



Monthly

Bulletin

Environmental Crimes Section

December 2015

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Happy Holidays!

Send your federal case updates to:[REDACTED]

U.S. Department of Justice
Environment and Natural Resources
Division
Environmental Crimes Section
PO Box 7611
Washington, D.C. 20044
202-305-0321

“Workers lives can depend on their employer’s faithfulness to the law, not least of all those working in oil and gas production where safety must be a paramount concern,” said AAG John C. Cruden for the Justice Department’s Environment and Natural Resources Division. “The Justice Department is committed to enforcing the nation’s bedrock environmental laws that protect the environment, and the health and safety of all Americans.” [See U.S. v. Black Elk Energy [press release](#)]

District/Circuit	Case Name	Case Type/Statutes
Eleventh Circuit	<u>United States v. Shimshoni</u>	Lead Paint/TSCA
██████████	██	████████████████████
Central District of California	<u>United States v. Isaac Zimmerman</u>	Marine Wildlife Trafficking/ Smuggling, Lacey Act
Eastern District of California	<u>United States v. Juan Pedro Jimenez</u> <u>United States v. Uriel Silva-Garcia</u>	Marijuana Grow /Drug Charges, Depredation of Public Land
Southern District of California	<u>United States v. Victor Amezcua</u> <u>United States v. Kaven Company, Inc.</u>	Sewage Disposal/CWA Marine Wildlife Trafficking/ Smuggling
District of Columbia	<u>United States v. Larry Miller</u>	Demolition/CAA
Southern District of Iowa	<u>United States v. Kinsman Bruce Wolfe</u>	Deer Hunts/Lacey Act, Conspiracy
Eastern District of Louisiana	<u>United States v. Energy Resource Technology GOM, LLC</u> <u>United States v. Black Elk Energy Offshore Operations, LLC</u>	Oil and Gas Platform/OCSLA, CWA Explosion/Involuntary Manslaughter, CWA, OCSLA
District of New Jersey	<u>United States v. Martin Kaszycki</u>	Bear Killing/Lacey Act
Southern District of New York	<u>United States v. Linxum Liao</u>	Rhino Horn and Ivory Sales/ Smuggling
Northern District of New York	<u>United States v. Brian Davis</u> <u>United States v. Certified Environmental Services, Inc.</u> ██	Industrial Recycling/RCRA Asbestos Monitoring/CAA ██
Western District of New York	<u>United States v. Acquest Transit, LLC</u>	Wetlands/Criminal Contempt
Western District of North Carolina	<u>United States v. Hurly</u>	Ginseng Poaching
████████████████████	██	████████████████████
Middle District of Tennessee	<u>United States v. Southern Grease Company</u>	Grease Disposal/CWA, False Statements, Mail Fraud

Decisions

United States v. Shimshoni, ___Fed. Appx. ___ 2015 WL 7171305 (11th Cir. Nov. 16, 2015).

On November 16, 2015, the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals issued an unpublished *per curiam* decision affirming Shimshoni's two-year probationary sentence for knowingly and willfully failing to provide a prescribed lead-paint warning brochure to his lessee.

Shimshoni pleaded guilty to violating the Toxic Substances Control Act and the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, but on appeal contended for the first time that his sentence of two years' probation exceeded the applicable statutory maximum term because the Lead Hazard Act, 42 U.S.C. § 4852d, provides that, for purposes of enforcing that Act, "the penalty for each violation applicable under ... [15 U.S.C. § 2615] shall not be more than \$10,000."

Consistent with the government’s position, the Eleventh Circuit found that the Lead Hazard Act’s limitation of “the penalty” to a \$10,000 fine limited the civil penalty provision of TSCA, but did not extinguish the separate criminal sanctions in 15 U.S.C. § 2615(b) for knowing and willful violations, and hence did not preclude a sentence of probation.

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Decisions

***United States v. Hurley*, No. 1:15-CR-00082 (W.D.N.C), AUSA David Thorneloe.**

On August 12, 2015, Billy Joe Hurley was convicted at a bench trial before a magistrate judge of possession, digging, and disturbing 515 ginseng roots from their natural state within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in violation of 36 C.F.R. § 2.1(a)(1)(ii). At trial, the evidence showed that the defendant stashed a backpack full of ginseng roots by a Park trail just prior to encountering a Ranger. The court admitted evidence pursuant to FRE 404(b) that the defendant appeared to be unkempt and emanated a distinctive odor that the Park Rangers noticed when Hurley was previously caught poaching ginseng in the Park. The court also denied the defendant's motion for a judgment of acquittal. This was his fifth federal ginseng conviction and he received a sentence of six months imprisonment.

Hurley appealed the magistrate judge's conviction to the district court. On November 16, 2015, the district court affirmed Hurley's conviction. The court found that the government gave proper notice to the defendant of its intent to use 404(b) evidence and that his particular odor and appearance were relative and probative to connecting him to the backpack full of ginseng. The district court found that the defendant's Rule 29 motion was properly denied because substantial evidence existed to support his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Indictments/Informations

United States v. Energy Resource Technology GOM, LLC, No. 2:15-CR-00281 (E.D. La.), AUSA Emily Greenfield.

On November 30, 2015, Energy Resource Technology GOM, LLC (ERT) was charged with two felony counts of violating the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and two felony counts of violating the Clean Water Act (42 U.S.C. § 1350(c)(1); 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(c)(4), 1319(c)(2)(A)) related to conduct on its offshore oil production facility (known as Ship Shoal 225) located in the Gulf of Mexico.

According to the Information, in November 2012, ERT failed to comply with the regulations for hot work on its offshore production platform. Specifically, ERT allegedly performed welding and associated activities on the platform that was within ten feet of a well bay, without enclosing the area. ERT is further alleged to have failed to comply with the regulations for blowout preventer testing.

The company also is charged with tampering with the NPDES-required method for collecting monthly wastewater discharge samples to be tested for oil and grease. ERT engaged in this activity until March 2014 and, most recently, in June 2015, ERT is charged with knowingly discharging wastewater in violation of its permit.

This case was investigated by the DOI OIG Energy Investigations Unit, with assistance from the OIG Investigations and Review Unit, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, and the U.S. EPA Criminal Investigation Division.

United States v. Black Elk Energy Offshore Operations, LLC, No. 2:15-CR-00197 (E.D. La.), ECS Senior Trial Attorney Ken Nelson and AUSA Emily Greenfield.

On November 19, 2015, a superseding indictment was returned variously charging several defendants with involuntary manslaughter, violations of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and the Clean Water Act (42 U.S.C. § 1350(c)(1); 33 U.S.C. §§ 1321(b)(3), 1319(c)(1)(A); 18 U.S.C. § 1112). The charges stem from an explosion on an oil production platform, known as West Delta 32, in November 2012. As a result of the explosion, three workers were killed, several others were seriously burned and disfigured, and approximately 500 barrels of burning oil were discharged into the Gulf of Mexico.



Oil production platform

Don Moss worked for Black Elk Energy Offshore Operations LLC (Black Elk) as the construction inspector, Curtis Dantin

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Indictments/Informations

(Continued from page 5)

worked for Grand Isle Shipyards as its construction supervisor, and Chris Srubar worked for Wood Group PSN as the person-in-charge of the platform. While construction work was underway on the platform in November 2012, these three supervisors were required to communicate with each other and coordinate work to ensure that the areas were safe and the proper permits were issued. Their inability to coordinate with each other led to three workers welding a pipe that was connected to a tank that was laden with oil. The tank exploded and caused two other tanks to explode. One tank flew completely over the platform while another tank destroyed the platform's crane.

This case was investigated by the DOI Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement and the U.S. EPA Criminal Investigation Division.

Guilty Pleas

United States v. Larry Miller, No. 1:15-CR-00163 (D.D.C.), ECS Trial Attorney Cassie Barnum.

On November 19, 2015, Larry Miller pleaded guilty to a Clean Air Act negligent endangerment charge (42 U.S.C. § 7413(c)(4)) for exposing workers to asbestos during a demolition project.

Between August and October 2011, Miller conducted a demolition at The Maples, a condominium development in Southeast Washington, D.C. The workers ripped out flooring (including floor tiles), walls, ceilings, electrical components, and fixtures. The floor tiles, which contained asbestos, broke apart and the waste was placed into dumpsters, which were not sealed and were not marked as containing asbestos. Miller provided the workers with minimal personal protective equipment, consisting of hard hats, gloves, and paper masks.

This case was investigated by the DOT OIG and the U.S. EPA Criminal Investigation Division.

United States v. Juan Pedro Jimenez, No. 1:15-CR-00193 (E.D. Calif.), AUSA Karen Escobar.

On November 18, 2015, Juan Pedro Jimenez pleaded guilty to drug charges (21 U.S.C § 841) for his involvement in a large-scale marijuana cultivation operation in the Sierra National Forest. Jimenez also had been charged with depredation to public lands (18 U.S.C. § 1361).

Jimenez was found at the grow site located on Chowchilla Mountain in early July 2015. Agents removed close to 7,000 marijuana plants and found fertilizer, trash, water lines, and propane tanks. The cultivation activities caused extensive damage to the land and natural resources. Native trees and plants were cut down, steep hillsides were terraced, and water was diverted from a nearby creek to irrigate the plants. Sentencing is scheduled for February 1, 2016.

This case was investigated by the U.S. Forest Service and Mariposa County Sheriff's Office.



Sinaloa (carved into this tree) is the name for the Mexican drug cartel headed by Chapo Guzman.

Guilty Pleas

***United States v. Martin Kaszycki*, No. 2:15-mj-08052 (D.N.J.), AUSA Kathleen O'Leary.**

On November 12, 2015, Martin Kaszycki pleaded guilty to two Lacey Act violations (16 U.S.C. §§ 3372(a)(2)(A), 3373(d)(2)) for illegally killing and transporting an American black bear in October 2012.

After shooting the bear in New Jersey (two months prior to open season) Kaszycki took the bear back to New York. He told a N.Y. weigh station employee that he had hunted the bear in the Sterling State Forest (where such hunting would have been legal at that time). The employee then produce a bear data form containing false information that was given to the defendant. He also informed a taxidermy shop that he had hunted the bear in New York, which caused the taxidermist to create an additional falsified document.

After being questioned by New Jersey wildlife officials, Kaszycki went back to the state forest with the bear's guts to create a fake kill site. He then escorted the officials to the site in an attempt to prove that this was where he had killed the bear.

This case was investigated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife.

***United States v. Isaac Zimmerman*, No. 2:09-CR-00805 (C.D. Calif.), AUSA Diana M. Kwok.**

On November 10, 2015, after being extradited from Mexico, Isaac Zimmerman pleaded guilty to smuggling charges (18 U.S.C. § 554) stemming from the illegal trafficking of *Arapaima gigas* (the world's largest freshwater fish) to Canada.

Zimmerman was initially charged in 2009, along with his company, River Wonders LLC, and his wife, Leonor Catalina Zimmerman. While Leonor Zimmerman pleaded guilty to a Lacey Act violation in 2010, Isaac Zimmerman fled the United States after prosecutors filed additional charges alleging that he continued to illegally export fish while on bond. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agents tracked Zimmerman's movements through Europe, to Israel, and eventually to Mexico. After a four-year manhunt, Zimmerman was arrested in March of this year near Metepec, Mexico. He is scheduled to be sentenced on February 8, 2016.



Arapaima gigas

Leonor Zimmerman was sentenced in 2011 to complete 21 months' probation and pay a \$1,500 fine. River Wonders pleaded guilty to the attempted smuggling of ten *Arapaima gigas* to a resort in the Bahamas. As the company is defunct it was only sentenced to pay a \$400 special assessment.

This case was investigated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, with assistance from the ICE Homeland Security Investigations attaché located in Mexico City, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and Interpol.

Guilty Pleas

***United States v. Acquest Transit, LLC*, No. 1:13-CR-00199 (W.D.N.Y.), AUSA Aaron Mango.**

On November 5, 2015, Acquest Transit, LLC, pleaded guilty to a criminal contempt charge (18 U.S.C. § 401(3)).

Acquest Transit, LLC was established to purchase an approximately 97-acre piece of property. William L. Huntress served as the sole member and manager of Acquest. Acquest purchased the site in January 2006 for \$425,000. In 2009, a civil complaint was filed stating that the site contained federally-protected wetlands. The civil action further alleged that the company was filling the wetlands. In July 2009, the court issued a preliminary injunction ordering the defendant not to place additional fill or perform any additional earthmoving work at the site. In May 2010, a farmer acting on behalf of Acquest violated the order by performing mechanized activities on the site (including discing) with agricultural equipment. Charges were dismissed against Huntress.

Sentencing is scheduled for March 9, 2016.

This case was investigated by the U.S. EPA Criminal Investigation Division.

***United States v. Uriel Silva-Garcia*, No. 1:15-CR-00159 (E.D. Calif.), AUSA Karen Escobar.**

On November 2, 2015, Mexican national Uriel Silva-Garcia pleaded guilty to conspiring to manufacture, distribute, and possess with intent to distribute marijuana, and possession of firearms in furtherance of a large-scale cultivation operation (21 U.S.C. § 841, 18 U.S.C. § 924). Garcia also had been charged with depredation to government land (18 U.S.C. § 1361) as the illegal grow site caused extensive damage to natural resources in the Sequoia National Forest.

Between March and May 2015, Garcia was paid to tend and water about 8,596 marijuana plants near Little Poso Creek in the Sequoia National Forest. Native trees and plants were cut down and steep hillsides were terraced to plant the marijuana. Pesticides (including Malathion), fertilizer, water lines, trash, clothing and camping equipment were scattered throughout the site. Co-defendant Antonio Garcia-Villa previously pleaded guilty to drug violations and both are set to be sentenced on January 19, 2016.

This case was investigated by the U.S. Forest Service, Kern County Sheriff's Office, and ICE Homeland Security Investigations.

Sentencings

***United States v. Victor Amezcua*, No. 15-CR-01645 (S.D. Calif.), AUSA Melanie Pierson.**

On November 30, 2015, Victor Amezcua was sentenced to pay a \$2,500 fine, \$3,335 in restitution, complete a five-year term of probation, and perform 240 hours of community service. Amezcua previously pleaded guilty to violating the Clean Water Act for (33 U.S.C. § 1319 (c)(2)(A)) dumping raw sewage at Camp Pendleton.

Amezcua drove a vacuum truck that was used to collect sewage from portable toilets. On at least four occasions during 2013 and 2014, he pumped sewage into a ravine on base instead of disposing of it in large holding tanks designated to be pumped out for disposal at the base's sewage treatment plants. The restitution will be paid to Essential Support Services, the defendant's former employer.

This case was investigated by the U.S. EPA Criminal Investigation Division and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service.

***United States v. Brian Davis*, No. 3:15-CR-00122 (N.D.N.Y.), AUSA Michael F. Perry.**

On November 24, 2015, Brian Davis was sentenced to one year and one day of incarceration, followed by a three-year term of supervised release, after pleading guilty to a RCRA violation 42 U.S.C. § 6928(d)(2)(A)). Davis also will pay a \$5,000 fine.

In June 2013, Davis, the owner of Large Car LLC, a business that installs and removes industrial plating equipment for re-use or recycling, removed chemicals (including arsenic, chromium, lead, and selenium) from a bankrupt waste generator facility in New Hampshire. Despite not having a RCRA permit, Davis transported the chemicals to his facility in New York, where he held them for almost a year. Some of the chemicals were stored without proper labelling and were not properly protected from the elements. Much of the wastes were treated improperly by igniting and evaporating them, mixing them with other materials, and/or shipping them offsite without manifests.

This case was investigated by the U.S. EPA Criminal Investigation Division and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.



Wastes stored at Large Car LLC

Sentencings

United States v. Southern Grease Company, No. 3:15-CR-00033 (M.D. Tenn.), AUSA William Abely.

On November 24, 2015, Gerald McGee was sentenced to 30 days' incarceration, followed by two years' supervised release. He is jointly and severally responsible for \$48,380 in restitution.

Southern Grease Company, owner and president George Butterworth, and former operations manager McGee previously pleaded guilty to violating the Clean Water Act, conspiring to violate the CWA, and making a false statement to EPA investigators. Southern Grease also pleaded guilty to mail fraud (18 U.S.C. §§ 371, 1001, 1341; 33 U.S.C. § 1319 (c)(2)(A)).

Southern Grease was in the business of collecting and disposing of FOG (fats, oils, and grease) waste. Rather than properly disposing of waste grease, the company dumped it into various restaurant grease interceptors. On multiple occasions, the waste grease caused damage to a municipal sewer system after the grease overflowed from an interceptor and clogged the operation of a pump station. The defendants lied to EPA agents (and to municipal auditors) about how the waste was being disposed.

Butterworth and the company are scheduled to be sentenced on January 29, 2016.

This case was investigated by the U.S. EPA Criminal Investigation Division, with assistance from the FBI.

United States v. Certified Environmental Services, Inc., No. 5:09-CR-00319 (N.D.N.Y.) AUSA Grant Jaquith.

On November 24, 2015, Certified Environmental Services, Inc. (CES) was resentenced to complete a five-year term of probation and will pay \$409,829 in restitution for the negligent endangerment involving the release of asbestos, thereby placing other persons in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury (42 U.S.C. 4713 § (c)(4)). The court credited the company with prior restitution payments of \$87,960.

CES, an asbestos air monitoring company and laboratory, along with managers Nicole Copeland and Elisa Dunn, and employee Sandy Allen, were previously sentenced and convicted for conspiring to violate the Clean Air Act, to commit mail fraud, and to defraud the United States. They also were convicted by a jury of substantive CAA violations and mail fraud, while CES and Dunn in addition, were convicted of making false statements to federal law enforcement officers.

The convictions stemmed from a decade-long scheme in which asbestos was illegally removed and left behind in numerous buildings and homes in Syracuse and other



Respirator hanging from asbestos-laden piping

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Sentencings

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upstate New York locations, while CES gave the abatement contractors false air results to convince building owners that the asbestos had been properly removed.

In May 2014, the Second Circuit reversed the trial convictions on multiple grounds and remanded the case for retrial. CES pleaded guilty in May 2015 to the negligent Clean Air Act charge. The plea agreement also called for the dismissal of charges against Copeland and Dunn. Allen has not yet been scheduled for resentencing.

This case was investigated by the U.S. EPA Criminal Investigation Division and the N.Y. Department of Environmental Conservation, with assistance from the N.Y. State Departments of Health and Labor.

***United States v. Kinsman Bruce Wolfe*, Nos. 4:15-CR-00084, 4:14-CR-00071 (S.D. Iowa), AUSA Kelly Mahoney.**

On November 20, 2015, Kinsman Bruce Wolfe was sentenced to 60 days' incarceration, followed by a three-year term of supervised release. Wolfe also will pay a \$3,000 fine and \$12,000 in restitution to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR).

Wolfe was convicted by a jury in July 2015 of Lacey Act and conspiracy violations for his role in unlawfully guided deer hunts (18 U.S.C. § 371; 16 U.S.C. §§ 3372(a)(2)(A), 3373 (d)(1)(B)). From October 2013 to December 2013, he assisted Robert Wilkins in guiding hunts for trophy white-tail buck deer in Lucas County, Iowa. Non-resident hunters were allowed to hunt on the property during the hunts, despite not having paid for Iowa hunting licenses, fees, and transportation tags. The capes and antlers of illegally taken deer were transported from Iowa to Alabama. Wilkins previously pleaded guilty to a Lacey Act conspiracy violation and was sentenced to complete a four-year term of probation, to include six months' home confinement. Wilkins also was ordered to pay \$12,000 in restitution to the IDNR.

Landowner Steven Miller pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor Lacey Act violation and was previously sentenced to pay a \$3,000 fine and to complete a four-year term of probation.

This case was investigated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the IDNR, and the Alabama Division of Game and Natural Resources

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Sentencings

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[REDACTED]

***United States v. Linxun Liao*, No. 1:15-CR-00420 (S.D.N.Y.), ECS Senior Litigation Counsel Richard Udell and AUSA Jennifer Gachiri.**

On November 12, 2015, Canadian national Linxun Liao was sentenced to two years of incarceration, followed by two years of supervised release, for his role in a wildlife trafficking scheme in which he purchased and smuggled 16 “libation cups,” which were carved from rhinoceros horns and worth more than \$1 million, from the United States to China (18 U.S.C. § 554). Liao is required to forfeit \$1 million, and 304 pieces of carved ivory found during a search of the New Jersey location. Liao also is banned from future involvement in the wildlife trade.

Liao was a partner in an Asian art and antiques business located in China. Liao’s role was to purchase items, including wildlife items, in the United States and arrange for their export to China. Between March 2012 and May 2013, Liao made online purchases of 16 rhinoceros horn products, more specifically libation cups, from auction houses in the United States, including in Manhattan; he then smuggled the cups to China without the required declarations and permits. In order to ensure that the auction houses would ship him the rhinoceros horn and ivory that he had acquired, Liao used a shipping address belonging to family members in New Jersey. Liao then utilized a Manhattan-based courier service to illegally export the merchandise to China. Liao did not declare the rhinoceros exports to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or obtain the required permits. Liao closely coordinated his efforts with co-



Libation cup

(Continued on page 14)

This case was investigated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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Sentencings

Correction: when this case was reported last month, it was not clear how the company was sentenced. The information has been clarified, below.

United States v. Kaven Company, Inc., No. 3:14-CR-003662 (S.D. Calif.), AUSA Melanie Pierson.

On October 5, 2015, a Los Angeles-based furniture business, Kaven Company, Inc., and its owner, Kam Wing Chan, were sentenced after previously pleading guilty to smuggling endangered abalone and Totoaba worth millions of dollars in China (18 U.S.C. § 545). Both defendants were ordered to pay restitution to the government of Mexico.

Chan was sentenced to a one-year term of probation to include six months' home confinement. He also will perform 100 hours of community service, pay a \$2,000 fine and pay \$10,000 in restitution to be equally divided between the Criminal Justice Act Fund and CONAPESCA (an acronym for the Mexican agency equivalent of NOAA). Kaven will complete a three-year term of probation, pay a \$12,500 fine, and pay \$50,000 in restitution to PROFEPA (an acronym for the Mexican agency equivalent of FWS).

Chan used Kaven, a purported importer of Asian furniture, to purchase endangered fish in Mexico, import them into the United States, and then export them to Asia. In October 2013, Chan smuggled 37 pounds of dried abalone (including endangered white and black abalone) and 58 Totoaba swim bladders into the United States, which had been purchased in violation of Mexican law. The seafood was then illegally exported to companies owned by one of Chan's relatives in China. Both abalone and Totoaba are prized in Asia where they are considered culinary delicacies.

Totoaba swim bladders are valued in Mexico at approximately \$1,500 to \$1,800 each. Once imported into the United States, their value increases to \$5,000 each. They can then be resold in the overseas market for \$10,000 to \$20,000 apiece.

White abalone formerly numbered in the millions off the California coast. Overfishing has reduced the population to approximately 1,600-2,500 animals. Black abalone commercial fishing peaked in 1973. By 1993, both commercial and recreational fisheries for black abalone closed. Black abalone is now extinct in certain areas off the coast of California.

This case was investigated by the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Environmental Crimes Section Attorneys

Position	Name	Phone
Chief	Deborah Harris	
Deputy Chief	Joseph Poux	
Assistant Chief	Thomas Ballantine	
Assistant Chief	Elinor Colbourn	
Assistant Chief	Wayne Hettenbach	
Assistant Chief	Jennifer Whitfield	
Senior Litigation Counsel	Howard P. Stewart	
Senior Litigation Counsel	Richard Udell	
Senior Counsel	Robert Anderson (Montana)	
Senior Counsel	Kris Dighe	
Senior Counsel	Rocky Piaggione	
Senior Trial Attorney	Georgiann Cerese	
Senior Trial Attorney	Christopher Costantini	
Senior Trial Attorney	Daniel Dooher	
Senior Trial Attorney	Todd Gleason	
Senior Trial Attorney	David Kehoe	
Senior Trial Attorney	Jeremy Korzenik	
Senior Trial Attorney	James Nelson	
Senior Trial Attorney	Ken Nelson	
Senior Trial Attorney	Lana Pettus	
Trial Attorney	Cassandra Barnum	
Trial Attorney	Jennifer Blackwell	
Trial Attorney	Mary Dee Carraway	
Trial Attorney	Ryan Connors	
Trial Attorney	Adam Cullman	
Trial Attorney	Gary Donner	
Trial Attorney	Patrick Duggan	
Trial Attorney	Ethan Eddy	
Trial Attorney	Thomas Franzinger	
Trial Attorney	Christopher Hale	
Trial Attorney	Joel LaBissonniere	
Trial Attorney	Leslie Lehnert	
Trial Attorney	Brandy Parker (USCG)	
Trial Attorney	Shennie Patel	
Trial Attorney	Richard Powers	
Trial Attorney	Mark Romley	
Trial Attorney	Brendan Selby	
Trial Attorney	Lauren Steele	
Trial Attorney	Shane Waller	

Announcements

The Pipeline Safety Act chapter (Volume 1, Ch. 17b) of the ECS Manual has been updated on the [website](#). A revised Migratory Bird Treaty Act chapter (Volume 2, Ch. 16) also has been posted. The updated Endangered Species Act chapter is forthcoming.

Please send information regarding State and local cases to the [Regional Environmental Enforcement Association's Webpage](#). Updates on federal cases should be sent to [REDACTED] .

If you are in need of sentencing data for your wildlife or pollution cases, please contact [REDACTED] with your search requests.

~HAPPY HOLIDAYS~