas
 name of child date of birth

Daniel A. Gregory [REDACTED] Kansas City, Kansas
 name of child date of birth

Donald L. Gregory [REDACTED] Manhattan, Kansas
 name of child date of birth

Jodi L. Gregory [REDACTED] Wichita, Kansas
 name of child date of birth

8. List the complete address of all schools you have attended since your conviction, beginning with the most recent and working backward. Indicate the type of degree/diploma received and give the name of an instructor, counselor, or other school official who knew you well. (An optional continuation page is provided if necessary.)

School	From (month/year)	To (month/year)
NONE		
Number and Street	Degree	Month/year awarded
City	State	Zip Code
Name of school official	Telephone number of school official	

Residences

9. List every place you have lived since the conviction, beginning with the present and working back. (All periods must be accounted for below.) List the physical location of your residence; do not use a post office box as an address. If you lived in an apartment complex, list your apartment number. (An optional continuation page is provided if necessary.)

Date you moved up (month/year):	Number and Street	Apartment Number
1 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
City	State	Zip Code
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

From (month/year):	Number and Street	Apartment Number
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
To (month/year):	City	State
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

From (month/year):	Number and Street	Apartment Number
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
To (month/year):	City	State
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Employment History

10. List all periods of employment and unemployment since the conviction, beginning with the present and working backward. List all full and part-time work, self-employment, and periods of unemployment. For each period of unemployment, indicate your means of support. (An optional continuation page is provided.)

Present Employer United Shows of America, Inc.		Telephone (include area code) (615) 776-5656	
Date you began this employment (month/year):	Number and Street 2011 Johnson Industrial Blvd., P.O. Box 1089		
July 1982	City Nolensville	State TN	Zip Code 37135
Type of business Amusement	Position Vice President	Supervisor	Supervisor's telephone number

Employer N/A		Telephone (include area code)	
Began (month/year):	Number and Street		
Ended (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code
Type of business	Position	Supervisor	Supervisor's telephone number

Employer N/A		Telephone (include area code)	
Began (month/year):	Number and Street		
Ended (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code
Type of business	Position	Supervisor	Supervisor's telephone number

- (a) Since the conviction, have you been fired or left a job following allegations of misconduct or unsatisfactory job performance? ☐ yes ☒ no
- (b) Have you failed to list the conviction, or any other arrest or conviction, on any employment or other application where requested to list such information? ☐ yes ☒ no
- If you answered yes to either of the above questions, explain fully below. An optional continuation page is provided.*

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Information

11. (a) Have you ever used any illegal drug or abused prescription drugs or alcohol? ☐ yes ☒ no
If you answered yes, on a separate sheet identify the drugs used, the dates of use, and the frequency of use.
- (b) Have you ever been involved in the illegal sale or distribution of drugs? ☐ yes ☒ no
If you answered yes, on a separate sheet provide complete details and dates of your involvement.
- (c) Have you ever sought or participated in counseling, treatment, or a rehabilitation program for drug use or alcohol abuse? ☐ yes ☒ no
If you answered yes, on a separate sheet specify the dates of treatment or counseling, and provide the name, full address, and telephone number of the treatment facility and of the doctor, counselor or other treatment provider.
- (d) Have you ever consulted with a mental health professional (psychiatrist, psychologist, or counselor) or with another health care provider concerning a mental health-related condition? ☐ yes ☒ no
If you answered yes, on a separate sheet specify the dates of treatment and the name, full address, and telephone number of the counselor/treatment provider.

Civil and Financial Information

12. (a) Are you in default or delinquent in any way in the performance or discharge of any debt or obligation imposed upon you? ☐ yes ☒ no
- (b) Since the conviction, have any liens (including federal or state tax liens) or any lawsuits been filed against you, or have you filed for discharge of your debts in bankruptcy? ☒ yes ☐ no
 IRS inadvertently filed a lien against us in . This was ☒ yes ☐ no
 for payroll taxes in a company we sold in 1976, where we were stockholders,
 but not employees. IRS released in . Copy of certified release
 (c) Do you have pending any judicial or administrative proceedings with the federal, state, or attached local governments? ☐ yes ☒ no

If you answered yes to any question, explain fully on the optional continuation page.

Military Record

13. (a) Have you ever served in the armed forces of the United States? ☐ yes ☒ no

Dates of service: N/A Branch(es): N/A

Serial numbers: N/A Type of discharge: N/A

Decorations (if any): N/A

If other than honorably discharged, specify type and circumstances surrounding your release(s) (use optional continuation page) and attach copy of your separation papers (Form DD-214).

- (b) While serving in the armed forces, were you the recipient of non-judicial punishment or the defendant in any court-martial? N/A ☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, state fully the nature of the charge, relevant facts, disposition of the proceedings, the date thereof, and the name and address of the authority in possession of the records thereof. If you were convicted of an offense by court-martial, provide a copy of the court-martial promulgating order and on a separate sheet provide the same information with respect to each conviction that is required in questions 2 through 4 of this application.

N/A

Civil Rights and Occupational Licensing

14. Have you ever been granted or denied restoration of your civil rights (for example, a state pardon, a certification of restoration of civil rights, or a certificate of discharge)? ☐ yes ☒ no
 Attach a copy of the document(s) evidencing the state's action.

15. Have you ever been granted or denied removal of your federal or state firearms disabilities? ☐ yes ☒ no
 Attach a copy of the document(s) evidencing the federal or state action.

16. Since the conviction, have you been granted or denied any type of business or professional license, including the reinstatement of any licenses that were revoked or denied, in which your conviction was a consideration? ☐ yes ☒ no

If yes, attach a copy of the document(s) evidencing the action, including any explanation of the reasons for such action. If not available, provide the name, full address, and telephone number of the relevant authority taking the action; the nature of the license, the disposition of your request, and the date of the disposition. Use optional continuation page if necessary.

Reasons for Seeking Pardon

17. State your reasons for seeking a pardon. Please refer to paragraphs 4 and 11 in the attached Information and Instructions on Pardons. (As pointed out in paragraph 10 of the attached instructions, a pardon is a sign of forgiveness. Accordingly, in the usual request for pardon you should not reargue your case, assert innocence, or otherwise attack the validity of your conviction.)

I am sincerely sorry for this part of my life. For whatever time I've got left, I would like to know my country, through our President, has forgiven me and granted a pardon. As far as honesty to reasons, I really just want to put this behind me and know a pardon was granted. We have and do admit our faults in this case, have worked very hard to rebuild our lives, be good parents, grandparents, employers and friends.

Certification and Personal Oath

I hereby certify that all answers to the above questions and all statements contained herein are true, and I understand that any misstatements of material facts contained in this petition may cause adverse action on my petition for pardon, in addition to subjecting me to any other penalties provided by law.

In petitioning the President of the United States for pardon, I do solemnly swear that I will be law-abiding and will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation whatsoever, So Help Me God.

Respectfully submitted this 10 day of Nov, 1998.

Vanessa Jo Dieguez
(signature of petitioner)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of Nov, 1998.



My Comm. Exp. 1/31/2000
Bonded By Service Ins.
No. 00584378

☒ Personally Known ☐ Other ID

Norma O. Jones
Notary Public

AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Carefully read this authorization to release information about you, then sign and date it in ink.

I authorize any investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any authorized Federal agency, to obtain any information relating to my activities from schools, residential management agents, employers, criminal justice agencies, retail business establishments, or other sources of information. This information may include, but is not limited to, my academic, residential, achievement, performance, attendance, disciplinary, employment history, criminal history, arrest, conviction, medical, psychiatric/psychological, health care, and financial and credit information.

I understand that, for financial or lending institutions and certain other sources of information, a separate specific release may be needed (pursuant to their request or as may be required by law), and I may be contacted for such a release at a later date.

I further authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any other authorized agency, to request criminal record information about me from criminal justice agencies for the purpose of determining my suitability for a government benefit.

I authorize custodians of records and sources of information pertaining to me to release such information upon request of the investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of any Federal agency authorized above regardless of any previous agreement to the contrary.

I understand that the information released by records custodians and sources of information is for official use by the Federal Government only for the purposes provided in this form, and may be redisclosed by the Government only as authorized by law.

Copies of this authorization that show my signature are as valid as the original release signed by me. This authorization is valid for three (3) years from the date signed.

Signature (sign in ink) <i>Vonna Jo Gregory</i>		
Full Name (type or print legibly) Vonna Jo Gregory		Date Signed 11-10-98
Other Names Used		
Street Address [REDACTED]		
City [REDACTED]	State [REDACTED]	ZIP Code [REDACTED]
Home Telephone Number (include area code) [REDACTED]		Social Security Number [REDACTED]

May 1996

000032

98 11 01/3

PETITION FOR PARDON AFTER COMPLETION OF SENTENCE

Please read accompanying instructions carefully before beginning. Type or print the answers in ink. Each question must be answered fully, truthfully, and accurately. If the space for any answer is insufficient, petitioner may complete answer on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to the petition. Submission of material, false information is punishable by imprisonment of up to five years and a fine of not more than \$250,000. 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and 3571.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

NOV 30 1998

The undersigned petitioner prays for a pardon and in support thereof states as follows:

1. Full name: Edgar Alien Gregory, Jr.

Address: [REDACTED]

Telephone Number (include area code): [REDACTED]

Social Security No. [REDACTED] Date and place of birth: [REDACTED]

Sex: M Height: 5'8" Weight: 180 lb Hair Color: Gray Eye Color: Blue

Are you a United States citizen? ☒ yes ☐ no If not, state nationality and give alien registration

number: N/A If naturalized U.S. citizen, furnish date and

place of naturalization: N/A

State in full every other name by which you have been known, including name under which you were convicted, the reason for the use of another name, and any other name(s) you were so known (for example, include your maiden name, name(s) by a former spouse, and any other name(s)).

E. A. Gregory, Jr. (name of my life)

Offense(s) For Which Pardon Is Sought

2. Petitioner was convicted on a plea of guilty in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama of the crime of: Bank charges as the law applied to controlling stockholders of a bank.

and was sentenced on October 1, 1986 to ☐ imprisonment for N/A

☒ probation for 5 years, ☐ a fine of \$ N/A, and/or ☐ restitution of \$ N/A

Petitioner was 38 years of age when the offense was committed. (1976)

3. Petitioner began service of the sentence of ☐ imprisonment ☒ probation on Oct. 1, 1986; was

released on Oct. 1, 1990 from N/A; and was finally discharged by

expiration of sentence on N/A, 19. Petitioner ☒ did ☐ did not appeal the conviction.

Indicate the date(s) on which the fine, restitution or special assessment was paid. If the fine, restitution, or assessment have not been paid in full, explain why. If appealed, please provide the date of decision(s) by the Court of Appeals and, if applicable, the Supreme Court. Please also provide citations to any published judicial opinion(s) or a copy of unpublished opinion(s). (An optional continuation page is provided.)

Case #80-00025 Numbers 82-7145 through 82-7152

Re: United States Court of Appeals, 11th Circuit (attach

United States Department of Justice
Office of the Pardon Attorney
Washington, D.C. 20530

EXHIBIT

3

4. Give a complete and detailed account of petitioner's offense(s), including dates (or time span) of the offense, names of codefendants and, when applicable, amount of money involved. Petitioner is expected to describe the factual basis of her/his offense completely and accurately and not rely on criminal code citations or name references only. If the conviction resulted from a plea agreement, petitioner should describe fully the extent of her/his total involvement in the criminal transaction(s), in addition to the charge(s) to which she/he pled guilty.

Originally, petitioner, with petitioner's wife, owned controlling interest in five small Alabama banks. Petitioner sold the controlling interest and all their stock in Wilcox County Bank, Camden, AL (Bank subject of indictment and conviction) to Mark Lyons, III. Mark Lyons III, sometime over a year after purchasing the bank stock from petitioner, in our opinion, by his management and control of the bank, caused the bank to fail. After many preliminary attempts to indict us in various jurisdictions where we owned and/or controlled other financial institutions, which included Macon County, AL, who indicted the petitioner and petitioner's wife in 1978 on state banking charges, which was subsequently dismissed. The case was then referred to the Middle District of Alabama (Montgomery), who refused to indict. In the meantime, the local District Attorney (Jimmy Evans) indicted petitioner for allowing Melba Tili Allen (now deceased, the then State Treasurer of Alabama) to fly on an airplane owned by petitioner and his wife. That indictment was dismissed. Then in 1980, the indictment in the Southern District of Alabama was handed down and dismissed. The second indictment (actually the fourth) was returned and we prepared for trial. After the conviction, the trial judge (Honorable Robert E. Varner) told us on the record that we had a very appealing case, and suggested we go to the Appeals Court. We did (convicted). The attorneys for the government offered our appeal and a plea agreement in 1986, which would terminate the proceedings and ongoing since 1976 (when offense occurred). We accepted the plea agreement (first indictments in 1978 (dismissed), the second in 1980, and the third in 1986). The appellate court ruled (April 1986) that we had to pay thousands of dollars in legal fees, we voluntarily agreed to that, and again, accepted our sentence, served our probation, and the documents attached hereto as an exhibit for reference. We build our lives, no excuses, always when anyone asked, giving a full, candid disclosure and accepting full responsibility for our past problems. In our plea bargain, we accepted the verdicts of the jury, the punishment of the court, was then and are now sincerely sorry for all problems and inconvenience we caused anyone in any capacity and respectfully ask you, Mr. President, to forgive us and grant this pardon.

Prior and Subsequent Criminal Record

5. Have you ever been arrested, taken into custody, held for investigation or questioning, or charged by any law enforcement authority, whether federal, state, local or foreign, either as a juvenile or adult for any incident, aside from the offense for which pardon is sought? ☒ yes ☐ no
For each incident list date, nature of charge, factual circumstances, law enforcement authority involved, location, and disposition. You must list every violation, including traffic violations that resulted in an arrest or criminal charge; for example, driving under the influence. Any omission will be considered a falsification. (An optional continuation page is provided if necessary.)
- (1) In approximately 1953, I ran away from my stepmother's home at age 16 and joined the Air Force. Police picked up the friend I ran away with and me in Baton Rouge, LA and returned us to my stepmother's house in Pensacola, FL.
- (2) I think I wrote three insufficient checks for \$20.00 in Franklin County, Missouri in 1957. I made restitution and they released me back to the Navy in August of 1957.
- If I've missed anything prior to reaching the age of 20, I apologize. I think this is all the illegal things I did in my youth.
- (3) In April of 1978, we were indicted in Macon County, Tuskegee, AL on bank fraud charges, which were dismissed in or about September of 1978.

Optional Continuation Page for
Petition for Pardon After Completion of Sentence

Answers to Other Questions

Question # Response:

5. (4) In or about September of 1978, petitioner was indicted in Montgomery County, in Montgomery, AL, for furnishing our airplane to then Alabama State Treasurer, Melba Till Allen (now deceased) to go on a trip somewhere (I don't remember where), which was later dismissed.

(5) In 1980, petitioner was indicted in the Southern District of Alabama, Mobile, Alabama, on bank charges, which was dismissed. AT NO TIME WERE WE PHYSICALLY ARRESTED AND HELD (ITEMS 3-5). WHEN WE WERE NOTIFIED OF THE INDICTMENTS, WE VOLUNTARILY APPEARED, SIGNED OUR BONDS, AND COMMENCED WORKING ON OUR DEFENSE.

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E. A. or Vonna Jo Gregory

- name of spouse _____ date of birth _____

 full address including zip code _____ telephone number, including area code _____

 date/place of marriage _____ date/place of divorce _____
 SEE EXHIBITS TO QUESTION 6 ATTACHED HERETO.

7. A

Deleted with
permission
of DAK

(If you do not have custody of any minor children, indicate whether you pay child support.) Yes - Child

Faith A. Gregory [REDACTED] Oceola, Arkansas 11-10-98

Daniel A. Gregory [REDACTED] Kansas City, Kansas

<i>name of child</i>	<i>date of birth</i>	<i>place of birth</i>
Donald L. Gregory	[REDACTED]	Manhattan, Kansas

Jodi L. Gregory, Wichita, Kansas

8. List the complete address of each school you have attended since your conviction, beginning with the most recent and ending with the first. Indicate the type of degree/diploma received and give the name of an instructor, principal, or other school official who knew you well. (An optional continuation page is provided for necessary space.)

School	From (month/year)	To (month/year)
Number of years	Degree	Month/year awarded
City	State	Zip Code
Name of school official	Telephone number of school official	

Residences

9. List every place you have lived since the conviction, beginning with the present and working back. *(All periods must be accounted for below.)* List the physical location of your residence; do not use a post office box as an address. If you lived in an apartment complex, list your apartment number. *(An optional continuation page is provided if necessary.)*

Date you moved to present address (month/year):	Number and Street		Apartment Number	
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
	City	State	Zip Code	
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	

From (month/year):	Number and Street	Apartment Number	
To (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code

From (month/year):	Number and Street	Apartment Number	
To (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code

Employment History

10. List all periods of employment and unemployment since the conviction, beginning with the present and working backward. List all full and part-time work, self-employment, and periods of unemployment. For each period of unemployment, indicate your means of support. (An optional continuation page is provided.)

Previous Employer United Shows of America, Inc.			Telephone (include area code) 615-776-5656
Date you began this employment (month/year): July 1982	Number and Street 2011 Johnson Industrial Blvd., P.O. Box 1089		
	City Nolensville	State TN	Zip Code 37135
Type of business Amusement	Position Chairman	Supervisor N/A	Supervisor's telephone number N/A

Employer N/A			Telephone (include area code)
Began (month/year):	Number and Street		
Ended (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code
Type of business	Position	Supervisor	Supervisor's telephone number

Employer N/A			Telephone (include area code)
Began (month/year):	Number and Street		
Ended (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code
Type of business	Position	Supervisor	Supervisor's telephone number

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PERMISSION OF
F.B.I. BY
DIS. WITH
E.A. GREGORY
- (a) Since the conviction, have you been charged for, or found guilty of, any of the following allegations of misconduct or unsatisfactory job performance? ☐ yes ☒ no
- (b) Have you ever been charged for, or found guilty of, any other arrest or conviction, on any employment or other occasion where requested to list such information? ☐ yes ☒ no
- If you answered "yes" to any of the above questions, explain fully below. An optional continuation page is provided.

N/A

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Information

11. (a) Have you ever used any illegal drug or abused prescription drugs or alcohol? ☐ yes ☒ no
If you answered yes, on a separate sheet identify the drugs used, the dates of use, and the frequency of use.
- (b) Have you ever been involved in the illegal sale or distribution of drugs? ☐ yes ☒ no
If you answered yes, on a separate sheet provide complete details and dates of your involvement.
- (c) Have you ever sought or participated in counseling, treatment, or a rehabilitation program for drug use or alcohol abuse? ☐ yes ☒ no
If you answered yes, on a separate sheet specify the dates of treatment or counseling, and provide the name, full address, and telephone number of the treatment facility and of the doctor, counselor or other treatment provider.
- (d) Have you ever consulted with a mental health professional (psychiatrist, psychologist, or counselor) or with another health care provider concerning a mental health-related condition? ☐ yes ☒ no
If you answered yes, on a separate sheet specify the dates of treatment and the name, full address, and telephone number of the counselor/treatment provider.

Civil and Financial Information

12. (a) Are you in default or delinquent in any way in the performance or discharge of any debt or obligation imposed upon you? ☐ yes ☒ no
- (b) Since the conviction, have any liens (including federal or state tax liens) or any lawsuits been filed against you, or have you filed for discharge of your debts in bankruptcy? ☐ yes ☒ no
- IRS inadvertently filed a lien against us in 1982. This was ☒ yes ☐ no for payroll taxes in a company we sold in 1976, where we were stockholders, but not employees. IRS released in 1983. Copy of certified release attached.
- (c) Do you have pending any judicial or administrative proceedings with the federal, state, or local governments? ☐ yes ☒ no

If you answered yes to any question, explain fully on the optional continuation page.

Military Record

13. (a) Have you ever served in the armed forces of the United States? ☒ yes ☐ no

Dates of service: Dec. 1954 to Sept. 1957 Branch(es): Navy

Serial numbers: 459-74-85 Type of discharge: General under honorable conditions

Decorations (if any): None

If other than honorably discharged, specify type and circumstances, and indicate your release(s) (use optional continuation page) and attach copy of separate report, if any.

- (b) While serving in the armed forces, were you the recipient of non-judicial punishment or the defendant in any court-martial? ☒ yes ☐ no

If yes, state fully the nature of the offense, the disposition of the proceedings, the date thereof, and the name and address of the authority in possession of the records thereof. If you were convicted of an offense by court-martial, provide a copy of the court-martial promulgating order and on a separate sheet provide the same information with respect to each conviction that is required in questions 2 through 4 of this application.

Discharged. No court martial. Just talked to commanding officer.

SEE EXHIBITS TO QUESTION 13(b) ATTACHED HERETO.

Civil Rights and Occupational Licensing

14. Have you ever been granted or denied restoration of your civil rights (for example, a state pardon, a certification of restoration of civil rights, or a certificate of discharge)? ☐ yes ☒ no
Attach a copy of the document(s) evidencing the state's action.
15. Have you ever been granted or denied removal of your federal or state firearms disabilities? ☐ yes ☒ no
Attach a copy of the document(s) evidencing the federal or state action.
16. Since the conviction, have you been granted or denied any type of business or professional license, including the reinstatement of any licenses that were revoked or denied, in which your conviction was a consideration? ☒ yes ☐ no

If yes, attach a copy of the document(s) evidencing the action, including any explanation of the reasons for such action. If not available, provide the name, full address, and telephone number of the relevant authority taking the action, the nature of the license, the disposition of your request, and the date of the disposition. Use optional continuation page if necessary.

Florida Department of Insurance, 200 E. Gaines St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0300, Telephone: (850) 922-3100. Insurance agency license.
Failed to renew because of conviction. December 1982.

Reasons for Seeking Pardon

17. State your reasons for seeking a pardon. Please refer to paragraphs 4 and 11 in the attached Information and Instructions on Pardons. (As pointed out in paragraph 10 of the attached instructions, a pardon is a sign of forgiveness. Accordingly, in the usual request for pardon you should not reargue your case, assert innocence, or otherwise attack the validity of your conviction.)


I am sincerely sorry for this part of my life. For whatever time I've
got left, I would like to know my country, through our President, has
forgiven me and granted a pardon. As far as honesty to reasons, I
really just want to put this behind me and know a pardon was granted.
We have and do admit our faults in this case, have worked very hard
to rebuild our lives, be good parents, grandparents, employers and
friends.

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 Permission of Gregory

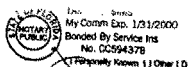
I hereby certify that I have answered to the above questions and all statements contained herein are true, and I understand that any misstatements of material facts contained in this petition may cause adverse action on my petition for pardon, in addition to subjecting me to any other penalties provided by law.

In petitioning the President of the United States for pardon, I do solemnly swear that I will be law-abiding and will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation whatsoever, So Help Me God.

Respectfully submitted this 10 day of NOV, 1998.


 (Signature of petitioner)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of NOV, 1998.




 Notary Public

AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Carefully read this authorization to release information about you, then sign and date it in ink.

I authorize any investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any authorized Federal agency, to obtain any information relating to my activities from schools, residential management agents, employers, criminal justice agencies, retail business establishments, or other sources of information. This information may include, but is not limited to, my academic, residential, achievement, performance, attendance, disciplinary, employment history, criminal history, arrest, conviction, medical, psychiatric/psychological, health care, and financial and credit information.

I understand that, for financial or lending institutions and certain other sources of information, a separate specific release may be needed (pursuant to their request or as may be required by law), and I may be contacted for such a release at a later date.

I further authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any other authorized agency, to request criminal record information about me from criminal justice agencies for the purpose of determining my suitability for a government benefit.

I authorize custodians of records and sources of information pertaining to me to release such information upon request of the investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of any Federal agency authorized to request information in the absence of any previous agreement to the contrary.

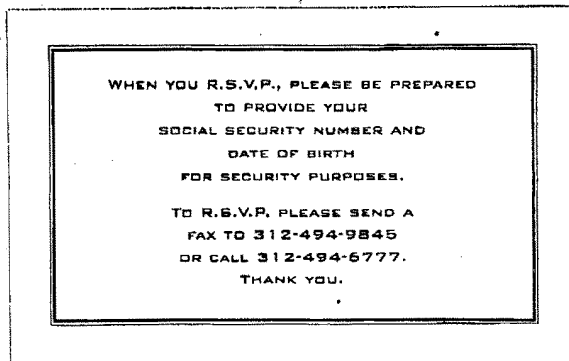
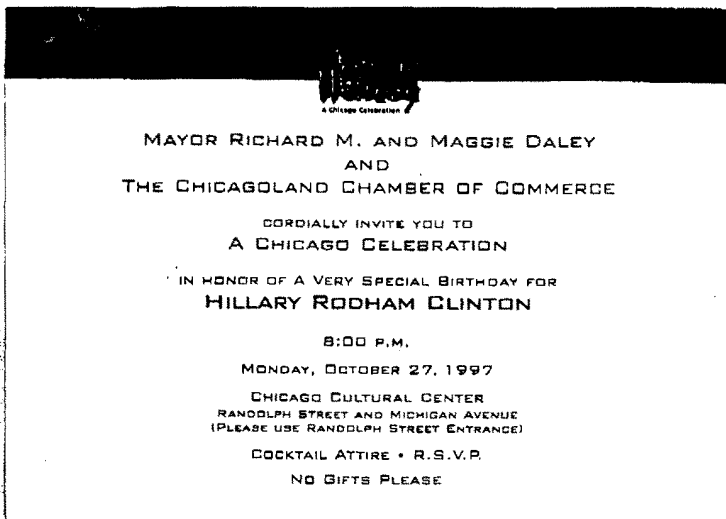
I understand that the information released by records custodians and sources of information is for official use by the Federal Government only for the purposes provided in this form, and may be retransmitted to the Government only as authorized by law.

Copies of this authorization that show my signature are as valid as the original release signed by me. This authorization is valid for three (3) years from the date signed.

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Signature (print or ink)		
Full Name (type or print legibly)		Date Signed
Edgar Allen Gregory, Jr.		11-10-98
Other Names Used		
E. A. Gregory		
Street Address		
[REDACTED]		
City	State	ZIP Code
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Home Telephone Number (include area code)		Social Security Number
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]

May 1996



facsimile
TRANSMITTAL

to: Mr. & Mrs. Ed Gregory
fax #: [REDACTED]
cc:
fax #:
re: Chicago Trip
date: October 24, 1997
pages: 2, including this cover sheet.

Good Afternoon!!!! Below please find the information regarding Monday in Chicago.

HOTEL: Chicago Hilton & Towers
720 South Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60605
Ph: 312 / 922-4400

YOUR ROOM KEY WILL BE AT THE CONCIERGE DESK UNDER YOUR NAME.

I WILL MEET YOU AT THE FRONT DESK MONDAY AT 7:30PM, TO GO TO
THE CULTURAL CENTER.

There will be a Limousine waiting for you at the airport. Since they park far from the luggage claim area you will need to call them at [REDACTED] as soon as you get off the plane.

Good Luck with your event tonight. Please let me know if there is anything else I can do for you. My portable number is [REDACTED]

I am looking forward to meet you and your wife on Monday.

From the desk of ..

Daniela Castro-Quijada
TONY RODHAM & ASSOCIATES, INC.
1200 Anastasio Avenue

Carol Gable
(305) 445-8

Fax:

EXHIBIT

5

TONY RODHAM & ASSOCIATES, INC.
AND
ANTHONY D. RODHAM, INDIVIDUALLY

CONSULTING SERVICES AGREEMENT

This CONSULTING AGREEMENT is entered into as of the 6th day of June, 1998, by and between TONY RODHAM & ASSOCIATES, a Delaware corporation, and ANTHONY D. RODHAM, Individually, jointly and severally, both located at 1200 Anastasia Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida 33134, and at #13 7th Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "RODHAM") and UNITED SHOWS OF AMERICA, INC., JIM REEVES MUSEUM, INC., GREGORY ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION, FARON YOUNG ENTERPRISES, INC., AND FUN WORLD, INC., all with principal places of business located at 2011 Johnson Industrial Drive, Nolensville, Tennessee 37135, (hereinafter collectively referred to as "UNITED").

WHEREAS, UNITED contemplates the acquisition and/or development and/or management of various legal businesses, including the above entities, which may be located and authorized to do business, subject to applicable law, in the United States and/or foreign countries.

WHEREAS, RODHAM represents to UNITED that RODHAM owns, manages and has developed several properties and projects, and has extensive experience in the ownership, acquisition, development, restoration, management of various businesses including, but not limited to, funding of hotel properties and other businesses which comprise many other areas that RODHAM represents can be of benefit to UNITED; and

WHEREAS, UNITED wishes to obtain consulting services offered to UNITED by RODHAM as to UNITED'S intentions for possible expansion in the future, by developing and working in these prospective business programs and future operations.

NOW, THEREFORE, for Ten Dollars (\$10.00) and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, it is hereby mutually agreed as follows:

1. Recitals. The above recitals by both parties are true and correct, and are incorporated as part of this Agreement.

2. Consultant Services. RODHAM is hereby retained as an independent consultant to UNITED with respect to specific and general consulting services. RODHAM will perform various functions including communications, negotiating, working in public affairs, public relations, and developing community relations and outreach, strictly for the benefit of UNITED.


ADR


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Consulting Services Agreement
June , 1998
Page 2

RODHAM will be available for any management issues on behalf of UNITED. Unless otherwise mutually agreed, such services shall be rendered through telephone conferences and in-person meetings with RODHAM himself, unless UNITED explicitly agrees, in writing, to a senior personnel assistant of RODHAM and its affiliates, and UNITED agrees that said senior personnel assistant is a capable substitute for RODHAM. No travel expenses will be incurred by RODHAM or paid by UNITED without the prior written approval of UNITED. No studies on behalf of UNITED or investigations shall be commenced or performed by RODHAM without the prior written approval of UNITED.

3. Compensation. UNITED shall pay RODHAM fees as set forth below for consulting services performed by RODHAM and satisfactory to UNITED, as further set forth herein.

3.1 RODHAM acknowledges receipt of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00), paid at the signing of this Agreement, in cash, to RODHAM by UNITED.

3.2 UNITED, solely at UNITED'S option, may pay RODHAM specific bonuses should UNITED, in its sole discretion, feel RODHAM is entitled to, such as on a specific transaction RODHAM satisfactorily completes for UNITED.

3.3 UNITED shall pay a monthly fee of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500.00) per month and provide a vehicle, chosen by UNITED, with RODHAM responsible and RODHAM agrees to pay for all maintenance and annual tags for said vehicle. RODHAM agrees no one other than RODHAM'S spouse may use said vehicle and that vehicle will never be used for any unlawful purpose whatsoever. Said monthly fee and vehicle shall commence June 10, 1998, and last until this Agreement is cancelled by either party in accordance with said Agreement, in consideration for RODHAM'S services.

In addition, UNITED will be obligated to pay only pre-approved out-of-pocket expenses reasonably incurred by RODHAM in connection with its performance of services pursuant to this Agreement.

4. Relationship of Parties.

4.1 RODHAM and UNITED, their agents, representatives, and employees shall, under no circumstances, be deemed partners, joint venturers, agents, employees or representatives of the other. RODHAM is an independent contractor and shall not be liable in any way whatsoever for the nature and quality of the work performed by UNITED. In


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Consulting Services Agreement
June , 1998
Page 3

performing services under this Agreement, RODHAM shall operate as and have the status of an independent contractor and shall not act as or be an agent or employee of UNITED. All of RODHAM's activities will be at its own risk and RODHAM's employees shall not be entitled to workers' compensation or similar benefits or other insurance protection provided by UNITED to its regular employees. As an independent contractor, RODHAM will be solely responsible for determining the means and methods for performing the services, as long as such decision in no way can be or would be construed as detrimental or damaging to UNITED. UNITED will retain the right to determine the time, the place and the manner in which RODHAM will provide the services. UNITED will receive all the results of RODHAM's services. Any and all work products of any kind and description of RODHAM, on any projects in any way directly or indirectly, that is done for UNITED, including but not limited to, videos, all electronic recordings of any type, photographs, all computer generated work, faxes, copies, et al, belong to UNITED. UNITED shall not be required to provide office space, secretarial services, computers, faxes, or other support for RODHAM's services. RODHAM represents to UNITED that RODHAM has all of these services.

4.2 RODHAM assumes all liability to UNITED or any third party with respect to the performance or the actions or inactions of RODHAM.

5. Term. This Agreement shall commence as of the 10th day of June, 1998, and shall continue until terminated by either party upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other party. Either party may cancel this Agreement with or without cause on thirty (30) days written notice.

6. Obligations of UNITED. UNITED agrees to make reasonable disclosure of all relevant facts to RODHAM and make such time available to RODHAM as is necessary to allow RODHAM reasonably to perform its consulting services pursuant to this Agreement. UNITED shall at all times conduct its business in accordance with law. UNITED shall indemnify and hold harmless RODHAM for any claims, losses, liability, damages and expenses (including legal fees) which RODHAM incurs by following instructions from UNITED or relying upon information provided by UNITED in connection with the performance by RODHAM of services pursuant to this Agreement.

7. Obligations of RODHAM. RODHAM agrees to entirely disclose all relevant facts to UNITED and make such time available to UNITED as is necessary to complete and fulfill requirements of UNITED, as called for in this Agreement. RODHAM, at all times, shall conduct its business as to UNITED in accordance with the law. RODHAM shall indemnify and hold harmless UNITED from any claims, losses, liability, damages and expenses (including legal fees) which UNITED incurs by following advice in its business received by RODHAM or


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Consulting Services Agreement
June , 1998
Page 4

relying upon information provided by RODHAM in connection with the performance by UNITED from advice and services provided by RODHAM pursuant to this Agreement.

8. Enforceability. Any provision of this Agreement prohibited by law or by court decree in any locality or state shall be ineffective to the extent of such prohibition, without in any way invalidating or affecting the remaining provisions of this Agreement, as if the provision or part declared void or invalid had never been incorporated in the Agreement, and the remainder of the Agreement shall continue to bind all parties.

9. Notice. For purposes of serving written notice herein, the respective addresses of the parties, unless changed by notice in writing, shall be as noted in the first paragraph of this Agreement. Any notice required or desired hereunder shall be deemed given if in writing sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid to said address.

10. Governing Law. This Agreement shall be construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of Tennessee.

11. Arbitration. In the event of any dispute arising out of the Agreement, the parties agree that the same shall be submitted for binding arbitration in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association then in effect. Venue for arbitration proceedings shall be in the city of Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee.

12. Jurisdiction and Venue. Jurisdiction and venue shall lie in the State Courts of Davidson County, Tennessee, for any litigation which arises out of this Agreement.

13. Modification. This Agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties and shall not be modified, except in writing, signed by both parties.

14. Waiver. Failure to enforce any provision hereof shall not constitute a waiver of a party's right thereafter to enforce each and every such provision or any other provision.

15. Caption and Numbers. The captions and numbers appearing in this Agreement are inserted only as a matter of convenience and in no way define, limit, construe or describe the scope or intent of such numbers, not in any way affect this Agreement. Any pronouns or words shall refer to masculine, feminine or neuter, singular or plural, as the context requires.

16. Assignment. This Agreement shall be binding upon the parties hereto, their heirs, successors and assigns and may not be assigned by RODHAM without UNITED's written consent.

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ADR

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Consulting Services Agreement

June , 1998

Page 5

17. Authority. The individuals signing below represent and warrant that they have the authority to bind their respective companies to this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed on their behalf by their respective and duly authorized officers.

James J. Castaldo
Witness
James J. Castaldo
Witness

Lucie E. Duboisson
Witness

Lucie E. Duboisson
Witness

Lucie E. Duboisson
Witness

Lucie E. Duboisson
Witness

Lucie E. Duboisson
Witness

TONY RODHAM & ASSOCIATES, INC.

By: Tony Rodham
Tony Rodham, President

Anthony D. Rodham
Anthony D. Rodham Individually

UNITED SHOWS OF AMERICA, INC.

By: Donald L. Gregory
Donald L. Gregory, President

JIM REEVES MUSEUM, INC.

By: Donald L. Gregory
Donald L. Gregory, President

GREGORY ENTERTAINMENT CORP.

By: Donald L. Gregory
Donald L. Gregory, President

FARON YOUNG ENTERPRISES, INC.

By: Donald L. Gregory
Donald L. Gregory, President

FUN WORLD, INC.

By: Donald L. Gregory
Donald L. Gregory, President

TONY RODHAM & ASSOCIATES, INC.

CONSULTING SERVICES AGREEMENT

This CONSULTING AGREEMENT is entered into as of the 1st day of August, 1997, by and between Tony Rodham & Associates, a Delaware Corporation, 1200 Anastasia Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida 33134, (hereinafter referred to as "Consultant") and United Shows of America a Delaware Corporation, located at 2011 Johnson Industrial Blvd. Nolensville, TN 37135, (hereinafter referred to as "Company").

WHEREAS, the Company contemplates the acquisition or development of hotel properties;

WHEREAS, the Consultant owns, manages and develops, several properties, and projects and has extensive experience in the ownership, acquisition, development, restoration, management and funding of properties and other areas that can be of benefit to client; and

WHEREAS, the Company wishes to obtain consulting services from Consultants in relation to the Company's current and prospective business program and operations.

NOW, THEREFORE, for Ten Dollars (\$10.00) and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, it is hereby mutually agreed as follows:

1. Recitals. The above recitals are true and correct incorporated as part of this Agreement.

2. Consultant Services. Consultant is hereby retained as an independent consultant to the (entity) with respect to the general consulting services Consultant will perform various functions including communications, public affairs, public relations, and community relations and outreach. Consultant will be available for issue and crisis management on behalf of the client. Unless otherwise mutually agreed, such services shall be rendered through telephone conferences and in-person meetings with senior personnel of Consultant and its affiliates and shall be based upon the accumulated experience of Consultant without requiring Consultant to engage any employees not otherwise employed by Consultant or to perform any studies or investigations not otherwise required by Consultant in the ordinary course of its own operations. No travel expenses will be incurred by Consultant or paid by United Shows of America without the prior written approval of United Shows of Americas. No studies or investigations shall be performed by Consultant without the prior written approval of United Shows of Americas

3. Compensation. The Company shall pay Consultant a retainer fee of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000) of this Agreement for consulting services.



Page 2

- 3.1 In addition, the Company shall pay a monthly fee of Twenty Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500) per month and provide a vehicle, commencing May 1, 1998 for the duration of this Agreement in consideration for the Consultant's services.

In addition, the Company will be obligated to pay out-of-pocket expenses reasonably incurred by Consultant in connection with its performance of services pursuant to this Agreement.

4. Relationship of Parties.

4.1 Consultant and Company, their agents, representatives, and employees shall, under no circumstances be deemed partners, joint venturers, agents, employees or representatives of the other. Consultant is an independent contractor and shall not be liable in any way whatsoever for the nature and quality of the work performed by the Company. In performing services under this Agreement, Consultant shall operate as an have the status of an independent contractor and shall not act as or be an agent or employee of Company. All of Consultant's activities will be at its own risk and Consultant's employees shall not be entitled to workers' compensation or similar benefits or other insurance protection provided by Company. As an independent contractor, Consultant will be solely responsible for determining the means and methods for performing the services. Consultant will determine the time, the place, and the manner in which it will provide the services. Company will receive only the results of Consultant's services. Company shall not be required to provide office space, secretarial services, or other support for Consultant's services.

4.2 The Company agrees that the Consultant assumes no liability to the Company or any third party with respect to the performance or the action or inaction of the Consultant.

5. Term. This Agreement shall commence as of August 1, 1997, and shall continue until terminated by either party upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other party.

6. Obligations of the Company. The Company agrees to make reasonable disclosure of all relevant facts to the Consultant and make such time available to the Consultant as is necessary to allow Consultant reasonably to perform its consulting services pursuant to this Agreement. The Company shall at all times conduct its business in accordance with law. The Company shall indemnify and hold harmless Consultant for any claims, losses, liability, damages and expenses (including legal fees) which Consultant incurs by following instructions from the Company or relying

upon information provided by the Company in connection with the performance by Consultant of services pursuant to this Agreement.

7. Enforceability. Any provision of this Agreement prohibited by law or by court decree in any locality or state shall be ineffective to the extent of such prohibition without in any way invalidating or affecting the remaining provisions of this Agreement as if the provision or part declared void or invalid had never been incorporated in the Agreement, and the remainder of the Agreement shall continue to bind all parties.

8. Notice. For purposes of serving written notice herein, the respective addresses of the parties, unless changed by notice in writing, shall be as noted in the first paragraph of this Agreement. Any notice required or desired hereunder shall be deemed given if in writing sent by certified mail, postage prepaid to said address.

9. Governing Law. This Agreement shall be construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida.

10. Arbitration. In the event of any dispute arising out of the Agreement, the parties agree that the same shall be submitted for binding arbitration in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association then in effect. Venue for arbitration proceedings shall be in Dade County, Florida.

11. Jurisdiction and Venue. Jurisdiction and venue shall lie in the State Courts of Miami Dade County, Florida for any litigation which arises out of this Agreement.

12. Modification. This Agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties and shall not be modified, except in writing, signed by both parties.

13. Waiver. Failure to enforce any provision hereof shall not constitute a waiver of a party's right thereafter to enforce each and every such provision or any other provision.

14. Caption and Numbers. The captions and numbers appearing in this Agreement are inserted only as a matter of convenience and in no way define, limit, construe or describe the scope or intent of such numbers, not in any way affect this Agreement. Any pronouns or words shall refer to masculine, feminine or neuter, singular or plural, as the context requires.

Page 4

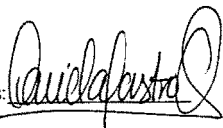
15. Assignment. This Agreement shall be binding upon the parties hereto, their heirs, successors and assigns and may not be assigned by Consultant without Company's consent.

16. Authority. The individuals signing below represent and warrant that they have the authority to bind their respective companies to this Agreement.


IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed on their behalf by their respective and duly authorized officers.

TONY RODHAM & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Witness:



By:


Name: _____
Title: _____

UNITED SHOWS OF AMERICA

Witness: _____

By: _____

Name: _____
Title: _____

[illegible]

1641

06/07/2001 14:29

6154623033

EAG PRIVATE

PAGE 03

MIDDLE TENNESSEE

309/695

VEHICLE INSPECTION REPORT

THANK YOU FOR HELPING CLEAN UP OUR AIR. Your vehicle's inspection results are shown below. If it passed, tear off the certificate and submit it along with your registration documents. If it failed, it must be repaired and pass reinspection before it can be registered. You are entitled to one free reinspection. To qualify, return your vehicle to any official inspection center along with this report. If your vehicle failed, Public Chapter #339 may allow you a 30-day grace period in which to register your vehicle. This inspection was performed in accordance with State of Tennessee and Davidson County Light-Duty Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Regulations. Since this test meets all provisions of Section 207(b) of the Federal Clean Air Act, repairs to failed vehicles *may* be covered by warranty. See the back of this report or check your owner's manual for details.

THE CERTIFICATE AT BOTTOM IS VALID FOR 90 DAYS. IT IS VOID WHEN ALTERED, AND CANNOT BE REPLACED IF LOST OR STOLEN.

TEST FEE	EMISSIONS INSPECTION		FAULT-FREE INSPECTION			FINAL RESULT
	HC	CO	Fuel Inlet Restrictor	Catalytic Converter	Proper Seal in Gas Cap	
\$ 6.00	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS

VEHICLE INFORMATION			
License Number	Vehicle Identification Number	Year	Make/Model
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1995	CHEV 190,000

EMISSIONS READINGS			
	HC (ppm)	CO (%)	CO ₂ (%)
Maximum Allowable	250	2.3	14.7
Vehicle Readings	54	0.02	13.4

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY						
STAT	TYPE	H	TEST	I	VFY	CUST
FAC	11S UNIT	2	INSP	40903 40903	RVIR	DATE 12/05/2000 09:53:12 TIME





Please be sure form is complete so enrollment is not delayed.
Please print using black ink and press hard for good copies.

Underwritten by:
Principal Life Insurance Company
Tennessee Enrollment Information

Company Name		Account Number: N	
A. Employee Information			
Your name (last, first, middle initial) R. C. D. D. H. J. D.		Social security number [REDACTED]	
Address (street or P.O. Box) [REDACTED]		City WASHINGTON	State D.C.
Date of birth (month/day/yr) [REDACTED]		ZIP code 20003	Effective date
Marital status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> male <input type="checkbox"/> female <input type="checkbox"/> single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> married <input type="checkbox"/> divorced <input type="checkbox"/> legally separated		<input type="checkbox"/> life <input type="checkbox"/> STD <input type="checkbox"/> LTD <input type="checkbox"/> supplemental life <input type="checkbox"/> Member <input type="checkbox"/> Dependent	
Date of Full-Time employment 10-1-98		Job position/location [REDACTED]	
Present salary excluding overtime, bonuses, and commissions (check one) \$ 62,750 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yr <input type="checkbox"/> mo <input type="checkbox"/> wk <input type="checkbox"/> hr		Hours per week 40 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 25 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 35 <input type="checkbox"/> 40	

B. Beneficiary Designation: Complete only if your coverages include group term life insurance.

Beneficiary for employee group term life insurance (Print as "Doe, Mary A.", not "Mrs. John Doe.")			
last name RODHAM	first name NICOLE	middle initial B.	relationship to you WIFE

Unless otherwise provided herein, if two or more beneficiaries are named, the proceeds shall be paid in equal shares to the named beneficiaries surviving the insured. If no beneficiary has been designated, any proceeds will be payable as provided by the group policy. If additional space is needed for beneficiary designation, please use the Change of Beneficiary form.

C. Benefit Election: Ask your employer about coverages. Check your election option(s) below.

If you do not elect any or all coverages for yourself and any or all eligible Dependents, complete the Request for Refusal of Group Coverage on the next page and indicate the reason.

Medical - I elect medical coverage for:

☒ myself ☐ spouse ☒ child(ren) 1 (indicate number of child(ren) to be covered)

Dental - I elect dental coverage for:

☐ myself ☐ spouse ☐ child(ren) (indicate number of child(ren) to be covered)

*You may refuse dental coverage for yourself if allowed by your firm's dental coverage and only if you have other group dental coverage.

Supplemental Life - If your employer provides supplemental life coverage, do you elect the coverage?

☒ yes ☐ no

NOTE: If you are applying for Dependent coverage, you must apply for all eligible Dependents (unless coverage is provided under another group coverage).

D. Dependent Information: Please list your spouse and all eligible children.

Name of spouse NICOLE B. RODHAM	Social security number [REDACTED]	Date of birth (month/day/yr) [REDACTED]						
Full name of Dependent child(ren)	Social security number	Date of birth mo day yr	Full-Time Student	Foster child	Step child	Handicapped child	Male	Female
1. ZACHARY B. RODHAM	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.								
3.								

Dependents must meet eligibility requirements. Foster child and stepchild eligibility is subject to approval by The Principal. Complete a Foster Child and Stepchild Questionnaire. I have Developmentally Disabled/Physically Handicapped children over age 24, complete an Application to Continue Handicapped Child. Contact your employer for assistance with questions.

E. Employee Signature

If the group policy requires that contributions be made by me, I authorize my employer to deduct them from my pay. I have read notice regarding the Preexisting Condition Exclusion and Special Enrollment Rights, located on the back page of this form, and understand these provisions. I declare that the information given on this enrollment form is complete and true. I understand and cannot guarantee coverage or revise rates, benefits, or provisions without written approval of The Principal.

Signature of employee (do not print)

[Handwritten Signature]



Date signed
3/29/99

9595 ☐ VOID ☐ CORRECTED

PAYER'S name, street address, city, state, ZIP code, and telephone no. [REDACTED] NOLENSVILLE, TN 37135 (615) 776-5656		1 Rents \$ 0.00	OMB No. 1545-0115 1998 Form 1099-MISC	Miscellaneous Income
		2 Royalties \$ 0.00		
		3 Other income \$ 0.00		
PAYER'S Federal identification number	RECIPIENT'S identification number	4 Federal income tax withheld \$ 0.00	5 Fishing boat proceeds \$ 0.00	Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice and instructions for completing this form, see the 1998 Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 5498, and W-2G.
RECIPIENT'S name ANTHONY D. RODHAM		6 Medical and health care payments \$ 0.00	7 Nonemployee compensation \$ 62985.00	
Street address (including apt. no.) [REDACTED]		8 Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest \$ 0.00	9 Payer made direct sales of \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a buyer (recipient) for resale <input type="checkbox"/>	
City, state, and ZIP code WASHINGTON, DC 20003		10 Crop insurance proceeds \$ 0.00	11 State income tax withheld \$ 0.00	
Account number (optional)	2nd TIN Not <input type="checkbox"/>	12 State/Payer's state number	13	

Form 1099-MISC 41-852411 Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Do NOT Cut or Separate Forms on This Page

9595 ☐ VOID ☐ CORRECTED

PAYER'S name, street address, city, state, ZIP code, and telephone no.		1 Rents \$	OMB No. 1545-0115 1998 Form 1099-MISC	Miscellaneous Income
		2 Royalties \$		
		3 Other income \$		
PAYER'S Federal identification number	RECIPIENT'S identification number	4 Federal income tax withheld \$	5 Fishing boat proceeds \$	Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice and instructions for completing this form, see the 1998 Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 5498, and W-2G.
RECIPIENT'S name		6 Medical and health care payments \$	7 Nonemployee compensation \$	
Street address (including apt. no.)		8 Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest \$	9 Payer made direct sales of \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a buyer (recipient) for resale <input type="checkbox"/>	
City, state, and ZIP code		10 Crop insurance proceeds \$	11 State income tax withheld \$	
Account number (optional)	2nd TIN Not <input type="checkbox"/>	12 State/Payer's state number	13	

Form 1099-MISC 41-852411 Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Do NOT Cut or Separate Forms on This Page

9595 ☐ VOID ☐ CORRECTED

PAYER'S name, street address, city, state, ZIP code, and telephone no.		1 Rents \$	OMB No. 1545-0115 1998 Form 1099-MISC	Miscellaneous Income
		2 Royalties \$		
		3 Other income \$		
PAYER'S Federal identification number	RECIPIENT'S identification number	4 Federal income tax withheld \$	5 Fishing boat proceeds \$	Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice and instructions for completing this form, see the 1998 Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 5498, and W-2G.
RECIPIENT'S name		6 Medical and health care payments \$	7 Nonemployee compensation \$	
Street address (including apt. no.)		8 Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest \$	9 Payer made direct sales of \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a buyer (recipient) for resale <input type="checkbox"/>	
City, state, and ZIP code		10 Crop insurance proceeds \$	11 State income tax withheld \$	
Account number (optional)	2nd TIN Not <input type="checkbox"/>	12 State/Payer's state number	13	

Form 1099-MISC 41-852411 Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

EXHIBIT

11

9595 ☐ VOID ☒ CORRECTED

PAYER'S name, street address, city, state, ZIP code, and telephone no. UNITED SHOWS OF AMERICA, INC. 3011 JOHNSON INDUSTRIAL BLVD. MOLENSVILLE, TN 37135 615-776-5656		1 Rents \$	OMB No. 1545-0115 1999 Form 1099-MISC	Miscellaneous Income
		2 Royalties \$		
		3 Other income \$		
PAYER'S Federal identification number	RECIPIENT'S identification number	4 Federal income tax withheld \$	5 Fishing boat proceeds \$	Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice and instructions for completing this form, see the 1999 Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 5498, and W-2G.
RECIPIENT'S name ANTHONY D. RODHAM		6 Medical and health care payments \$	7 Nonemployee compensation \$ 85,806.27	
Street address (including apt. no.)		8 Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest \$	9 Payer made direct sales of \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a buyer (recipient) for resale <input type="checkbox"/>	
City, state, and ZIP code WASHINGTON, DC 20003		10 Crop insurance proceeds \$	11 State income tax withheld \$	
Account number (optional)	2nd TIN Not <input type="checkbox"/>	12 State/Payer's state number \$	13 \$	

Form 1099-MISC 48-0971237 Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

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9595 ☐ VOID ☐ CORRECTED

PAYER'S name, street address, city, state, ZIP code, and telephone no.		1 Rents \$	OMB No. 1545-0115 1999 Form 1099-MISC	Miscellaneous Income
		2 Royalties \$		
		3 Other income \$		
PAYER'S Federal identification number	RECIPIENT'S identification number	4 Federal income tax withheld \$	5 Fishing boat proceeds \$	Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice and instructions for completing this form, see the 1999 Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 5498, and W-2G.
RECIPIENT'S name		6 Medical and health care payments \$	7 Nonemployee compensation \$	
Street address (including apt. no.)		8 Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest \$	9 Payer made direct sales of \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a buyer (recipient) for resale <input type="checkbox"/>	
City, state, and ZIP code		10 Crop insurance proceeds \$	11 State income tax withheld \$	
Account number (optional)	2nd TIN Not <input type="checkbox"/>	12 State/Payer's state number \$	13 \$	

Form 1099-MISC 48-0971237 Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

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9595 ☐ VOID ☐ CORRECTED

PAYER'S name, street address, city, state, ZIP code, and telephone no.		1 Rents \$	OMB No. 1545-0115 1999 Form 1099-MISC	Miscellaneous Income
		2 Royalties \$		
		3 Other income \$		
PAYER'S Federal identification number	RECIPIENT'S identification number	4 Federal income tax withheld \$	5 Fishing boat proceeds \$	Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice and instructions for completing this form, see the 1999 Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 5498, and W-2G.
RECIPIENT'S name		6 Medical and health care payments \$	7 Nonemployee compensation \$	
Street address (including apt. no.)		8 Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest \$	9 Payer made direct sales of \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a buyer (recipient) for resale <input type="checkbox"/>	
City, state, and ZIP code		10 Crop insurance proceeds \$	11 State income tax withheld \$	
Account number (optional)	2nd TIN Not <input type="checkbox"/>	12 State/Payer's state number \$	13 \$	

Form 1099-MISC 48-0971237 Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

EXHIBIT
12

☐ CORRECTED (if checked)

PAYER'S name, street address, city, state, ZIP code, and telephone no. UNITED SHOWS OF AMERICA, INC. [REDACTED] SMYRNA, TN 37107-0009 615-462-3000		1 Rents \$ 2 Royalties \$ 3 Other income \$	OMB No. 1545-0115 2000 Form 1099-MISC	Miscellaneous Income
PAYER'S Federal identification number [REDACTED]	RECIPIENT'S identification number [REDACTED]	4 Federal income tax withheld \$	5 Fishing boat proceeds \$	
RECIPIENT'S name ANTHONY D. RODHAM Street address (including apt. no.) [REDACTED] City, state, and ZIP code WASHINGTON, DC 20003 Account number (optional)		6 Medical and health care payments \$ 8 Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest \$	7 Nonemployee compensation \$ 93978.66 9 Payer made direct sales of \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a buyer (recipient) for resale <input type="checkbox"/>	Copy B For Recipient This is important tax information and is being furnished to the Internal Revenue Service. If you are required to file a return, a negligence penalty or other sanction may be imposed on you if this income is taxable and the IRS determines that it has not been reported.
		10 Crop insurance proceeds \$	11 State income tax withheld \$	
		12 State/Payer's state number \$	13 \$	

Form 1099-MISC

(Keep for your records.)

Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service



1645

1646

PROMISSORY NOTE
Smyrna, TN 37167

\$ 72,000.00 - interest

Date: December 12, 2000

For value received, I, ANTHONY D. RODHAM, promise to pay to the order of: United Shows of America, Inc., or assigns, at the office of United Shows of America, Inc. located at 900 Expo Drive, P.O. Box 9, Smyrna, TN 37167, or other places as designated in writing from Holder to Maker, the sum of Seventy-Two Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$72,000.00) principal and interest at the rate of eight percent (8%) per annum, from date, to be paid, without demand, as follows:

1. Full payment of principal and interest is due and payable in one payment on December 12, 2001.

2. This Note may be prepaid in part or in full at any time without penalty.

3. After maturity, whether by acceleration or lapse of time, all amounts owing on this Note shall bear interest at the rate of eighteen percent (18%) per annum.

4. It is understood and agreed that time is of the essence of this agreement and that on default in the payment of any installment, or any part thereof, when due, then after written notice to maker(s), prepaid by certified mail, return receipt requested, and maker(s) and guarantor(s), if any, are given ten (10) days to cure default, from date notice is mailed to maker's last known address, the holders hereof, at their election, may accelerate the unpaid balance and declare the same due and payable immediately without further presentment for demand for payment of any past due installment or of any remaining unpaid balance and without notice of intent to accelerate the payment of the unpaid balance due to any parties to this instrument.

5. Each maker, endorser, and guarantor or other surety of this Note does hereby waive any further demand other than in paragraph five (5), grace, notice, presentment for payment, notices of intention to accelerate maturity, notice of acceleration of maturity, notices of protests and further does hereby agree and consent that this Note may be renewed only at option of holders, and the time for payment may be extended without notice and without releasing any of the parties, only at option of holders, who have absolutely no responsibility or obligation to do so.

6. The maker will pay on demand all reasonable costs of collection, legal expenses, and attorney's fees incurred or paid by the holder in collecting or enforcing the Note on default, with interest thereon at the rate of eighteen percent (18%) per annum, or the highest legal rate allowed by law, whichever is greater, until paid. Maker and any Guarantor or Endorser further agree that the validity, enforceability and effectiveness of each provision hereof and the obligations, rights and remedies of each of them in any way relating to or arising under this Promissory Note shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Tennessee.

7. If any installment of this note, or the interest, is not paid when due, the remaining unpaid hereof shall, without notice or demand, become immediately due and payable at the option of the Holder, and may be recovered in any suit brought by the Holder of this note.



Am P

one or more or all of us, at the option of said Holder, whether such suit has been commenced against the Maker or not, and in any such suit the Maker may be joined with one or more or all of us, at the option of Holder.

8. The Holder of this Note shall not be required to look to any security given or held for the payment of this Note, but may proceed against us, or either or all of us, immediately upon a default in payment, or otherwise. Any execution may be immediately levied upon any real or personal property of the undersigned, all right of the undersigned to have personal property last taken and sold under such execution being hereby expressly waived.

9. No delay or omission on the part of the holders in exercising any right hereunder shall operate as a waiver of such right or of any other right under this Note. A waiver on any one occasion shall not be construed as a bar to or waiver of any right or remedy on any future occasion.

10. This Note is given, for payment of: Loans, by check(s) and cash received by Maker, in the year 2000 in the amount of Seventy-Two Thousand and No/100 (\$72,000.00) Dollars, plus interest at the rate of eight percent (8%)

11. Notices: any notice to makers and guarantors required or sent concerning this note, shall be as specified in paragraph five (5) of Note.

12. Interest, if any, on the debt evidenced by this agreement shall not exceed the maximum amount of uno-usurious interest that may be contracted for, taken, reserved, charged, or received under law; any interest in excess of that maximum amount shall be credited on the principal of the debt, or if that has been paid, refunded. On any acceleration or prepayment, or, if already paid, credited on the principal of the debt, or the principal of the debt has been paid, refunded. This provision overrides other provisions in this instrument.

13. I, WE HAVE READ THIS NOTE. I, WE STATE THAT AN OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE COUNSEL OF MY, OUR CHOICE TO EXAMINE AND APPROVE NOTE HAS BEEN GIVEN ME, US AND THAT I, WE DID RECEIVE ALL VALUE AND/OR MONIES DESCRIBED IN SAID NOTE AND I, WE HAVE RECEIVED AN EXACT COPY OF SAME, CONSISTING OF TWO PAGES.

Signed this 12th day of December, 2000.

Witness to Signature

Lucie E. Dubois

Anthony D. Rodham
ANTHONY D. RODHAM

Witness to Signature

William F. Allen



November 16, 1998

Hon. Roger C. Adams
 Pardon Attorney
 U.S. Department of Justice
 500 First Street, NW
 Suite 400
 Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: Pardon Application
 Vonna Jo Gregory

Dear Mr. Adams:

Enclosed is a petition for pardon addressed to the President of the United States, completed with as much information that we could obtain and retrieve from our records, in order to hopefully provide you with sufficient and informative original documents that we hope will allow you, based upon your review and investigation, as you deem necessary, to recommend the President grant this pardon.

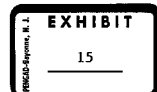
Very truly yours,

Vonna Jo Gregory
 Vonna Jo Gregory

Via FedEx

Enc/AS

EAG/led



000144

P. O. BOX 1089



NOLENSVILLE, TENNESSEE 37135



(615) 776-5656

1649



November 14, 1998

Hon. William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Pardon Petition

Dear President Clinton:

As required by the Petition for Pardon After Completion of Sentence, I am submitting all information as required in the notice, rules and information and instructions on requesting a pardon. Please personally review the application and exhibits enclosed herein and I respectfully ask that you grant this request for a Presidential Pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

Vonna Jo Gregory
Vonna Jo Gregory

Encl/AS

VJG/led



000028



Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
BOB CRAWFORD, Commissioner
The Capitol • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0800

Please Respond to:

January 28, 2000

Mr. Roger C. Adams, Esquire
Pardon Attorney
Office of the Pardon Attorney
500 1st Street NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr. Adams,

Last year I wrote a letter to the Department of Corrections on behalf of Mr. Ed Gregory and his wife Vonna Jo supporting their application for a pardon. Mr. Gregory is a highly educated elected official of the Florida Cabinet and a member of the State Bar of Florida. I am strongly that the Gregory's pardon request is exceptional meritorious.

As a matter of urgency, I am writing requesting that the Gregory's pardon be considered at the earliest possible date. I am asking for this because of my statutory responsibilities for overseeing the Florida State Fair. Over the last three years, United Shows, Inc. have been under an exclusive contract with our fair for midway operations. This has been an outstanding venture for us due to the Gregory's experience and reliability.

Next month the Florida State Fair will again enter into contract negotiations for our midway management. Unfortunately, the current blemish on Mr. and Mrs. Gregory's record has been exploited by detractors to create artificial barriers for competitive reasons. In fact, some have attempted full-fledged character assassination as a ploy to discredit Mr. and Mrs. Gregory. Not only do I consider these maneuvers unethical, I believe they hinder our ability to conduct good business with known industry leaders.

Ed and Vonna Jo Gregory as United Shows, Inc. have a proven track record in the entertainment industry and especially here at our Fair. Following a brief period of instability at the Florida State Fair, Mr. Gregory's professional and polished business strategies were a significant part of our financial turn-around. In addition to managing our midway, in a safe and responsible manner, Ed and Vonna Joe has served in positions of trust, stewardship and charity on behalf of this organization.



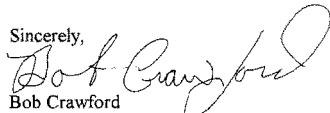
Florida Agriculture and Forest Products
\$53 Billion for Florida's Economy



It is a known fact that the Gregory's have donated hundreds of thousands of dollars to children's programs at various Florida fairs. United Shows, Inc. has the Industry reputation of a company that gives something back and truly cares about each community that it serves. Since 1982, United Shows, Inc. has provided a Shriners Day at our fairs for disabled children to attend free of charge for a whole day. Another example of generosity is allowing the local Boys Scout Clubs a free afternoon at the fair, along with providing a \$10,000 donation for our livestock awards program which recognizes our young farmers. These are just a few examples of the good will and guardianship that the Gregory's offer to our fair community.

Your expeditious consideration of this matter, hopefully will avoid any damage to our operations which are important to our overall responsibilities to the State of Florida.

Sincerely,



Bob Crawford

Commissioner of Agriculture

CONFIDENTIAL
DO NOT DISCUSS, DUPLICATE,
RECORD BY ANY ELECTRONIC MEANS,
DISTRIBUTE, PHOTOGRAPH, VIDEO, ETC.
Without Written Permission of
E. A. or Vonna Jo Gregory



U. S. Department of Justice

Pardon Attorney

Washington, D.C. 20530

MAR 15 2000

SENT BY MESSENGER

Mark P. Schnapp, Esq.
Greenberg & Traurig
800 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Schnapp:

On the above date, the President granted you, Mark P. Schnapp, Esq. and Vonna Joe Gregory, full and unconditional pardons. Enclosed are the warrants evidencing the Gregorys' pardons by the President and documents acknowledging receipt of the warrants. Please deliver the warrants to Mr. and Mrs. Gregory and have them execute the receipts and return them to this office in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

A presidential pardon does not constitute forgiveness. It does not erase or expunge the record of conviction and does not indicate innocence. On any application or other document which requires the information, a pardon recipient should disclose the fact of his or her conviction. However, the information that a pardon has been granted may be included and the warrant may be shown.

A presidential pardon restores basic civil rights and removes federal firearms disabilities resulting from the conviction to which the pardon relates. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory should consult with appropriate state authorities regarding their firearms privileges under state law, their exercise of such state law rights as voting, serving on a jury, and holding public office, and their eligibility for occupational and professional licenses.

Sincerely,

Roger C. Adams
Pardon Attorney



1653

Ms. Vonna Jo Gregory
522 Franklin Road
Brentwood, TN 37027

Dear Ms. Gregory:

Enclosed is the Warrant evidencing your pardon by the President. Please sign and date the acknowledgment below, and return this letter to the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the enclosed postage-paid, self-addressed envelope.

Sincerely,

Pat C. Bell
CONFIDENTIAL
DO NOT DISCUSS, DUPLICATE, REPRODUCE,
RECORD BY ANY ELECTRONIC MEANS,
DISTRIBUTE, PHOTOGRAPH, VIDEO, ETC.
Without Written Permission of
E. A. or Vonna Jo Gregory

I hereby acknowledge that I have received the Warrant of Pardon.

Signature: Vonna Jo Gregory
Address: 522 Franklin Road
Brentwood, TN 37027
Date: 3-17-2000



Executive Grant of Clemency

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

President of the United States of America

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

BE IT KNOWN, THAT THIS DAY THE PRESIDENT HAS GRANTED UNTO

VONNA JO GREGORY

A FULL AND

FOR HER CONVICTION in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama on an indictment (Doc. 14-00-0005) for violation of Sections 371, 656, and 2, Title 18, United States Code, for which she was sentenced on October first, 1986, to three years' probation.

THE PRESIDENT HAS DESIGNATED, directed and empowered the Pardon Attorney as his representative to sign this grant of executive clemency.



In accordance with these instructions and authority I have signed my name and caused the seal of the Department of Justice to be affixed hereto and affirm that this action is the act of the President being performed at his direction.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, on March 15, 2000.

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Roger C. Adams

PARDON ATTORNEY

1655

Mr. Edgar Allen Gregory, Jr.
522 Franklin Road
Brentwood, TN 37027

Dear Mr. Gregory:

Enclosed is the Warrant evidencing your pardon by the President. Please sign and date the acknowledgment below, and return this letter to the Office of the Pardon Attorney in the enclosed postage-paid, self-addressed envelope.

Sincerely,

Per C. A. Gregory
CONFIDENTIAL
DO NOT DISCLOSE, REPRODUCE, OR
RECORD BY ANY ELECTRONIC MEANS,
DISTRIBUTE, PHOTOGRAPH, VIDEO, ETC.
Without Written Permission of
E. A. or Vaughn Jo Gregory

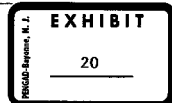
I hereby acknowledge that I have received the Warrant of Pardon.

Signature: 

Address: 522 Franklin Rd

Brentwood, TN 37027

Date: 3-17-2000



Executive Grant of Clemency

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

President of the United States of America

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

BE IT KNOWN, THAT THIS DAY THE PRESIDENT HAS GRANTED UNTO

EDGAR ALLEN CREECH
 CONFIDENTIAL
 DO NOT DISCUSS, DUPLICATE,
 A FULL AND COMPLETE RECORD BY ANY ELECTRONIC MEANS,
 RECORD BY ANY ELECTRONIC MEANS,
 DISTRIBUTE, PHOTOGRAPH, VIDEO, ETC.
 WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION OF
 E. AND

FOR HIS CONVICTION OF the United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama on an indictment (Doc No. 81-0002) for violations of Sections 371, 656, and 2, Title 18, United States Code, for which he was sentenced on October first, 1986, to five years' probation.

THE PRESIDENT HAS DESIGNATED, directed and empowered the Pardon Attorney as his representative to sign this grant of executive clemency.

In accordance with these instructions and authority I have signed my name and caused the seal of the Department of Justice to be affixed hereto and affirm that this action is the act of the President being performed at his direction.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, on March 13, 2000.

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Roger C. Adams

PARDON ATTORNEY



1657



March 16, 2000


The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America
c/o Ms. Betty Currie
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20502

Dear President Clinton:

We thank you very much for granting our pardons. We fully realize that even though there are many steps and levels of investigation that are procedurally required in the process of an individual obtaining a pardon, the final determination of the pardon is absolutely your decision as President.

We humbly request that you acknowledge the receipt of these pardons and respectfully request that you provide a letter of gratitude from our entire family and thank you for your consideration and permission to grant our request.

With very best regards,
E. A. or Vonna Jo Gregory


Vonna Jo Gregory

Via FedEx Priority

EAG
VJG/led

P. O. BOX 1089 ☐ NOLENSVILLE, TENNESSEE 37135 ☐



..**A recent stroke has impaired my memory. The information below is to the best of my recollection.

PETITION FOR PARDON AFTER COMPLETION OF SENTENCE

Please read accompanying instructions carefully before beginning. Type or print the answers in ink. Each question must be answered fully, truthfully, and accurately. If the space for any answer is insufficient, petitioner may complete answer on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to the petition. Submission of material, false information is punishable by imprisonment of up to five years and a fine of not more than \$250,000. 18 U.S.C. §§ 1001 and 3571.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

The undersigned petitioner prays for a pardon and in support thereof states as follows:

1. Full name: Fernando Fuentes Coba
First Middle Last
 Address: [REDACTED]
Number Street City State Zip Code
 Telephone Number (include area code): [REDACTED]
 Social Security No. [REDACTED] Date and place of birth: 06/21/1928, Havana, Cuba
 Sex: M Height: 5'8" Weight: 160 Hair Color: Brown Eye Color: Brown
 Are you a United States citizen? ☒ yes ☐ no If not, state nationality and give alien registration number: n/a If naturalized U.S. citizen, furnish date and place of naturalization: Miami, Florida, 1969

State in full every other name by which you have been known, including name under which you were convicted, the reason for the use of another name, and the dates during which you were so known (for example, include your maiden name, name(s) by a former marriage(s), alias(es), and nickname(s)).

Offense(s) For Which Pardon Is Sought

2. Petitioner was convicted on a plea of not guilty in the United States District Court
(guilty, not guilty, nolo contendere)
 for the Southern District of Florida of the crime of:
(Northern, Western, etc.) (Identify state)
conspiracy to violate The Trading With The Enemy Act and the Cuban Assets Control
(Describe specific offense) Regulations
 and was sentenced on December 14, 1982 to ☒ imprisonment for one year,
☐ probation for _____, ☒ a fine of \$ 10,000, and/or ☐ restitution of \$ _____.
 Petitioner was 50-51 years of age when the offense was committed.
3. Petitioner began service of the sentence of ☐ imprisonment ☐ probation on _____, 19____; was released on _____, 19____ from _____;
(Federal Institution)
 expiration of sentence on _____, 19____. Petitioner ☒ did ☐ did not appeal the conviction.

Indicate the date(s) on which the fine, restitution or special assessment was paid. If the fine, restitution, or assessment have not been paid in full, explain why. If appealed, please provide the date of decision(s) by the Court of Appeals and, if applicable, the Supreme Court. Please also provide citations to any published judicial opinion(s) or a copy of unpublished opinion(s). (An optional continuation page is provided.)

See Continuation Page "Answers to Questions."



000005

4. Give a complete and detailed account of petitioner's offense(s), including dates (or time span) of the offense, names of codefendants and, when applicable, amount of money involved. Petitioner is expected to describe the factual basis of her/his offense completely and accurately and not rely on criminal code citations or name references only. If the conviction resulted from a plea agreement, petitioner should describe fully the extent of her/his total involvement in the criminal transaction(s), in addition to the charge(s) to which she/he pled guilty.

See attachment A.

Prior and Subsequent Criminal Record

5. Have you ever been arrested, taken into custody, held for investigation or questioning, or charged by any law enforcement authority, whether federal, state, local or foreign, either as a juvenile or adult for any incident, aside from the offense for which pardon is sought? ☐ yes ☒ no
For each incident list date, nature of charge, factual circumstances, law enforcement authority involved, location, and disposition. You must list every violation, including traffic violations that resulted in an arrest or criminal charge; for example, driving under the influence. Any omission will be considered a falsification. (An optional continuation page is provided if necessary.)

n/a

000006

*Also known as Vivian Elena Fuentes Mannerud

Biographical Information

6. Current marital status: ☐ Never Married ☒ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated

For each marriage give the following: name of spouse, date and place of spouse's birth, date and place of marriage, and, if applicable, date and place of divorce, and current or last known address and telephone number of each former spouse:

Bertha Rebeldia Lage Machado [redacted] Camaguey, Cuba
 name of spouse date/place of birth
 Deceased n/a
 full address including zip code telephone number, including area code
 app. 1949 Brooklyn, New York app. 1960 Havana, Cuba
 app. 1963 Miami, Florida app. 1972 Miami, Florida
 date/place of marriage date/place of divorce

María del Rosario Fernández de la Peña [redacted] Havana, Cuba
 name of spouse date/place of birth
 [redacted] full address including zip code telephone number, including area code
 09/15/61 Havana, Cuba
 date/place of marriage date/place of divorce
 See Continuation Page "Answers to Questions."

7. List your children by name and furnish date and place of birth for each:

(If you do not have custody of any minor children, indicate whether you pay child support.)

Vilma Ena Fuentes Angulo [redacted] New York, New York
 name of child date/place of birth
 *Vivian Elena Fuentes Verble [redacted] Brooklyn, New York
 name of child date/place of birth born: Havana, Cuba
 Fernando Fuentes Fernández [redacted]
 name of child date/place of birth
 See Continuation Page "Answers to Questions."

8. List the complete address of all schools you have attended since your conviction, beginning with the most recent and working backward. Indicate the type of degree/diploma received and give the name of an instructor, counselor, or other school official who knew you well. (An optional continuation page is provided if necessary.)

School	None	From (month/year)	To (month/year)
Number and Street		Degree	Month/year awarded
City		State	Zip Code
Name of school official	Telephone number of school official		

8a. See Attachment B.

Residences

9. List every place you have lived since the conviction, beginning with the present and working back. (All periods must be accounted for below.) List the physical location of your residence; do not use a post office box as an address. If you lived in an apartment complex, list your apartment number. (An optional continuation page is provided if necessary.)

Permanent	Date you moved to present address (month/year):	1988	Number and Street	[redacted]	Apartment Number	
	City	Cancun, Quintana Roo	State	Mexico	Zip Code	[redacted]
Temporary	From (month/year):	1988	Number and Street	[redacted]	Apartment Number	
	To (month/year):	2000	City	La Habana	State	Cuba
Permanent	From (month/year):	1986	Number and Street	[redacted]	Apartment Number	
	To (month/year):	1988	City	Cancun, Quintana Roo	State	Mexico

See Continuation Page "Answers to Questions."

000007

Employment History

10. List all periods of employment and unemployment since the conviction, beginning with the present and working backward. List all full and part-time work, self-employment, and periods of unemployment. For each period of unemployment, indicate your means of support. (An optional continuation page is provided.)

Present Employer Retired, but consults periodically (see below)			Telephone (include area code)
Date you began this employment (month/year):	Number and Street		
2000	City	State	Zip Code
Type of business	Position	Supervisor	Supervisor's telephone number

Employer Viajes Divermex			Telephone (include area code)
Began (month/year):	Number and Street		
1988	City	State	Zip Code
Ended (month/year):	2000	Quintana Roo 77500	Mexico
Type of business	travel agency	Position	Supervisor's telephone number
	Consultant	n/a	n/a

Employer Maeva Travel			Telephone (include area code)
Began (month/year):	Number and Street		
1986	City	State	Zip Code
Ended (month/year):	1988	Quintana Roo 77500	Mexico
Type of business	travel agency	Position	Supervisor's telephone number
	Consultant	n/a	n/a

(a) Since the conviction, have you been fired or left a job following allegations of misconduct or unsatisfactory job performance? ☐ yes ☒ no

(b) Have you failed to list the conviction, or any other arrest or conviction, on any employment or other application where requested to list such information? ☐ yes ☒ no

If you answered yes to either of the above questions, explain fully below. An optional continuation page is provided.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Information

11. (a) Have you ever used any illegal drug or abused prescription drugs or alcohol? ☐ yes ☒ no
If you answered yes, on a separate sheet identify the drugs used, the dates of use, and the frequency of use.

(b) Have you ever been involved in the illegal sale or distribution of drugs? ☐ yes ☒ no
If you answered yes, on a separate sheet provide complete details and dates of your involvement.

(c) Have you ever sought or participated in counseling, treatment, or a rehabilitation program for drug use or alcohol abuse? ☐ yes ☒ no
If you answered yes, on a separate sheet specify the dates of treatment or counseling, and provide the name, full address, and telephone number of the treatment facility and of the doctor, counselor or other treatment provider.

(d) Have you ever consulted with a mental health professional (psychiatrist, psychologist, or counselor) or with another health care provider concerning a mental health-related condition? ☐ yes ☒ no
If you answered yes, on a separate sheet specify the dates of treatment and the name, full address, and telephone number of the counselor/treatment provider.

Civil and Financial Information

12. (a) Are you in default or delinquent in any way in the performance or discharge of any debt or obligation imposed upon you? ☐ yes ☒ no
- (b) Since the conviction, have any liens (including federal or state tax liens) or any lawsuits been filed against you, or have you filed for discharge of your debts in bankruptcy? ☐ yes ☒ no
- (c) Do you have pending any judicial or administrative proceedings with the federal, state, or local governments? ☒ yes ☐ no

If you answered yes to any question, explain fully on the optional continuation page.

Military Record

13. (a) Have you ever served in the armed forces of the United States? ☒ yes ☐ no

Dates of service: 1945-1947 Branch(es): US Army

Serial numbers: 42283019 Type of discharge: Honorable

Decorations (if any): World War II Victory Medal-Europe Theater of Operation

If other than honorably discharged, specify type and circumstances surrounding your release(s) (use optional continuation page) and attach copy of your separation papers (Form DD-214).

- (b) While serving in the armed forces, were you the recipient of non-judicial punishment or the defendant in any court-martial? ☐ yes ☒ no

If yes, state fully the nature of the charge, relevant facts, disposition of the proceedings, the date thereof, and the name and address of the authority in possession of the records thereof. If you were convicted of an offense by court-martial, provide a copy of the court-martial promulgating order and on a separate sheet provide the same information with respect to each conviction that is required in questions 2 through 4 of this application.

Civil Rights and Occupational Licensing

14. Have you ever been granted or denied restoration of your civil rights (for example, a state pardon, a certification of restoration of civil rights, or a certificate of discharge)? ☐ yes ☒ no
Attach a copy of the document(s) evidencing the state's action.
15. Have you ever been granted or denied removal of your federal or state firearms disabilities? ☐ yes ☒ no
Attach a copy of the document(s) evidencing the federal or state action.
16. Since the conviction, have you been granted or denied any type of business or professional license, including the reinstatement of any licenses that were revoked or denied, in which your conviction was a consideration? ☐ yes ☒ no

If yes, attach a copy of the document(s) evidencing the action, including any explanation of the reasons for such action. If not available, provide the name, full address, and telephone number of the relevant authority taking the action, the nature of the license, the disposition of your request, and the date of the disposition. Use optional continuation page if necessary.

Reasons for Seeking Pardon

17. State your reasons for seeking a pardon. Please refer to paragraphs 4 and 11 in the attached Information and Instructions on Pardons. (As pointed out in paragraph 10 of the attached instructions, a pardon is a sign of forgiveness. Accordingly, in the usual request for pardon you should not reargue your case, assert innocence, or otherwise attack the validity of your conviction.)

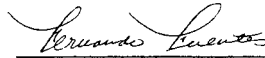
See attachment C.

Certification and Personal Oath

I hereby certify that all answers to the above questions and all statements contained herein are true, and I understand that any misstatements of material facts contained in this petition may cause adverse action on my petition for pardon, in addition to subjecting me to any other penalties provided by law.

In petitioning the President of the United States for pardon, I do solemnly swear that I will be law-abiding and will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation whatsoever, So Help Me God.

Respectfully submitted this _____ day of _____, 19_____.


(signature of petitioner)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19_____.

Notary Public

AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Carefully read this authorization to release information about you, then sign and date it in ink.

I authorize any investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any authorized Federal agency, to obtain any information relating to my activities from schools, residential management agents, employers, criminal justice agencies, retail business establishments, or other sources of information. This information may include, but is not limited to, my academic, residential, achievement, performance, attendance, disciplinary, employment history, criminal history, arrest, conviction, medical, psychiatric/psychological, health care, and financial and credit information.

I understand that, for financial or lending institutions and certain other sources of information, a separate specific release may be needed (pursuant to their request or as may be required by law), and I may be contacted for such a release at a later date.

I further authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any other authorized agency, to request criminal record information about me from criminal justice agencies for the purpose of determining my suitability for a government benefit.

I authorize custodians of records and sources of information pertaining to me to release such information upon request of the investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of any Federal agency authorized above regardless of any previous agreement to the contrary.

I understand that the information released by records custodians and sources of information is for official use by the Federal Government only for the purposes provided in this form, and may be redisclosed by the Government only as authorized by law.

Copies of this authorization that show my signature are as valid as the original release signed by me. This authorization is valid for three (3) years from the date signed.

Signature (sign in ink)		
Full Name (type or print legibly)		Date Signed
Fernando Fuentes Coba		
Other Names Used		
Fred Fuentes, Fred Fuentes Coba, Fernando Fuentes		
Street Address		
[REDACTED]		
City	State	
[REDACTED]	Mexico	[REDACTED]
Home Telephone Number (include area code)		Postal/Zip Code Number
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]

May 1996

000011

**Optional Continuation Page for
Petition for Pardon After Completion of Sentence**

Residences

From (month/year): 1986	Number and Street [REDACTED]		Apartment Number
To (month/year): 1988	City La Habana	State Cuba	Zip Code

From (month/year): 1982	Number and Street [REDACTED]		Apartment Number
To (month/year): 1985	City Miami	State FL	Zip Code

From (month/year):	Number and Street		Apartment Number
To (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code

From (month/year):	Number and Street		Apartment Number
To (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code

Employment History

Employer n/a		Telephone (include area code)	
Began (month/year):	Number and Street		
Ended (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code
Type of business	Position	Supervisor	Supervisor's telephone number

Employer		Telephone (include area code)	
Began (month/year):	Number and Street		
Ended (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code
Type of business	Position	Supervisor	Supervisor's telephone number

Employer		Telephone (include area code)	
Began (month/year):	Number and Street		
Ended (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code
Type of business	Position	Supervisor	Supervisor's telephone number

Employer		Telephone (include area code)	
Began (month/year):	Number and Street		
Ended (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code
Type of business	Position	Supervisor	Supervisor's telephone number

**Optional Continuation Page for
Petition for Pardon After Completion of Sentence**

Residences

From (month/year): [REDACTED]	Number and Street [REDACTED]		Apartment Number [REDACTED]
To (month/year): [REDACTED]	City [REDACTED]	State [REDACTED]	Zip Code [REDACTED]

From (month/year): [REDACTED]	Number and Street [REDACTED]		Apartment Number [REDACTED]
To (month/year): [REDACTED]	City [REDACTED]	State [REDACTED]	Zip Code [REDACTED]

From (month/year):	Number and Street		Apartment Number
To (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code

From (month/year):	Number and Street		Apartment Number
To (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code

Employment History

Employer n/a		Telephone (include area code)	
Began (month/year):	Number and Street		
Ended (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code
Type of business	Position	Supervisor	Supervisor's telephone number

Employer		Telephone (include area code)	
Began (month/year):	Number and Street		
Ended (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code
Type of business	Position	Supervisor	Supervisor's telephone number

Employer		Telephone (include area code)	
Began (month/year):	Number and Street		
Ended (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code
Type of business	Position	Supervisor	Supervisor's telephone number

Employer		Telephone (include area code)	
Began (month/year):	Number and Street		
Ended (month/year):	City	State	Zip Code
Type of business	Position	Supervisor	Supervisor's telephone number

**Optional Continuation Page for
Petition for Pardon After Completion of Sentence**

Answers to Other Questions

Question # Response:

3	I was free on bail during my trial and during the appeal and other post-conviction motions. Fearing retaliation in prison (including personal injury and death) from anti-Castro groups at that time, I did not surrender in 1985 to serve my prison sentence. Instead, I believed I had to leave my country to save my life.		
	The District Court judgment is attached hereto as Attachment E. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment on August 13, 1984. See 738 F.2d 1191 (11th Cir. 1984). The Supreme Court denied my petition for a writ of certiorari. See 469 U.S. 1213 (1985).		
	In April 1982, prior to my conviction, the U.S. Government blocked all my assets (including my funds), rendering me unable to pay the \$10,000 fine.		
6	Yolanda Farces García	[REDACTED]	Cuba
	Miami, Florida		unknown
	04/20/77	Miami, Florida	[REDACTED] Miami, Florida
6	Magaly del Pilar Linares Conde	[REDACTED]	Havana, Cuba
	[REDACTED] Havana, Cuba		unknown
	11/28/84	Havana, Cuba	[REDACTED] Havana, Cuba
6	Georgina Leon	[REDACTED]	Havana, Cuba
	Cancun, Quintana Roo 77500, México	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	10/15/94	Cancún, México	[REDACTED]
7	Barbara Fuentes	[REDACTED]	Miami, Florida
7	Jeanie Fuentes	[REDACTED]	Miami, Florida
7	Sara Ena Fuentes Linares	[REDACTED]	Havana, Cuba
12(c)	The criminal case stemming from my 1982 conviction is still pending.		

United States Department of Justice
Office of the Pardon Attorney
Washington, D.C. 20530

CHARACTER AFFIDAVIT

on behalf of

Fernando Fuentes Coca

(print or type name of petitioner)

In support of the application of the above named petitioner to the President of the United States for pardon, I, Thomas L. Cooper

(print or type name of affiant)

residing at

[REDACTED]

Number

Street

City

State

Zip Code

Telephone (include area code)

whose occupation is

President and Chief Executive Officer,
Gulfstream International Airlines, Inc.

certify that I have personally known the petitioner for 20 years. Except as otherwise indicated below, petitioner has behaved since the conviction in a moral and law-abiding manner. My knowledge of petitioner's reputation, conduct and activities, including whether the petitioner has been arrested or had any other trouble with public authorities and has been steadily employed, is as follows:

I first met Mr. Fernando Fuentes Coca in the late 70s when he first began operating charter flights between Miami and Havana and was the owner of a company by the name of American Airways Charters. I, too, had a company, Air Miami, Inc., which also flew charter flights between Miami and Havana. For the next several years, Mr. Fuentes Coca and I had numerous business transactions relative to that market which complemented each other's business. During that period of time, both on a personal level and a business basis, I found Mr. Fuentes Coca to be honest and truthful in his dealings with me. He was highly respected in the aviation community during that period of time.

I do solemnly swear that the foregoing information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Signature]

(signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of September, 19 2000

NOTARY PUBLIC - STATE OF FLORIDA
ELIZABETH ANN LERNER
COMMISSION # 00005501
EXPIRES 1-13-2001
BONDED THRU ASA 1,000,000/0000000000

[Signature]
Notary Public

000014

United States Department of Justice
Office of the Pardon Attorney
Washington, D.C. 20530

CHARACTER AFFIDAVIT

on behalf of

Fernando Fuentes Coba

(print or type name of petitioner)

In support of the application of the above named petitioner to the President of the United

States for pardon, I, Marilyn J. Parker

(print or type name of affiant)

residing at _____
Number Street City State Zip Code

_____, whose occupation is Consultant

Telephone (include area code)

certify that I have personally known the petitioner for 4 years. Except as otherwise indicated below, petitioner has behaved since the conviction in a moral and law-abiding manner. My knowledge of petitioner's reputation, conduct and activities, including whether the petitioner has been arrested or had any other trouble with public authorities and has been steadily employed, is as follows:

I have known Mr. Fuentes since 1996, Although frail with health problems, I find him to be a dedicated family man longing to spend his last days with his children.

Mr. Fuentes is a kind and compassionate man, totally dedicated to helping the less fortunate whether they be friends or strangers.

Mr. Fuentes is an honest and respectable man.

I do solemnly swear that the foregoing information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Marilyn J. Parker
(signature of affiant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of SEPT., 1900

RONALD R. MONTFORT
Notary Public, District of Columbia

Notary Public

RONALD R. MONTFORT
Notary Public

000015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Office of the Pardon Attorney
Washington, D.C. 20530

CHARACTER AFFIDAVIT

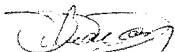
In support of the application of the Petitioner FERNANDO FUENTES COBA to the President of the United States for a pardon:

I Cesar R. Camacho, residing at 145 Harbor Drive, Key Biscayne, Florida 33149, attorney at law, admitted to practice as follows: State of Florida, all courts; United States Supreme Court; 5th Circuit Court of Appeals; 11th Circuit Court of Appeals; United States Tax Court; United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida (& Trial Bar); United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Florida; United States Court of Claims, (Washington D.C.), certify:

That I have personally known the Petitioner for 30 years and the Petitioner has since been a person of excellent moral character and a law abiding citizen, except for the matter for which a pardon is sought. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the Petitioner enjoys an immaculate reputation within his peers, has not been arrested for any cause nor has he been involved on any other kind of trouble, has not been a defendant in any civil or criminal action and has been steadily employed (until his recent retirement) in the travel business, as a remunerated consultant. The Petitioner is now retired. The Petitioner's conduct and activities during this time have been consistent with those expected from a hard-working, honest, family man.



Sworn to and subscribed before me in the City of Miami, County of Miami-Dade, State of Florida, on this 11 day of September, 2000.



Notary Public

Notary Public Rubber Stamp



**ATTACHMENT A
TO PARDON APPLICATION OF
FERNANDO FUENTES COBA**

Offenses For Which Pardon Is Sought (Pages 1-2)

4. Description of Offenses

Please refer to Attachment B for a brief discussion of my life, my family, and my work. Attachment B also discusses the travel restrictions under the then existing Cuban Assets Control Regulations ("CACR"), which were promulgated by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury ("OFAC").

The Government's actions against me began on February 11, 1982, when the Grand Jury returned an indictment against AAC and two other companies. The indictment charged these corporations with receiving money from U.S. persons seeking to provide funds to Cuba during the Mariel Boatlift. The Government, however, did not pursue these charges.

Instead, on February 24, 1982, a superseding indictment (the "second indictment") was filed charging me, seven other individuals, and four companies (including AAC) with conspiracy to violate The Trading With The Enemy Act. Seven of the defendants failed to appear in the case and fled the country. These seven defendants were: Carlos Alfonso Gonzalez, Charles Romeo, Roger Dooley, Jorge Debasia, Miriam Contreras Ropert, Lourdes Ray Gonzalez-Dopico, and Orestes Damian Aleman. Instead of trying these individuals in absentia, the Government sought a third indictment against me alone on May 19, 1982. The Government subsequently dismissed the second indictment.

The third indictment charged three counts against me: (I) conspiracy to transport goods and equipment to Cuba; (II) conspiracy to engage in transactions on behalf of Cuban nationals traveling in the United States without a visa issued by the Department of State; and (III) purchasing and selling assets of Travel Services, Inc., a transaction for which AAC requested OFAC authorization, without a license from OFAC in violation of the CACR. With respect to count I, the Government alleged that I improperly transported to Cuba four Pepsi-Cola dispensing machines, communications equipment, a typewriter, a photocopier, scuba equipment, a small airplane part, automobile parts, food, perfume, and U.S. coins.

The Government eventually dismissed counts II and III of the indictment without prejudice. In November 1982, the Government tried only count I of the third indictment. After a four-day trial before the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I was convicted of conspiracy to violate The Trading With The Enemy Act and the CACR. I was sentenced to one year in prison and was ordered to pay a fine of \$10,000. The United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit affirmed the conviction on August 13, 1984. See 738 F.2d 1191 (11th Cir. 1984). The Eleventh Circuit then denied an application for en banc consideration, and on February 19, 1985, the U.S. Supreme Court denied my petition for a writ of certiorari. U.S. 1213 (1985).



Attachment A
To Pardon Application
Of Fernando Fuentes Coba

On June 14, 1985, a Motion for Relief Under Rule 35 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure was filed with the District Court for the Southern District of Florida. This court denied the motion on June 21, 1985.

ATTACHMENT B
TO PARDON APPLICATION OF
FERNANDO FUENTES COBA

Biographical Information (Page 3)

8A. Fernando Fuentes Coba's Background

I was born on June 21, 1928 in Cuba. I left Cuba for the United States in the mid 1940's. To support my application for United States citizenship, I joined the United States army. I trained with the Field Artillery at Fort Knox in Kentucky. While at Fort Knox, I was recommended as a candidate for officers' training. I, however, chose not to attend officers' school but instead to serve in the Second Constabulary Regiment in Germany during World War II. I received an honorable discharge after eighteen months of service.

When I returned to the United States after the war, I obtained a job in a lithography shop in New York. I remained in New York until 1959. Believing that Cuba had changed after the revolution and hoping that the climate would improve the health of my oldest daughter Vilma, I moved my wife Bertha and my two girls Vilma and Vivian to Cuba. It was only after we arrived in Cuba that I realized the extent to which my family missed their friends and other family members. I also discovered that Cuba was not what I had expected.

After a year in Cuba, I began making arrangements for our departure. At that time, because of my position with the police in Cuba, I was not free to leave Cuba with my family. The only way for Bertha and children to leave Cuba was for me to obtain a divorce. As soon as my divorce was effective in approximately 1961, Bertha and the children left Cuba. I finally was able to depart for Canada in 1962. In 1964, I walked across the Canadian-United States border into Maine, where I turned myself in to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service ("INS") and requested political asylum.

In 1969, INS determined that I was eligible for naturalization. I became a U.S. citizen that year, and I remain a U.S. citizen today. Because of my departure in the 1940's and in 1962, I do not believe that Cuba considers me a Cuban citizen.

I settled with my family in southern Florida, where I worked as a manager of a lithography shop for approximately ten years. I eventually changed jobs after the U.S. Government amended its Cuba travel policies.

In 1977, President Carter directed the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury ("OFAC") to remove most, if not all, restrictions on the travel to Cuba. Pursuant to President Carter's direction, OFAC amended the Cuban Assets Control Regulations ("CACR") to permit persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction ("U.S. persons") to engage in all transactions ordinarily incident to travel to, from, and within Cuba. The amended CACR also permitted U.S.-owned companies to assist U.S. persons with their travel arrangements to, from, and within Cuba. Thus, after 1977, U.S. law permitted U.S. persons to travel to



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Cuba and U.S. companies to provide travel-related services (including charter services). U.S. law also permitted U.S. persons to pay for ordinary travel expenses in Cuba and permitted U.S. companies to engage in transactions with Cuba on behalf of the U.S. travelers.

American tourists flocked to Cuba after OFAC amended the CACR. In 1979 alone, 189,000 Americans traveled to Cuba, spending between \$150 and \$185 million on transportation, hotels, and other tourist activities. As mentioned above, U.S. law permitted these transactions.

Because the changes in the law created new opportunities in the travel business, I decided to leave my job at the lithography shop and enter the charter business. In mid-1978, I purchased a Florida company called American Airways Charters, Inc. ("AAC"). I was the president and chief operating officer of AAC. Late in 1978, AAC initially began operating charter flights between Miami, Florida and Kingston, Jamaica.

In 1979, in accordance with the amended CACR, AAC began arranging charter flights between Miami and Havana, Cuba. As part of AAC's Cuba travel business, AAC leased aircraft from airlines for the flights to and from Cuba, hired and supervised security personnel to ensure the safety of the aircraft and the baggage loaded on board the aircraft, and completed and filed all required documentation with the appropriate government agencies. AAC eventually became a major charter operator arranging charter air transportation between Miami and points in Cuba.

As you are no doubt aware, the Mariel Boatlift created an immigration crisis in the United States. On April 20, 1980, Fidel Castro announced that Cubans could leave the country, and he opened the port of Mariel for all persons wishing to depart Cuba for the United States. Cuba permitted boat loads of Cubans (including criminals) to travel to the United States. Faced with thousands of Cubans entering the United States, President Carter announced his policy of providing a safe-haven for displaced persons from Cuba.

It soon became apparent that the United States could not handle the influx of Cuban emigrants. In May 1980, President Carter attempted to halt the boatlift. Despite his efforts, over 120,000 Cubans arrived in the United States.

Under President Reagan, the U.S. Government changed its policy toward Cuba and began to tighten the embargo. In 1982, OFAC amended the CACR to restrict travel to Cuba. OFAC also began more strictly enforcing the CACR. Significantly, this stricter enforcement included retrospective examination of transactions that had occurred prior to the Mariel Boatlift during the years when the United States had relaxed the embargo against Cuba.

ATTACHMENT C
TO PARDON APPLICATION OF
FERNANDO FUENTES COBA

Reasons For Seeking Pardon (Page 6)

17. Reasons

There are several reasons why it is appropriate to grant me a pardon and allow me to return home to the United States without serving time in prison. These reasons are listed in paragraphs (A) through (H) below.

A. I Need Immediate Medical Care In The United States

The first is humanitarian: My health has substantially deteriorated since the indictment and conviction. I am now 72 years old, and I unfortunately have suffered numerous health problems over the years, including coronary heart disease, two abdominal aortic aneurysms, emphysema, and diabetes. Each of these illnesses alone is extremely serious.

In 1992, my doctors discovered two aneurysms on my abdominal aorta. These are life-threatening conditions, which required immediate surgery. I underwent triple bypass surgery, which was very complicated and very risky. To bypass the aneurysms in my arteries, I had repairs performed to the abdominal aorta and the left and right iliac arteries. Because the aneurysms caused the spinal column to erode, I also had repair work performed on my lower spinal column.

Despite these surgical procedures, I continue to suffer from coronary heart disease. In late 1998, I suffered a stroke in the front left lobe of the brain. In 1999, I went into a near diabetic coma and suffered severe depression. With 80 percent of my carotid arteries blocked, I risk another debilitating and potentially fatal stroke.

I would like to be treated and to have any additional surgery performed in the United States, where I can receive the very best medical attention. Even after such treatment is completed, I expect that I will continue to require medical attention for this and other medical conditions. My family has the financial means to absorb the enormous expense of medical treatment in the United States. Allowing me to obtain medical care and other treatment in this country, therefore, will not impose any financial burden on public authorities.

B. The Historical Factors That Led To My Indictment Are No Longer Present

As can be seen from Attachment A, I was indicted in 1982 as part of the U.S. Government's response to the Mariel Boatlift. While the Government was attempting to control and process the Cuban émigrés from the Boatlift, the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") instituted a stricter enforcement policy. As a result of this policy, my comp



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was originally charged with forwarding money to Cuba to assist in the transportation of Cuban nationals to the United States. The Government's second indictment and third indictment also included charges of profiting from the Mariel Boatlift. However, the Government ultimately dismissed the second indictment as well as the count in the third indictment alleging this activity.

The shipping activities for which I was indicted and convicted allegedly occurred in 1979, prior to the Mariel Boatlift, the event that triggered the indictments. If the Mariel Boatlift had not occurred, it appears as though the Government would not have prosecuted me for these shipping activities. And even though the Mariel Boatlift triggered this prosecution, the Government never brought me to trial on any charge related to the Mariel Boatlift. (Nor should they have done so.) Instead, the Government pursued a questionable charge that I conspired to transport certain goods to Cuba in violation of OFAC's Cuban Assets Control Regulations (the "CACR").

Twenty years have passed since the Mariel Boatlift incident. With the U.S.-Cuba Immigration Accord, the pressing need to gain control over Cuban immigrants is no longer present. Moreover, the political climate between the United States and Cuba has changed. Cuba is not as formidable as it once was when it received subsidies from the former Soviet Union. The U.S. Department of Defense recently has concluded that Cuba is no longer a threat to the United States. In addition, an increasing number of U.S. citizens (including State and Federal government officials) are calling for a lifting of the U.S. embargo against Cuba and for improved relations with the island. While relations between the United States and the Cuban Governments have remained stagnant for the last twenty years, the policy reasons for retroactively examining AAC's activities and selectively prosecuting me no longer exist.

C. The Alleged Activities Did Not Pose A Threat

Even if it were true that I intentionally violated The Trading With The Enemy Act and the CACR, the alleged activities did not pose any threat to the United States or to its citizens. I was not charged with and convicted of selling arms, munitions, or military secrets to the "enemy;" I was convicted of allegedly transporting to Cuba four old Pepsi-Cola dispensing machines, communications equipment, a typewriter, a photocopier, scuba equipment, a small airplane part, automobile parts, food, perfume, and quarters. None of these commodities posed any threat to the United States or to its citizens. Nor did they provide Cuba with a significant amount of hard currency that the Castro Government could use against U.S. interests.

D. The Government Appears To Have Selectively Prosecuted Me

The Government's second indictment charged eight individual defendants, including me, with conspiracy to violate The Trading With The Enemy Act and the CACR. All but one of those defendants failed to remain in the United States to stand trial. The seven defendants who fled the country were: Carlos Alfonso Gonzalez, Charles Romeo, Roger Dooley, Jorge Debasas, Miriam Contreras Ropert, Lourdes Rey Gonzalez-Dopico, and Orestes Damian Aleman. Instead of trying these individuals in absentia, the Government indicted (the third indictment), tried, and convicted the only defendant who remained in the country, me.

And at the time of the trial and during the appeal, I did not intend to flee the country to escape a prison term. Only after the justice system failed me, and after I realized that I might die in prison, I left his family and country in late 1985. In other words, because the anti-Castro sentiment was so strong, and because I was convicted of "trading with the enemy" Fidel Castro, I feared that anti-Castro groups would seriously injure, maim, or kill me in prison. Given the bombings that occurred in Miami in the 1970's and 1980's (including the attempted bombing of my office), this fear was well-founded.

Even after some of the individuals who had been charged in the second indictment returned to the United States, the Government did not pursue the charges against them. In early 1983, Lourdes Rey Gonzalez-Dopico surrendered to federal authorities, but was not prosecuted. Orestes Damian Aleman also surrendered to the authorities, and the Government dismissed the indictment against him. Additionally, OFAC issued a license to Mr. Aleman's new company authorizing the company to provide travel-related services and family remittance forwarding services to Cuba.

E. I Have Cooperated With Government Officials

During OFAC's investigation of Travel Services and other entities in 1979, I fully cooperated with the Government. I provided OFAC officials with all the documentation they requested. Moreover, I met with OFAC officials on November 20, 1979 in connection with their investigations.

In addition, I cooperated with the U.S. Attorney's office on a different matter after my conviction: the Arocena case (United States v. Arocena, No. 83-1016-Cr (S.D. Fla.)). In 1980, Eduardo Arocena, the leader of the anti-Cuba terrorist organization Omega 7, was responsible for placing a bomb in my office. I discovered the bomb and contacted the police – before it detonated. My employees and I narrowly escaped serious physical injury or death.

During the trial of Arocena, which occurred after I had had been tried and convicted, I testified on behalf of the Government. Assistant U.S. Attorney Frederick R. Mann commended me for my cooperation in the Arocena prosecution, stating that I "was forth coming and candid at all times during the preparation of the trial, and was of substantial assistance in proving that part of the government's case against Arocena having to do with the attempted bombing of my office in December of 1980." See Letter from Frederick R. Mann to Honorable James W. Kehoe, dated April 26, 1985 (attached hereto as Attachment D).

F. I Already Have Been Punished For These Alleged Activities

I already have been punished for the acts for which I was charged. I will never be able to forget the charges against me or forget my conviction. Because of the hostile environment in Miami at the time of the indictment (a time when bombings were frequent), I have suffered the loss of my integrity and reputation.

In addition, OFAC, on April 9, 1982, declared that AAC was a "Cuban national" under the regulations, thereby preventing all U.S. persons from doing business with AAC. OFAC also

seized AAC's assets and ordered the company to cease its tour operations. Thus, not only was I convicted for supposedly shipping goods to Cuba, I also was forced to shut down my business.

As a result of the negative publicity and the anti-Castro sentiment in Miami, I feared retaliation in prison. This fear was not unfounded, given the views of some of the Miami community against those who did business – even if authorized under the regulations – with Cuba. As stated above, my employees and I narrowly escaped injury and possibly death from the attempted bombing of my office in December 1980 – before my indictment. Other bombings in Miami and New York caused the deaths of several individuals. After I was convicted of “trading with the enemy”, fears for my safety increased dramatically. Because I believed I could not be protected in any U.S. prison, I left my home, my family, and my country.

I have been away from my family and friends for fifteen years. My fifteen-year “isolation” has far exceeded my prison sentence. The separation from my family, coupled with the loss of my business, is a far greater punishment than incarceration.

G. The Case Against Me Was Weak

In addition to the above-mentioned reasons warranting clemency, there is reasonable doubt as to my guilt. For a crime to be committed under The Trading With The Enemy Act and the CACR, the Government must show that the defendant actually knew of the regulatory provisions and intentionally violated the regulations. United States v. Frade, 709 F.2d 1387, 1392 (11th Cir. 1983).

In the case against me, the Government's proof of intent was based almost entirely on the testimony of Jenaro Perez. Perez was an admitted member of the extreme anti-Castro organization Movimiento Insurreccional Mariano. Perez gave inconsistent and uncorroborated testimony about the alleged shipment of goods to Cuba. Specifically, Perez testified that my company AAC transported to Cuba four old Pepsi-Cola machines, communications equipment, a typewriter, a photocopier, scuba equipment, a small airplane part, automobile parts, food, perfume, and quarters. Perez also testified that I knew that the transportation to Cuba of these goods was illegal and that I personally supervised the loading of these goods onto the aircraft chartered by AAC. Perez, however, later testified that he (Perez) purchased the communications equipment for exportation to Cuba. He also admitted that he did not know whether AAC transported office equipment and scuba equipment to Cuba. Other witness who worked at the airport, moreover, contradicted his testimony, when they testified that they did not see any of the alleged items being loaded onto the Cuba flights. The other witnesses, furthermore, testified that I did not know and was not present at the airport when any of the alleged shipments were loaded onto the aircraft.

Interestingly, Perez admitted on cross examination to violating the CACR when he purchased the communications equipment for Cuba. Although the Government offered him immunity for his testimony, he refused to accept the offer. Yet, despite Perez's admission, and despite the fact that he did not have an agreement with the Government for his testimony, the Government did not prosecute Perez. I was the only one who was tried for violating the law.

Perez's motives and illegal conduct as well as his perjury at trial rendered his credibility at best questionable. This raised doubts as to this key element of the Government's case against me.

The Government's own actions also demonstrated that AAC did not knowingly violate the CACR. Beginning in 1979, the U.S. Customs Service watched the charter flights that AAC arranged for U.S. persons traveling to Cuba. AAC notified Customs of every flight, and Customs cleared every departure to and arrival from Cuba. Although Customs monitored every flight, Customs agents did not interfere with the flights or seize any of the allegedly improper shipments. I, therefore, had no idea that any shipments might have violated the CACR.

Furthermore, some Government witnesses testified that goods were allegedly shipped to Cuba at the request or for the benefit of Havanatur, a Panamanian corporation. Yet, the Government alleged that these shipments took place before OFAC designated Havanatur as a "Cuban national." This designation made it illegal for U.S. persons to do business with Havanatur. Even if my company was responsible for the shipments, I could not have intended to violate the CACR by engaging in illegal transactions with Havanatur, because I did not know that it was illegal to conduct business with Havanatur.

H. My Counsel Failed to Effectively Represent Me

A novice attorney represented me during the Government's case. Unfortunately, my attorney failed to raise several key objections that related to the evidence brought against me and to the court's procedures. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals upheld my conviction in large part because the attorney waived various objections. The Eleventh Circuit's decision (738 F.2d 1191 (1984)) explains these waivers.

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U.S. Department of Justice

MAY 1985

MAY 26 85

United States Attorney
Southern District of Florida

ATTACHMENT D

FRM7:kg

113 South Miami Avenue, Suite 700
Miami, Florida 33130

April 26, 1985

Honorable James Kehoe
United States District Court Judge
U.S. Federal Courthouse
301 North Miami Avenue
8th Floor
Miami, Florida 33130

Re: United States of America v. Fernando Fuentes-Coba
Case No. 82-248-Cr-JWK

Dear Judge Kehoe:

The above referenced defendant is scheduled to shortly surrender to begin a one (1) year sentence at Eglin Air Force Base, pursuant to his conviction for trading with the enemy in Case No. 82-248-Cr-JWK.

I have been asked by his attorney to write you this letter, to acknowledge that Mr. Fuentes-Coba was a witness for the government in the case of United States of America v. Eduardo Arocena, Case No. 83-1016-Cr-HOEVELER.

Mr. Fuentes-Coba was forth coming and candid at all times during the preparation of the trial, and was of substantial assistance in proving that part of the government's case against Arocena having to do with the attempted bombing of the office of Fuentes-Coba in December of 1980.

Very truly yours,

STANLEY MARCUS
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

BY: [Signature]
FREDERICK R. MANN
ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

cc: Joel Cohen, Esquire
Attorney for Defendant
Fernando Fuentes-Coba

Strook, Strook and Lavan
Attorneys at Law
7 Hanover Square
New York, New York 10004



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United States of America vs. **FUENTES-COBA, RANANDO** **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

DEFENDANT DOCKET NO. **82-248-CR-JWK**

JUDGMENT AND PROBATION/COMMITMENT ORDER

ATTACHMENT

In the presence of the attorney for the government the defendant appeared in person on this date **DEC. 14, 82**

COUNSEL ☐ WITHOUT COUNSEL However the court advised defendant of right to counsel and asked whether defendant desired to have counsel appointed by the court and the defendant thereupon waived assistance of counsel.

☒ WITH COUNSEL **JAMES McMASTER, ESQ.** (Name of counsel)

PLEA ☐ GUILTY, and the court being satisfied that there is a factual basis for the plea, ☐ NOLO CONTENDERE, ☒ NOT GUILTY

There being a finding/verdict of ☐ NOT GUILTY. Defendant is discharged.

☒ GUILTY.

Defendant has been convicted as charged of the offense(s) of

Ct. 1 - Conspired to transport goods and equipment to Cuba, in violation of Title 18, U.S.C., Section 371.

The court asked whether defendant had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced. Because no sufficient cause to the contrary was shown, or appeared to the court, the court adjudged the defendant guilty as charged and convicted and ordered that: The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the Attorney General or his authorized representative for imprisonment for a period of

SENTENCE OR PROBATION ORDER

ONE (1) YEAR confinement. It is further ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the defendant pay a fine of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$10,000.) It is further

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF PROBATION

ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the defendant shall voluntarily surrender to the Institution designated by the Bureau of Prisons.

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS OF PROBATION

In addition to the special conditions of probation imposed above, it is hereby ordered that the general conditions of probation set out on the reverse side of this judgment be imposed. The Court may change the conditions of probation, reduce or extend the period of probation, and at any time during the probation period or within a maximum probation period of five years permitted by law, may issue a warrant and revoke probation for a violation occurring during the probation period.

COMMITMENT RECOMMENDATION

The court orders commitment to the custody of the Attorney General and recommends, that the defendant be incarcerated at Eglin, Florida.

It is ordered that the Clerk deliver a certified copy of this judgment and commitment to the U.S. Marshal or other qualified officer.

SIGNED BY ☒ U.S. District Judge

☐ U.S. Magistrate

James W. Kelton

DEC 17 1982

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EXHIBIT 27

DEC. 14 1982

U.S. Department of Justice

Pardon Attorney



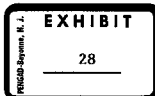
500 First Street, N.W.
Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20530

Lonnie Anne Pera, Esq.
Zuckert Scoutt & Rasenberger, L.L.P.
888 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006-3309

Dear Ms. Pera:

This is in reference to your letter of October 4, 2000, forwarding to this office at the request of your client, Ms. Vivian Mannerud, the application for presidential pardon submitted by Ms. Mannerud's father, Mr. Fernando Fuentes Coba. Mr. Coba's petition recounts that he was convicted of conspiring to transport goods and equipment to Cuba and was sentenced to a one-year prison term and a \$10,000 fine, that following the exhaustion of his appeals, he failed to surrender to serve his sentence, and that in 1985, he fled the United States for Mexico, where he has lived ever since.

I must inform you that under the regulations governing petitions for executive clemency and the well-established policies under which this office processes clemency requests, Mr. Coba is ineligible to apply for a presidential pardon. Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 1.2 (copy enclosed), "[n]o petition for pardon should be filed until the expiration of a waiting period of at least five years after the date of the release of the petitioner from confinement" Because Mr. Coba has served none of his prison sentence, he fails to meet this most basic eligibility requirement for pardon consideration. Moreover, the Department of Justice has consistently declined to accept pardon petitions from individuals, such as Mr. Coba, who are fugitives, since the pardon process assumes the Government's ability to implement either of the President's possible decisions regarding a petition — that is, a denial of clemency as well as a grant of clemency. Put another way, it is not reasonable to allow a person to ask that the President grant him a pardon which, if granted, would have the effect of eliminating the term of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced, while at the same time insulating himself from having to serve the sentence if the pardon is denied. Finally, even if Mr. Coba were not a fugitive, his lengthy domicile outside the United States would preclude consideration of his pardon request. As a matter of well-established policy, the Department of Justice generally does not process pardon applications from non-residents of the United States because foreign residence presents significant difficulties to the conduct of the necessary background investigation into an applicant's post-conviction life.

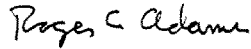


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Given the circumstances presented by Mr. Coba's case, this office is unable to process his pardon petition. We therefore will take no action upon it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Roger C. Adams". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Roger C. Adams
Pardon Attorney

Enclosure