



Man Extradited to Canada to Face Murder Charges

McNabb Associates, P.C. (U.S. Extradition Attorneys)

Submitted at 11:43 AM August 19, 2011

A man charged with murder in Canada has been extradited from Las Cruces, the U.S. Marshals Service announced Thursday.

Luis Alfonso Ochoa-Gamez allegedly shot 24-year-old Mauro Hernandez-Renteria in Alberta, Canada, after a failed drug deal on Oct. 3, 2010.

Ochoa-Gamez, 30, a native of Cuauhtemoc, Mexico, was arrested in New Mexico by immigration officials three days later when he tried to cross into Mexico.

After spending 10 months in the Do-a Ana County Detention Center, he was turned over to the Canadian Royal Mounted Police on Tuesday.

U.S. Marshal Conrad Candelaria said Ochoa-Gamez's extradition represents a collective effort between the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agency, U.S. Attorney General's Office, U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service and the Canadian government.

"The Marshals Service continues to embrace the true meaning of partnership that can be defined as 'mutual cooperation and collaboration with all law enforcement agencies,' whether local, county, state, federal or tribal, the overarching goal that expands beyond the borders of the United States of America, which is the apprehension of those fugitives that have violently and criminally inflicted pain to innocent citizens," Candelaria wrote in a prepared statement. "I am pleased that the Marshals Service for the District of New Mexico played a role in the

bringing to justice the violent and criminal behavior of fugitive Ochoa-Gamez."

This article was published by the Las Cruces Sun News on August 19, 2011.

To find additional global criminal news, please read [The Global Criminal Defense Daily](#).

Douglas McNabb and other members of the U.S. law firm practice and write extensively on matters involving Federal Criminal Defense, INTERPOL Red Notice Removal, International Extradition and OFAC SDN List Removal.

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Why Extraditing Mexico Drug Traffickers Could Strengthen US Gangs

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Mexico's current unprecedented level of cooperation in extraditing organized crime suspects to the U.S. is good news in the short term, but could build stronger ties between U.S. prison gangs and Mexican drug cartels.

Extradition of its citizens to the U.S. is a touchy subject in Mexico, whose history is filled with incidents of U.S. invasion and perceived and real economic encroachment. But in its modern fight against organized crime and the resulting desire for U.S. military aid, Mexico has proven more willing to extradite citizens wanted for drug trafficking to its northern neighbor. The country has sent more than 150 suspects to stand trial in the U.S. since 2005, according to the U.S. Embassy. The Mexican government has even said that extradition is key to "institutionalizing the rule of law," part of its four-pillar strategy against organized crime.

Extradition provides an advantage for Mexico in its war on drugs: cartel leaders extradited to the U.S. cannot continue to run operations in their home country. One example is Osiel Cardenas-Guillen, former leader of the Gulf Cartel. He was arrested in Mexico 2003, but was not extradited until January 2007. This prevented him from mediating conflicts between his group and its armed branch, the Zetas. Cracks soon began to show, and it was only a matter of time before the two factions split and went to war. We are now seeing the effects of that fracture in the once peaceful industrial city of Monterrey. Other major traffickers have continued to run their business from behind bars in Mexico, including Joaquin Guzman, alias "El Chapo," the head of the Sinaloa Cartel. He ran trafficking operations from his well appointed federal prison cell and was even able to escape in 2001.

One drug cartel recently hit hard by the new willingness to extradite Mexicans is the Arellano Felix Organization, also known as the Tijuana Cartel. Recently extradited members serving time in the U.S. include the cartel's former financial chief Jesus Labra Aviles, alias "El Chuy;" former strategic head Javier Arellano Felix, alias "El Tigrillo;" former Tijuana operational commander Tijuana Ismael Higuera-Guerrero, alias "El Mayel;" and Manuel Ivanovich Zambrano Flores, alias "El Jimmy," who headed a key money laundering cell, among many others named in the "Luz Verde" indictment of 43 members and employees of the group. These are just some of the many AFO members serving time in U.S. prisons.

Former California law enforcement officer and gang expert Felix Aguirre told InSight Crime that Arellano-Felix members incarcerated in California jails will likely form alliances with Mexican prison gang La Eme, exchanging contacts and information for protection in the foreign prison. "Regardless of how powerful these cartel members were on the outside, they are absolutely nothing in California's prisons without [La Eme]," explained Aguirre.

Some predict that Mexican inmates could even form their own gangs in U.S. jails. Gang expert Al Valdez, a former Orange County prosecutor, told InSight Crime, "These are transnational criminals who will attempt to and probably succeed in maintaining contact with their counterparts in Mexico and may establish a new prison gang with U.S. connections."

The significance of this increased contact between Mexican cartels and prison gangs like La Eme and Nuestra Familia is that, through these new supply connections, California and the rest of the United States could see a long term increase in the supply of drugs

coming from Mexico and Central America. The connections will likely overlap so that even if the "choke-point strategies" of U.S. law enforcement are successful in arresting those individuals who serve as the links between Mexican cartels and U.S. gangs, the criminal networks will simply shift to other points of contact.

This article was published by InSight Crime on August 18, 2011.

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Extradition of Collar Bomb Hoax Accused Paul Peters 'Could Take Years'

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Submitted at 12:03 PM August 19, 2011

The extradition process for Australian collar bomb hoax suspect Paul Douglas Peters could take years if he decides to fight it, an American legal expert says.

Peters, 50, who is currently locked up in a Kentucky prison, was arrested in Louisville this week on provisional warrants relating to a bomb hoax targeting Sydney schoolgirl Madeleine Pulver.

Top US federal criminal lawyer Douglas C McNabb, an expert in

extradition, said if Peters waged a battle that went to the US Court of Appeals and ultimately the US Supreme Court, it could take between three to four years.

If Peters did the opposite and agreed to be extradited, he could be back in Australia within days.

"He could be removed as quickly as Australian law enforcement moved," said Mr McNabb, who has law practices in Washington DC, Houston and Chicago.

Peters made a brief appearance in the US District Court in Louisville on Tuesday, and Judge Dave Whalin set an extradition hearing for October 14.

Peters could also apply for bail on that day and test the evidence against him with a probable cause hearing.

Unlike a criminal trial where prosecutors have to prove a defendant is guilty beyond reasonable doubt, burden of proof in a US extradition hearing is only "probable cause".

Peters, an investment banker and lawyer based on the NSW central coast suburb of Copacabana, was arrested on Monday after a US SWAT team raided his ex-wife's home outside of Louisville.

He is accused of donning a multicoloured balaclava, arming himself with a baseball bat and breaking into the multi-million dollar Sydney home of the Pulver family on August 3.

Madeleine Pulver, 18, was alone in the house and NSW Police allege Peters put a black box against her throat and looped a device similar to a bike chain around her neck. A note on the device allegedly stated there were "powerful new technology plastic explosives" inside the box.

After a 10-hour ordeal, police bomb technicians determined it was not a bomb.

Peters faces charges in Australia of kidnapping; aggravated break and enter with intent to commit a serious indictable offence; and

demand property with intent to steal.

This article was published by The Australian on August 19, 2011.

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