



ON THE RECORD

The Newsletter of the U.S. Attorney's Office, Western District of Tennessee

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Combating Violence

The U.S. Attorney's Office joins forces with the Multi-Agency Gang Unit to dismantle gangs in West Tennessee

A Message from the U.S. Attorney

In recent months, citizens and leaders around the nation have discussed and lamented the growing divide between law enforcement and certain communities.

Unfortunately incidents like the ones in Ferguson,



U.S. ATTORNEY
EDWARD L. STANTON III

New York City, and more recently South Carolina and Baltimore, have caused many to feel that those sworn to protect and serve are falling short of their obligations.

Quite frankly, there's a lack of trust between citizens and law enforcement. Last year, former U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder dedicated time to addressing this issue by hosting his nationwide "Building Community Trust" roundtable discussions. Memphis was among the cities he visited to hold a candid and open dialog with law officials, along with business and community leaders, about

racial profiling committed by law enforcement and ways to restore the community's trust. One of the things I found compelling during our discussion, which took place at the National Civil Rights Museum, is that former A.G. Holder was adamant to have young people play a part in the conversation. That's incredibly important because, as our next generation, youth play a vital role in where we go globally in the future. Unfortunately, although some young people want to ask for help, many refuse to do so out of belief that no one will answer their calls.

Locally, we have various initiatives in place to help provide a voice to at-risk youth. These include entities like Youth Services, Juvenile Intervention and Faith Based Follow-up (JIFF), and Hope Academy.

Jhurkurian Cole and Calvin Williams are two young men who strayed from positive paths and became temporarily immersed in illegal activity. As a result, they both found themselves detained by the Shelby County Juvenile Justice System. Fortunately, intervention services like JIFF and Hope Academy enabled them to overcome their disadvantageous circumstances, and they're now contributing positively to the same

community they once tormented.

In May, Jhurkurian and Calvin, along with myself and other Memphis Delegation representatives, had the opportunity to participate in the Department of Justice's National Youth Violence Forum Summit. We all touched on city-based efforts being implemented to bolster youth violence prevention and intervention.

During the summit, Jhurkurian informed me that he was a part of the most recent Memphis Police Department recruit class. And he's now a senior at the University of Memphis (U of M). Also a U of M student, Calvin now mentors at-risk youth for Hope Academy.

To continue to increase the number of success stories like these in our district, we must continue to have transparent dialog, mentor, and connect youth in our underserved communities to helpful resources. It's not a simple task, but by working together, we can both reach out to the youth and build trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

ON THE COVER

U.S. Attorney Edward Stanton III speaks about the efforts being implemented by law enforcement to combat gang activity.

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Mission Statement

The mission of the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of Tennessee is to enforce compliance with federal law, act as legal representation of all federal agencies within the District, and provide public safety within the District through equal and fair administration of justice.

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Traffic Jam

United States v. McAlpin helps mitigate narcotic distribution via automobiles

By Daniel French

Digital scales, firearms, and Ziploc bags are the typical items that come to mind when discussing “tools” associated with the drug trade. But one of the most essential “tools” used for drug distribution is actually a motor vehicle. Narcotics traffickers, like most for-profit businesses, must have a reliable and cost-effective method to transport and distribute their product. Although law enforcement, through the use of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) and Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs), actively attempt to prevent traffickers from utilizing drug proceeds to purchase vehicles, these attempts are ultimately futile if car dealers assist traffickers in avoiding reporting requirements. Such was the case at Pyramid Used Cars, Inc. (Pyramid) and Budget Auto Sales, Inc. (Budget) — two local car dealerships jointly run by Wayne David McAlpin, Sr. and his son, Wayne David McAlpin, Jr.

In 2010, the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation (IRS-CI) division, as well as the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and other law enforcement agencies, began investigating Pyramid and Budget for money laundering and Bank Secrecy Act (form 8300) violations. The investigation was motivated by interviews of incarcerated drug dealers, who admitted to using drug proceeds to purchase numerous high-end vehicles from the McAlpins for the purpose of transporting and distributing narcotics in Memphis. Records obtained by investigators not only confirmed

the aforementioned vehicle purchases, but also demonstrated that most of the sales involved large cash transactions without any proof of income, insurance, or even a valid driver's license. These are business practices that were inconsistent with other dealerships. With the assistance of the McAlpins, the

representatives at both car dealerships that they were drug dealers. Despite this knowledge, the sales representatives would attempt to complete the sale.

Over the course of the investigation, IRS undercover agents, pretending to be drug dealers, purchased vehicles from the McAlpins. Specifically, on

“One of the most essential ‘tools’ used for drug distribution is a motor vehicle. Narcotics traffickers, like most for-profit businesses, must have a reliable and cost-effective method to transport and distribute their product.”

drug dealers were also allowed to title the vehicle in another individual's name, even if that individual was not present, in order to avoid identification by law enforcement. Additionally, the vehicles were seized for drug trafficking. The McAlpins would retrieve the vehicles from law enforcement and give them back to the drug dealers in exchange for full payment on the balance of the vehicle loan. Because of these unsavory business practices, many individuals with income derived from illegal drug dealing had an outlet to launder their proceeds by purchasing vehicles.

Beginning in September 2010 and continuing until May 2011, the DEA conducted several undercover operations on Pyramid and Budget. Confidential sources went to both establishments to negotiate the purchase of a vehicle. During these discussions, the confidential sources would inform the sales

May 5, 2011, an undercover agent told McAlpin Sr. that his previous vehicle had been seized during drug-related activity, and he did not want the new vehicle titled in his name. Despite being aware of the potential buyer's illegal endeavors, McAlpin Sr. still sold a 2004 Cadillac Escalade to the undercover agent for \$15,528.76, and as requested, titled the vehicle in another individual's name. On August 11, 2011, an IRS undercover agent conducted a similar transaction with McAlpin Jr., during which he told McAlpin that his previous vehicle had been seized for drug-related activity and thus, he wanted his new vehicle to be titled in another individual's name. In spite of this knowledge, McAlpin Jr. sold a 2004 Mercedes E320 for \$15,000, and as requested, titled the vehicle in another individual's name.

Continued on page 9

“Sirfing” the Mid-South

Stolen identity refund fraud prevalent in West Tennessee

By Carroll André

When you hear someone mention “surfing,” you probably think of surfboards, sunny beaches in California or Hawaii, and strains of the Beach Boys’ classic “Surfin’ USA.” But “surfing” in law enforcement circles has a completely different meaning: Stolen Identity Refund Fraud or “SIRF.”

SIRF occurs when thieves steal Social Security Numbers (SSNs) and use them to file fraudulent tax returns and obtain tax refunds from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). SIRF has become a major problem nationwide. The Western District of Tennessee is no exception. For example, over the past three years Assistant U.S. Attorneys in the Western District have successfully prosecuted over 20 SIRF cases, which involved losses ranging from approximately \$30,000 to \$2 million. Nationwide, the IRS estimated that in 2013, it issued \$5.2 billion in fraudulent refunds. However, it was able to stop criminals from fraudulently obtaining another \$24.2 billion.

Difficulty in detection makes SIRF schemes popular among identity thieves. Hospitals, nursing homes, schools, daycares, and public death lists are common targets of SIRF thieves. This is because children, students, and the elderly usually do not earn income sufficient enough to require them to file tax returns. And of course, deceased individuals will not file a return. One of the larger cases prosecuted in the Western District involved theft of student SSNs from a local high school.

In situations such as these where a victim does not file a return, the fraud can go undetected for a substantial period of time.

Once thieves steal SSNs, they typically electronically file (“e-file”) the fraudulent returns early in the tax filing season. This helps the thieves in several ways:

Firstly, there is no supporting documentation for the IRS to review with an e-filed return.

Also, because the IRS tries to issue refunds within about three weeks, it is almost guaranteed that the agency will issue a refund on the first return it receives. Therefore, the agency is not able to discover a problem until the victim files the legitimate return later in the filing season. The IRS usually detects the fraud when matching the income information on the fraudulent returns with information on employer W-2s and other reporting forms such as 1099s. However, it is usually late spring or early summer before the matching process begins.

Finally, SIRF perpetrators often request the refunds to be transferred to debit cards, or delivered to addresses where they can steal the refund check from the mail. Congress and the Justice and Treasury Departments are well aware of SIRF, and are working to combat the problem. One proposed solution involves requiring employers to submit W-2 data to the IRS sooner and to submit it electronically. Doing this will allow the IRS to begin the matching process much sooner.

There is no sure way to avoid being a victim of SIRF; however, there are steps that can be taken to minimize the risk:

- **Have tax documents sent to a P.O. Box or delivered electronically**
- **File as soon as possible**
- **Never e-file your returns over public Wi-Fi or an unprotected network**
- **Be suspicious of any e-mails claiming to be from the IRS with a notice of an “outstanding refund” or “pending investigation**
- **Be suspicious of any phone calls purporting to be from the IRS. If you receive a “cold” call from the IRS hang up and call 1-800-829-1040.**

Significant SIRF prosecutions in the Western District of Tennessee:

U.S. v. Harris, et. al. – 6 defendants received sentences ranging from 3 years to 8.5 years for fraud with losses of \$1.3 million.

U.S. v. Brooks, et. al. – 2 defendants received sentences of 7 and 10 years for fraud with losses of \$1.3 million.

U.S. v. Hampton – defendant sentenced to 10 years for fraud involving \$2.0 million.

U.S. v. Lasane – defendant sentenced to 12 years for fraud involving \$700,000.

U.S. v. Bougard – defendant sentenced to 7 years and three months for fraud involving \$473,000.

Civil Servant

Veteran Attorney Harriett Halmon retires after nearly four decades in law

By Louis Goggans

Harriett Halmon's aspirations to practice law weren't inspired by



**Former Assistant
U.S. Attorney
Harriett Halmon**

a judge she was related to or an attorney she revered, but rather her late uncle, Hosie Miller.

In 1965, Miller was fatally shot by Cal Hall, an alleged

member of the Ku Klux Klan, in Baker County, Georgia. An eighth grader at the time, the unfortunate occurrence would change Halmon's life forever.

"He had no reason to kill him; my uncle was unarmed," Halmon recalled. "Their lands adjoined each other, and the man's cows got out into my uncle's pasture. My uncle took the cow back. We don't know what conversation was had, but the guy shot my uncle and got away with it. We couldn't understand why, and that's when I decided to become a lawyer."

Halmon's tenure in federal government service extends 39 years. After attending Spelman College as an undergraduate and Georgetown University for law school, she obtained a position with Memphis Area Legal Services as a Reginald Heber Smith Fellow/Trial Attorney. Under that role, she handled civil cases in state and federal courts.

"That was some very rewarding work," Halmon said. "We represented poor people and all of the things that happened to them — getting put out of homes, misused by creditors, etc. The downside to

that, though, is if you care about the people, it gets heavy on you. And I started to be burdened by it."

In 1980, Halmon was presented the opportunity to work in the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's (EEOC) administrative hearings unit. She later transferred to the Litigation Unit, handling discrimination lawsuits filed by workers against their employers.

EEOC v. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company is one of Halmon's most memorable cases from that period. The unforgettable lawsuit involved 500 individuals who all alleged to be victims of age discrimination while employed with Goodyear. Ultimately, Goodyear agreed to a multi-million-dollar settlement.

"We ended up giving \$5.7 million out to 300-plus people," Halmon proudly reminisced. "Some people got checks for, like, \$65,000. I actually handed those checks out to people who had been discriminated against. Many of those people had died by the time [the settlement] came. But for some of them, we forced the company to put them to work. It was a great feeling."

In 1989, Halmon transitioned to the U.S. Attorney's Office, settling in the agency's Civil Division as an Assistant U.S. Attorney. She represented the government and its employees in civil litigation.

"Our job is not quite the same as someone representing a corporation like Federal Express or International Paper," she said. "Their job is to win at any cost. Our job is not that simple. We represent our clients aggressively and effectively, but we do have an element of justice. We're trying to get to the right decision."



U.S. Attorney Stanton presents Halmon with a special certificate signed by Attorney General Loretta Lynch during her retirement reception.

Over the 26 years she worked at the U.S. Attorney's Office, Halmon managed to develop a multitude of friends and enjoy memorable moments that she'll continue to cherish for years to come.

"I've made some great relationships, and I will make an effort to keep them," Halmon said. "I won't miss going to court [or] some of the stress associated with litigation. But I will miss coming [to the office] every day. I will miss the people."

Halmon still holds a sincere love and admiration for law 39 years after the inception of her career. And although she's decided to retire and pursue other endeavors, Halmon will keep a foot in the legal realm. Halmon stepped down from her position at the U.S. Attorney's Office in May. She has become Of Counsel at Archibald and Halmon, P.C., a Memphis-based law firm. Halmon hopes to engage in EEO contract work and consulting. She also plans to partake in philanthropic activities in the community.

2015 United States Attorneys' National Conference

All 93 U.S. Attorneys gather for annual event in Washington, D.C.



U.S. Attorney General Loretta Lynch and all 93 U.S. Attorneys pose in the courtyard of the RFK Main Justice building during the U.S. Attorneys' National Conference in Washington, D.C.



(From L to R): Attorney General Loretta Lynch, U.S. Attorney Stanton, and U.S. Attorney of West Arkansas Conner Eldridge.



(From L to R): U.S. Attorney of the District of Columbia Vincent Cohen, U.S. Attorney of East Louisiana Kenneth Polite, and U.S. Attorney Stanton.



U.S. Attorney Stanton (fourth from R) served on a panel with FBI Director James Comey (L) and other officials addressing law enforcement best practices and community trust.

Combating Violence

Multi-Agency Gang Unit continues to suppress gang activity in Memphis

By Louis Goggans

James Earl McCracken's life changed dramatically on November 24, 2014.

This is the day the U.S. Attorney's Office announced McCracken's indictment for violating the Hobbs Act. A unique law, the Hobbs Act makes it a federal crime to commit a robbery that interferes with interstate commerce.

Prior to his indictment, McCracken was the head governor of FAM Mob, a violent street gang prevalent in Frayser, Northhaven, Raleigh, and Millington. On or about July 9, 2011, McCracken and other FAM Mob members robbed a drug dealer who was trafficking narcotics manufactured outside of the district. By partaking in the caper, the culprits violated the Hobbs Act, which yields a penalty of up to 20 years in prison and a fine of up to \$250,000.

McCracken's indictment was the result of an investigation conducted by the Multi-Agency Gang Unit (MGU). Formed in 2011, MGU is comprised of officials from the Memphis Police Department, Shelby County Sheriff's Office, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Shelby County District Attorney General's Office, and the U.S. Attorney's Office.

On December 10, 2014, a



gang injunction was issued against FAM Mob, prohibiting its members from publicly associating together and partaking in criminal activity within the Ridgcrest and Greenbriar Apartment Complexes. This was the third gang injunction issued in Memphis by the Shelby County District Attorney General's Office since the MGU's formation. The injunction followed a two-year investigation conducted by MGU, which documented FAM Mob members committing murders, assaults, robberies, kidnappings, and also distributing narcotics.

In September 2013, the city's first-ever gang injunction was issued against the Riverside Rollin' 90's Crips in South Memphis. Over the course of 10 months, MGU investigated the gang's activity in the Riverview-Kansas community, pinpointing the areas they operated within. A safety zone

was subsequently established against the gang in a 4.6-mile radius bordered by South Parkway, West Mallory, Interstate 55, and Florida Street. If known gang members are seen by law enforcement conversing and/or committing illicit acts within the safety zone, they will be charged with contempt of court in addition to whatever penalty is associated with the offense they committed.

In October 2014, the city's second gang injunction was issued against the Dixie Homes Murda Gang, which operated north of the city's Medical District. The gang, primarily composed of members of the 47 Neighborhood Crips, is responsible for various shootings, assaults, and drug sales. A safety zone was created against the gang in an area bordered by Interstate 240, Jackson Avenue, North Danny Thomas, and Poplar Avenue.

The U.S. Attorney's Office's efforts to combat gang activity do not stop with MGU. In April, the office indicted 16 members and associates of the 7th Street Murda Squad. Comprised of two rivals, Gangster Disciples and Vice Lords, the gang was heavily involved in the distribution of large quantities of cocaine and meth throughout West Tennessee. The indictment was the result of an investigation, initiated in late 2012, by the Memphis Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Task Force.

Making a Change

The HIDTA Task Force receives award for prescription drug investigation



Front Row (L to R): Tony Soto, Director – Gulf Coast HIDTA; Michael Botticelli, Director – Office of National Drug Control Policy; Brian Chambers, Resident Agent in Charge – DEA; Mary Lou Leary, Deputy Director – Office of National Drug Control Policy; Edward L. Stanton III, U.S. Attorney – U.S. Attorney's Office.

Back Row (L to R): Lt. Robert McIntyre – Memphis Police Dept.; Garrison Taylor, Task Force Officer – DEA; Mark Dunbar, Asst. Chief – Shelby Co. Sheriff's Office; Ian James, Detective – Memphis Police Dept.; Colonel Ralph Gary – Memphis Police Dept.; William Cash, Chief Deputy – Shelby Co. Sheriff's Office; Michael Jackson, Detective – Memphis Police Dept.; William J. Renton, Jr., Deputy Director – Gulf Coast HIDTA; Tyler Gustafson, Special Agent – DEA; Michelle Parks, AUSA – U.S. Attorney's Office.

Memphis, TN – The White House Drug Control Policy Director Michael Botticelli awarded the Shelby County, TN High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program (HIDTA) Task Force with the 2014 national award for Outstanding Prescription Drug Investigative Effort.

The HIDTA Task Force received the award at a ceremony in Washington, D.C. in early February. The collective encompasses members of the Drug Enforcement Administration – Memphis Resident Office; Shel-

by County Sheriff's Office; Memphis Police Department; and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Tennessee.

Law enforcement officials were recognized for their joint work in a multi-state prescription drug investigation that led to the arrest of 56 individuals in Los Angeles, California; Little Rock, Arkansas; and Memphis, Tennessee. More than 5,100 prescription pills, over \$46,000 in cash, three residences, and \$230,000-plus in financial instruments were seized during

the investigation by agents.

“Collaboration with our federal, state and local law enforcement partners is critical to dismantling drug trafficking rings at the highest levels and ridding our communities of the drugs and violence associated with these dangerous organizations,” said U.S. Attorney Edward Stanton III. “This well-deserved award is a true testament to the outstanding work of dedicated professionals committed to combatting the drug trade throughout West Tennessee and beyond.”



U.S. Attorney Stanton (R) and former U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder converse while seated on a vintage bus in the National Civil Rights Museum's Montgomery Bus Boycott exhibit.

“Vehicle Transport” continued from page 3

Ultimately, based on the aforementioned conduct, McAlpin Jr. was indicted with and pled guilty to money laundering violations under federal statutes. He received a sentence of 15 months imprisonment and three years of supervised release. McAlpin Sr. passed away before he could be charged. As a condition of plea, McAlpin Jr. also agreed to forfeit over \$12 million in seized assets. Furthermore, Pyramid and Budget both entered into a non-prosecution agreement with the United States, requiring that all future vehicle transactions over the next two years be subject to monitoring by the IRS.

Solemn Sentence

Cordova man sentenced to 50 years for attempted murder of four soldiers

Memphis, TN – A Cordova man convicted of assault with intent to murder four soldiers at the Millington Army National Guard Recruiting Center has been sentenced to 50 years in federal prison.

On October 24, 2013, Amos Patton, 43, was directed by his commanders to come to the Tennessee Army National Guard Recruiting Center at 5650 Attu, Millington, TN. During the meeting, Patton was notified that he was being relieved of duty, recommended for reduction in rank, and recommended for separation from the active guard reserve because of misconduct.

Following the meeting, Patton was directed to return government equipment believed to be in his government vehicle. When he returned from the car, Patton had in his possession a “fanny pack” containing a loaded 9mm semiautomatic Glock pistol and 50 additional rounds of ammunition. When Patton attempted to pull the pistol from the pack, one of the Tennessee Army National Guardsmen yelled a warning.

At that point, Command Sergeant Major Christopher Crawford



The Tennessee National Guard is taped off by law enforcement following the shooting of four soldiers.

and Major William Crawford attempted to subdue Patton. Patton managed to fire his pistol six times, striking three Tennessee Army National Guard personnel in his chain of command. These individuals included Major William Crawford, Sergeant Major Ricky McKenzie, and Lieutenant Colonel Hunter Belcher. Although Patton pointed the pistol at Command Sergeant Major Christopher Crawford, no rounds struck him. Patton then ran from the building, but was later caught by several soldiers and held until Millington Police Department officers arrived and arrested him.

On May 28, 2015, U.S. District Judge John T. Fowlkes sentenced Patton to a total of 50 years: 40 years for four counts of assault with intent to commit murder

and 10 years for discharging a firearm during a federal crime of violence. He was also ordered to serve five years of supervised release post-incarceration.

“Patton’s 50-year prison sentence is a stark example of the consequences that come from committing violent crimes in the jurisdiction of the federal government,” said U.S. Attorney Edward Stanton III. “He will now have decades in prison to regret the unspeakable acts he perpetrated upon his fellow soldiers.”

This case was investigated by the Memphis Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Naval Criminal Investigative Service. Assistant U.S. Attorneys Fred Godwin and Mark Erskine represented the government in the case.

Silencing the Ring

Seven suspects arrested in Jackson, TN on federal drug trafficking charges

Jackson, TN - Seven culprits who were part of an ice and methamphetamine distribution ring were arrested on federal drug trafficking charges in late March.

After a year-long investigation, the seven individuals were apprehended by a task force comprised of agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and U.S. Marshals Service. Law enforcement officials with the Dyer County Sheriff's Department, Dyersburg Police Department, Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI), and the Tennessee Highway Patrol also played a role in the early morning round-up.

During an investigation into the drug ring, law enforce-

ment seized narcotics, cash, firearms, and drug paraphernalia.

The suspects indicted, all residents of Dyer County, include:

- Mircacle Pounds, 36
- Brian Whitt, 37
- Robert Troy Anderson, 48
- Christopher Dean, 40
- Amy Junior, 42
- Nicholas Patterson, 42
- Jonathan Murphy, 37

"Over the last several years, we have seen an increase in the number of cases involving ice, a highly toxic and dangerous substance," said Edward Stanton III, U.S. Attorney for West Tennessee. "Ingestion of ice, which is methamphetamine with at least 80 percent purity,

and crystal meth causes profound physical, mental, and emotional consequences. This case demonstrates our commitment to ridding West Tennessee of this menace."

"The success of this operation is attributed to the combined effort and hard work of all agencies involved in this task force partnership," said Dyer County Sheriff Jeff Box. "This combined effort will continue to advance our highest priority of protecting the citizens in our community."

The case was investigated by the DEA Jackson Post of Duty, TBI, Dyer County Sheriff's Department, and Dyersburg Police Department. Assistant U.S. Attorney Beth Boswell is representing the government in this case.

The Big Pay Back

Tennessee hospital pays \$1.32M to settle improper billing allegations

Jackson, TN - County General Hospital has paid the United States \$1,328,465 to resolve allegations that it billed Medicare and Medicaid in connection with the placement of unnecessary cardiac stents and other unnecessary cardiac procedures.

Cardiac stents are mesh tubes placed in coronary arteries to keep the arteries open in the treatment of coronary heart disease. The other related procedures include angioplasty, catheterization, and ultrasound imaging.

Under federal law, Medicare and Medicaid reimburse hospitals only for procedures that are medically necessary. The settlement with

Jackson-Madison County General Hospital resolved claims that it billed Medicare and Medicaid for these unnecessary procedures performed from January 2004 through December 2011.

"Billing Medicare for cardiac procedures that are not necessary or appropriate contributes to the soaring costs of health care and harms patients," said Edward Stanton III, U.S. Attorney for West Tennessee. "Settlements like this protect public funds and safeguard the beneficiaries of federal health care programs."

The allegations resolved by the settlement were raised in a lawsuit filed against the

hospital under the qui tam, or whistleblower, provisions of the False Claims Act. The act allows private citizens with knowledge of fraud to bring civil actions on behalf of the government and to share in any recovery. As part of the settlement, the whistleblower, Dr. Wood D. Deming, received a share of the settlement amount.

The United States' monitoring of the litigation and participation in the settlement was handled by Assistant U.S. Attorney William Siler.

The claims settled by this agreement are allegations only, and there has been no determination of liability.

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Community Outreach

Connecting with students and citizens throughout West Tennessee



U.S. Attorney Stanton commends Tipton County Sheriff Pancho Chumley and other officials during the Tipton County Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.



Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Hamilton "Doug" Carriker talks to "Ceasefire" attendees, a monthly program for probationers.



U.S. Attorney Stanton assists Congressman Steve Cohen in awarding Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Special Agent Harold Hurley with a Congressional Badge of Bravery. In 2014, Hurley saved a mother and her four children from a burning vehicle in Memphis.



Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Task Force reviews firearm cases during an intake meeting.

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The Parting Shot



The Tipton County Law Enforcement Officers Memorial took place on May 15th at the Criminal Justice Complex in Covington, TN. During the ceremony, the Tipton County Sheriff's Office SWAT Team, along with bagpiper J. Stephen Sanders, paraded and held a presentation of colors for eight fallen officers.