



The United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia



2010 - 2011 Report



The United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia



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Lead Executive Assistant to the U.S. Attorney

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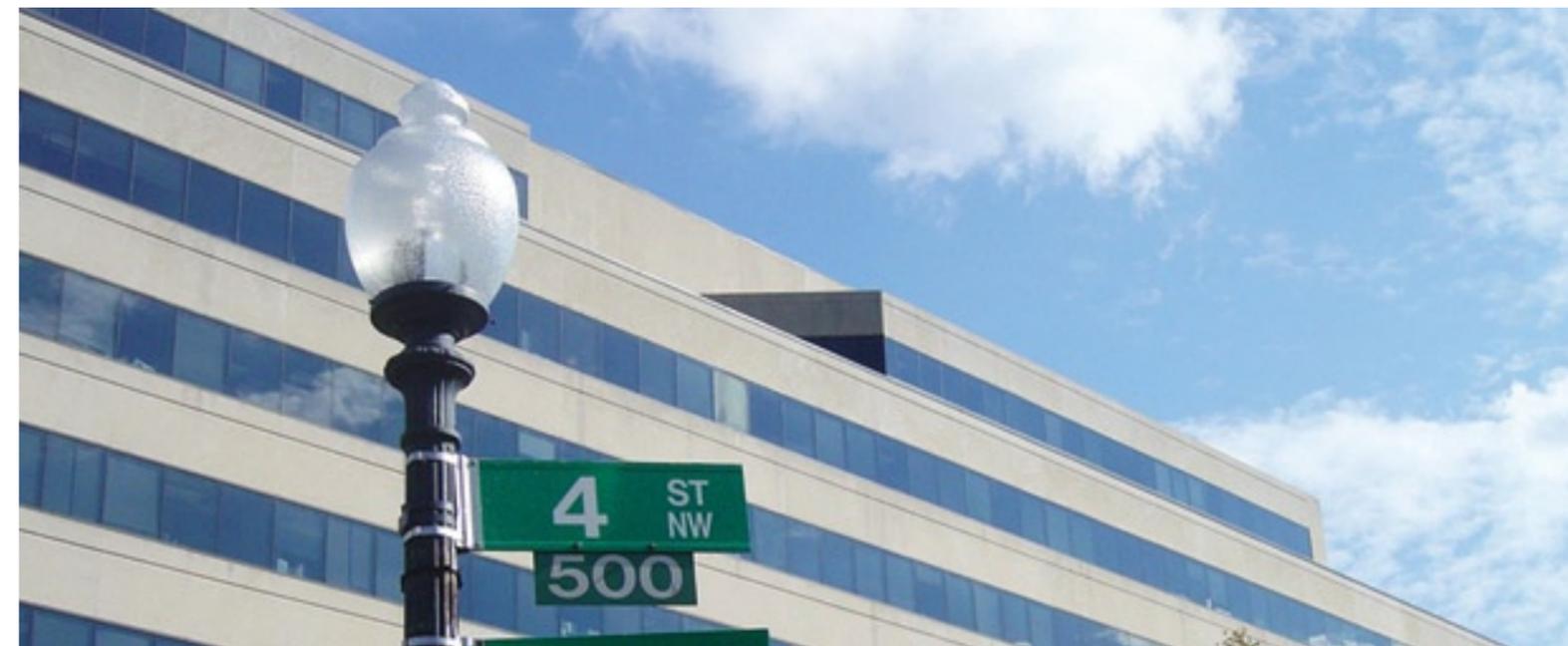
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What truly sets us apart is our unique mission to enforce not only federal law, but also local law. That special responsibility allows us to build a deep, rich, and enduring relationship with the citizens that we are so privileged to serve.

- U.S. Attorney Ronald C. Machen Jr.



Dear Friends,

When I was sworn in as the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia in February 2010, I was inspired and humbled by the opportunity to lead a U.S. Attorney's Office that is unlike any other.

This U.S. Attorney's Office is remarkable for the volume and variety of its work. Because we are located in the nation's capital, we are responsible for civil and criminal cases of great significance to the entire country. Each day we are asked to take on violent gangs, corrupt public officials, fraudsters who prey on the vulnerable, and the most serious threats to our national security.

But what truly sets us apart is our unique mission to enforce not only federal law, but also local law. That special responsibility allows us to build deeper, more meaningful relationships with the citizens we serve than any other U.S. Attorney's Office. Since becoming U.S. Attorney, I have sought to nurture those relationships by reinvigorating the community prosecution efforts pioneered by then-U.S. Attorney Eric H. Holder, Jr. Those efforts have permitted us to enlist the people of the District as valued partners in purging violence from our neighborhoods.

Like the rest of the country, during these difficult economic times the U.S. Attorney's Office has sought to do more with less. We have been required to examine our priorities, focus our resources, and dig deep to provide the very best for the people that we serve. I am proud to say that my exceptionally talented and diverse colleagues have responded to that challenge with vigor. Under the most difficult circumstances, they have continued to achieve tremendous results for the people of the District of Columbia.

And above all, they have accomplished so much simply by seeking to do justice. Please join me in recognizing their accomplishments and praising their service.

Best,

Ronald C. Machen Jr.
U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia

Executive Summary

This report highlights the organization and work of the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia from 2010 through September 30, 2011. During the vast majority of this period, the Office was led by United States Attorney Ronald C. Machen Jr., who was nominated by President Barack Obama on December 24, 2009 and whose appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate on February 11, 2010. U.S. Attorney Machen is the 56th U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Our Office

The Office is unique among U.S. Attorney's Offices in its size and scope. Like other U.S. Attorney's Offices, this Office is responsible for enforcing federal criminal laws and representing the United States in civil actions. Unlike other U.S. Attorney's Offices, this Office is responsible for enforcing local criminal laws, and nearly half of our Assistant U.S. Attorneys work to fulfill that responsibility. The Office is divided into five litigating divisions: the Superior Court Division, which prosecutes local criminal cases; the Criminal Division, which prosecutes federal criminal cases; the Appellate Division, which handles appeals of criminal convictions in local and federal court; the Special Proceedings Division, which handles all post-conviction litigation in local and federal court; and the Civil Division, which represents the United States in civil cases in the District of Columbia.

Our People

This Office is the largest U.S. Attorney's Office in the country and is also one of the most diverse. Across our litigating divisions, Administrative Division, and Victim Witness Assistance Unit, we are privileged to have attorney and support staff employees that represent the diversity of the community that we serve. We are also privileged to have many attorneys and support staff employees that have served this Office and this city for decades. Our attorneys' accomplishments have been widely recognized, including with the Attorney General's John Marshall Award and the Director's Award from the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. The Office boasts many alumni who have gone on to other important roles in public service, including the current U.S. Attorney General and White House Counsel.

Our Accomplishments

Since the beginning of 2010, each of our litigating divisions has accomplished great things on behalf of the people of the District of Columbia and the entire nation. Our Appellate Division succeeded in upholding convictions in several enormous appeals that raised many challenges arising from months-long trials against violent drug conspiracies. Our Special Proceedings Division kept the "Shotgun Stalker" from being released into the community. Our Civil Division invigorated its affirmative civil enforcement cases, recovering more than \$100 million in False Claims Act suits. Our Superior Court Division held violent criminals accountable, including members of the Todd Place Crew and the murderer of Chandra Levy. Our Criminal Division was responsible for the convictions of Cuban spies, MS-13 gang members, a drug company, and the chief of staff to a D.C. Councilmember.

Our Community

Our success as prosecutors depends on the trust of the people of the District of Columbia. Since the beginning of 2010, our Office has rededicated itself to the work of building strong relationships with the people we serve. In 1996, then-U.S. Attorney Eric H. Holder, Jr. pioneered the concept of community prosecution in the District of Columbia, and we continue to honor the Attorney General's legacy. The Office has launched a variety of new programs to engage the community, particularly focusing on at-risk youth, former offenders returning to the community, and our Arab and Muslim neighbors.

Our Future

The Office has recently established several new efforts to strengthen our service to the community and to improve public safety. U.S. Attorney Machen appointed a Special Counsel for DNA and Forensic Litigation to make our Assistant U.S. Attorneys the best forensic litigators in the country. He created a stand-alone Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section in our Criminal Division to focus resources on depriving criminals of the proceeds of crime.

Within the Homicide Section, U.S. Attorney Machen formed a Cold Case Unit and a Gang Unit to ensure that these particularly challenging cases receive the attention and expertise they deserve. Finally, our Office has greatly expanded the training it provides to AUSAs and support staff in an effort to continually improve the service we provide to the residents of our District.



Assistant U.S. Attorney Phil Selden playing basketball with children in Barry Farm



The Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia is unique among the 94 United States Attorney's Offices across the nation by virtue of its size and its varied responsibilities. It is the largest United States Attorney's Office with over 300 Assistant U.S. Attorneys and over 300 support personnel. The size of this Office is the result of the breadth of our responsibility for criminal law enforcement and our location in the nation's capital.



Office Overview

The United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia is located in the Judiciary Square neighborhood of Northwest Washington.

We are responsible not only for the prosecution of all federal crimes, but also for the prosecution of all serious local crimes committed by adults in the District of Columbia. We are also authorized by statute to prosecute 16- and 17-year-old offenders as adults for certain serious violent crimes. In addition, we represent the United States and its departments and agencies in civil proceedings filed in federal court in the District of Columbia.

As the principal prosecutor for all criminal offenses in this jurisdiction, and as the principal litigator for the United States in the nation’s capital, this Office has an extensive practice before nearly 100 judges in the federal and local courts, and offers unique opportunities for important public service. The unique responsibility of the public prosecutor was aptly described in 1935 by Justice George Sutherland in *Berger v. United States*.

The United States Attorney is the representative not of an ordinary party to a controversy, but of a sovereignty whose obligation to govern impartially is as compelling as its obligation to govern at all; and whose interest, therefore, in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done. As such, he is in a peculiar and very definite sense the servant of the law, the twofold aim of which is that guilt shall not escape or innocence suffer. He may prosecute with earnestness and vigor – indeed, he should do so. But, while he may strike hard blows, he is not at liberty to strike foul ones. It is as much his duty to refrain from improper methods calculated to produce a wrongful conviction as it is to use every legitimate means to bring about a just one.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE

To accomplish its broad set of responsibilities, the Office is organized into separate litigating divisions and sections:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CRIMINAL DIVISION

The Criminal Division has primary responsibility for the prosecution of criminal cases in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The Division is organized into four sections.

National Security Section

The mission of the National Security Section is to investigate and prosecute criminal activity that threatens our nation’s security. The Section is responsible for prosecuting international and domestic terrorism, espionage, export violations, and other criminal matters

that have significant national security implications. The Section also has primary responsibility within the Office for crisis response and management. The Section’s focus on national security cases allows for dedicated efforts by experienced prosecutors on matters that have been designated as our top national priorities. It also underscores our Office’s commitment to give these cases the highest level of attention.

Our Office performs a unique role in combating international terrorism. The District of Columbia is the proper venue for the prosecution of terrorist and other criminal acts committed outside the United States when the crime is committed by a person with no connection to another district. Accordingly, the Section investigates and prosecutes violations of federal criminal statutes committed in foreign countries by foreign nationals. These violations include the murder of a U.S. national outside the United States, air piracy and destruction of aircraft, and hostage taking of U.S. nationals around the world. Based on the extraterritorial venue provision, 18 U.S.C. § 3238, our district serves as a primary forum for the prosecution of international terrorism.



Fraud and Public Corruption Section

The Fraud and Public Corruption Section is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of a variety of white collar crimes. These include economic crimes, such as theft, tax violations, identity theft, and embezzlement, as well as a variety of fraudulent activity, including business, banking, securities, telemarketing, credit card, computer, mail, wire, healthcare, and consumer frauds. In addition, this Section prosecutes misconduct by officials of both federal and local governments for violations of the public trust, including improper use of office, improper personal enrichment, police corruption, and fraud in federal programs. It has the responsibility to prosecute private individuals for aiding and abetting government officials in their unlawful conduct, and handles allegations of false statements to government agencies, obstruction of justice, and perjury.

Violent Crime and Narcotics Trafficking Section

Assistant U.S. Attorneys assigned to the Violent Crime and Narcotics Trafficking Section are responsible for the investigation and prosecution of complex federal cases using conspiracy, continuing criminal enterprise, and racketeering statutes in order to target and disable the most significant violent gangs and major narcotics traffickers in the District of Columbia. One of the primary missions of this Section is to stem the flow of narcotics into the District of Columbia by eliminating the drug distribution networks at their sources. Less experienced AUSAs in rotational assignments prosecute arrest-generated narcotics and firearms offenses that give rise to mandatory penalties under the provisions of the United States Code. These cases generally arise from undercover operations, the execution of search warrants, or the interdiction of drug couriers at public

transportation terminals. More senior AUSAs focus on long-term investigations and utilize a variety of crime fighting techniques, electronic surveillance technology, and covert methods to dismantle large-scale conspiracies and racketeering organizations.

In addition, the Section handles a wide range of federally prosecutable violent crimes, firearms offenses, and threats. These include armed robberies of federally insured institutions, extortions, robberies chargeable under the Hobbs Act, kidnapping, felons in possession of firearms, particularly armed career criminals, arson, and threats against private citizens.

Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section

The newly created Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section oversees all criminal and civil forfeiture matters for the Criminal Division. Federal law provides authority to seize and forfeit the proceeds of virtually all serious federal offenses, including terrorism, export offenses, drug trafficking, organized crime, child exploitation, human trafficking, fraud, and money laundering. In Fiscal Year 2010, our Office's work resulted in deposits of \$503 million in forfeited assets into the Asset Forfeiture Fund, the highest of any U.S. Attorney's Office in the country. The mission of the Section is to enforce compliance with the laws of the United States by using criminal and civil forfeiture, and money laundering charges, to disrupt and deter criminal activity, to dismantle criminal enterprises, and to deprive criminals and criminal organizations of illegal proceeds and instrumentalities of crime. The Section strives to recover property that may be used to compensate victims. As permitted by law, forfeited funds can be used to provide full or partial restitution to victims of crimes and to support federal, state, and local law enforcement activities.

SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION

The Superior Court Division is the largest division in the Office. It has primary responsibility for the prosecution of criminal cases in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and handles the highest volume of felony and misdemeanor cases prosecuted by the Office. The Division is organized into four sections.

General Crimes Section

The General Crimes Section handles most of the cases prosecuted in the Superior Court. The Section includes two units: the Felony Trial Unit and the Misdemeanor Trial Unit.

The Felony Trial Unit is responsible for the post-indictment prosecution of most felony cases brought in the Superior Court. The Section's attorneys handle a variety of cases involving narcotics trafficking, weapons offenses, and stolen vehicles.

The Misdemeanor Trial Unit prosecutes most misdemeanor crimes committed in the District of Columbia, including narcotics and weapons possession, theft, prostitution, animal cruelty, illegal dumping, destruction of property, threats, and assault. The Section is divided into teams that typically include four attorneys, a paralegal, and a legal assistant. Each team is assigned to a judge sitting on one of the Superior Court misdemeanor calendars. Members of the Section are in court almost every day trying cases. The Section also administers various diversion programs that allow defendants to obtain services such as substance abuse treatment and mental health counseling.

Felony Major Crimes Section

The Felony Major Crimes Section is a vertical prosecution section – that is, one prosecutor is responsible for a case from the beginning of the investigation and charging



Community Outreach Specialist Brenda Horner shares anti-crime message with D.C. students

process, through trial or other disposition. This Section prosecutes some of the most serious offenses committed in the District of Columbia, including aggravated assaults, armed crimes of violence, burglary, kidnapping, and carjacking. This Section is divided into six units, which parallel the Metropolitan Police Department's seven police districts (with the exception of the Second and Third Districts, which have been combined), consistent with our community prosecution model.

Sex Offense and Domestic Violence Section

The Sex Offense and Domestic Violence Section is responsible for the prosecution of felony and misdemeanor sexual assaults (including child molestation), child physical abuse, and domestic violence, along with associated crimes such as burglary, kidnapping, robbery, stalking, and weapons charges. The Section prosecutes each case vertically.

The Section is divided into three primary units. The Sex Offense Unit, which is staffed with some of the Office's most experienced trial attorneys, handles felony sex offense cases. The Domestic Violence Felony Unit handles felony intra-family offenses, including spousal abuse, partner abuse, and intra-family child and elder abuse, ranging from assault to property crimes. The Domestic Violence Misdemeanor Unit handles misdemeanor intra-family offenses.

Homicide Section

The Homicide Section is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of all homicides committed in the District of Columbia. The Section is staffed with some of the most experienced trial attorneys in the Office. Homicide prosecutors are assigned to geographic districts, which correspond to each of the Metropolitan Police Department districts, to maximize the benefit

of gathering and utilizing criminal intelligence about a particular area or offender. Two new units were created within the Section last year. One focuses on “cold case” homicides and the other on gang-related murders.

CIVIL DIVISION

The Civil Division represents the United States and its departments and agencies at both the trial and appellate levels in civil actions filed in the District of Columbia. The activities of the Civil Division primarily involve defensive civil actions in the U.S. District Court and the United States Court of Appeals. The types of cases handled by the Civil Division include allegations of discrimination, suits under the Federal Tort Claims Act, challenges to agency actions and government procurement under the Administrative Procedure Act, matters under the Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act, and the defense of government officials sued in their individual capacities. The Division also brings affirmative civil actions to recover money owed to the United States Government by those who submit false claims or commit fraud against the government, as well as actions against those who have failed to repay student or veteran loans or other debts to the United States.

APPELLATE DIVISION

The Appellate Division is responsible for handling all appeals of criminal convictions in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. These duties include preparation of the appellate briefs and presentation of oral argument. The work of the Appellate Division provides excellent opportunities for new Assistant U.S. Attorneys to learn substantive criminal law, hone their oral advocacy skills, and perfect their legal writing.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS DIVISION

The Special Proceedings Division handles all post-conviction litigation in both U.S. District Court and Superior Court. Most commonly, the Division responds to motions alleging ineffective assistance of counsel, prosecutorial misconduct, and newly discovered evidence. The Assistant U.S. Attorneys assigned to this Division often present the testimony of defense counsel or other AUSAs at hearings on these motions. The Division also responds to motions for release filed by defendants found not guilty by reason of insanity, habeas petitions challenging the actions of the U.S. Parole Commission or the Bureau of Prisons, motions to seal arrest records, and post-sentence motions filed under the Innocence Protection Act and the Sex Offender Registration Act.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Office has long believed that a problem-solving approach to law enforcement is essential for reducing crime, enhancing public safety, and improving the quality of life in the District of Columbia. To help accomplish this goal, the Office has adopted a community-based prosecution strategy that enables attorneys and staff to work directly with residents, local businesses, nonprofit organizations, and other stakeholders to identify and solve problems that plague neighborhoods. The community prosecution teams consist of Community Prosecutors and Community Outreach Specialists who are specially assigned to each of the seven Metropolitan Police Department districts. Because these teams work directly from offices physically located at the police districts, they serve as vital links between the Office, the police, other District of Columbia agencies, community organizations, victims of crime, and individual citizens.



Faith-based leaders meet with Office leadership at Deanwood Recreation Center to discuss anti-crime partnership

Community Prosecutors have broad responsibilities and handle a variety of matters, including criminal investigations, intelligence debriefings, nuisance abatement, and proactive law enforcement initiatives. By focusing on specific areas of the district, Community Prosecutors can better address specific public safety issues and become more familiar with the neighborhoods and residents the Office serves.

Like Community Prosecutors, Community Outreach Specialists focus on the particular needs of the districts where they are assigned. They attend community meetings, listen to concerns of residents, and work in partnership with community stakeholders to address public safety concerns and quality-of-life issues. The duties of Community Outreach Specialists include Internet safety presentations for parents and youth, developing and implementing crime reduction strategies, participating in youth development and

mentoring initiatives, facilitating meetings with stakeholders, and assisting neighborhood residents with crime victims’ impact statements.

Building on the success of the community prosecution model, the Office’s External Affairs Program focuses on public safety initiatives built on collaborative partnerships with other law enforcement agencies, community-based organizations, faith-based institutions, street-level outreach workers, educators, and the city government. Although much of the work, particularly at the neighborhood level, encompasses quality of life issues (such as street-level drug dealing), the primary focus is enhancing public safety through innovative law enforcement, crime prevention, and intervention strategies. The External Affairs staff works closely with community- and faith-based partners on a variety of anti-violence prevention and intervention efforts. Together with those and other partners, they have

collaborated on a number of delinquency reduction and truancy prevention measures. The Office also participates in various anti-violence outreach campaigns and chairs a city-wide task force that provides education, outreach, and training on hate crimes.

VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE UNIT

The Victim Witness Assistance Unit (VWAU) is responsible for assisting victims and witnesses of crime by providing a wide range of security and support services. The VWAU oversees witness security programs, including both “non-protective” services (temporarily sheltering or moving threatened witnesses) and “protective” services (short and long term witness protection programs). The VWAU also oversees the victim witness advocate program, which employs advocates to help victims of crime navigate the complexities of the criminal justice system and court process, and to provide referrals for counseling and crisis intervention. Finally, the VWAU, through its Central Services branch, handles travel and lodging arrangements for both out-of-town witnesses and local special-needs witnesses, provides foreign language interpreters for the Office, notifies victims of court proceedings, and helps victims provide impact statements to the court to aid in sentencing.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Administrative Division provides policy and procedural direction and central services support for the Office in all areas of management and administration, including personnel, budget and finance, security, procurement, property, supply and records management, facilities, office automation and information management, and litigation support. The Administrative Division also manages the Law Library and all automated legal research systems. The purpose of the Administrative Division is to provide the full range of office and information support services office-wide

and to assist the United States Attorney and senior management officials on all administrative matters.

The Administrative Division consists of the Administrative Officer, the Budget and Finance Section, the Human Resources Section, the Law Library, the Support Services Section and the Information Technology/Chief Information Officer Section.

Budget and Finance Section

The Budget and Finance Section works to be fiscally responsible stewards of the financial resources of the Office and to assist the attorneys and support staff in achieving the litigative objectives of this Office. The Section works with attorneys and support staff to facilitate travel and training, expert witnesses, payroll and timekeeping, and transit benefits.

Human Resources Section

The Human Resources Section’s mission is to provide comprehensive employment advice and outstanding customer service in a full range of human resource areas, such as staffing, compensation, benefits, performance management, and pre-employment security. The goal of the Section is to provide the highest level of service to the Office’s staff by adhering to personnel management policies, procedures, and guidelines.

Law Library

The Library’s mission is to meet the information needs of the Office. The Library staff helps with legal research, expert witness searches, public records, and any other information. The Library arranges training for paralegals and attorneys on Lexis or Westlaw and trains individuals on other aspects of legal research.



Administrative Division Employees

Support Services Section

The Support Services Section is tasked with providing the most cost effective, reliable, and efficient services in support of the mission and employees of the Office. Regardless of the type of service required, the Procurement, Records Management, Administrative Management Support, Customer Service, and Supply and Property Management Teams stand at the ready. The Section is committed to providing 21st century technology by staying abreast of cutting-edge technology and applying new and innovative operational practices to accomplish mission and team goals.

Information Technology Section

The Information Technology staff’s mission is to meet the information technology needs of the Office. The Section

manages the computing infrastructure and ensures that everyone can access the information and systems needed to accomplish their respective part of the Office’s mission. As a member of a larger Information Technology component, the Section is responsible for ensuring compliance with Justice Department policies and practices as they relate to safe use of computers and the Internet.



District of Columbia: 1818 (Robert King)

Office History

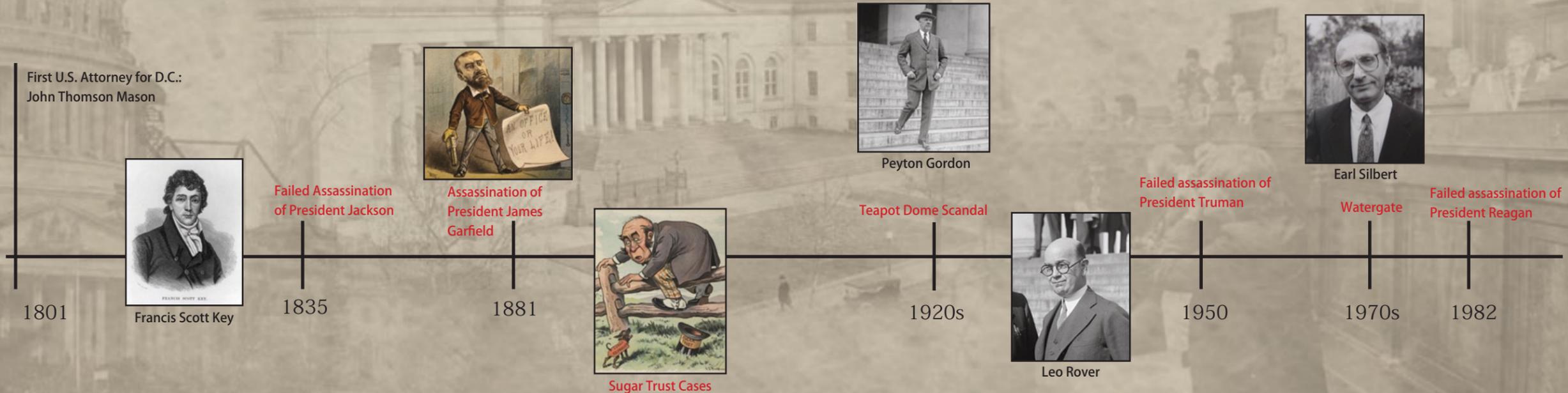
The United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia has a long and rich history. **John Thomson Mason** was appointed the first United States Attorney for the District of Columbia in 1801 by President Thomas Jefferson. Throughout its 210-year history, because of its location in the seat of the federal government, the Office has frequently handled cases of great national significance.

For instance, in 1835 **U.S. Attorney Francis Scott Key** charged the failed assassin of President Andrew Jackson with assault with intent to kill. **U.S. Attorney George Corkhill** led the prosecution team that convicted Charles Giteau for the assassination of President James Garfield in 1881. In the 1890s, **U.S. Attorney Arthur Birney** was responsible for prosecuting the "Sugar Trust" cases and for the prosecution of a sitting U.S. senator. In the 1920s, **U.S. Attorneys Peyton Gordon** and **Leo Rover** were involved in prosecutions arising from the Teapot

Dome scandal, one of the largest bribery schemes in American history. In 1950, **U.S. Attorney George Fay** prosecuted the man responsible for killing a White House guard while seeking to assassinate President Truman. **U.S. Attorney Earl Silbert** was responsible for bringing prosecutions related to Watergate in the 1970s. In 1982, under **U.S. Attorney Stanley S. Harris**, the Office prosecuted John Hinckley for the attempted assassination of President Ronald Reagan.



Washington, D.C.: 1915



Photographs and Illustrations: Library of Congress



United States Attorneys for the District of Columbia



Ronald C. Machen Jr.
2010 - Current



Channing Phillips
2009 - 2010



Jeffrey A. Taylor
2006 - 2009



Kenneth L. Wainstein
2004 - 2006



Roscoe C. Howard, Jr.
2001 - 2004



Wilma A. Lewis
1998 - 2001



Mary Lou Leary
1997 - 1998



Eric H. Holder
1993 - 1997



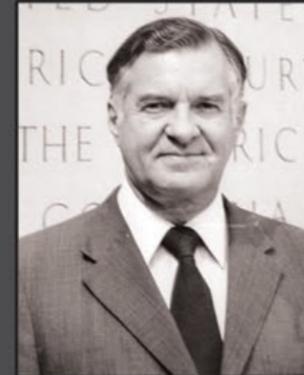
J. Ramsey Johnson
1993



Jay B. Stephens
1988 - 1993



Joseph E. diGenova
1983 - 1988



Stanley S. Harris
1981 - 1983



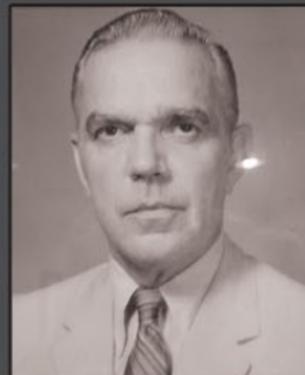
Charles F. Ruff
1979 - 1981



Carl Rauh
1979



Earl J. Silbert
1974 - 1979



Harold H. Titus, Jr.
1971 - 1974



Thomas A. Flannery
1969 - 1971



David C. Bress
1965 - 1969



David C. Acheson
1961 - 1965



Oliver Gasch
1956 - 1961



Leo A. Rover
1953 - 1956



Criminal
Superior Court
Civil
Appellate
Special Proceedings



Accomplishments



Criminal Division



Thomas Hibarger, Chief

Virginia Tech
J.D., George Mason University

Law clerk in the Special Proceedings Section of this Office, and later, law clerk to Judge Carlisle E. Pratt in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Years of Service: 25

- 71 - Attorneys
- 38 - Support Staff

Our Criminal Division is one of the premier federal prosecutorial components in the country. It handles significant and challenging terrorism, white collar, public corruption, narcotics, and gang cases. Currently, there are 71 Assistant U.S. Attorneys assigned to the Criminal Division. Senior AUSAs selected to serve in the Criminal Division typically have significant trial experience. The Criminal Division also has a rotational program that affords less experienced AUSAs the opportunity to serve in short-term federal court assignments that provide them valuable experience in federal grand jury and trial practice. This dual focus succeeds in producing both strong prosecutions and strong prosecutors.

The past year has been one of change. In late 2010, having evaluated the existing structure of the Criminal Division, we reorganized to make the Division more efficient and productive. Among other changes, a stand-alone Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section was created, which in a short time has distinguished itself as a leader in the forfeiture community. In addition, the existing sections were restructured to integrate attorneys and staff from the Federal Major Crimes Section into the existing National Security Section, Fraud and Public Corruption Section, and the newly named Violent Crimes and Narcotics Trafficking Section, which were already well-versed in their respective subject matters and staffed with subject matter experts. All of those changes have been seamlessly accomplished and the Criminal Division has had great successes in each Section in the past year.

2010 - 2011 STATISTICS

- 1,142 new matters opened
- 553 indictments and informations filed
- 453 convictions

Notable Cases

National Security Section

United States v. Walter Kendall Myers & Gwendolyn Myers. Husband and wife defendants were convicted of espionage after spying for Cuba for 30 years. In July 2010, the husband was sentenced to life imprisonment, and the wife was sentenced to 81 months. The husband was ordered to forfeit \$1.7 million to the government, representing every penny he made during his career at the State Department.

United States v. Stewart David Nozette. A noted scientist pled guilty in September 2011 to attempted espionage. The defendant was arrested after an FBI undercover operation in which he provided classified materials on three occasions to a person whom he believed to be an Israeli intelligence officer, but who was actually an undercover employee of the FBI. The defendant faces a stipulated sentence of 13 years in prison.

United States v. Former ABN Amro Bank, N.V. In May 2010, a major European bank entered into a deferred prosecution agreement, yielding \$500 million in forfeiture. The bank admitted to facilitating the movement of illegal money through the U.S. financial system by systematically stripping information from transactions involving sanctioned entities and countries.

United States v. Jama Ibrahim. A Somali defendant was sentenced to 25 years in prison in April 2011, after having pled guilty in connection with the piracy of the CEC Future, a merchant vessel owned by a Danish company and carrying cargo belonging to a Texas-based company. The pirates held the vessel, cargo, and 13 crew members captive for 71 days, until \$1.7 million in ransom was delivered to the pirates. This was the first conviction in the District of Columbia for a piracy-related offense.

United States v. PPG Paints Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. A wholly-owned Chinese subsidiary of U.S.-based PPG Industries, Inc., pled guilty and was sentenced

in December 2010 after conspiring to illegally export U.S.-origin epoxy paint for use in the reactor core of a nuclear facility in Pakistan. PPG Paints Trading and its parent company paid \$3.75 million in criminal and administrative fines and agreed to cooperate in the government's ongoing investigation.

United States v. Hakimullah Mehsud. In September 2010, a criminal complaint was unsealed charging the self-proclaimed leader of the Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP), commonly known as the Pakistani Taliban, for his alleged involvement in the murder of seven American citizens in December 2009 at a U.S. military base in Afghanistan. On the same day that the charges were unsealed, the State Department announced that it had designated the TTP as a Foreign Terrorist Organization and Mehsud as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist.

United States v. Irfan Ul Haq, Qasim Ali & Zahid Yousaf. Three Pakistani citizens pled guilty in September 2011 to conspiracy to provide material support to the Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP). The defendants ran a human smuggling network out of Quito, Ecuador, that attempted to smuggle an individual they believed to be a member of TTP from Pakistan into the U.S. The defendants each face up to 15 years in prison when they are sentenced in December 2011.

United States v. Nancy Conde Rubio. Three Colombian defendants were convicted in 2010 for their role in providing material support to the First Front of the FARC terrorist organization. The lead defendant was sentenced to more than 13 years. The arrests of the indicted defendants in 2008 effectively disabled the First Front's communication network, enabling the rescue of three American hostages and others a few months later.

United States v. Madhatta Haipe. A founding member of the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) terrorist organization was sentenced in December 2010 to 23 years in prison for his role in the 1995 hostage taking of 16 people in the Philippines. This was the first United States prosecution of a member of the ASG, and the first extradition of an ASG member from the Philippines.

United States v. Anderson Straker. Seven Trinidadian nationals were sentenced in June of 2011 to terms of life in prison with no possibility of release for hostage taking

in a 2005 abduction of a U.S. citizen in Trinidad & Tobago that led to the victim's death. The defendants were convicted in July of 2009 of charges of hostage-taking resulting in death and conspiracy to commit hostage-taking resulting in death. The seven kidnappers allowed a 62-year-old American citizen, Balram Maharaj, to die in a remote area of the jungle after abducting him at gunpoint while he was on a vacation.

Fraud and Public Corruption Section

United States v. Morris B. Fahnbulleh & Joe O. Bondo. Two Liberian nationals were found guilty by a jury of systematically defrauding a USAID-backed humanitarian relief program out of more than \$1.9 million worth of humanitarian assistance. Rather than using taxpayer funds to rebuild Liberia's infrastructure, the defendants ordered relief workers to perform construction work on their personal estates. In April 2011, the two defendants were sentenced to nearly twelve years of incarceration. More than 250 towns in Liberia -- representing thousands of people who should have received benefits from the program -- submitted victim impact statements to the court at sentencing.

United States v. Stephanie McCloskey. The former administrative manager for VisionTech Components of Clearwater, Florida, pleaded guilty to two counts for her role in the sale of counterfeit integrated circuits to the U.S. military and various private industries. The counterfeit devices were purchased from China and then salvaged, sanded, and remarked with counterfeit trademarks of leading U.S. semiconductor manufacturers. From 2007 through 2009, VisionTech generated nearly \$16 million from the counterfeiting operation and sold to more than 1,000 buyers in the United States and abroad.

United States v. Amaro Goncalves. In January 2010, the FBI arrested several military suppliers following a three-year undercover investigation during which those suppliers agreed to pay bribes to a foreign official to obtain business with a foreign government. Three defendants and a cooperating witness have pleaded guilty to conspiring to violate the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.





United States v. UCB, S.A. In June 2011, the U.S. subsidiary of a Belgian pharmaceutical manufacturer, UCB, S.A., pleaded guilty to the off-label promotion of its epilepsy drug Keppra and agreed to pay more than \$34 million to resolve criminal and civil liability arising out of its illegal conduct. The government alleged that UCB promoted the sale of Keppra for off-label use in the treatment of migraines even though the company's own studies had concluded that Keppra was not effective for that purpose. Under the terms of the plea, UCB pleaded guilty to a violation of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and as part of the global resolution, entered into an expansive corporate integrity agreement with the Department of Health and Human Services.

United States v. Ted G. Loza. In February 2011, Ted G. Loza, the former chief of staff for a District of Columbia Councilmember, pleaded guilty to two charges of accepting illegal gratuities and one charge of making a false statement to the District of Columbia Board of Elections and Ethics. Loza was one of 27 people who have pled guilty in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in a wide-ranging probe of corruption in the taxicab industry in Washington, D.C. On June 28, 2011, Loza was sentenced to eight months in prison for his role in the scheme.

United States v. Gregory L. McCormick. In June 2011, Gregory L. McCormick, a former accountant with the Bureau of Economic Analysis, was convicted on charges of conspiracy, bank fraud, wire fraud, aggravated identity theft and obstruction of justice. McCormick assisted Nathan Peake, a professional sports manager, with the preparation of Peake's income tax returns, and through this association McCormick committed several crimes through multiple schemes with Peake. McCormick was sentenced to nearly four years in prison. Peake, for his part, pleaded guilty in March 2011 to conspiracy and tax evasion with a stipulated tax loss exceeding \$1,000,000, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

United States v. Anthony Fareri. In September 2010, Anthony Fareri, former registered securities representative from Boca Raton, Florida, pled guilty to participating in a mail fraud scheme. The crime involved approximately \$3.675 million in losses to more than 40 of Fareri's stock brokerage clients in connection with the sale of two penny stocks. Fareri and others teamed up

to defraud his clients by manipulating stock prices to grossly inflated levels and extracting kickbacks that were paid to Fareri from his co-conspirator's profits.

United States v. Ronald Sneijder. In May 2011, Ronald Sneijder, a former owner of a D.C. title and escrow company called Red Box Settlements, pled guilty to bank fraud. Sneijder led a long-term mortgage fraud scheme that resulted in \$1.2 million in losses to the victims of the fraud. Sneijder was sentenced to 31 months in prison and ordered to pay \$1.2 million in restitution.

Violent Crime and Narcotics Trafficking Section

United States v. William Cordova. This case involved a lengthy racketeering investigation by our office and ICE into the criminal activities of the violent gang MS-13, in particular two shootings and a murder in the period between July 2006 and June 2007. The government built a strong case, including eyewitness accounts, ballistics evidence that was recovered from the various crime scenes, and several cooperating witnesses who pled guilty to racketeering offenses. This evidence showed a conspiracy extending over several years to commit violent crimes in aid of racketeering activity. After an eight week trial, the three charged defendants were convicted. All were sentenced to life imprisonment, with additional consecutive terms of imprisonment.

United States v. Alberto Garcia Calderon. Beginning in November 2010, MPD/ICE began a series of controlled purchases with a D.C.-based trafficker in methamphetamine, cocaine, and marijuana. Undercover agents were able to win the confidence of the initial target's supplier who operated stash houses in North Carolina and Atlanta, Georgia. This led to a number of drug purchases and a series of search warrants that were executed on December 10, 2010. In excess of 50 pounds of methamphetamine were seized or purchased, as well as several firearms and over \$15,000 in cash. Six defendants have been charged with various offenses including conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine, cocaine, and marijuana.

United States v. David Wilson. In March 2011, David Wilson, a leader of a violent drug gang, was sentenced to more than 45 years in prison for his role in two murders and other crimes committed by the Congress Park Crew.

In August 1998, Wilson was responsible for the murders of Ronnie Middleton and Sabrina Bradley as part of an ongoing turf war between the Congress Park Crew and one of its rivals. Wilson is one of 18 individuals indicted in connection with this case, all of whom who have pled guilty or been found guilty after trial.

United States v. Jerome Thomas. In May 2011, Jerome Thomas pled guilty to 11 counts of bank robbery and one count of attempted bank robbery for a string of brazen daytime crimes committed over a 16-month period. Thomas engaged in a long-running robbery spree that netted more than \$20,000. Each time he robbed a bank, Thomas claimed that he had a gun or a pipe bomb, although no weapon or device was actually seen.

Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section

United States v. AdSurf Daily Inc. In 2010, the Section litigated and won two appeals in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in this civil forfeiture action that arose out of a \$110 million Ponzi scheme. \$80 million in fraud proceeds were declared forfeited to the United States. In October 2011, the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Secret Service began returning approximately \$55 million in forfeited funds to about 8,400 victims of the "AdSurf Daily" and related internet-based Ponzi schemes.

Operation In Our Sites. In November 2010, a coordinated federal law enforcement operation targeted online retailers of a diverse array of counterfeit goods, including sports equipment, shoes, handbags, athletic apparel, and sunglasses as well as illegal copies of copyrighted DVD boxed sets, music, and software. Seizure orders were executed against 82 domain names of commercial websites engaged in the illegal sale and distribution of counterfeit goods and copyrighted works as part of Operation In Our Sites II. The Office was responsible for 17 of the 82 domain names seized. The seizures were announced by Attorney General Holder, U.S. Attorney Machen, and ICE Director John Morton on "Cyber Monday," traditionally one of the biggest online holiday shopping days of the year.

Restitution Orders for Victims. In 2010, the Section made successful recommendations to the Department of Justice to transfer the proceeds of forfeited assets

to satisfy or partially satisfy restitution orders for victims in several cases. For instance, the Department agreed to transfer over \$600,000 in forfeited assets to victims of a fraud scheme; the victims included a non-profit organization, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Labor.



Superior Court Division



Richard Tischner, Chief

S.U.N.Y. at Stony Brook
J.D., Pace University

Years of Service: 24

146 - Attorneys
98 - Support Staff

The Superior Court Division is unique among U.S. Attorney's Offices because of its comprehensive local prosecution responsibilities. The Division prosecutes nearly all local crimes committed by adults within the District of Columbia. There are now 146 Assistant U.S. Attorneys and an additional 18 Special AUSAs assigned to the Division (in addition to a number of unpaid Legal Fellows), and nearly 100 support staff members. Four litigating sections – Homicide, Sex Offense and Domestic Violence, Felony Major Crimes (formerly Grand Jury and the Violent Crime Unit), and General Crimes (formerly General Felonies and Misdemeanors) – handle everything from simple possession of drugs to complicated gang, sexual assault, and homicide cases. Our Litigation Services Unit supports the Division by managing thousands of transcript, radio run, and drug analysis requests each year. We also have a small cadre of criminal investigators to assist in our case preparation.

During 2010, the Division was presented over 27,000 new cases. Of these cases, we filed ("papered") more than 5,000 new felony cases and over 14,000 new misdemeanor cases, approximately 4,000 of which were domestic violence charges. These numbers do not include the 6,000 or more cases that were pending at the beginning of 2010. In 2010, we took nearly 400 cases to jury verdicts, including 50 homicide cases, and secured convictions in almost 80% of the cases that reached a verdict. An additional 1,300 cases were concluded through bench trials. Combining guilty pleas and trial verdicts, we obtained convictions in more than 10,000 cases, including nearly 4,000 felony matters. At any given time, the Division is handling approximately 6,000 active, pre-trial cases and several hundred post-conviction matters.

Firearms and gang violence, particularly homicides, sex offenses, carjackings and armed robberies, including those committed by 16- and 17-year-olds, are top prosecutorial priorities of the Division. These priorities are addressed through our efforts to assign highly skilled and trained supervisors, Assistant U.S. Attorneys, and



staff to these cases. New legislative tools, in particular increased penalties for firearms offenses and a criminal street gang statute, have provided us with new leverage in combating gangs and firearms violence. Significant developments in 2010 within the Division have included the creation of a Gang Unit and a Cold Case Unit within the Homicide Section. In addition, the Division's Sex Offense and Domestic Violence Section now handles matters in both D.C. Superior Court and United States District Court. These new developments offer the best solutions in fighting homicides, gang-related violence, and sex crimes.

Notable Cases

United States v. Ingmar Guandique. After a decade, the defendant was convicted of the 2001 felony murder of Chandra Levy in Rock Creek Park. He was sentenced to 60 years in prison.

United States v. Joseph Jenkins (Todd Place Crew). Four defendants were convicted of the first degree murder of a rival gang member as well as criminal street gang charges in a trial that lasted nine weeks.

United States v. Carlese Hall. Defendant was convicted for stabbing her young daughter to death while she was sleeping, and then in an effort to cover up the murder, stabbing herself and setting her daughter's bedroom on fire while telling the police that an unknown assailant had entered their home.

United States v. Dane Owens. Defendant was convicted of first degree murder in a complicated gang warfare shootout outside a D.C. nightclub. The defendant was the only one of multiple shooters who was identified. The multiple guns, multiple shell casings, and chaotic crime scene made this case especially challenging.

United States v. James Blackmon. Defendant, a previously convicted sex offender, used a ruse to gain access to the victim's apartment building on Capitol Hill.

The victim, newly married and having recently moved into the apartment, was studying the Bible in her living room, and answered the door for the defendant. The defendant violently beat the victim in the head so badly that she would not be able to identify him, raped her repeatedly, then ordered her to shower. The case was solved several months later by a DNA database "hit." The defendant was convicted at trial and was sentenced to 34 years in prison.

United States v. Ronnie Legette. The defendant, a previously adjudicated sex offender (as a juvenile), used a ruse to strike up a conversation with the victim, a transgender woman, as she was waiting for a bus to take her to work early in the morning. The defendant pulled a gun on the victim and forced her to go with him to the basement of an abandoned house, where he raped her multiple times and robbed her of her money and cell phone. The case was solved years later by a DNA database "hit." The defendant was convicted at trial and was sentenced to 45 years in prison.

United States v. Rashaun Gee. The victim, a 23-year-old recent college graduate who had just moved to D.C. to start her career, was awakened by the sound of an intruder who had broken into her house by prying open a kitchen window. The defendant violently attacked the victim, stabbing her 17 times in her chest and abdomen, and tried to sexually assault her as she bled heavily and was trying to escape. The defendant left her for dead, and neighbors who heard her screams came to her rescue and called for emergency medical assistance, which saved her life. The defendant was identified through fingerprints and his DNA on the t-shirt he wore, which was stained with the victim's blood and which the defendant had thrown in a trash can as he fled from the scene. The defendant was convicted at trial and sentenced to 40 years in prison.

United States v. Donte Evans. The defendant, armed with a gun, burst into the apartment of his ex-girlfriend while she was with her new boyfriend. The defendant shot the new boyfriend six times as he tried to escape through a second-story window. The defendant then ran after his ex-girlfriend, who fled from the apartment, shot her in the stomach, then attempted to shoot the new boyfriend again as he lay on the ground. The defendant was convicted at trial and was sentenced to 28 years in prison.

United States v. Gregory Simmons. The defendant sexually abused all four of his biological daughters while he had sole custody of them, over a period of ten years. He was able to keep the abuse a secret by ordering the girls not to tell anyone, not even each other. The three youngest girls were cognitively challenged. Although charges for the abuse of the oldest daughter could not be brought due to the statute of limitations, her testimony about the defendant's abuse was admitted at trial. The defendant was convicted at trial and was sentenced to 45 years in prison.

United States v. William Bobbitt. The defendant sexually abused three of his four biological daughters over a period of years, beginning when each girl was approximately 11 or 12 years old. The abuse involved penetration and the use by the defendant of various sex toys on the victims. The defendant was able to keep the abuse secret by ordering his children not to tell anyone, not even each other, and they obeyed him. When the abuse was discovered, the defendant's and the victims' DNA was discovered on the various sex toys that were seized by the police in the defendant's home. The defendant was convicted at trial and was sentenced to 45 years in prison.

United States v. Andrew Warren. The defendant, a high-level official with the CIA in Algeria, sexually abused a woman on U.S. Embassy property in Algeria after rendering her unconscious by giving her a drink containing an intoxicant. After he was arrested and charged in the United States, the defendant failed to appear in court for a status hearing. Law enforcement officers executing the bench warrant found the defendant in a motel room in Norfolk, Virginia, carrying a loaded semi-automatic pistol and high on cocaine. The defendant pled guilty to abusive sexual contact and unlawful use of cocaine while possessing a firearm, and he was sentenced to a period of 65 months in prison.

United States v. Derrick Phillips. The 19-year-old defendant was convicted at trial of aggravated assault while armed, possession of a firearm during the commission of a crime of violence, and carrying a pistol without a license, for his role in a shooting at a July 4th, 2009 block party that resulted in five people, including





a nine-year-old girl, being wounded by gunfire. The evidence presented at trial showed that the shooting stemmed from a dispute between rival neighborhood crews in an area of the city known as Simple City. Over 29 shots were fired in the middle of a crowded street during the exchange of gunfire. On January 6, 2011, the court sentenced Phillips to a total of 12 years in prison for his crimes.

United States v. Samuel Short & Perrin Archie. The defendants were convicted at trial of assault with intent to kill while armed, aggravated assault while armed, assault with a dangerous weapon, and related firearms offenses. Archie was also convicted of being a felon in possession of a firearm. The convictions stemmed from the armed assault of Short’s cousin, Melvin Slater, Jr., following a dispute at a family barbeque. The victim was struck in the face with a bullet, shattering his jaw and several teeth. When he fell to the ground, he was shot again at close range in the abdomen, causing life-threatening injuries. Eyewitnesses to the shooting later saw Short and Archie return to the backyard of the Ninth Street home. The defendants were drinking beer and laughing when police and medical personnel arrived. Archie was sentenced to a 20-year prison term and Short was sentenced to an 18-year prison term.

United States v. Mario Zanders. The defendant was one of four occupants of a car that was the subject of a traffic stop at 30th and O Sts., SE, on December 11, 2009. When the defendant got out of the car, police recovered two guns, hidden underneath a jacket, from the area where the defendant’s feet had been. The defendant also had a large rock of crack cocaine. Investigation revealed that a friend of the occupants of the car had recently been murdered, and that those in the car were “looking to get to the people that shot him before the police did.” Another passenger, a juvenile, claimed responsibility for the gun, both in a statement to a detective at the time of the incident, and again at trial. The defendant was convicted of possession with intent to distribute cocaine while armed, possession of a firearm during a crime of violence, unlawful possession of a firearm by a felon, carrying a pistol without a license, possession of an unregistered firearm, and unlawful possession of ammunition. The defendant is facing a mandatory minimum sentence of five years incarceration when he is sentenced in the fall.

United States v. William McCorkle & Andre Clinkscale. In October 2011, the defendants were found guilty after trial of three counts of first-degree murder while armed with aggravating circumstances for shooting three unarmed men near a gas station in the Trinidad area of Northeast Washington. During the triple homicide, which arose from an argument between McCorkle and one of his victims at 4:15 a.m. outside a BP gas station, the defendants inflicted 37 gunshot wounds on their victims.

Victim Witness Assistance Unit

The Victim Witness Assistance Unit is by far the largest victim witness program in all of the United States Attorney’s Offices. Consisting of highly trained individuals, the unit is divided into three sections: Witness Security, Victim/Witness Specialists (Advocates), and Central Services.



Each section of the VWAU provides mission-critical support to the Office. The five members of the Witness Security Section address security concerns raised by victims and witnesses who are recipients of an actual or perceived threat as a result of their participation in an investigation or prosecution. Members help eligible victims and witnesses with relocation, transportation, and other security-related assistance through the Emergency Witness Assistance Program, and they also assist witnesses who wish to apply to the long-

term Federal Witness Security Program. Additionally, the Section addresses inmate and prisoner witness security concerns, working closely with corrections and other law enforcement officials.

The VWAU’s Central Services Section is responsible for victim notification in both federal and D.C. Superior Court cases, handling over 86,000 notifications per year. Specialists in this Section also arrange for victim and witness travel for court appearances and witness conferences, assisting a significant number of international victims and witnesses. Section members also obtain interpreters, provide victim impact statements to victims and the court, and work with victims and witnesses to ensure they receive authorized reimbursement for required court appearances. The Victim/Witness Specialist Section employs 16 victim witness advocates who are stationed in various trial units within the Office. Several of the advocates are licensed clinical social workers. Victim witness advocates have many responsibilities, including intake, safety planning, lethality assessment, providing referrals to grief and other counseling, helping with crime victims’ compensation applications, and accompanying victims to court.

- Attorney, Chief VWAU (Vacant): 1**
- Victim Witness Advocates: 16**
- Witness Security Specialists: 4**
- Victim Witness Service Coordinators: 4**
- Support Staff: 1**

The advocates are assigned cases based on their areas of expertise. Several advocates focus on domestic violence



cases with one advocate specializing in elder abuse. Others work with family members and friends of victims of homicide, as well as with victims of child abuse, sexual assault, and other violent misdemeanors and felonies, and federal crimes such as identity theft, child pornography, bank robbery, and terrorism. The VWAU also employs a highly trained child forensic interviewer, who works closely with the D.C. Children’s Advocacy Center and participates in multi-disciplinary case review sessions to assist law enforcement, prosecution, social service, and mental health professionals in determining appropriate assistance for child victims and witnesses. Several advocates are fluent Spanish speakers and the office maintains a dedicated telephone line where Spanish-speaking victims can leave messages to obtain assistance. The unit often posts case updates and other information for victims on its public website.

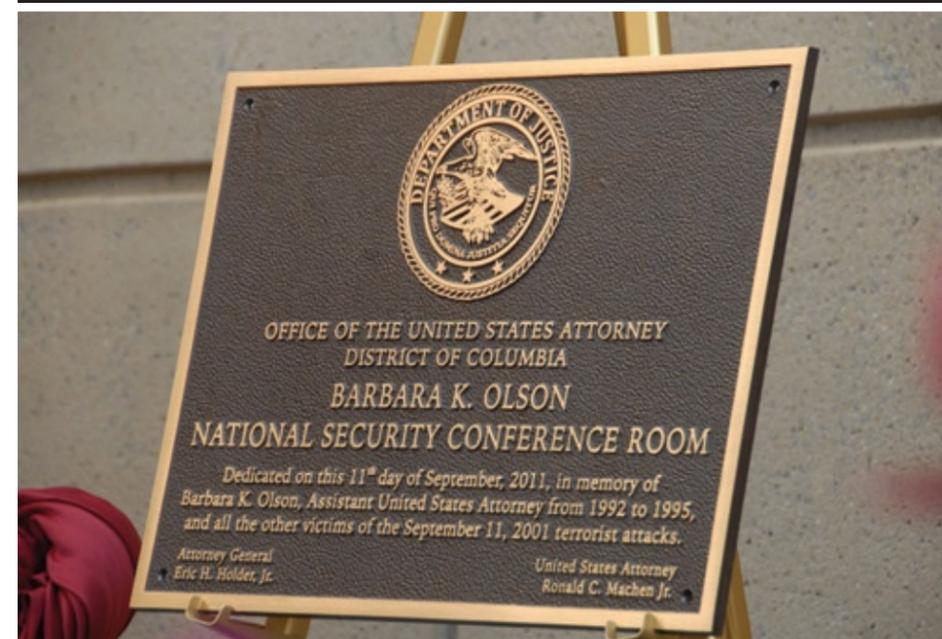
VWAU staff often collaborate with law enforcement and community partners on projects designed to assist victims, such as the human trafficking task force, the fatality review board, and the Domestic Violence Intake Center. They attend training programs to ensure that they are aware of the latest research and victim assistance techniques in the field. Every year the VWAU conducts a ceremony during Crime Victims’ Rights Week to honor victims, Good

Samaritans, and community partners who have inspired us with their acts of courage and dedication over the previous year.

In September 2010, the Office was awarded model program funding from the Office for Victims of Crime to hire a victim advocate and a child forensic interviewer to focus on providing intensive services to child victims and witnesses and developing strategies for violence prevention among our youth.



Office seminar to educate senior citizens about the dangers of fraud, abuse, and neglect



Plaque dedicating National Security Section conference room to former Assistant U.S. Attorney Barbara K. Olson

2010 STATISTICS

- Total number of victim contacts: approximately 17,200
- Number of victims accompanied to court proceedings: 12,056
- Number of victims referred to services: 8,170
- Number of child forensic interviews: 728 scheduled and 300 conducted
- Witnesses interviewed regarding security concerns: approximately 300
- Victims or Witnesses receiving Emergency Witness Assistance Program services: 152 (plus an additional 273 dependents of these witnesses)
- Number of applications to the long-term Witness Security Program: 13
- **Victim Notification:**
 - Superior Court: 57,500 victim notification letters to crime victims and witnesses.
 - District Court: 28,285 victim notification letters to crime victims and witnesses.



Civil Division



Rudy Contreras, Chief

Florida State University
J.D., University of Pennsylvania

Years of Service: 17

40 - Attorneys
24 - Support Staff

The Civil Division is responsible for civil litigation involving the United States filed in the District of Columbia. This responsibility consists of approximately 1,000 cases brought against the United States (defensive litigation) and approximately 120 cases brought on behalf of the United States (affirmative litigation). Approximately 30 Assistant U.S. Attorneys work on defensive litigation, four AUSAs work on affirmative litigation, and six supervisors oversee both groups' work.

DEFENSIVE LITIGATION

The Civil Division is responsible for the defense of most civil actions brought in this District against the United States, its agencies, officers and employees. Roughly one-half of the civil docket of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia is in the hands of our Civil Assistant U.S. Attorneys. The defensive case mix currently consists of:

Employment Discrimination (34%)

The Office defends employment discrimination cases brought against federal agencies arising primarily under Title VII, the Rehabilitation Act, and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act. Such cases involve claims of discrimination and/or retaliation due to the plaintiff's race, sex, age, handicapping condition, or prior EEO activity. Both single plaintiff cases and class actions are included in our docket. Notable examples include: *Moore v. Napolitano* (putative class action brought by African-American Secret Service agents who allege systematic discrimination in promotions, training, assignments, etc.); and *Hubbard v. Potter* (putative class action brought by deaf and hard-of-hearing Postal employees asserting Rehabilitation Act claims for failing to provide American Sign Language interpreters for work and safety meetings).



Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act (26%)

FOIA was passed by Congress to facilitate the public’s access to governmental records to better understand the workings of the federal government. But it also included a number of exemptions from mandatory disclosure (classified information, information that would intrude upon personal privacy, trade secrets, privileged information, etc.). Because any FOIA case can be filed in the District of Columbia regardless of where the plaintiff or the records are located, we handle approximately sixty percent of the country’s FOIA litigation. Notable examples: *ICB v. Department of Defense* (request for videos and photos of Guantanamo detainees including cell extractions); *Utah American v. Department of Labor* (request for records from investigation of deadly Crandall

Canyon Mine collapse); *National Security Archive v. Department of Justice* (request for a DOJ Office of Special Investigations report detailing the U.S.’s Nazi-hunting operations in the aftermath of the Holocaust).

Administrative and Constitutional Law Cases (18%)

We handle a wide variety of cases brought under the Administrative Procedure Act. The Act allows parties to challenge final agency actions, final agency regulations, and determinations to grant/deny government benefits. Such cases often raise constitutional claims. Notable examples: *Roane v. Holder* (death row convicts bring 8th Amendment challenge to BOP’s lethal injection protocol); *Friedman v. Sebelius* (former Purdue executives challenge their

exclusion from federal health care programs due to their convictions related to fraud or unlawful distribution of controlled substances).

Common Law and Constitutional Torts (12%)

We also handle tort cases brought pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act. These matters include medical malpractice (Walter Reed, VA, Community Health Centers) and other personal injuries. We also handle litigation against individual federal employees for alleged constitutional torts (*Bivens*). Notable examples: *Chang/Barham v. Ramsey* (challenges to actions taken by Park Police during demonstrations held during meetings of World Bank/International Monetary Fund); *Johnson v. Dillard* (class action of women alleging violations of Fourth and Fifth Amendments when, after being arrested and taken to Superior Court Cell Block, a Marshal subjected them to “strip search” without probable cause and males allegedly were not).

Miscellaneous Cases (10%)

Approximately ten percent of the Civil Division’s defensive case load does not fall into any of the above specific categories. These other cases are largely comprised of Social Security cases and third-party subpoenas directed to federal agencies and federal employees. Social Security cases are usually resolved on the written submissions of the parties; the government’s briefs are typically drafted by agency attorneys and reviewed by a Civil supervisor before filing. Most of the subpoenas are resolved quickly and informally by a Civil Assistant U.S. Attorney (sometimes in coordination with a criminal AUSA if the subpoena was issued by the defense counsel), although formal briefing and court appearances are sometimes required.

AFFIRMATIVE LITIGATION

The Division also has an active Affirmative Civil Enforcement (ACE) program, with approximately 125 open matters in the areas of health care fraud, housing fraud, program and procurement fraud, and environmental enforcement. The Civil Division participates in the investigation and, where necessary, litigation of *qui tam* actions filed pursuant to the civil False Claims Act.

The Office’s Financial Litigation Unit (FLU) is part of the Civil Division. The FLU Unit works with the Court Clerk’s Office and the United States Probation Office to collect criminal fines, restitution, and special assessments. In addition, the FLU has the responsibility for enforcing the collection of civil debts owing to the United States (student loans, judgments obtained by ACE program). Since January 2010, the Civil Division has recovered more than \$1 billion in affirmative or collection cases. That total includes \$860 million in criminal recoveries and \$150 million in civil recoveries.

Notable Cases

Verizon Communications Inc. \$93.5 million settlement. Company knowingly overcharged GSA on invoices dealing with government-wide voice and data telecommunications services contracts by improperly invoicing for a variety of federal, state and local taxes and surcharges in violation of the contracts or applicable regulations in connection with the FTS2001 and FTS2001 Bridge contracts.

UCB S.A. Settlement of \$7.5 million criminal fine, forfeiture of \$1 million, and \$25.7 million under civil False Claims Act. Pharmaceutical manufacturer UCB pleaded guilty to the off-label promotion of its drug Keppra, which FDA approved for the treatment of epileptic seizures, but not for migraines. UCB’s promotion of Keppra for migraines caused false claims to be submitted



Accomplishments

to government healthcare programs for off-label uses that were not covered.

FedEx Corporation. \$8 million settlement. Company's couriers, in order to excuse their own failures to deliver packages by contractually required times, falsely claimed that increased security measures at government facilities caused the delays, precluding the government from seeking reimbursement on late-delivered packages under the Money Back Guarantee.

Academy for Educational Development (AED). Settlement ensures U.S. will receive from \$5 million to potentially \$15 million. In relation to cooperative agreements to provide foreign assistance in Afghanistan/Pakistan, AED failed to comply with regulations concerning competition in procurements, adhere to contract specifications, supervise subcontractors, and inform USAID that subcontractors engaged in corruption and other wrongful activities, resulting in substandard work and overcharging.

Armor Group N.A. Inc. (AGNA). \$7.5 million settlement. AGNA submitted false claims for payment on State Department contract to provide armed guard services at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan in 2007 and 2008. AGNA guards violated the Trafficking Victims Protection Act by visiting brothels in Kabul and misrepresented the prior work experience of 38 guards.

Euclid of Virginia Inc. Settlement agreement for \$3.2 million in collections matter for EPA penalties involving company's petroleum underground storage tanks at 23 facilities in the region. These violations involved areas that posed risks to human health and environment, including tank release detection, corrosion protection, spill prevention, and financial responsibility.



Office employees and family enjoying 2011 Block Party





Appellate Division



Roy McLeese, Chief

Harvard College
J.D., New York University

Law clerk to Judge Antonin Scalia on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and then law clerk to Justice Scalia on the United States Supreme Court.

Years of Service: 25

39 - Attorneys
11 - Support Staff

The Appellate Division handles all criminal appeals for the Office, in both the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. The Division typically has approximately 1,500 appeals pending, the vast majority of which are in the D.C. Court of Appeals. Over the past year and a half, the Division filed well over 1,200 briefs and substantive motions. Division attorneys also handled more than 250 oral arguments.

The Division is staffed by 39 attorneys and 11 support employees. The attorney staff consists in part of more experienced attorneys who specialize in handling appellate matters and in part of less experienced attorneys who are rotating through the Division.

In addition to conducting appellate litigation, Division supervisors and senior Assistant U.S. Attorneys spend considerable time – in person, on the telephone, and by e-mail – advising trial attorneys about legal issues in their cases. This “preventive appellate advocacy” is intended to contribute to the proper resolution of trial-court issues and the creation of better records for appeal. Division attorneys also are frequently asked to comment on policy issues and legislative proposals.

Division supervisors and senior Assistant U.S. Attorneys devote a great deal of time and energy to the training of AUSAs and law-enforcement officers, including the Metropolitan Police Department, the U.S. Park Police, the U.S. Secret Service, the U.S. Capitol Police, and other uniformed federal law enforcement agencies. Division attorneys provide training at both the basic and more advanced levels on Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendment issues, and are often asked to give general “legal updates” on a variety of issues related to law enforcement. Division attorneys have also provided training to law enforcement officers on discovery, *Jencks*, and *Brady* issues. The Division also maintains a computerized “brief bank” and distributes information about pertinent case law to AUSAs in the Office.

The Appellate Division sets high standards, and all work is closely supervised. Each brief or substantive pleading is very carefully reviewed by a supervisor, and often significant changes are made during the editing process. The Division conducts formal moot courts before oral arguments, and a supervisor attends every oral argument and later provides a critique to the advocate.

Notable Cases

United States v. Bryan Burwell. 2011 WL 1601987 (D.C. Cir. Apr. 29, 2011). After a three-month trial, a jury found several defendants guilty of bank robbery and RICO conspiracy, arising out of a series of six daylight armed bank robberies, and various other violent crimes, during a six-month crime spree in the District of Columbia and Prince George’s County. Relying on the arguments presented in the government’s 118-page brief, the D.C. Circuit affirmed.

Vasile Graure v. United States. 18 A.2d 743 (D.C. 2011). This appeal arose from a notorious arson case, in which the defendant set fire to a strip club from which he had been expelled, causing the victim to suffer third-degree burns over 95% of his body. The government’s 59-page brief was filed in September 2010, the case was argued in February 2011, and the Court of Appeals affirmed the defendant’s convictions in April 2011.

United States v. George Wilson. 605 F.3d 985 (D.C. Cir. 2010). After a three-month trial, the jury found several defendants guilty of RICO conspiracy and narcotics conspiracy. The defendants were leaders of the “M Street Crew,” a drug ring that distributed massive quantities of PCP and Ecstasy in the area of 18th & M Streets, N.E. The government’s brief was 158 pages, and the D.C. Circuit affirmed defendants’ convictions.

United States v. Kevin Gray. No. 05-3050 (D.C. Cir. 2011). This case involved the appeal of six defendants convicted after a ten-month trial on charges of conspiracy to distribute narcotics, CCE, RICO, and various violent offenses, including 31 homicides. The

government’s 350-page brief was filed in May 2010. The case was argued before the D.C. Circuit in March 2011, and affirmed in July 2011.

Juan Castillo-Campos v. United States. 987 A.2d 476 (D.C. 2010). After a two-month trial, defendants, members of the Vatos Locos gang, were convicted of conspiracy and various murder, assault, and weapons charges relating to violent acts committed against rival gang members. On appeal, the Court rejected defendants’ numerous arguments and affirmed their convictions.

United States v. Michael Monzel/In re Amy. 641 F.3d 528 (D.C. Cir. 2011). “Amy,” a child-pornography victim, challenged the district court’s refusal to order defendant Monzel to pay over \$3 million in restitution. The Circuit (1) agreed with the government that the traditional standard of review applies to mandamus petitions under the Crime Victims’ Rights Act; (2) found that the district

court had clearly erred, and remanded for further determination of damages; and (3) agreed with the government that a victim may not directly appeal a defendant’s sentence.



D.C. Court of Appeals Judge John Fisher speaking at 9/11 Remembrance Ceremony



SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS DIVISION

The Special Proceedings Division handles a wide variety of post-conviction and unique and first-impression motions in both U.S. District Court and D.C. Superior Court, receiving almost 2,000 such motions in 2010.



Rob Okun, Chief

University of Pennsylvania
J.D., Harvard Law School

Years of Service: 17

12 - Attorneys
8 - Support Staff

The Division responds to all motions to vacate or set aside a sentence. These motions typically allege ineffective assistance of counsel, withholding of exculpatory evidence, or newly discovered evidence. The Division also handles all motions for post-conviction DNA testing under the Innocence Protection Act, and works closely with the Metropolitan Police Department in our efforts to locate evidence from decades-old cases that is suitable for testing.

In addition, the Division responds to all habeas petitions filed by defendants challenging the execution of their sentences. Most of these petitions challenge actions taken by the Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Parole Commission, or the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency. The Division also handles all motions for release filed by defendants found not guilty by reason of insanity, including the motion for release filed by John Hinckley, who was found not guilty by reason of insanity after shooting President Ronald Reagan.

The Division responds to a large number of motions to seal arrest records each year, responding to almost 1,200 such motions in 2010, and handles all post-sentence challenges made by defendants who are ordered to register as sex offenders under the Sex Offender Registration Act. The Division also responds to all requests for pardons or commutation of sentences in cases where our Office obtained the underlying conviction.

Finally, the Division also provides assistance to the trial sections on many matters that are not directly handled by Special Proceedings. For example, the Division



advises Assistant U.S. Attorneys on issues involving competency, insanity, ineffective assistance of counsel, prosecutorial misconduct, and the sealing of arrest records.

Notable Cases

United States v. James Swann. This high-profile case involved a defendant who was found not guilty by reason of insanity of four counts of murder and nine counts of assault with intent to kill, and who was known as the “Shotgun Stalker” based on his use of a shotgun to assault more than a dozen innocent victims over a two month period in 1993. After a lengthy evidentiary hearing, Superior Court Judge Fred Ugast denied the defendant’s request to be released from St. Elizabeths Hospital, finding that the defendant was still mentally ill and would pose a danger to the community if he were released from the hospital to the custody of his father.

United States v. Howard L. Smith, Jr. This case was the first case in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia

to decide the issue of whether a defendant was entitled to a new trial based on a National Research Council report criticizing the testimony by certain FBI examiners about bullet lead analysis. Judge Harold Cushenberry rejected the defendant’s claim that he was entitled to a new trial based on this report, finding that the report was merely impeaching of the examiner’s testimony and did not establish the defendant was actually innocent of the crimes for which he was convicted.

United States v. Michael Gorbey. This high-profile case was the first challenge to a Superior Court conviction for the attempted manufacture or possession of a weapon of mass destruction, involving a defendant who was stopped with bomb-making materials, among other weapons, in his truck when he went to the Supreme Court to bring his grievances about the U.S. legal system to the attention of Chief Justice John Roberts. Judge Gregory Jackson denied the defendant’s motion for a new trial, rejecting a wide variety of prosecutorial misconduct and ineffective assistance of counsel claims raised by the defendant.

United States v. Marcos Anderson. This case involved a challenge to one of the Office’s first convictions against the leader of a continuing criminal enterprise (CCE). The defendant in this case was convicted in 1989 of more than 90 counts relating to his drug trafficking organization, and subsequently filed a motion to vacate his sentence based on ineffective assistance of counsel and a change in the law concerning CCE liability. After an evidentiary hearing, Chief Judge Royce Lamberth of the U.S. District Court denied the defendant’s motion in a lengthy written opinion.



U.S. Attorney Machen addresses more than 100 homeless men at D.C. shelter

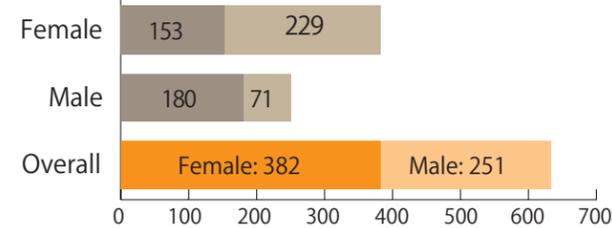


The People of the United States Attorney's Office
for the **District of Columbia**

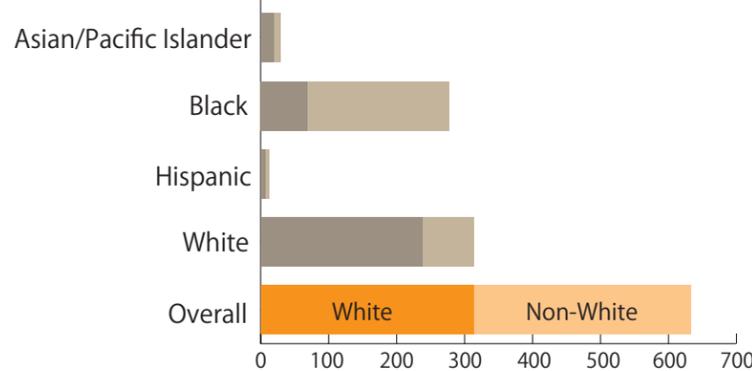
Diversity



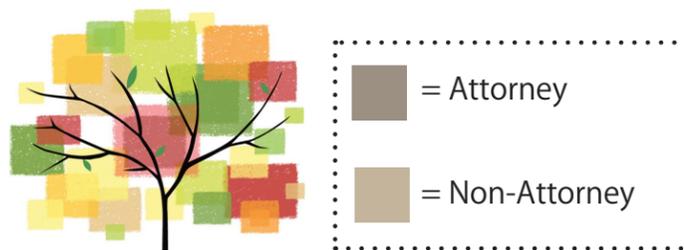
Gender



Race



Our U.S. Attorney's Office is the largest in the country and is also one of the most diverse. While many of us are native Washingtonians, many more come from across the country and the world. We are diverse in terms of age, race, religion, gender, physical ability, and sexual orientation. That diversity is our strength. We are more credible and more effective because our highly qualified attorneys and support staff have backgrounds that reflect the rich diversity of the people that we serve.

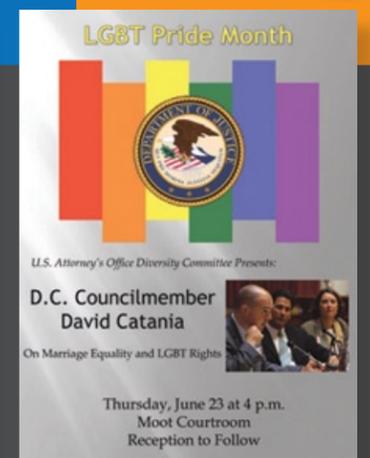
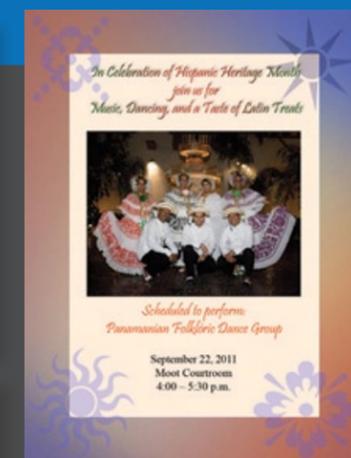
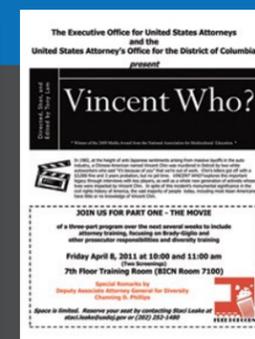
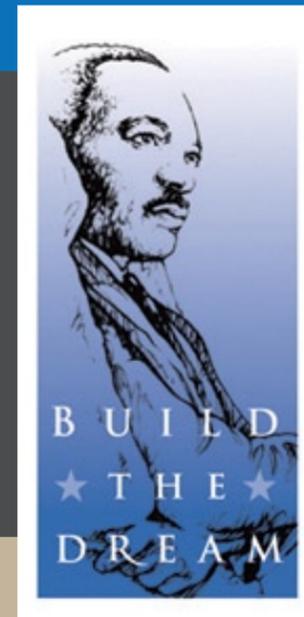


	Asian/Pacific Islander		Black		Hispanic		White	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Attorney	19	5.7%	69	20.7%	7	2.1%	238	71.5%
Non-Attorney	10	3.3%	208	69.3%	5	1.6%	75	25%
Overall	29	4.6%	277	43.7%	12	1.9%	313	49.4%

These figures reflect the voluntarily self-identified race and natural origin category of our employees.

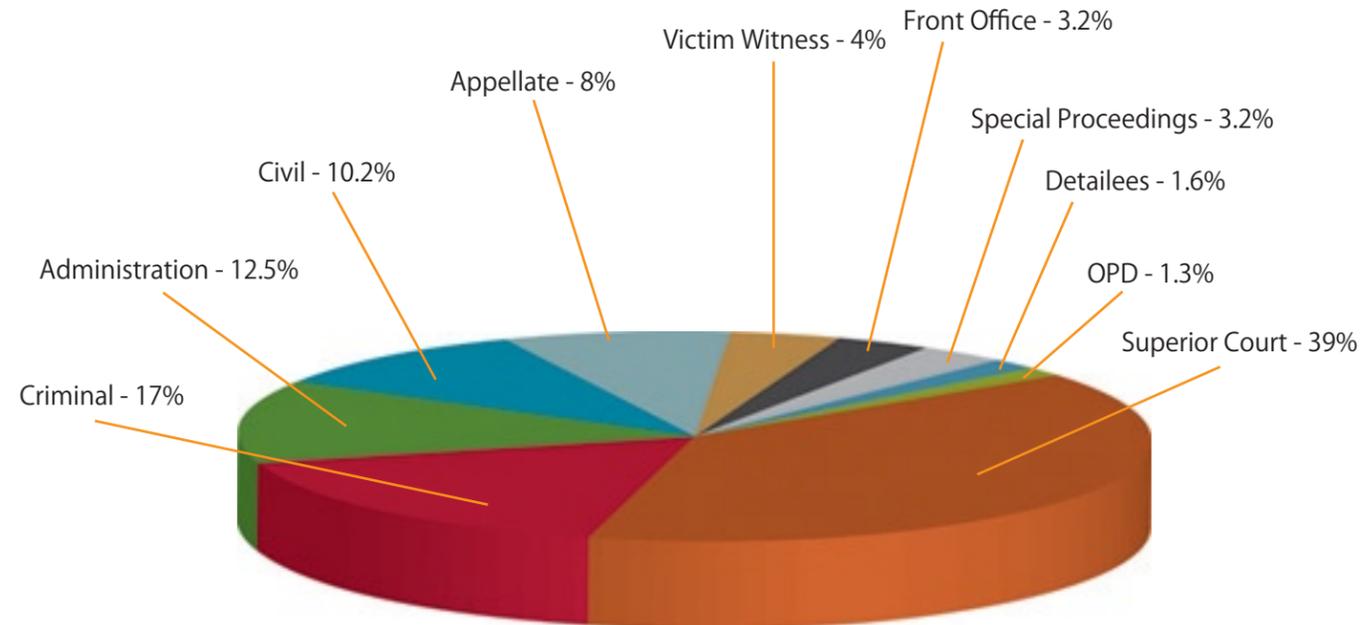
Diversity Committee

In 2010, Attorney General Holder launched the Diversity Management Initiative, which is designed to embed sound, smart diversity management strategies into the DNA of the Justice Department. To lead that initiative, Attorney General Holder appointed Channing D. Phillips, former Interim U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, as the first ever Deputy Associate Attorney General for Diversity Management in May 2010. Our Office has sought to lead the way among Justice Department components by establishing a vibrant and active Diversity Committee. The Committee, led by Principal Assistant U.S. Attorney Vincent H. Cohen Jr., includes about 40 Assistant U.S. Attorneys and support staff, who work together to foster and celebrate diversity within our Office. The Committee regularly sends Assistant U.S. Attorneys to bar conferences and law schools to help recruit a diverse workforce. It also serves to connect our Office with Department-wide affinity groups, such as the DOJ Association of Black Attorneys and DOJ Pride. Over the past year, the Committee has sponsored programs to mark the achievements of African-Americans, women, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender citizens. Those programs and other events are reported in a quarterly Diversity Committee newsletter that is disseminated throughout our Office and to other Justice Department components.



At a Glance

Allocated Positions as of September 2011



DIVISIONS/SECTIONS	ATTORNEYS	SUPPORT STAFF
Administration	0	79
Front Office	7	13
Appellate	39	11
Civil	40	24
Criminal - Front Office	1	2
Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering	4	2
Fraud and Public Corruption	25	10
National Security	15	6
Violent Crime and Narcotics Trafficking	26	15
Special Proceedings	12	8
Training, Professional Development, and Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (OPD)	3	5
Victim Witness	1	24
Superior Court - Front Office	2	2
Felony Major Crime	56	42
General Crime	26	27
Homicide	35	13
Litigation Services	0	2
Sex Offense and Domestic Violence	29	12
Detailees	10	0
Total	331	297

The People of the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia



U.S. Attorney's Office employees pose for a photo following Attorney General Holder's address to the Office



U.S. Attorney's Office employees following community service project in honor of the victims of September 11, 2001



U.S. Attorney Machen joins Office employees in community service project at Historic Woodlawn Cemetery



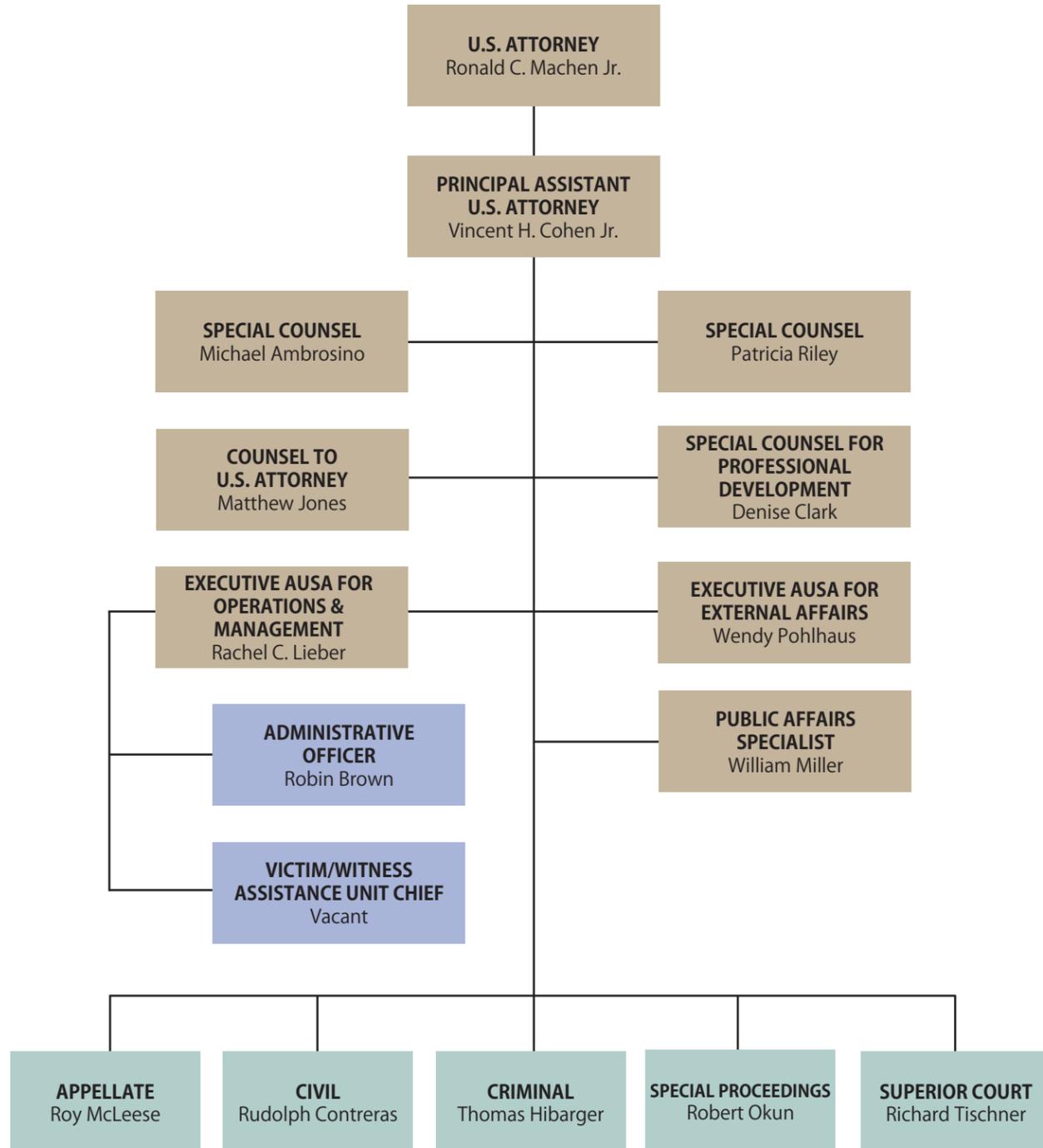
U.S. Attorney Machen with AUSA Kevin Chambers after addressing Coolidge Senior High School Homecoming



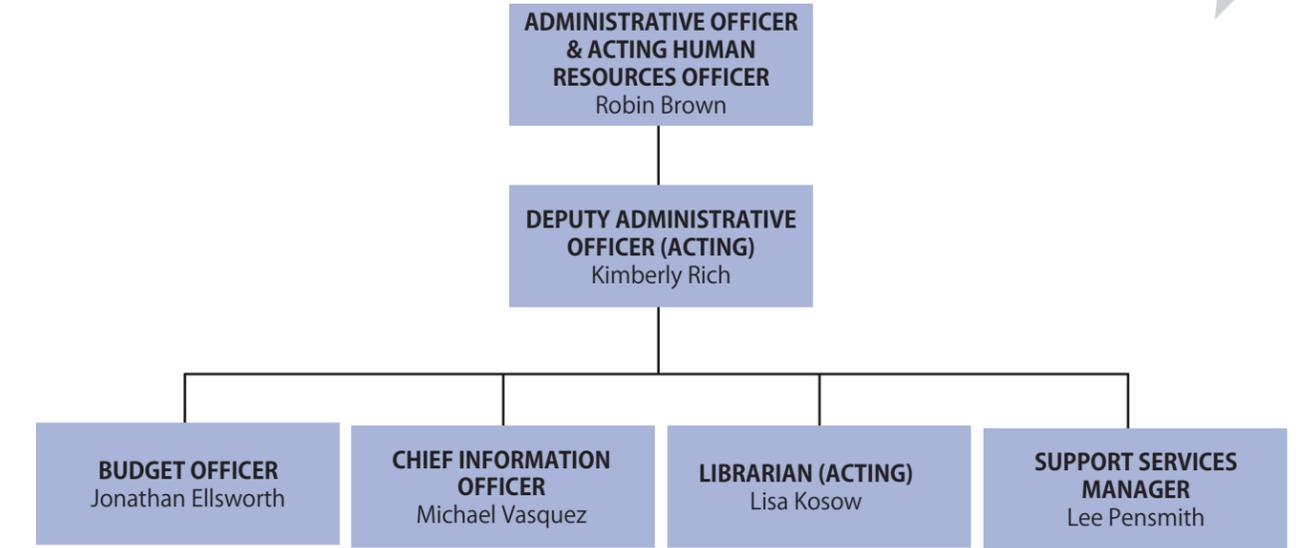
Superior Court Division Chief Richard Tischner, Deputy Chief Teresa Howie and Supervisory IT Specialist Nancy Gonzalez returning to the Office from MPD Headquarters



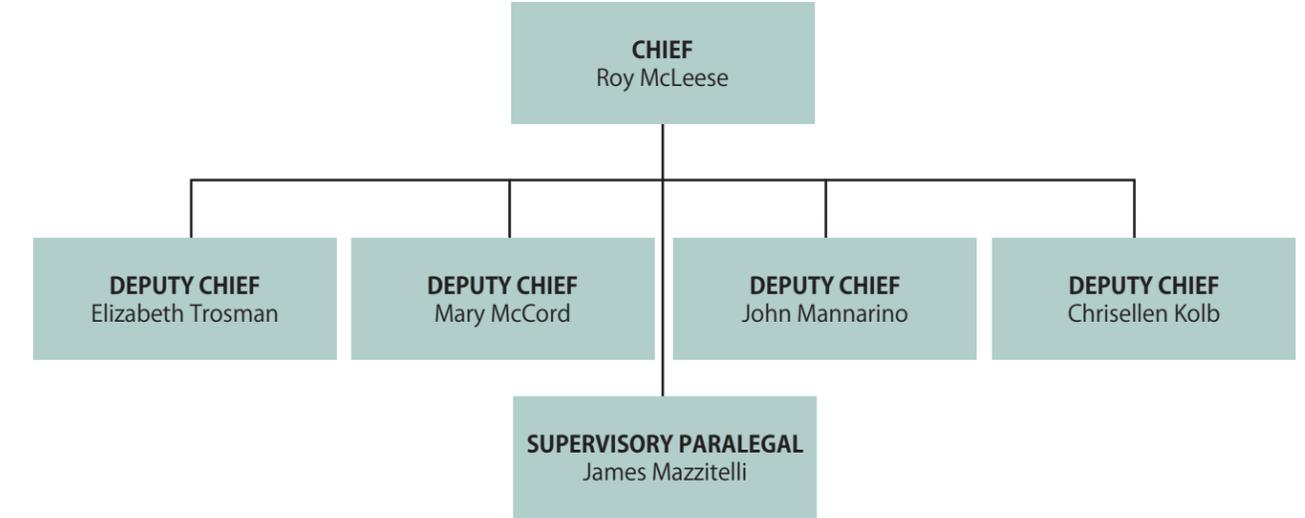
Office Organization Chart



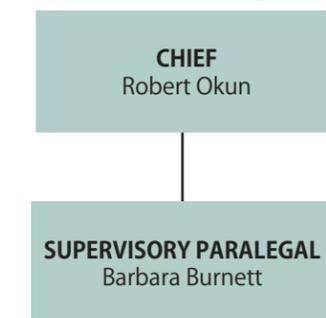
Administrative Division



Appellate Division



Special Proceedings Division





Length of Federal Service as of 2010

Much of our Office's success is due to the contributions of veteran employees who provide a wealth of institutional knowledge and experience. Their many years of service to this Office demonstrate the depth of their commitment to public service and to the citizens of the District of Columbia. These employees have given decades of their lives to the cause of justice.

40 Years

Eva M. Carter
R. Craig Lawrence

35 Years

Debra A. Cannon
Daniel S. Friedman
Patricia A. Gilbert
Nancy T. Gonzalez

30 Years

Lynette M. Briggs
Lori A. Buckler
Daniel P. Butler
Vincent William Caputy
Charles W. Cobb
Suzanne G. Curt
Mary D. Downing
Lavenia L. Fletcher
Etta M. Ford
Selena M. Gray
Judi K. Hill
Terence J. Keeney
Colleen M. Kennedy
Jeanie A. Latimore-Brown
Ann B. Lawrence
Lynn C. Mattucci
Catherine E. O'Neal
Annette D. Ortega
Ellsworth J. Paxton
Jeannette M. Pickett
Thomas Rees
Kevin A. Simmons
Patricia Stewart
Mervyn L. Thaxton
L. Jackson Thomas II
Brenda C. Williams



25 Years

Kimberly Austin
Victoria L. Ashton
Harvey R. Booker
Edward G. Burley
Carolyn Carter McKinley
Doris D. Coles-Huff
Sharon B. Cunningham
Elizabeth H. Danello
George P. Eliopoulos
Sherry R. Gilliam
Kim E. Hall
Thomas J. Hibarger
Ann Simon Hadley
Julieanne Himelstein
Teresa A. Howie
Brenda J. Johnson
Derrick Jordan
Kenneth Kohl
Sharon I. Marcus-Kurn
John E. Marsh
Roy Wallace McLeese III
Suzanne C. Nyland
Robert D. Okun
Gwenever A. Quigley
Jeffrey Ragsdale
Marian C. Russell
Deborah L. Sines
Arvietta Y. Spain
Sharon A. Sprague
Richard S. Tischner
Michael Tomaselli
Monica M. Veney
Gary M. Wheeler
Katherine A. Worthington
Cynthia G. Wright



Awards

Members of our community have received numerous awards from the Attorney General and outside agencies, recognizing their hard work and dedication on behalf of the citizens of the District of Columbia, and around the world.

Attorney General Awards

- Homicide prosecutors Laura Bach and John Giovanelli, and former D.C. Assistant U.S. Attorney Sean Tonolli, received the **John Marshall Award** for the investigation and prosecution of the 22nd Street Gang.
- Robin Ashton, former Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney for Management, received the Award for **Excellence in Management**.
- National Security Section prosecutor Rachel Carlson Lieber received the **Distinguished Service Award** for her work on the Guantanamo Review Task Force.
- Appellate Chief Roy McLeese received the **Distinguished Service Award** for Exemplary Leadership in Criminal Appellate Litigation.

EOUSA Director's Awards

- Homicide prosecutors Amanda Haines and Deborah Sines received an award for **Superior Performance by a Criminal AUSA** for their investigation and prosecution of Ronald Marquette Cheadle and Azariah Israel, who were convicted of a total of six murders, obstruction of justice, and other charges, resulting in a total of 268 years of incarceration.
- National Security Section prosecutor G. Michael Harvey received an award for **Superior Performance by a Litigative Team** for the investigation and prosecution of Cuban spies Walter Kendall Myers and Gwendolyn Myers.

D.C. Assistant U.S. Attorney Association Awards

- Homicide prosecutor Amanda Haines received the **Evans and Caputy Outstanding Advocacy Award** for her exemplary service as an advocate for the public's interest.
- Narcotics prosecutor Bill O'Malley received the **Harold J. Sullivan Award**, which recognizes a veteran Assistant U.S. Attorney who demonstrates "selfless devotion, personal courage, professional fairness, and trial excellence."

National Association of Former United States Attorneys' Awards

- Prosecutors Rachel Carlson Lieber and Kenneth Kohl received the **Exceptional Service Award** for their work on the Amerithrax investigation into the Fall 2001 anthrax letter attacks that killed five people and sickened 17 others.

United States Attorney's Awards

- Denise Clark, Special Counsel for Professional Development and Director of Training, and Gregg Maisel, National Security Chief, received the **STAR Award for Distinguished Service**.
- Patricia Riley, Special Counsel to the U.S. Attorney, Jeffrey Ragsdale, Chief of Homicide, and Jack Thomas, Assistant U.S. Attorney, received the **Meritorious Service Award**.
- Stephanie Brooker, Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Chief, received the **Award for Creativity and Innovation**.
- Kelli Higashi, Sex Offense and Domestic Violence Chief, and Mary Downing, supervisory paralegal specialist in the Violent Crimes and Narcotics Trafficking Section received the **Award for Excellence in Management**.
- Tim Rice, Civil Division paralegal, and Karl Gardner, information technology specialist, received the **Award for Exceptional Support Staff**.
- Mark O'Brien, Deputy Chief of the Sex Offense and Domestic Violence Section, received the **Award for Exceptional AUSA**.
- Wendy Pohlhaus, Executive Assistant United States Attorney for External Affairs, Brenda Horner, Community Outreach Specialist, Maria Shumar, victim advocate in the Sex Offense and Domestic Violence Section, and Jelahn Stewart, a community prosecutor, received the **Award for Community Outreach**.
- Annette Ortega, Tara Brightwell, and Danielle Jones received the **Team Award (Support Services Division)**.
- Judith Kidwell, Patricia Gilbert, Lavenia Greene, GERALYN Triss, and Kristena Brown received the **Team Award (Financial Litigation Unit)**.

State Department Award

- Sex Offense prosecutor Julieanne Himelstein received an award from the State Department recognizing her "tenacious pursuit of justice" in the case of *United States v. Andrew Warren*, a CIA official who sexually assaulted a woman on U.S. Embassy property in Algeria after rendering her unconscious. After a lengthy investigation, the defendant pleaded guilty to abusive sexual contact, and to drug and weapons offenses.



Alumni

The United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia has a long tradition of producing alumni who go on to important leadership roles elsewhere. The Office is proud to have alumni who have gone on to distinguished careers in private practice, business, the government, and non-profit organizations. These alumni are currently acting in significant public service positions.

- Eric H. Holder, Jr.**
Attorney General of the United States
- Royce C. Lamberth**
Chief Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia
- Lee F. Satterfield**
Chief Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Mary Ellen Benson Abrecht**
Senior Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Janet E. Albert**
Magistrate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Geoffrey M. Alprin**
Senior Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Jennifer Anderson**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Robin C. Ashton**
Counsel for Professional Responsibility, Office of Professional Responsibility
- Judith Bartnoff**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- John D. Bates**
District Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia
- John H. Bayly, Jr.**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- James E. Boasberg**
District Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia
- Julie R. Breslow**
Magistrate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Patricia A. Broderick**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Mary Patrice Brown**
Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
- John M. Campbell**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Erik P. Christian**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Natalia M. Combs Greene**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Laura Cordero**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

- Harold L. Cushenberry, Jr.**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Marisa Demeo**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- James Dinan**
Director, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force
- Diana Harris Epps**
Magistrate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- John M. Facciola**
Magistrate Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia
- Michael W. Farrell**
Senior Judge, District of Columbia Court of Appeals
- John R. Fisher**
Associate Judge, District of Columbia Court of Appeals
- Paul L. Friedman**
Senior Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia
- Douglas F. Gansler**
Attorney General, State of Maryland
- Merrick B. Garland**
Circuit Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit
- Henry F. Greene**
Senior Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Andrea L. Harnett**
Magistrate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Timothy J. Heaphy**
U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Virginia
- William J. Hochul, Jr.**
U.S. Attorney for the Western District of New York
- Craig Iscoe**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Amy Berman Jackson**
District Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia



- Gregory Jackson**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- H. Marshall Jarrett**
Director, Executive Office for United States Attorneys
- Amy Jeffress**
Department of Justice Attache, United States Embassy in London
- John Ramsey Johnson**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Alan Kay**
Magistrate Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia
- Henry H. Kennedy, Jr.**
District Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia
- John W. Kern, III**
Senior Judge, District of Columbia Court of Appeals
- Warren R. King**
Senior Judge, District of Columbia Court of Appeals
- Kimberley S. Knowles**
Magistrate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- David G. Larimer**
Senior Judge, U.S. District Court for the Western District of New York
- Mary Lou Leary**
Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs
- Lynn Leibovitz**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Cheryl M. Long**
Senior Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Neil H. MacBride**
U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia
- John F. McCabe**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Mary McLaughlin**
District Judge, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania
- Zinora Mitchell-Rankin**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Lisa O. Monaco**
Assistant Attorney General for National Security
- Thomas J. Motley**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Robert S. Mueller III**
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Stuart G. Nash**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Frank Q. Nebeker**
Senior Judge, District of Columbia Court of Appeals
- Matthew G. Olsen**
Director, National Counterterrorism Center
- Florence Pan**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Heidi M. Pasichow**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Channing D. Phillips**
Deputy Associate Attorney General for Diversity Management
- William C. Pryor**
Senior Judge, District of Columbia Court of Appeals
- Michael L. Rankin**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Judith E. Retchin**
Senior Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Robert I. Richter**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Richard W. Roberts**
District Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia
- Deborah A. Robinson**
Magistrate Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia
- Maurice A. Ross**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Kathryn Ruemmler**
White House Counsel
- Cynthia A. Schnedar**
Acting Inspector General, Department of Justice
- J. Michael Seabright**
District Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Hawaii
- Ronald W. Sharpe**
U.S. Attorney for the District of the Virgin Islands
- James R. Spencer**
Chief Judge, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia
- John A. Terry**
Senior Judge, District of Columbia Court of Appeals
- Amul Roger Thapar**
District Judge, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky
- Reggie B. Walton**
District Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia
- Monty Wilkinson**
Principal Deputy Director, Executive Office for United States Attorneys
- Susan R. Holmes Winfield**
Senior Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Elizabeth Carroll Wingo**
Magistrate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
- Melvin R. Wright**
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia



“Our success as prosecutors demands that we build bonds of trust with the community. We have to meet our residents where they are – in their neighborhoods, their places of worship, and their kids’ schools. They need to know our faces and our names. We need to know their hopes and their challenges. By steadily engaging the community, we create opportunities to solve problems together.”

Ronald C. Machen Jr.
U.S. Attorney

In the Community



Washington, D.C.

- Size
 - 68 Square Miles of Land Area
- Population
 - 600,000+ City Residents
- Neighborhoods
 - 100+



“Enhancing public safety and building bonds of trust between the U.S. Attorney’s Office and the community.”



The mission of the Community Outreach Section of the United States Attorney's Office is to enhance public safety through public education and engagement. We seek to increase the community's participation in the criminal justice system by building bonds of trust between our Office and the people that we serve. Our community prosecution team works to achieve these goals by initiating community outreach and youth engagement programs and by promoting efforts to reduce recidivism through successful reentry of former offenders.



Outreach Programs

Our Office has designed a variety of community outreach programs to increase community participation in the criminal justice system and to educate citizens about how they can avoid becoming victims of crime. One hallmark program is a partnership between the Office and leaders of D.C.'s faith-based communities. The Office has hosted a series of town hall meetings at places of worship throughout the city. In these meetings, the Office has successfully broken down barriers that too often discourage citizens from coming forward to serve as witnesses and jurors. In particular, the Office has been able to combat misinformation that makes some citizens reluctant to assist law enforcement in violent crime investigations and prosecutions. These forums have also allowed citizens to directly inform the Office of the public safety issues of greatest concern in their neighborhoods.



Wendy Pohlhaus
Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney
for External Affairs

The Office has long believed that a problem-solving approach to law enforcement is essential for reducing crime, enhancing public safety, and improving quality of life in the District of Columbia. To help accomplish this goal, the Office has adopted a community-based prosecution strategy that enables attorneys and staff to work directly with residents, local businesses, and other stakeholders to identify and solve problems that plague our neighborhoods.



Faith-Based Town Hall Meeting at Pennsylvania Avenue Baptist Church

Our Office has made a concerted effort to build relationships with every segment of our diverse community. For instance, we have hosted multiple meetings with Arab, Muslim, and Sikh communities, including speaking at the oldest mosque in D.C., and hosted a public showing of a documentary film to encourage increased understanding between Muslim-Americans and the broader community. We have also hosted events to establish connections with African immigrants and Latino citizens, and have regularly met with leaders of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender community.



The Office's and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's public forum entitled "Muslim-Sikh Community - Know Your Civil Rights"

In an effort to engage the community not only in times of strife but also in times of calm, the Office has organized and attended various large scale community events. This past year, we hosted a showing of a documentary depicting the history of the Barry Farm neighborhood, which is often plagued with violent crime. In hosting this showing, we conveyed to this community that their legacy was not one of violent crime, but of land ownership,

entrepreneurship, and community activism. We also engaged this community by organizing a halftime show during a well-attended basketball game in the neighborhood. During the halftime show, step teams from Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc. and the Matthews Memorial Baptist Church performed. U.S. Attorney Machen explained to the members of the community the importance of their role in the work we do as prosecutors and how their involvement is critical to keeping their neighborhood safe.



U.S. Attorney's Office hosts halftime show during the Goodman League's basketball game in Barry Farm



U.S. Attorney's Office hosting a Senior Seminar

The Office regularly conducts seminars focused on crimes committed against senior citizens and domestic violence. These seminars are designed to empower citizens to avoid becoming victims of crime and to educate the community about the resources available to crime victims. We have tailored our domestic violence seminars to educate teenagers about dating violence and to address the particular concerns of women who are reentering the community following a period of incarceration.

Youth Engagement

The Office has implemented numerous youth engagement programs in an effort to foster positive decision-making and to deter youth from criminal behavior. U.S. Attorney Machen has spoken to thousands of children throughout the city about positive decision-making. We have also initiated the Youth Motivation Program, which is designed to expose at-risk youth to the inner workings of the criminal justice system and discourage them from engaging in gun violence.



Assistant U.S. Attorney Leutrell Osborne captivates youth during a candid discussion about the criminal justice system



In partnership with Time Dollar Youth Court, the Metropolitan Police Department, and a local council member's office, the Office is co-founder of the East of the River Youth Court (ERYC), which meets in a local high school. ERYC is a diversionary program to which first-time youth offenders are sent instead of juvenile court. A youth offender's case is heard by a jury comprised of teenagers. After the jury's deliberations, the jury sentences the youth offender. The sanctions can include a term of ERYC jury duty, community service, mentoring programs, and substance abuse and mental health programs.



Project L.E.A.D mentors present a college themed day at Amidon-Bowen Elementary School

We have also continued our Legal Enrichment and Decision Making Program (Project L.E.A.D.) and Drug Education for Youth (D.E.F.Y.) Program. Project L.E.A.D. is a mentoring program for 5th graders taught by volunteer support staff and attorney volunteers in sixteen schools in the District of Columbia. Through an interactive curriculum, the program teaches students in the classroom about positive choices. The topics focus on a variety of good decision-making skills that include deterrence from gun violence, crime, and peer pressure. Students are counseled on how to respond to real life scenarios with a positive attitude and become empowered by learning about the legal system. The program culminates with a mock trial in which the students assume the roles of judge, jury, witnesses, and attorneys.



Melanie Howard is the External Affairs Specialist and Coordinator for D.E.F.Y. (Drug Education for Youth Program) and Project L.E.A.D. (Legal Enrichment and Decision Making Program).

The topics focus on a variety of good decision making skills that include deterrence from gun violence, crime, and avoiding peer pressure. Students are counseled on how to respond to real life scenarios with a positive attitude and become empowered by learning about the legal system.

Drug Education for Youth Program (D.E.F.Y.) is a drug and violence prevention program that serves youth between the ages of nine and twelve years old who live in underserved areas of the District. D.E.F.Y. deters youth from negative behavior at their most impressionable stage of life. The program instructs youth on topics ranging from drug resistance, self-esteem, and conflict resolution, to gang awareness and physical fitness. Phase I of D.E.F.Y. is a free residential summer camp. Phase II is a 10-month mentoring program.



D.E.F.Y. participants experience underground railroad trail hike in Sandy Spring, MD and learn about history



"Breaking the Silence on Youth Violence" Summit

In an effort to encourage our youth to cooperate with law enforcement, discourage gun violence, and promote positive decision-making, the Office hosted the "Breaking the Silence on Youth Violence Summit" in Ward 8. Approximately 200 local teenagers attended this event, which featured NFL football players from D.C., offenders who have turned their lives around, and many of our law enforcement partners. Those speakers emphasized the dangerous consequences of pursuing a life of crime, and the tremendous benefits of hard work and academic achievement. The discussion focused heavily on the importance of combating the anti-snitching subculture that too often allows violent criminals to remain unaccountable for the harm they bring to our neighborhoods.

Reentry Outreach

Our Office has sought to be a leader in the Justice Department's efforts to support the reentry of former offenders to the community following their incarceration. We recognize that returning citizens face serious obstacles to success, such as obtaining employment and housing, and that reducing recidivism requires community-wide collaboration.

Our Office has partnered with a number of federal and local agencies and community-based organizations to develop a District-wide reentry strategy. We have also focused our efforts on educating recently released individuals about the negative consequences of violating the terms of their supervision. At the same time, the Office has hosted forums to educate business leaders



Employer Reentry Symposium hosted by the Office

and the community at-large about the importance of supporting



citizens returning from prison. By building support mechanisms for reentrants, we hope to reduce recidivism, enhance public safety, and help returning citizens begin to make positive contributions to our community.

Women's Reentry Symposium - "Walk a Mile in Her Shoes"

The Community Prosecution Section is led by the Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney for External Affairs and consists of teams made up of Community Prosecutors and Community Outreach Specialists. Each Community Prosecutor and Community Outreach Specialist has an office in each police district in Washington, D.C.



Trena Carrington
2D Community Prosecutor
202-252-7388



Carolyn Crank
1D & 2D Outreach Specialist
202-729-3718



Douglas Klein
1D Community Prosecutor
202-729-3718



Eddie O'Connell
7D Community Prosecutor
202-698-1456



Lenny Lowe
7D Outreach Specialist
202-698-1452



Roger Kemp
3D Community Prosecutor
202-698-1452



Baretta Francis
3D & 4D Outreach Specialist
202-671-1892



Jelahn Stewart
4D Community Prosecutor
202-252-7463



Jamila Hodge
5D Community Prosecutor
202-698-0144



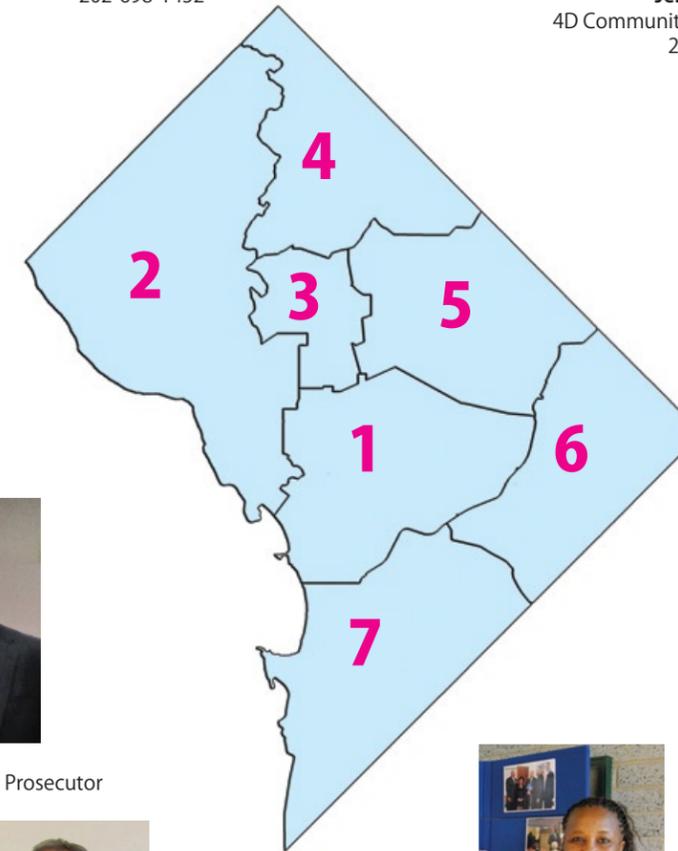
Monica Veney
5D Outreach Specialist
202-698-0145



Leutrell Osborne II
6D Community Prosecutor
202-698-0825



Brenda Horner
Supervisor Outreach Specialist &
6D Outreach Specialist
202-698-0825





Wendy Pohlhaus is the Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney for External Affairs. Ms. Pohlhaus was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree, cum laude, in Spanish from the University of the District of Columbia in 1987, and her law degree from the University of Miami School of Law in 1990. After law school, Ms. Pohlhaus served as a public defender with the Dade County Public Defender's Office and the Federal Public Defender's Office in Miami, providing both trial and appellate representation to indigent defendants. In November 1998, Ms. Pohlhaus joined the Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Section (NDDS). In August 2003, Ms. Pohlhaus joined the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia as an Assistant U.S. Attorney. While in the United States Attorney's Office, Ms. Pohlhaus served with distinction in the Grand Jury Section, General Felony Section, Felony Major Crimes Section, the Criminal Division and as the Sixth District Community Prosecutor. Ms. Pohlhaus has received numerous Special Achievement Awards.

Melanie Howard is the External Affairs Specialist and Coordinator for D.E.F.Y. (Drug Education for Youth Program) and Project L.E.A.D. (Legal Enrichment and Decision Making Program). In 2003, Ms. Howard graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science and International Studies. She received her Juris Doctorate from the University of North Carolina in 2006. After graduation, she began mentoring for programs such as Higher Achievement and Court Appointed Special Advocates for Children of D.C. She joined our Office in 2007 and was assigned to the Fraud and Public Corruption Section as a Paralegal Specialist. In 2008, she became the External Affairs Specialist. Ms. Howard has worked diligently to re-institute Project L.E.A.D. and implement the program in over sixteen schools throughout the District.

Douglas Klein is the Community Prosecutor for the First District. Mr. Klein received his Bachelor of Arts degree with honors in Political Science from Hope College, in Holland, Michigan, where he graduated cum laude in 1982. In 1985, Mr. Klein graduated tenth in his class and was awarded a Juris Doctorate from the Valparaiso University School of Law. Upon graduating from law school, Mr. Klein entered the United States Marine Corps as a Judge Advocate. In September 1990, Mr. Klein began his career at the United States Attorney's Office, and since then has served this Office with distinction in the Appellate, Misdemeanor, Felony Trial, Grand Jury, Federal Narcotics, Violent Crime, Homicide, Major Crimes, and Community Prosecution Sections. He has been awarded numerous Special Achievement Awards, Merit Awards, and in 2010, the United States Attorney selected Mr. Klein to receive an Award for outstanding work as a Community Prosecutor in the First District.

Trena Carrington is the Community Prosecutor in the Second District. Ms. Carrington was awarded her Juris Doctorate degree from Howard University School of Law in 1990.

Following law school, she served as a Judicial Law Clerk to the Honorable Annice Wagner on the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. From 1991 to 2000, Ms. Carrington worked at the Department of Justice as a Trial Attorney in the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section; Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section; and Organized Crime and Racketeering Section. In 2001, she joined the U.S. Attorney's Office as an Assistant U.S. Attorney and has served in the Appellate Division, Misdemeanor, Felony Trial, Grand Jury Sections of the Superior Court Division, and the Organized Crime and Narcotics Trafficking Section of the Criminal Division. Ms. Carrington joined the Community Prosecution Team in 2008 and was initially assigned to the Fifth District. During her tenure with the Office, she has been the recipient of several Special Achievement Awards.

Carolyn Crank is a Community Outreach Specialist in the First and Second Districts. In 1985, Ms. Crank joined our Office as a Legal Secretary in the Felony Trial Section of the Superior Court Division. After receiving a Paralegal Studies Certificate from United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Graduate School, she was promoted to a Paralegal Specialist and worked in both our Superior Court and Criminal Divisions. Ms. Crank joined the Community Outreach Section in 2006. Ms. Crank has received letters of commendation and several Special Achievement Awards during her tenure with the Office.

Roger Kemp is the Community Prosecutor in the Third District. Mr. Kemp received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science in 1981 from Hunter College in New York City, and his Juris Doctorate degree from The American University, Washington College of Law in 1984. Upon graduating from law school, Mr. Kemp was an Assistant State's Attorney in the Office of the Cook County State's Attorney from 1984 to 1990 in Chicago, Illinois, where he served in the Felony Trial Branch and the Public Integrity Unit. Mr. Kemp joined the U.S. Attorney's Office in 1990, and has served with distinction in the Appellate Division, the Misdemeanor Trial, Felony Trial, Violent Crime, Homicide/Major Crime, Federal Economic Crime, and Community Prosecution Sections of the Office. Mr. Kemp has received numerous Special Achievement Awards throughout his career with the Department of Justice.

Jelahn Stewart is the Community Prosecutor for the Fourth District. Ms. Stewart received her Juris Doctorate degree from American University's Washington College of Law in 1994. Upon graduating from law school, Ms. Stewart clerked for the Honorable Marcus D. Williams of the Fairfax County Circuit Court in Fairfax, Virginia. From 1995 until 1999, Ms. Stewart worked as a Staff Attorney at the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, where she received numerous Special Achievement Awards and was named Attorney of the Year in 1998. Ms. Stewart joined the U.S. Attorney's Office in 1999, and has served with distinction in the Appellate Division, the Misdemeanor Trial, General Felony, Grand Jury, Homicide/Major Crime, Transnational/Major Crime and Community Prosecution

Sections of the Office. Ms. Stewart has received numerous Merit Awards and Special Achievement Awards throughout her career with the Department of Justice.

Baretta Francis is the Community Outreach Specialist in the Third and Fourth Districts. Ms. Francis received her Bachelor of Science degree in Mass Communications from Norfolk State University in 1991. Ms. Francis also received her Juris Doctorate from Regent University, School of Law in Virginia Beach, Virginia in 2003. She started her career working for the Virginia Commonwealth's Attorney's Office in the City of Portsmouth in their Victim-Witness Office assisting victims of domestic violence. Ms. Francis began working in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia in 2002 in the Grand Jury Section. During her tenure with the Community Outreach Section, she has also been the Community Outreach Specialist in the Fifth District. Ms. Francis played an instrumental role in planning the first citywide Community Prosecution Conference in the Washington, D.C. area.

Jamila Hodge is the Community Prosecutor for the Fifth District. Ms. Hodge received her Bachelor's degree in Psychology and Sociology from the University of Michigan in 1998, and her law degree from Duke University School of Law in 2001. After graduation, Ms. Hodge joined the law firm of Dickstein Shapiro Morin & Oshinsky in Washington, D.C., as an associate, where her practice focused on insurance coverage litigation. In January 2006, Ms. Hodge joined our Office and has served with distinction in the Domestic Violence Misdemeanor, Felony Trial and Felony Major Crimes Sections of the Superior Court Division and in the Appellate Division. From July 2009 until July 2010, Ms. Hodge was detailed to the Department of Justice, Office of Legal Policy where she worked on judicial nominations and criminal justice policy matters, including indigent defense and reentry of former offenders. From July 2010 until April 2011, she served as Advisor for Criminal Justice and Drug Policy in the Office of the Vice President. In April, she returned to the Office to the Felony Major Crimes Section and quickly became the Fifth District Community Prosecutor. Ms. Hodge has been the recipient of a Special Achievement Award.

Monica Veney is the Community Outreach Specialist for the Fifth District. Ms. Veney joined the U.S. Attorney's Office in January 2007 as an Executive Assistant/Public Affairs Specialist. In her role as Public Affairs Assistant, Ms. Veney interacted with the media on a daily basis regarding the various cases and upcoming trials. In April 2010, Ms. Veney started her new position as the Community Outreach Specialist for the Fifth District. Ms. Veney has received several Special Achievement Awards.

Leutrell Osborne II is the Community Prosecutor for the Sixth District. Mr. Osborne is a native Washingtonian and has worked in the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia for nearly eighteen years. He received his Bachelor's degree from the University of Virginia, and his law degree from the University of California, Hastings College of the Law. During his tenure in the Office, Mr. Osborne has

served with distinction in the Appellate Division, and the Misdemeanor, General Felony, Felony Major Crimes, and Homicide Sections of the Superior Court Division, and the Organized Crime and Narcotics Trafficking Section of the Criminal Division. In addition, Mr. Osborne has earned numerous Special Achievement Awards. He was also named a Senior Litigation Counsel and served as a supervisor in the Misdemeanor Section.

Brenda Horner is the Supervisory Community Outreach Specialist and is assigned to the Sixth District. Ms. Horner received her Bachelor of Arts degree in Mass Media Arts – Television Production from the University of the District of Columbia in 1993. She was awarded her Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Maryland University College in Paralegal Studies in 1996. Ms. Horner joined our Office in 1990. She has served with distinction in the Grand Jury and Papering Sections of the Superior Court Division and was a Community Relations Specialist from 1995 to 1999. Ms. Horner received the Community Service Award for Excellence in 2001, the Attorney General's Volunteer Service Award in 1998, and has received numerous Special Achievement and Outstanding Performance Awards throughout her tenure with the Office.

Eddie O'Connell is the Community Prosecutor for the Seventh District. Mr. O'Connell was awarded his Bachelor of Arts degree in History from The Catholic University of America in 1989, and his Juris Doctor degree from Quinnipiac University School of Law in 1997, where he was a member of the Moot Court Honor Society. Immediately following law school, Mr. O'Connell joined our Office as a contract paralegal. From August 1999 through August 2000, he served as law clerk to the Honorable Rufus King III, then an Associate Judge on the District of Columbia Superior Court. In September 2000, Mr. O'Connell began work as an Assistant State's Attorney for Baltimore City, where he prosecuted juvenile delinquency, felony narcotics, and violent crime cases. He joined this Office as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in December 2002 and has served in the Misdemeanor, Felony Trial, Grand Jury, Community Prosecution, Domestic Violence Felony, and Major Felony Sections of the Superior Court Division; in the Organized Crime and Narcotics Trafficking Section of the Criminal Division; and in the Appellate Division. Mr. O'Connell has been the recipient of a Special Achievement Award.

Lenney Lowe is the Community Outreach Specialist for the Seventh District. Ms. Lowe joined our Office in 1998 and has served in the General Felony, Domestic Violence/Sex Offense and Homicide/Major Crimes Sections of the Superior Court Division as a Legal Assistant until 2002. In 2003, Ms. Lowe was promoted to the position of Paralegal Specialist where she served with distinction in the Domestic Violence and Homicide/Major Crimes Section from 2003 to 2008. In 2008, Ms. Lowe became the Community Outreach Specialist for the Third District. Ms. Lowe has received numerous Special Achievement Awards and has been awarded the Department of Justice Team Award.



- ▶ Cold Case Unit
- ▶ Gang Case Unit
- ▶ Special Counsel for DNA & Forensic Litigation
- ▶ Asset Forfeiture & Money Laundering Section
- ▶ Strengthening Collaboration
- ▶ Training Initiatives

Moving Forward:

New INITIATIVES



Special Counsel for DNA & Forensic Litigation

This year, we created a new position – Special Counsel for DNA and Forensic Litigation – with the goal of making our Assistant U.S. Attorneys the best forensic litigators in the country, bar none. To accomplish this goal, Michael Ambrosino has centralized oversight of all complex forensic matters so that AUSAs are equipped with the support and guidance necessary to address complex scientific issues in the context of their busy trial schedules.



Michael T. Ambrosino,
Special Counsel for DNA & Forensic Litigation

University of Hartford
J.D., Hofstra School of Law

Years of Service: 27

Creation of the forensic Special Counsel position has enabled our Office to keep abreast of the current forensic landscape and to take a proactive approach to forensic litigation. By aiding Assistant U.S. Attorneys with forensic litigation, Mr. Ambrosino has freed up AUSAs to prepare their cases for trial and, together with the AUSAs, has created formidable records on appeal. Discussed below are a series of measures implemented to enhance our Office's ability to effectively meet the current and future forensic challenges.

Implementation of Uniform Procedures and Increased Oversight of DNA Cases

We have implemented uniform practices with the MPD DNA Laboratory designed to maximize efficiency and communication among our Office, the DNA Lab, and MPD. Mr. Ambrosino monitors forensic cases and issues protocols to address recurring issues. By tracking and overseeing DNA cases, Mr. Ambrosino has been able to (1) assist Assistant U.S. Attorneys with a variety of pre-trial and discovery issues, e.g.,

consumption of DNA; (2) educate AUSAs on alternatives to traditional nuclear DNA testing, i.e., mitochondrial DNA, Y-STRs, and Mini-filer; (3) assist with testing strategy on complex cases; (4) review expert witness testimony; (5) help AUSAs anticipate potential *Crawford* issues; (6) assist AUSAs with trial preparation in complex cases; and (7) assist AUSAs on excluding or cross-examining defense experts. He also works with MPD and Special Proceedings Chief Robert Okun to implement uniform procedures for the handling of post-conviction DNA

matters to ensure consistency in the manner in which those cases are handled by our Special Proceedings Division.

Joint Training with the MPD DNA Laboratory and Other Laboratory Units

Upon assuming his position, Mr. Ambrosino began implementing joint training designed to educate Assistant U.S. Attorneys and the Metropolitan Police Department on a myriad of technical and legal issues facing each of the major forensic disciplines. In the Spring of 2010, he conducted in-house DNA training for AUSAs with the assistance of the MPD Laboratory's Technical Leader and Quality Assurance Manager. In the Spring of 2011, he conducted a two-day firearms and latent fingerprint training for AUSAs, MPD Latent Fingerprint and Firearms Units, and the District of Columbia Office of the Attorney General's Trial Attorneys.

This training included mock trial exercises for AUSAs and MPD personnel. Mr. Ambrosino is currently in the process of planning a comprehensive DNA School for AUSAs and Homicide Detectives in December 2011.



Construction of the Consolidated Forensic Laboratory (CFL)

Frye and Daubert Litigation

Mr. Ambrosino has also filed responsive *Frye* pleadings in the areas of nuclear DNA, Y-STR DNA, firearms and toolmark identification, and fingerprints. Over the past two years there have been approximately a dozen

hearings regarding the admissibility of forensic evidence; in each instance, the United States has prevailed. This new position has enabled our Office to put forth our best effort in forensic evidence litigation while at the same time allowing Assistant U.S. Attorneys to focus on trial preparation. In each instance, we have created a comprehensive record that will enable us to effectively defend our position on appeal. The Special Counsel also reviews and edits each appellate brief containing a forensic issue of interest to our Office.

Training & Professional Development

Our Office of Professional Development (OPD) provides extensive training for all new Assistant U.S. Attorneys, experienced AUSAs, support staff personnel, and managers. OPD also works closely with its law enforcement partners to provide specialized training opportunities for law enforcement officers. Finally, OPD recruits Special AUSAs and Legal Fellows to ensure appropriate staffing levels for the Misdemeanor Units in the Office.



Denise Clark, Special Counsel for Professional Development and Director of Training

Harvard/Radcliffe College
J.D., Harvard Law School

Years of Service: 9

AUSAs: 3
Program Training & Development Staff: 2
Law Enforcement Staff: 3

Since 2010, OPD has focused on identifying the areas of our practice in which greater training is needed and providing that training. For example, as scrutiny of federal prosecutors' handling of discovery related issues intensified, OPD significantly increased training on *Brady* and discovery related issues. We expanded the number of hours spent on these topics in our misdemeanor basic training and conducted several specialized trainings for more senior Assistant U.S. Attorneys. To assist AUSAs in handling more technologically complex cases, we provided several trainings on identifying, obtaining, and recovering electronic and digital evidence. OPD also increased the number of District Court basic training sessions to meet the needs of incoming senior AUSAs and rotators.

OPD has increased its efforts to provide quality training to support staff personnel since 2010. In response to support staff requests, OPD has offered training on a variety of topics such as stress management, communication skills, computer skills, and expert witnesses. And in 2010, OPD launched a new support staff basic training program to provide support staff members with an increased understanding of the functions of the various divisions and sections of the Office.

OPD also increased training opportunities for law enforcement officers in 2010. Most notably, OPD opened up participation in the misdemeanor basic training



Basic training for new Assistant U.S. Attorneys

mock trial exercises to the entire law enforcement community as an opportunity to better prepare officers for courtroom testimony. Several federal agencies such as the FBI, Secret Service, and the Defense Intelligence Agency sent personnel to participate in these exercises.

In 2010, OPD also increased the number of participants in the Legal Fellowship program. This program plays an integral role in ensuring full and quality staffing of our Misdemeanor Units by offering uncompensated, temporary attorney positions to qualified applicants.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT'S INITIATIVES

Our Office of Professional Development took the lead on several training initiatives in 2010-2011. Due to

major technological and forensic advances, our cases have grown increasingly more complex and sophisticated. Assistant U.S. Attorneys needed additional training to acquire the critical skills and expertise to investigate and prosecute these cases. Whether it be a homicide case or a fraud case, the identification, capture, and recovery of electronic and digital evidence can substantially strengthen a prosecution. To assist AUSAs with acquiring these necessary skills, OPD, with the assistance of senior AUSAs and our office investigators, conducted two training sessions on how to find and obtain this type of evidence.

Another 2010-2011 major initiative was the Managers' Retreat. During the two-day program, attorney and support staff managers came

together to discuss issues facing management, listen to presentations from senior Department of Justice and EOUSA officials about how to improve as a manager, and participate in workshops that allowed for the exchange of creative management ideas, solutions, and goals. Thanks to a Myers-Briggs Assessment, participants left with a better sense of their management styles and strategies for improved communication with the employees they supervise.

STAFFING PROGRAMS

Although the Office employs over 600 employees, we have long recognized that the attorneys, law enforcement members, and support staff who are detailed to our Office by other federal agencies, and the attorneys who volunteer their time to work for the Office, are essential to our staffing plan. Indeed, over the past 18 months alone, nearly 160 detailed and volunteer attorneys have participated in our Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Program and our Legal Fellowship Program, supplementing the number of attorneys available to serve the people of the District of Columbia and the United States.

Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Program

Since January 2010, over 35 federal agencies have allowed attorneys on their staffs to be detailed to our Office as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSAs). These attorneys have worked in almost every Division of the Office, including the Appellate, Civil, Criminal, and Superior Court Divisions. And many of these SAUSAs have served with distinction as prosecutors on the front line in D.C. Superior Court. The U.S. Attorney's Office thanks the following agencies for providing detailees to our Office during these past 18 months:

- Defense Nuclear Agency
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division
- Department of Justice, Criminal Division
- Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration
- Department of Justice, Environmental and Natural Resources Division
- Department of Justice, Executive Office for the United States Attorneys
- Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Department of Justice, National Security Division
- Department of Justice, Office of Immigration Litigation
- Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs
- Department of Justice, Office of Legal Policy
- Department of Justice, Office of Legislative Affairs
- Department of Justice, Office of Professional Responsibility
- Department of Justice, Tax Division
- Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- District of Columbia Office of the Attorney General
- District of Columbia Office of the Inspector General
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
- Federal Maritime Commission
- Federal Trade Commission
- Food and Drug Administration
- General Services Administration
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Internal Revenue Service
- Library of Congress
- Securities and Exchange Commission
- Social Security Administration

- United States Patent and Trademark Office
- United States Postal Service
- United States Army

Legal Fellowship Program

Our attorney ranks have also been increased by participants in our Legal Fellowship Program. Attorneys who participate in this Program volunteer to serve as prosecutors in the General Crimes Section and/or Sex Offense and Domestic Violence Section of the Superior Court Division for a period of at least six months. Our Legal Fellows have come from such diverse schools as Harvard Law School, the University of California's Hastings College of the Law, and the George Washington University School of Law. For some of the Legal Fellows, the fellowship was their first legal sector job after

graduation, while for others, the fellowship was their first opportunity to practice criminal law after years of working at a law firm. Regardless of background, each Legal Fellow ably served the people of the District of Columbia and the United States.



Strengthening Collaboration

The success of the Office has long been based on the differing – and complementary – strengths of the Superior Court and U.S. District Court practices. Over the past 18 months, the Office has broken down some of the traditional barriers between our local and federal practices to take full advantage of their respective strengths. For example, the Assistant U.S. Attorneys who prosecute child exploitation cases in federal court now work alongside those in our Sex Offense and Domestic Violence Section who prosecute child sexual abuse cases in Superior Court. Similarly, economic crimes in Superior Court are now prosecuted by attorneys in our Fraud and Public Corruption Section who prosecute fraud cases in federal court. By realigning these Sections, we have ensured that our prosecutors' expertise will be put to the best possible use – regardless of the courthouse in which we bring any particular case. In recent months, we have also increased opportunities for prosecutors assigned to work in Superior Court to prosecute narcotics and weapons cases in federal court. These initiatives help our prosecutors develop a broader range of skills and create opportunities for more productive collaboration.



Cold Case Unit

In the District of Columbia, homicide rates are now at historic lows, but the city's legacy of violence in earlier decades has left thousands of homicides that have yet to be solved. Unsolved murders are open wounds for families and communities. Closing these cases brings a great deal of satisfaction and relief to the families and friends of those who have been murdered. In addition, closing these cases can bring hope to others who fear that they will never obtain justice on behalf of their loved ones. Solving cold cases is also important for its deterrent effect. Holding murderers accountable after many years demonstrates the effectiveness of the criminal justice system and diminishes any perception that violent crimes will go unpunished. These cases prove that justice may be delayed, but it will not be denied.

The Office's success in prosecuting cold cases is unmatched nationally. Over a two-year period, the Office has obtained convictions in eight cases where the murder had occurred more than eight years earlier. Most prominently, Ingmar Guandique was convicted at trial of the 2001 murder of Chandra Levy in Rock Creek Park and received a 60-year prison sentence. In a case where the victim's body was never found, Terrence Barnett was convicted of the 1999 murder of his girlfriend. And in a case demonstrating the power of new technologies to solve old crimes, Melvin Jackson, a former church deacon, was convicted at trial of felony murder arising from the 1983 rape and stabbing of Raymonde Plantiveau, a 57-year-old French citizen who was visiting her daughter, who lived in Glover Park. Jackson was connected to the crime more than 20 years later through DNA testing of items recovered from the scene. Jackson was sentenced to 40 years to life in prison.

The current climate – in which homicides are at record lows – has allowed the Office a unique opportunity to maintain the level of resources that we must dedicate to prosecuting ongoing violence while increasing the level of resources devoted to tackling the thousands of homicides left unsolved over the past several decades. To that end, in 2010, U.S. Attorney Machen established a dedicated Cold Case Unit within the Office's Homicide Section. That Unit, consisting of some of the Office's most experienced prosecutors, currently has more than 60 pending cold cases in various stages of investigation or prosecution. The Cold Case Unit will continue to build on the Office's strong record of obtaining convictions in long-unsolved homicides, securing justice for survivors and restoring hope to our community.

Gang Case Unit

Although homicides in the District of Columbia have reached record lows in recent years, neighborhood crews and warring gangs continue to produce retaliatory violence that plagues our community. In a one-year period, our Office prosecuted four dozen members of nine different gangs in an effort to combat that violence. To address gang violence in a more coordinated fashion, U.S. Attorney Machen established a Gang Unit within the Office's Homicide Section. That Unit consists of experienced homicide prosecutors who – instead of treating murders as isolated incidents – connect the dots between acts of violence to reveal the full picture of a gang's activity. These attorneys rely on cooperating defendants, undercover drug investigations, and forensic evidence to prosecute crews that have operated in concert to commit multiple murders. Our Homicide Section has demonstrated great success in holding accountable all the parties responsible for retaliatory gang violence. For instance, in 2010, the Office successfully prosecuted members of the Todd Place Crew, which engaged in a number of shootings and murders of members of the rival T Street Crew. The Office then followed that prosecution by also obtaining convictions of members of the T Street Crew for their retaliatory acts of violence. In the coming years, with the assistance of a new Gang Intelligence Specialist, the Gang Unit will pioneer prosecutions using a new criminal street gang statute to hold gang members responsible for their violent behavior.

Asset Forfeiture & Money Laundering Section

The Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section oversees all criminal and civil forfeiture matters for the Criminal Division. Federal law provides authority to seize and forfeit the proceeds of virtually all serious federal offenses, including terrorism, export offenses, drug trafficking, organized crime, child exploitation, human trafficking, fraud, and money laundering. U.S. Attorney Machen created the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section and made it a stand-alone section within the Criminal Division soon after he became U.S. Attorney in February 2010. In Fiscal Year 2010, our Office's work resulted in deposits of \$503 million in forfeited assets into the Asset Forfeiture Fund, the highest of any U.S. Attorney's Office in the country. The mission of the Section is to enforce compliance with the laws of the United States by using criminal and civil forfeiture, and money laundering charges, to disrupt and deter criminal activity, to dismantle criminal enterprises, and to deprive criminals and criminal organizations of illegal proceeds and the instrumentalities of crime. The Section strives to recover property that may be used to compensate victims. As permitted by law, forfeited funds can be used to provide full or partial restitution to victims of crimes and to support federal, state, and local law enforcement activities.



The United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia works closely with its many law enforcement partners to investigate and prosecute cases and to develop initiatives aimed at reducing crime and improving public safety. The United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia would like to thank its more than 40 law enforcement partners for their invaluable work and assistance, without which our successes would not be possible.



Department of State, Office of the Inspector General, Washington Field Office

Department of Transportation, Office of the Inspector General

Department of Treasury, Office of Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, Special Inquiries and Intelligence Division

Department of Treasury, Office of Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, Washington Field Office

District of Columbia Fire and Emergency Medical Services

District of Columbia Housing Authority, Office of Public Safety

District of Columbia Office of the Attorney General

District of Columbia Office of the Inspector General

Food and Drug Administration, Metro Washington Field Office

General Services Administration, Office of the Inspector General

Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation Division

Metro Transit Police Department

Metropolitan Police Department

Pretrial Services for the District of Columbia

Social Security Administration, Office of the Inspector General

United States Army and Joint Forces Headquarters, Law Enforcement Division

United States Bureau of Prisons

United States Capitol Police

United States Park Police

United States Parole Commission

United States Postal Inspection Service, Washington Division

United States Postal Service, Office of the Inspector General

United States Secret Service, Washington Field Office

United States Supreme Court Police

Amtrak Police Department

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia

Department of Agriculture, Office of the Inspector General

Department of Commerce, Office of the Inspector General

Department of Commerce, Export Enforcement, Washington Field Office

Department of Commerce, Security

Department of Defense, Office of the Inspector General, Defense Criminal Investigative Service

Department of Energy, Office of the Inspector General

Department of Homeland Security, Federal Protective Service

Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Inspector General, Washington Field Office

Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration, Federal Air Marshal Service, Washington Field Office

Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Inspector General

Department of the Interior, Office of the Inspector General, Washington Field Office

Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Washington Field Division

Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington Division

Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington Field Office

Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, Washington Field Office

Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service

Department of Labor, Office of the Inspector General

Department of Navy, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, Washington Field Office

Department of State, Diplomatic Security Service, Washington Field Office



Community Prosecutor Trena Carrington reading to students at Webb/Wheatley Education Campus



Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney Wendy Pohlhaus and Executive Assistant Jacqueline Akyea at D.C. Africa Festival



U.S. Attorney Machen speaks at Coolidge Senior High School Homecoming football game

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