



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



**2012 Report**





Front Row Left to Right: Michael Ambrosino, Renata Cooper, Vince Cohen, Ron Machen, Darlena Perry, Melanie Howard  
 Second Row: Wendy Pohlhaus, Ashley Patterson, Shelia Miller, Benjamin Kagan-Guthrie, Jenny Mancino, Matt Jones  
 Third Row: Denise Simmonds, Bill Miller, Denise Clark, Pat Riley, Ashley Fitzgerald



The United States Attorney's Office  
 for the District of Columbia  
 Judiciary Center, 555 4th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530



**21,534**  
 New Cases Opened

**16,762**  
 Number of Informations Filed

**10,042**  
 Number of Convictions

**4,500**  
 Number of Enrolled Diversions

**2,680**  
 Number of Indictments Returned

From October 1, 2011  
 to December 31, 2012

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## 2012 REPORT

Cover photo courtesy of *The Washington Examiner*  
 Special thanks to interns Deona DeClue, Kira Hettinger, and Ashley Page  
 for their editing contributions.





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## Letter from the United States Attorney

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Dear Friends,

2012 was a year of great accomplishment and great change for the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia.

This U.S. Attorney's Office is unlike any other. Located in the seat of our federal government, we are responsible for civil and criminal cases of great importance to the entire nation. At the same time, we are the District's chief local prosecutor, responsible for everything from misdemeanors to murder.

After three years as U.S. Attorney, I continue to marvel at the broad reach of our work. During my time as U.S. Attorney, we have secured over \$2 billion in financial recoveries for crime victims and taxpayers. In public corruption cases, we have obtained trial convictions or guilty pleas from more than 120 defendants. We have convicted more than 200 murderers, including fifteen for "cold case" homicides that went unsolved for many years. We also convicted members of a dozen different criminal gangs responsible for untold violence.

In 2012, the U.S. Attorney's Office once again handled nearly 20,000 cases in D.C. Superior Court. By focusing our resources on reducing violent crime, we obtained the convictions of the killers responsible for the deadly mass shooting on South Capitol Street along with scores of robbers, rapists, and burglars who threaten our neighborhoods. The city's homicide rate reached a historic low, allowing us to engage the community to address our most intractable public safety challenges.

In federal court, we took on public corruption by obtaining felony convictions of two sitting members of the D.C. Council and three operatives involved in the 2010 D.C. mayoral campaign. We also obtained a dozen convictions in the largest bribery scheme in the history of federal

contracting. At the same time, we reached settlements exceeding \$800 million with banks who violated U.S. sanctions and investigated high-profile leaks of classified information and the fatal attack on our mission in Libya.

For all these accomplishments, I am most proud of the daily efforts of my colleagues. The Assistant U.S. Attorneys and support staff who serve the people of the District of Columbia are a diverse group committed to excellence and dedicated to the cause of justice. Their outstanding quality is reflected in the fact that so many of our alumni – like the current Attorney General, FBI Director, and White House Counsel – go on to serve in the most important roles throughout the federal government. That tradition of excellence continued this year when President Obama nominated three of our office's division chiefs to become judges.

The outstanding work that we do together also builds deep, long-lasting friendships. This year our office grieved together when we lost our Administrative Officer Robin Brown after a valiant battle against cancer. Robin was a tremendous wife, mother, and colleague who inspired us all with her courage. Her loss was a reminder of the extraordinary public servants that we are privileged to work alongside every day.

We at the U.S. Attorney's Office remain steadfast in our devotion to serving our neighbors in the District of Columbia and our fellow Americans. We hope to make you proud in the years to come.

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 September 30, 2011 through December 31, 2012. During this period, the Office was led by United States Attorney Ronald C. Machen Jr. who was appointed by President Barack Obama as 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 reflect 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 Distinguished Service Award and the District of Columbia Bar’s Bea Rosenberg Award for Excellence in Government Service. The Office boasts many alumni who have gone on to other important roles in public service, including the current U.S. Attorney General and the White House Counsel.

## Our Accomplishments

Since October 1, 2011, 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 the convictions of defendants who executed a 14-year-old girl to prevent her from testifying about a murder she witnessed and a man near the Supreme Court who claimed to have an appointment with the Chief Justice while carrying a shotgun and sword. Our Special Proceedings Division successfully defended the convictions of the individuals responsible for the brutal 1984 murder of Catherine Fuller. Our Civil Division won 13 victories at trial that ended years of litigation and recov-

ered more than \$50 million in False Claims Act suits. Our Superior Court Division held violent criminals accountable, including the men responsible for the series of shootings that culminated in the massacre on South Capitol Street. Our Criminal Division was responsible for the convictions of two D.C. Councilmembers, three operatives in the 2010 D.C. mayoral campaign, and a dozen participants in the largest bribery scheme in the history of federal contracting.

***Our Superior Court Division held violent criminals accountable, including the men responsible for the series of shootings that culminated in the massacre on South Capitol Street.***

## 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 expanded 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 continued its efforts to strengthen our service to the community and to improve public safety. In 2012 U.S. Attorney Machen launched efforts to use new forensic technologies to unearth wrongful convictions and to solve decades-old cold case murders. This year the Office implemented cutting-edge technology to enhance courtroom presentations and renovated our grand jury space so that our prosecutors could use those technologies to present evidence. The Office also opened a fully staffed child waiting room to care for the children of victims and witnesses interacting with our prosecutors and law enforcement. Finally, the Office continued to expand the training it provides to Assistant U.S. Attorneys and support staff in an effort to continually improve the service we provide to the residents of our District.





# Office Overview



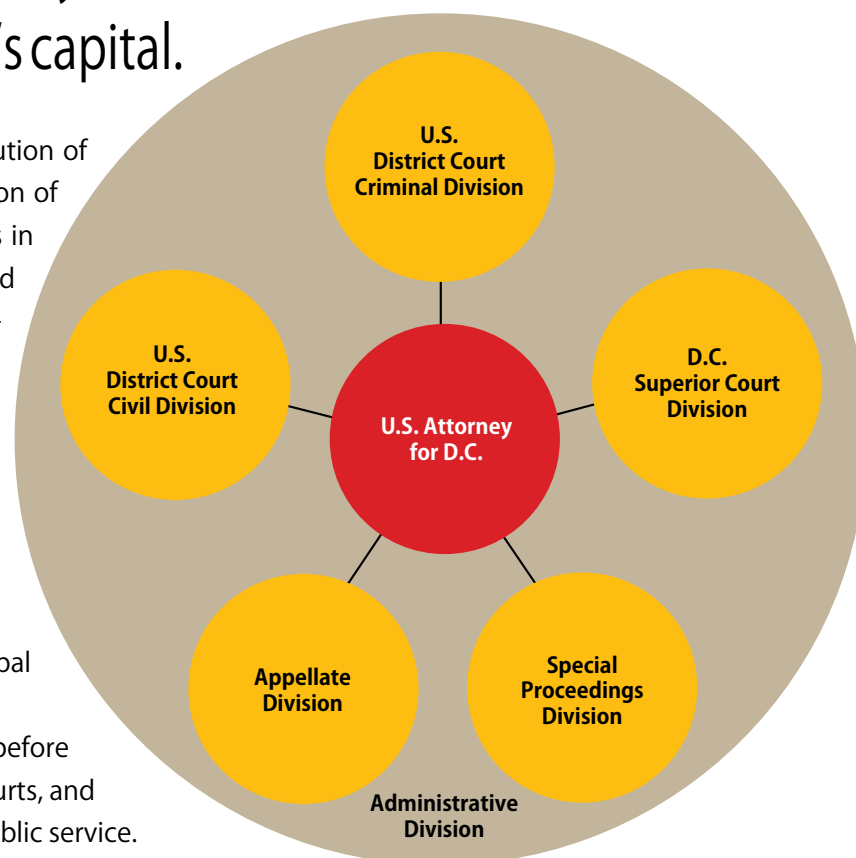
2012



**T**he United States Attorney's Office 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.

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 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.



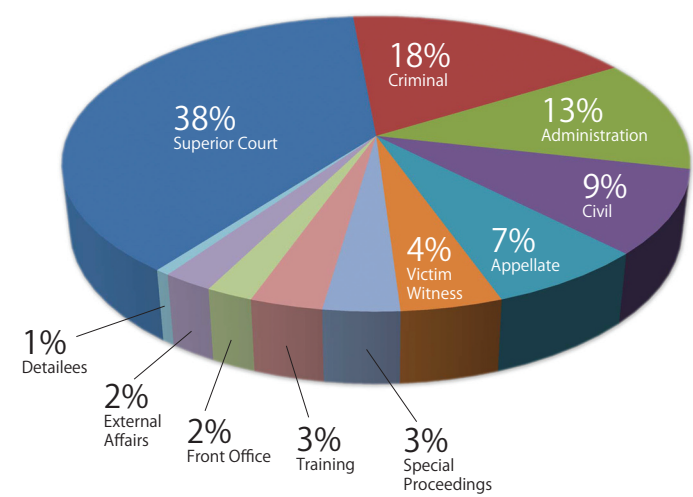
The unique responsibility of the public prosecutor was aptly described in 1935 by Justice George Sutherland in *Berger v. United States*.

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.



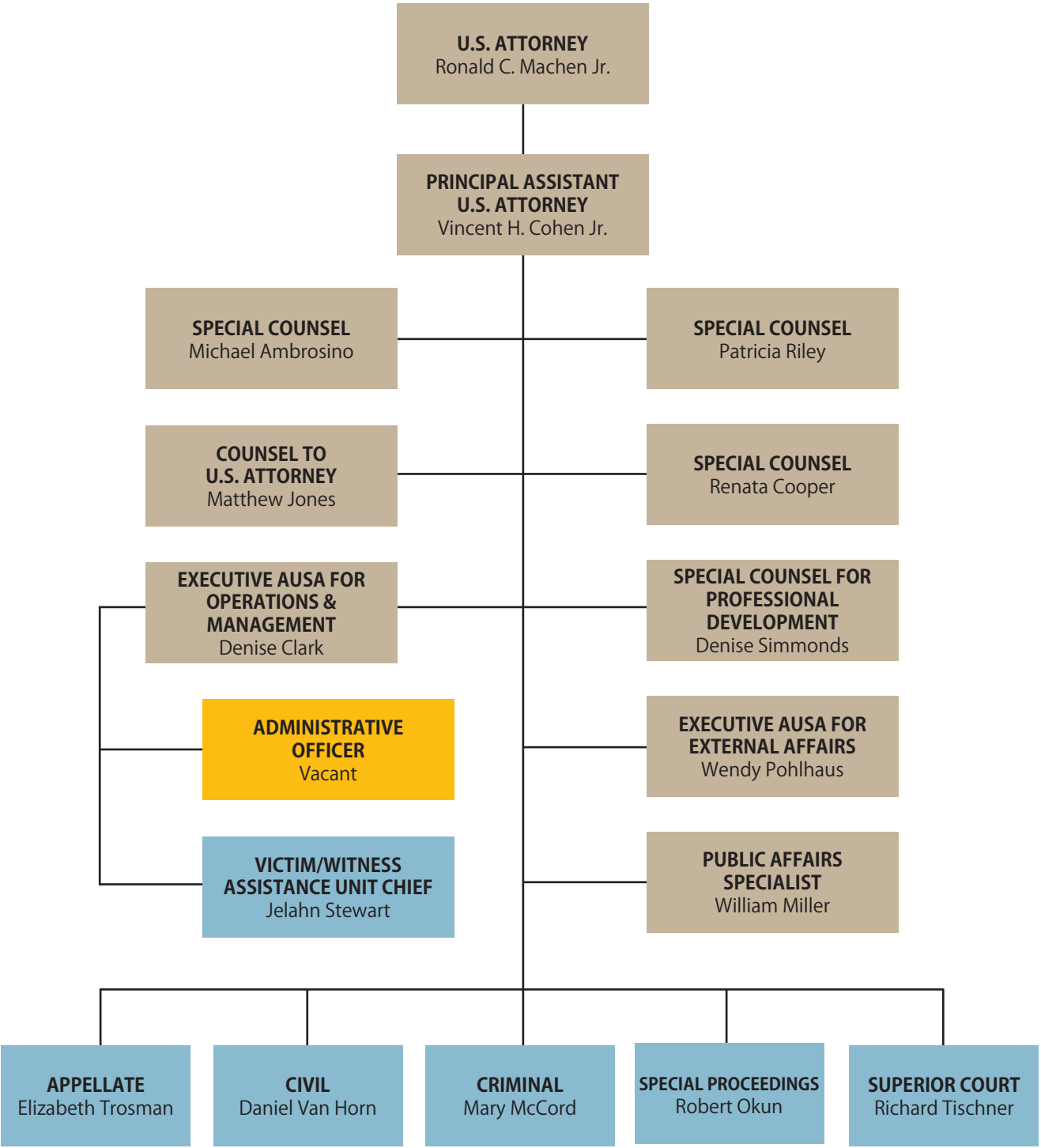
# At a Glance

## Allocated Positions

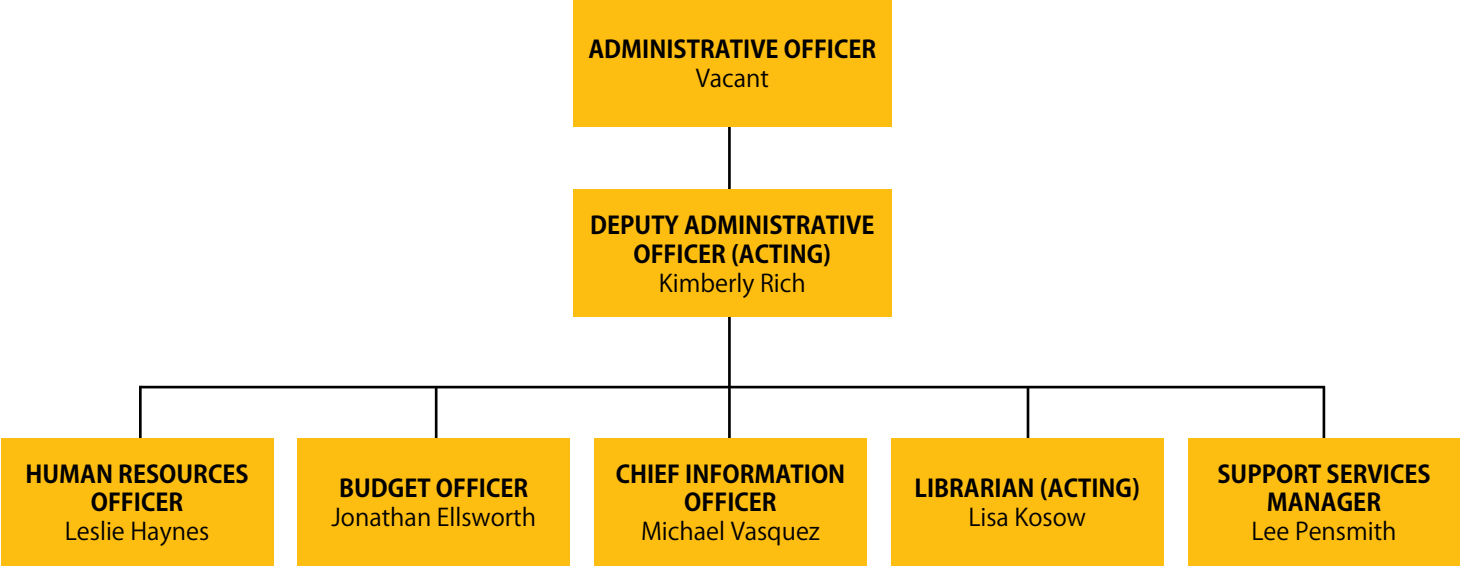


Divisions/Sections	Attorneys	Support Staff	Total
Administrative Division		79	79
Front Office	8	5	13
External Affairs	6	8	14
Appellate	34	10	44
Civil	37	21	58
Criminal Division Front Office	2	5	7
<i>Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering</i>	6	2	8
<i>Fraud and Public Corruption</i>	22	12	34
<i>National Security</i>	14	7	21
<i>Violent Crimes and Narcotics</i>	25	17	42
Special Proceedings	13	8	21
Training, Professional Development, and Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee	1	19	20
Victim Witness	1	27	28
Superior Court Front Office	2	2	4
<i>Felony Major Crimes</i>	47	43	90
<i>General Crimes</i>	34	24	58
<i>Homicide</i>	31	12	43
<i>Litigation Services</i>		2	2
<i>Sex Offense and Domestic Violence</i>	35	12	47
Detailed to Other Agencies	4		4
Total	322	315	637

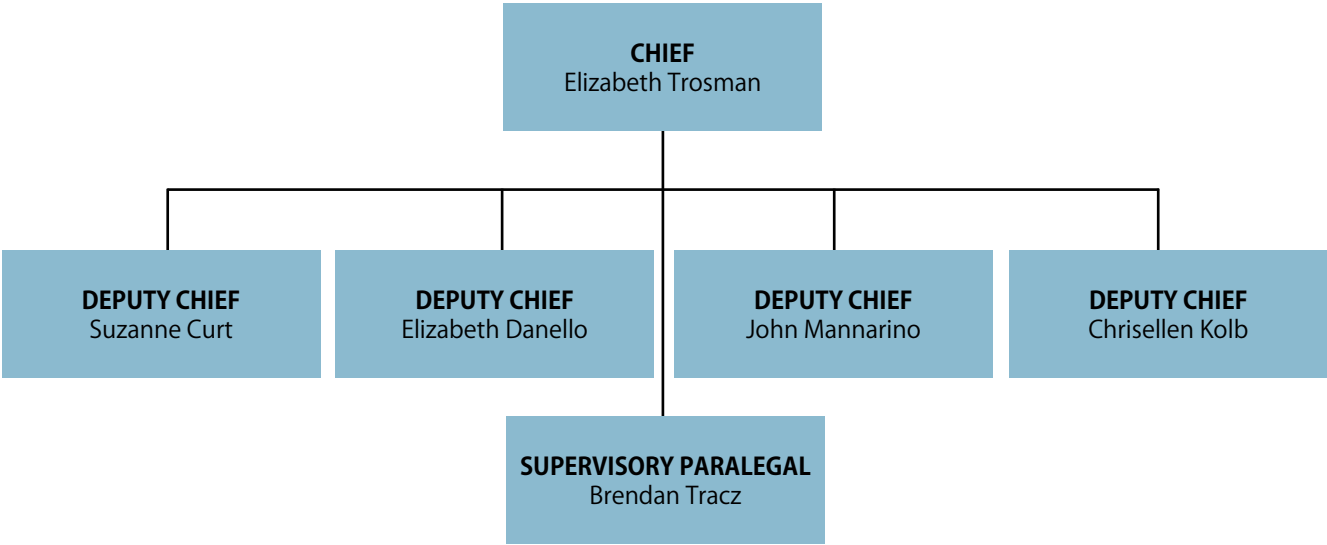
# Office Organization



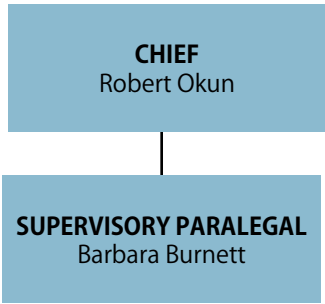
Administrative Division



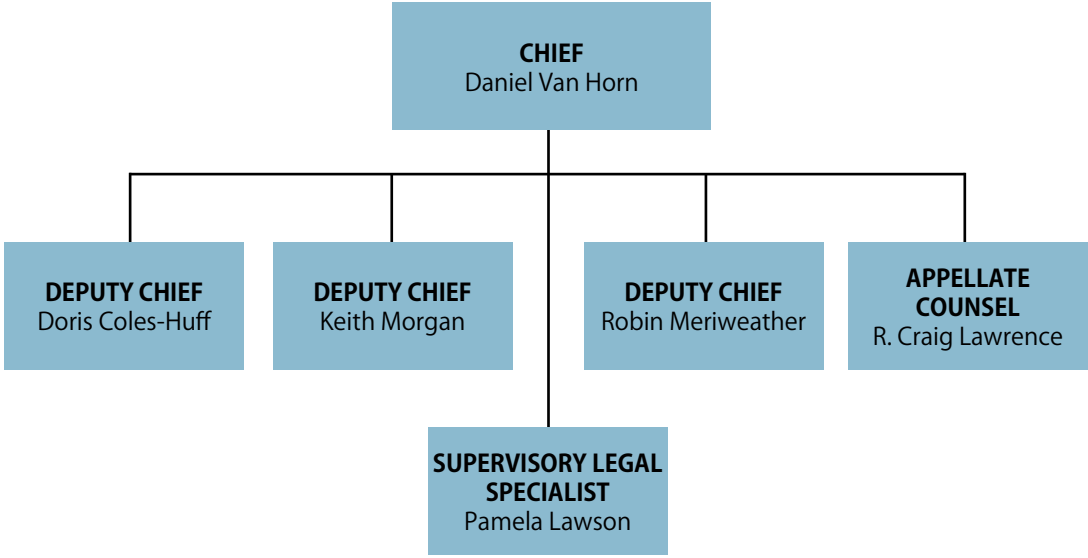
Appellate Division



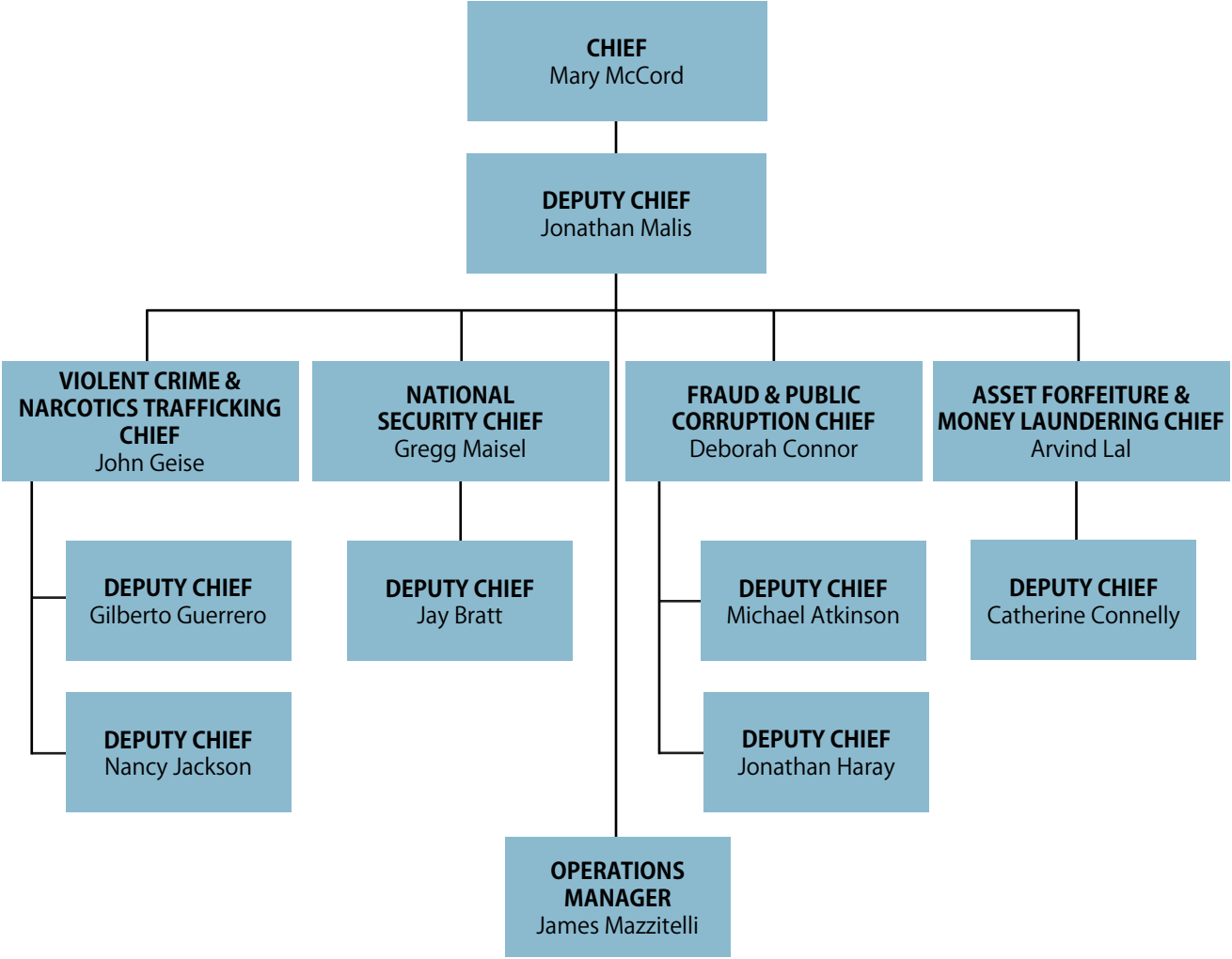
Special Proceedings Division



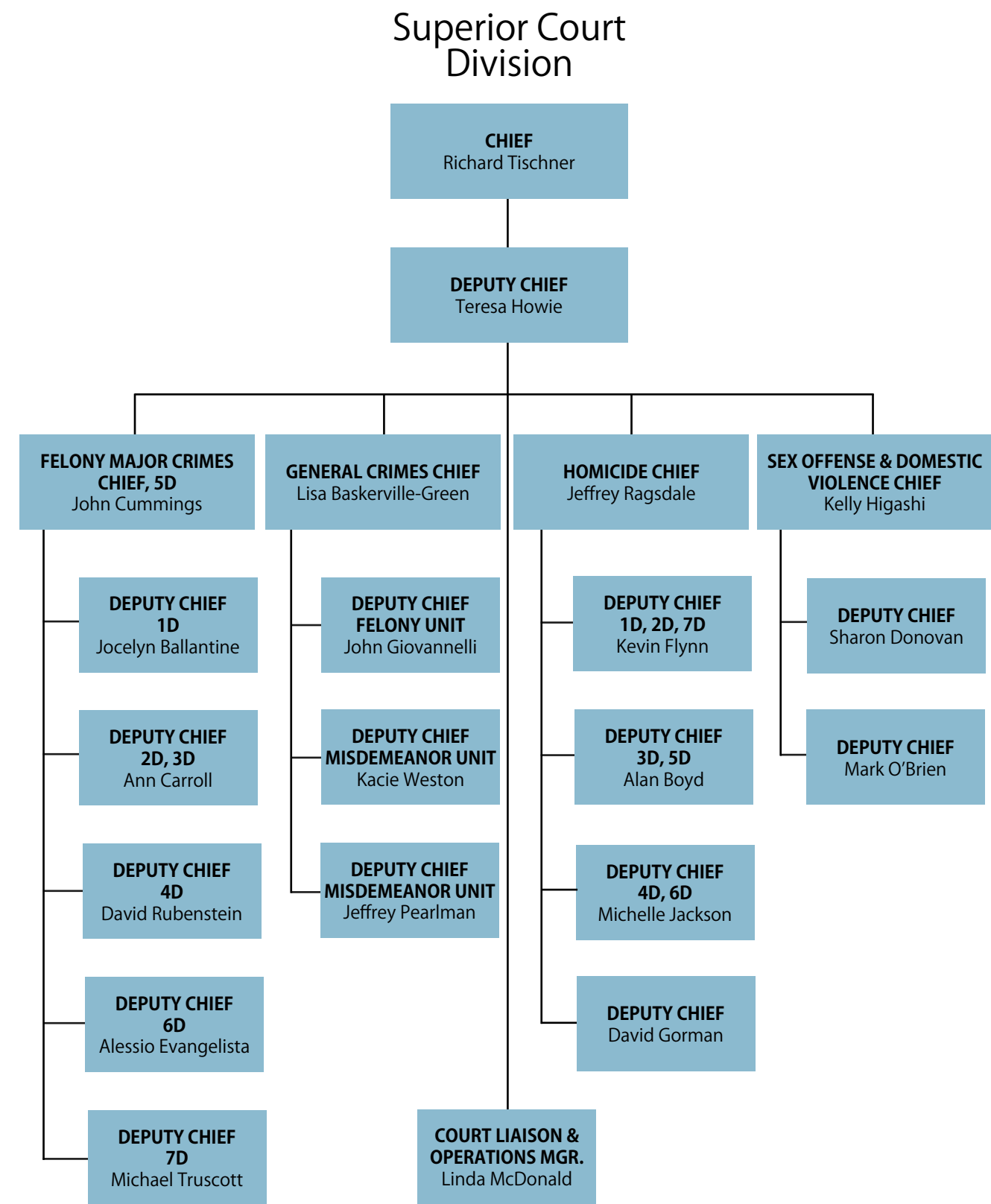
Civil Division



Criminal Division







# 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. Our Office performs a unique role in this area because, based on the venue statutes, the District of Columbia is a proper venue for prosecuting most acts of international terrorism or espionage begun or committed outside the United States. In addition, the Section has a nationwide reputation for its expertise in handling violations of export control laws. These matters involve the illegal proliferation of nuclear-related and military-related products and other sensitive technologies and services outside the United States, as well as unlicensed exports of “dual-use” items or exports of goods or services to sanctioned or embargoed countries. Because the District of Columbia is the nation’s capital, the Section also has special responsibility for handling threats against the President, Members of Congress, and other high-ranking public officials.

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. This also underscores our Office’s commitment to give these types of cases the highest level of attention.



### 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 (VCNT) Section are responsible for the investigation and prosecution of complex federal cases using conspiracy, continuing criminal enterprise, and racketeering statutes 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 stop the flow of narcotics into the District of Columbia by eliminating the drug distribution networks at their sources. Assistant U.S. Attorneys in the section also prosecute arrest-generated narcotics 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. The long-term investigations conducted by VCNT 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 in-

sured institutions, extortions, robberies chargeable under the Hobbs Act, kidnapping, possession of firearms by convicted felons, armed career criminals, arson, and threats against private citizens.

### Asset Forfeiture and 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 the most serious federal offenses, including terrorism, export violations, drug trafficking, organized crime, child exploitation, human trafficking, fraud, and money laundering. In Fiscal Year 2012, our Office has entered agreements to generate more than \$536 million in forfeiture. 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 can 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.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 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 D.C. 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 D.C. Superior Court. This unit’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 Unit 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 D.C. Superior Court misdemeanor calendars. Members of the Unit are in court almost every day trying cases. The Unit 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. This means that one prosecutor is responsible for a case from the beginning of the investigation and charging process through trial or other disposition. This Section prosecutes some of the most serious offenses committed in the District of Columbia, including aggravated assault, 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), and are 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, child pornography and exploitation, 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, child pornography, and exploitation 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. Some of the most experienced trial attorneys in the Office staff this Section. 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. The Section’s newly established Cold Case and Gang Units continue to focus on unresolved homicides that occurred three or more years ago and gang-related murders, respectively.



## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CIVIL DIVISION

The Civil Division represents the United States and its agencies, officials, and employees in a variety of civil cases. The Division’s work includes both defensive and affirmative litigation in both trial and appellate courts in the District of Columbia. Defensive cases handled by the Civil Division include cases brought under the Freedom of Information Act, the Administrative Procedure Act, the Federal Tort Claims Act, the Privacy Act, and the federal employment discrimination laws, as well as cases alleging violations of the United States Constitution that are brought against federal employees in their individual capacities. The Division also brings affirmative actions to recover money owed to the United States by persons who submit false claims or commit fraud against federal agencies, as well as actions to collect unpaid student loans and other debts to the federal government.

## 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 arguments. 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 D.C. 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 Assistant U.S. Attorneys 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 our 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.



Like Community Prosecutors, Community Outreach Specialists focus on the particular needs of the districts in which they work. 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 Community Outreach Specialists’ duties 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 victim 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 local 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 to enhance 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. This year, together with those and other partners, the staff collaborated on a number of delinquency reduction and truancy prevention programs. The Office also participated in various anti-violence outreach campaigns and chaired a city-wide task force that provided education, outreach, and training on hate crimes.



## VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE UNIT

The Victim Witness Assistance Unit (VWU) is responsible for assisting victims and witnesses of crime by providing a wide range of security and support services. The VWU



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.

OTHER MISSION  
CRITICAL OPERATIONS

District Office Security Manager,  
Larry Grasso



The District Office Security Manager (DOSM) serves as the principal security official for the District, and advises the U.S. Attorney on all security matters. The DOSM is tasked with analyzing the overall security posture of the district and branch offices and implements and oversees the physical, personnel, communications, and operational security programs. The DOSM collaborates with the Regional Security Specialists, the Security and Emergency Management Staff, and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys to ensure all necessary security systems, equipment, and services are in place and that any vulnerabilities or risks are reduced.

Larry Grasso joined the Office in August 2004 as a CriminalHistoryAnalystandlaterbecameanIntelligence Research Specialist before being appointed DOSM in September 2011. Larry came to the Office after more than thirty years with the Maryland State Police, where he worked in the Headquarters Investigation Unit, the Internal Affairs Unit, the Intelligence Section, and the Technical Surveillance Unit. After being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, he served as the Commander of the Firearms Investigation Unit.

Special Security Officers

Special Security Officers (SSOs) are responsible for providing security for the Office. The SSOs, who are former law enforcement officers, monitor the building, control access, screen visitors and packages, and ensure that all security procedures and protocols are followed to help ensure employee safety. The SSOs also respond to all duress alarms and coordinate the reporting of these incidents to the proper authorities.

Criminal Investigation and Intelligence  
Unit

The Criminal Investigation and Intelligence Unit (CIIU) assists with the investigation and prosecution of the cases handled by our Office. CIIU is comprised of two components: the Intelligence Unit and the Criminal Investigation Unit. The Intelligence Unit obtains, analyzes, and disseminates information relating to the identification of persons, groups of persons, and organizations committing or supporting criminal enterprises. The Criminal Investigation Unit works closely with Assistant U.S. Attorneys to assist with post-incident investigations of cases needing additional law enforcement resources.

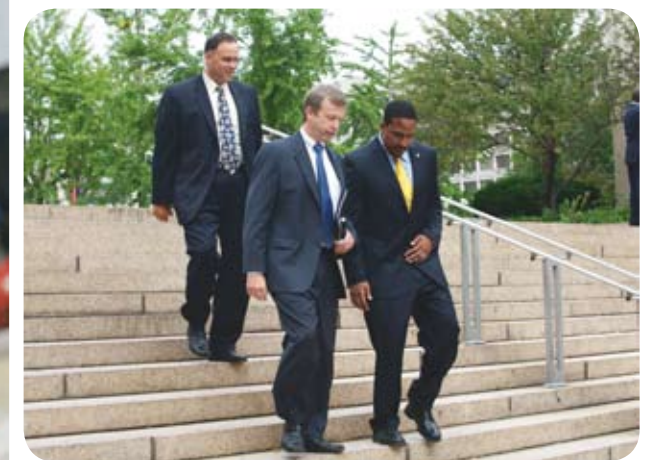
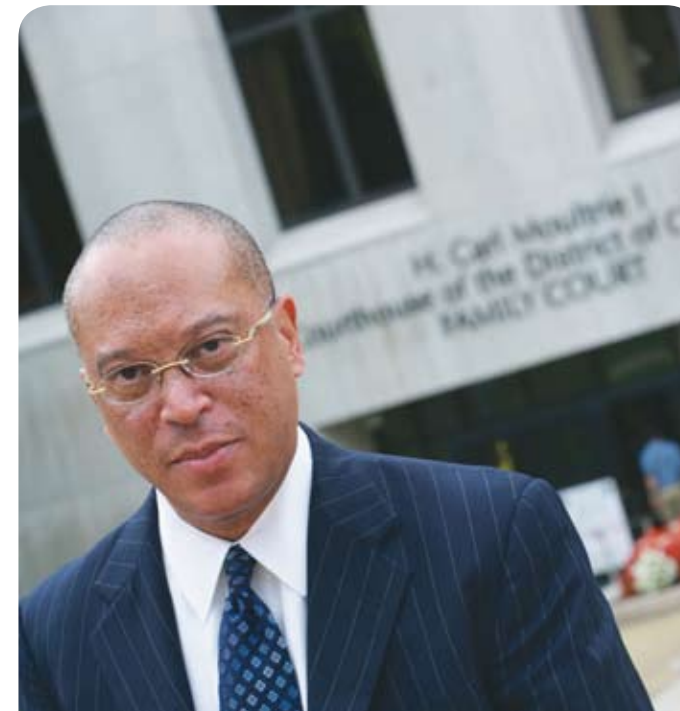


**Criminal Investigation and Intelligence Unit**  
Front Row Left to Right: John Marsh, Stephen Cohen, Sharon Johnson, Shonelle Lawson,  
Shannon Alexis, Linda McDonald, Durand Odom  
Back Row: William “Bill” Hamann, Chris Brophy, Tommy Miller, Nelson Rhone, Mark Crawford





Family  
Evidence Victims  
Enforcement  
Hearings Advocates  
Community  
Court  
Communication DC Defendant  
Accountability Crime  
Investigation  
Cases  
Federal  
**Justice**  
Cooperation  
VWAU Dedication  
Attorneys Neighborhoods  
Sentencing Assistance  
Motions Proceedings  
Domestic Punishment  
Law Prosecution  
Plea DNA Witnesses  
Trial



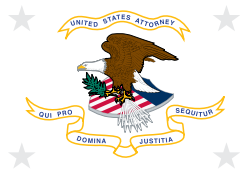
# Accomplishments



2012







# United States District Court Criminal Division



**Mary McCord, Chief**

*B.A., University of Missouri-Columbia  
J.D., Georgetown University*

*Years of Service: 20*

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 73 Assistant U.S. Attorneys assigned to the Criminal Division. Senior Assistant U.S. Attorneys selected to serve in the Criminal Division typically have significant trial experience. The Criminal Division also has a rotational program that affords less experienced Assistant U.S. Attorneys the opportunity to serve in federal court assignments, which provides them valuable experience in federal grand jury and trial practice. This dual focus succeeds in producing both strong prosecutions and strong prosecutors.

2012 was the first full year in which our Office reaped the benefits of a significant restructuring of the Criminal Division. The new stand-alone Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section quickly distinguished itself as a national leader in the creative and aggressive use of statutory tools to deprive criminals of their ill-gotten gains. Our Violent Crime and Narcotics Trafficking Section continued the battle against sophisticated drug organizations and armed career criminals, while renewing its emphasis on prosecuting gun crimes. Our expanded Fraud and Public Corruption Section focused

its increased resources on the pursuit of several high-profile local and federal corruption cases. Our National Security Section was assigned to take on some of the Department of Justice's most important cases, including the investigation into the killing of the U.S. Ambassador in Libya. Our child-exploitation Assistant U.S. Attorneys, while assigned to the Sex Offense and Domestic Violence Section of the Superior Court Division, vigorously enforced the federal child-exploitation statutes in federal court with great success, rescuing numerous children from their abusers and ensuring that those abusers will not have the opportunity to commit the same crimes again. The transition of the Criminal Division to a new model is now complete, and has produced great results this year.

## Notable Cases

### National Security Section

**United States v. Bryan Underwood.** In August 2012, Underwood, a former civilian guard at a U.S. Consulate compound

under construction in China, pled guilty in connection with his efforts to sell, for personal financial gain, classified photo-



The E. Barrett Prettyman Federal Courthouse

graphs, information, and access related to the U.S. Consulate to China's Ministry of State Security. In his plea, Underwood admitted that he attempted to communicate national defense information to a foreign government with intent or reason to believe that the documents, photographs, or information in question were to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation.

**United States v. Huaxing.** In December 2012, the China Nuclear Industry Huaxing Construction Company, a corporate entity owned and operated by the People's Republic of China, pled guilty to a conspiracy to illegally export high-performance epoxy coatings from the United States for use in a Pakistani nuclear reactor. Huaxing's guilty plea followed pleas by the Chinese subsidiary of a U.S. company and the highest-ranking executive at the Chinese subsidiary to participating in the conspiracy. Huaxing agreed to pay \$3 million in criminal and administrative fines in connection with its guilty plea. This case marked the first time that a corporate entity controlled by the People's Republic of China entered a plea of guilty in a U.S. criminal export matter.

**United States v. ING Bank N.V.** In June 2012, a major European bank entered into a deferred prosecution agreement,

yielding \$619 million in forfeiture and other criminal penalties. The bank admitted to moving more than \$2 billion illegally through the U.S. financial system from the early 1990s through 2007 – via more than 20,000 transactions – on behalf of Cuban and Iranian entities subject to U.S. economic sanctions. The financial penalty was the largest total ever paid by a bank in connection with an investigation into U.S. sanctions violations and related offenses.

**United States v. Standard Chartered Bank.** In December 2012, a major European bank entered into a deferred prosecution agreement, yielding \$227 million in forfeiture. The bank admitted illegally moving more than \$200 million dollars through the U.S. financial system from 2001 through 2007 on behalf of Iranian, Sudanese, Libyan, and Burmese entities subject to U.S. economic sanctions. This agreement was the third in recent years in which our Office held a major international bank accountable for violations of sanctions laws.

**United States v. Floyd Corkins II.** In August 2012, Corkins entered the office of the Family Research Council with a firearm, two fully loaded magazine clips, and additional ammunition. He planned to kill as many people as possible to make a political statement regarding the organization's socially





conservative agenda. Corkins’ plan was foiled by a security guard who sustained a gunshot wound while heroically disarming Corkins. Corkins pled guilty to committing an act of terrorism, assault with intent to kill, and interstate transportation of a firearm. This case marks the first time that a defendant has been charged with and convicted of committing an act of terrorism under the District of Columbia’s Anti-Terrorism Act of 2002.

**United States v. Oscar Ortega-Hernandez.** On November 11, 2011, at about 9 p.m., several gunshots were fired at the White House. Investigators examined the building and located several confirmed bullet impact points on the south side of the building on or above the second story residence area. Within a week of the shooting, Ortega-Hernandez, a resident of Idaho Falls, Idaho, was arrested in Pennsylvania. Ortega-Hernandez was subsequently indicted for attempted assassination of the President and several related federal and local assault, weapons, and destruction-of-property charges.

**United States v. Online Micro, LLC, et al. and United States v. Sunrise Technologies and Trading Corp., et al.** Two separate prosecutions were successfully resolved in 2012 involving distributors, one in California and one in New York, that sold millions of dollars worth of laptop computers to Iran through an intermediary in Dubai in violation of the Iranian embargo. These cases concluded with guilty pleas that resulted in jail sentences for all of the individual defendants and a total forfeiture of over \$2 million between the two cases.

**United States v. Sanford Ltd.** In August 2012, following a two-week jury trial, a New Zealand fishing company was convicted on six counts arising from its polluting the waters off American Samoa with oily waste and then trying to cover up those acts. A chief engineer for the company was convicted at trial of two related charges and another chief engineer pled guilty to a related charge.

## Fraud and Public Corruption Section

**United States v. Kerry Khan, et al.** Twelve defendants, including two former program managers from the Army Corps of Engineers, pled guilty to federal charges for their roles in one of the most brazen corruption schemes in the history of federal contracting. The scheme involved more than \$30 million in bribery and kickback payments from various contractors connected to contracts awarded through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Army. The scheme also involved an attempt to steer a nearly \$1 billion government contract to a favored contractor, which was disrupted as a result of the investigation. The following defendants pled guilty: Kerry Khan, a former program manager at the Army Corps of Engineers; Lee Khan, Kerry Khan’s son; Nazim Khan,

Kerry Khan’s brother; Michael A. Alexander, a former program manager with the Army Corps of Engineers; Harold F. Babb, the former director of contracts at Eyak Technology LLC, an Alaskan Native-owned small business; Alex Cho, the former chief technology officer of Nova Datacom, LLC; Theodoros Hallas, who also worked for Nova Datacom; Robert L. McKinney, the president of Alpha Technology Group, Inc.; James Edward Miller, the owner of Big Surf Construction Management LLC; Nick Park, a former employee of Nova Datacom who later opened his own business, Unisource Enterprise Inc.; Larry Corbett, the owner of Core Technologies LLC; and Thomas Kwon, who controlled Avenciatech, Inc. Alexander was sentenced in September 2012 to a term of imprisonment of 72 months’ incarceration, forfeiture of \$1.25 million, and restitution of \$1.25 million. In the overall investigation to date, the United States has seized for forfeiture or recovered approximately \$7.5 million in bank account funds, cash, and repayments, nineteen real properties, six luxury cars, and multiple pieces of fine jewelry.

**United States v. Harry Thomas Jr.** District of Columbia Council Member Harry Thomas Jr. pled guilty in January 2012 to federal theft and tax charges stemming from a scheme in which he used more than \$350,000 in District of Columbia taxpayers’ money that was earmarked for arts, youth recreation, and summer programs for his own personal benefit, including to pay for vehicles, clothing, and trips. Thomas arranged to steer a total of \$353,500 from a non-profit public-private partnership that received funding from the District government. Thomas directed the money to two entities that he controlled, and he then used it for his own purposes. Thomas was sentenced to 38 months in prison. As part of this plea agreement, Thomas resigned from the District of Columbia Council. Thomas was the first sitting member of the D.C. Council to be charged with a felony. Three other individuals pled guilty as part of this investigation.

**United States v. Kwame R. Brown.** The former chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia pled guilty in June 2012 to a federal charge of bank fraud and a second criminal charge involving a violation of the District of Columbia’s campaign finance laws. In one case, Brown admitted to providing false documentation to secure two personal loans, totaling more than \$220,000. In the other, he admitted to aiding and abetting a relative to make a cash payment of \$1,500 to a campaign worker for Brown’s 2008 Council campaign. Brown also admitted to failing to disclose the relative’s identity to the District of Columbia Office of Campaign Finance. As part of his plea agreement, Brown submitted his immediate resignation from the D.C. Council. In the bank fraud case, Brown was sentenced in November 2012 to a day in confinement and six months of home detention, to be followed by two years of supervised release. He also was ordered to perform 480 hours of community service. In the campaign finance case, Brown was

sentenced to 30 days in jail; the time was suspended on the condition that he successfully completes two years of probation. Brown was also ordered to perform 100 hours of community service in that case; however, that requirement was made concurrent to the federal sentence.

**United States v. Jacqueline Wheeler.** In June 2012, Wheeler, the chief executive officer and owner of two local healthcare companies operating in the District of Columbia, was convicted of healthcare fraud and 34 counts of false statements for submitting more than \$7 million in fraudulent claims to the District of Columbia Medicaid program. Beginning in 2006 and continuing through April 2008, Wheeler submitted false claims for services that were not provided and in many instances billed some patients for more than 24 hours of therapy in a single day. Through this scheme, she collected \$2.6 million before her illegal activities were detected. Evidence presented at trial showed that she used the proceeds of the fraud to support the purchase of four luxury vehicles, two beachfront properties in Florida, and her home.

**United States v. Renarda Miller, et al.** This case involved a lengthy investigation into a highly sophisticated identity theft and fraud ring engaged in illegal activity from December 2006 through March 2010. Miller organized an extensive network of co-conspirators who obtained victims’ identifying information and bank account information. The scheme involved the theft of identifying information and efforts to obtain credit and/or access victims’ existing bank accounts for the purpose of purchasing merchandise, paying bills, and paying District of Columbia parking tickets with stolen credit cards. This illegal activity compromised more than 176 corporate and individual victims in at least 765 transactions. The defendants opened almost \$1.5 million in fraudulently obtained lines of credit. Over the course of this investigation 11 defendants pled guilty.

**United States v. Jason Todd Reynolds.** Former Chief Financial Officer of the National City Christian Church Jason Todd Reynolds was convicted by a jury in August 2011 of federal charges stemming from his embezzling more than \$850,000 from the church. As Chief Financial Officer, Reynolds had control of the church’s bank accounts, credit cards, and checks and by using his position of trust, between 2003 and 2008, Reynolds used various means to defraud the church. Evidence showed that Reynolds embezzled money on a weekly basis, evaded paying his taxes, and forged a false corporate resolution using the names of various church officers purporting to authorize him to obtain a \$450,000 line of credit. In November 2011 Reynolds was sentenced to 97 months in prison.

**United States v. Howard Brooks.** The former assistant treasurer for a District of Columbia mayoral campaign pled guilty to one count of obstructing justice by destroying records in a

federal investigation and three counts of making a campaign contribution in the name of another person stemming from his activities involving the 2010 election. Brooks, a member of the finance and treasury teams of a 2010 mayoral candidate in the District of Columbia, pled guilty to making a false statement to the FBI about his activities during the campaign. This plea came two days after another campaign official, Thomas W. Gore, pled guilty to a felony count of obstruction of justice and three misdemeanor charges of making a campaign contribution in the name of another. Gore was the assistant treasurer of the campaign and was a member of its treasury team.

**United States v. Thomas A. Bowdoin, Jr.** The founder and operator of a business known as AdSurfDaily, Inc., pled guilty in April 2012 to running a fraudulent internet-based advertising scheme that generated more than \$120 million from tens of thousands of people across the United States and other countries. ASD drew in large numbers of investors by promising huge returns on their investment. While a small percentage of ASD members who invested early in the program could earn the extraordinary rates of return, the promised opportunity was illusory for the vast majority of ASD members. Approximately \$59 million in forfeited assets has been returned to approximately 9,000 victims. The government will be providing a supplemental remission program to return forfeited assets to any eligible remaining victims. Bowdoin was sentenced to 78 months in prison in August 2012.

**United States v. Akinola George.** From October 2004 to April 2008, the defendant, with the assistance of others, defrauded local banks and other lenders of money through false statements and misrepresentations. George used the sales of 22 residential real estate properties to fraudulently obtain mortgage loans. Loan documents listed false employers and false salaries for buyers and exaggerated the assets available to the buyers to pay back the loans. During the settlement of the sales transactions, thousands of lender dollars were siphoned off through fake “renovation” invoices and misrepresentations on the settlement documents. George fraudulently obtained approximately \$2.4 million. George was sentenced to 40 months imprisonment, agreed to the forfeiture of \$2.4 million, and must pay restitution in the amount of \$2,021,346 to victims of his crime.

**United States v. James Woosley.** Former Acting Director of Intelligence for the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) pled guilty to defrauding the government of more than \$180,000 in a scheme involving fraudulent travel vouchers and time and attendance claims. Woosley was the fifth and highest-ranking individual to plead guilty as part of a series of fraud schemes among rogue employees and contractors at ICE. Woosley abused his sensitive position of trust by submitting phony paperwork for, and taking kickbacks from,



subordinates who were also on the take. Four other defendants pled guilty in this case to charges related to the scheme: Ahmed Adil Abdallat, a former ICE supervisory intelligence research specialist, pled guilty in October 2011; William J. Korn, a former ICE intelligence research specialist, pled guilty in December 2011; Stephen E. Henderson, a former contractor doing work for ICE, pled guilty in January 2012; and Lateisha M. Rollerson, a former assistant to Woosley, pled guilty in March 2012. Abdallat pled guilty in the Western District of Texas, and the others pled guilty in the District of Columbia.

**United States v. Parrish and Scott.** Two former D.C. Department of the Environment (DDOE) officials were sentenced to one year in prison for demanding and receiving \$20,000 in cash bribes. Parrish's and Scott's primary duties and responsibilities included inspecting, monitoring, and investigating air quality complaints, and preparing and submitting reports to DDOE attorneys to take action against the violators, including the assessment and collection of fines. They also were responsible for ensuring that contractors who were removing asbestos did so in a manner that protected the health and safety of the asbestos workers, building occupants, and general public and that all work was done in accordance with D.C. regulations and the federal Clean Air Act. In exchange for bribery payments, the defendants failed to report serious environmental infractions including the covering up of asbestos contamination on properties they were inspecting. As part of their plea agreements, both men resigned from DDOE and agreed never to seek employment with any federal or local government agency in the future.

## Violent Crime and Narcotics Trafficking Section

**United States v. Mark Pray, et al.** This case involved a long-term investigation by the FBI Safe Streets Task Force and United States Park Police that dismantled a violent drug organization run by Mark Pray. Between 2006 and March 2010, Pray's organization distributed large amounts of PCP, heroin, crack cocaine, and cocaine in Barry Farm and other areas of D.C. Also, the Pray Organization murdered a government witness who was scheduled to testify against Pray and other co-conspirators, as well as two other civilians. The FBI obtained powerful evidence against the Pray organization by using a series of wiretaps on Pray's telephones, utilizing cooperating witnesses to infiltrate the organization, and employing law enforcement surveillance. On September 10, 2010, the grand jury returned a 63-count indictment against Pray and nine other defendants, which included RICO and VICAR murder charges. On January 30, 2012, a jury trial commenced against Pray and two other defendants; seven other defendants pled guilty to their roles in the organization. After a three-month

trial, a jury convicted the defendants of all counts, including federal racketeering-conspiracy charges, three murders in aid of racketeering activity, and various narcotics and firearms offenses. In June of 2012, each defendant was sentenced to life imprisonment.

**United States v. Weldon Gordon.** This case involved the murder of a Drug Enforcement Administration confidential informant who was killed to prevent him from testifying against Gordon in Gordon's federal drug trial. On three occasions, the informant had covertly purchased large amounts of crack cocaine from Gordon. On November 1, 2008, Gordon shot and killed the informant while the informant was in his vehicle parked at Gordon's family home in Prince George's County, Maryland. The informant had been lured to that location by a co-conspirator who falsely befriended him, by using an unknown prepaid cellular telephone purchased by Gordon. After a two-week trial, Gordon was convicted of all charges and was subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment. During the investigation of this murder, several of Gordon's family members attempted to provide Gordon with a false alibi and to obstruct justice. They were subsequently charged, pled guilty, and were sentenced to significant terms of imprisonment for their crimes.

**United States v. Gregory Sitzmann.** After a two-month jury trial, Gregory Sitzmann, an American citizen, was convicted of leading an international drug trafficking and money laundering organization that operated for several decades out of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Bahamas, France, Italy, Spain, and other countries. Although the evidence was primarily historical in nature, the government meticulously built a strong case establishing that Sitzmann used and conspired to use numerous individuals and artifices, including airplanes (both commercial and private), automobiles, trucks with secret compartments, and luggage with secret compartments, to transport thousands of kilograms of cocaine from Colombia and Mexico into the United States and numerous countries around the world. During the conspiracy, Sitzmann's organization provided hundreds of kilograms of cocaine to the Hells Angels Outlaw Motorcycle Gang in Montreal, Canada, and to various cartels in Europe. Sitzmann also maintained corporations and bank accounts in Panama, Switzerland, Luxemburg, and elsewhere to launder millions of dollars in drug proceeds and to purchase assets, including airplanes that were used in furtherance of his drug trafficking operations. Sitzmann is a career criminal with multiple narcotics-related felony convictions in the United States, the Bahamas, and France. He also escaped from prison in the Bahamas in the late 1980s after being convicted of smuggling 163 kilograms of cocaine. Sitzmann is incarcerated awaiting sentencing. He faces a mandatory minimum sentence of 20 years and a maximum sentence of life in prison.

**United States v. David Long, et al.** This case involved a racketeering investigation by the U.S. Attorney's Office and the Safe Streets Task Force into the criminal activities of a violent heroin trafficking enterprise that operated between 1990 and 2010. Enterprise members were indicted for and convicted of multiple counts of conspiracy to commit murder in aid of racketeering, murder in aid of racketeering, use of interstate commerce facilities in the commission of murder for hire, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute more than one kilogram of heroin, and related counts. As part of the prosecution of this case, enterprise members were prosecuted for the brutal 1990 kidnapping and murder of a 20-year old victim whom enterprise members wrongly believed was a large-scale drug dealer.

**United States v. Curtis Houston, et al.** This case is the second phase of an investigation that began in 2008 when the Safe Streets Task Force of the FBI's Washington Field Office started investigating a large-scale cocaine distribution network operating in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The investigation involved a wide range of investigative techniques including, among others, several Title III wiretapped telephone lines, extensive surveillance, controlled purchases of narcotics, and the execution of numerous search warrants. The first phase of this investigation resulted in the indictment of 15 individuals in two separate indictments and the seizure of over 30 firearms, approximately 1.5 kilograms of cocaine, 1 kilogram of cocaine base, and over \$35,000 in cash. All 15 defendants pled guilty short of trial. The lead defendants in those indictments pled guilty to the lead narcotics conspiracy charge and were sentenced to 15 years' and 13 years' incarceration, respectively. In the second phase of the investigation, eight additional individuals were indicted on charges related to significant narcotics trafficking in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. As in the first phase, the government seized significant amounts of powder cocaine, cocaine base, and cash during the investigation. Again, all the defendants pled guilty short of trial to charges related to the narcotics conspiracy, with the lead defendant pleading guilty to the lead conspiracy charge and agreeing to a sentence of 14 years' incarceration. Each of the defendants also agreed to the forfeiture of their proceeds from these illicit activities.

**United States v. Allen Murdock, et al.** This case involved the murder of Prince Wright on May 1, 2009, in the 4800 block of Dix Street, N.E. The investigation by the U.S. Attorney's Office and MPD demonstrated that Wright planned to sell one kilogram of cocaine to Murdock and Murdock's co-conspirators. Murdock and his co-conspirators decided instead that they would rob Wright of the cocaine and kill him. Using cell site evidence and cooperating witnesses, the case against Murdock was significantly strengthened. Murdock pled guilty to second degree murder while armed and one of his co-conspirators pled guilty to conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute 500 grams or more of cocaine. Murdock was sen-

tenced to 17 years in prison, and the co-conspirator was sentenced to 35 months of incarceration.

**United States v. Robert Savoy, et al.** This investigation was initiated by the FBI's Safe Streets Task Force into the drug dealing and violence in the vicinity of 4th and Chesapeake Streets, S.E. Beginning in 2009, FBI agents and MPD detectives made a series of controlled buys from a street-level dealer. A court-authorized wiretap on that dealer's phone led to the development of evidence against other street level dealers and a wholesale cocaine supplier. Successive court-authorized wiretaps led to the development of evidence against kilogram-level suppliers who dealt in scores of kilograms of cocaine over the life of the conspiracy, which ran from 2006 to 2010. Search warrants executed at the close of the investigation led to the recovery of more than 1.5 kilograms of cocaine, a substantial amount of crack cocaine, multiple firearms, and more than \$50,000 in cash. Each of the defendants pled guilty to narcotics conspiracy, or other narcotics-related charges, and to a money laundering conspiracy. Each defendant also agreed to forfeiture of their proceeds from these illicit activities.

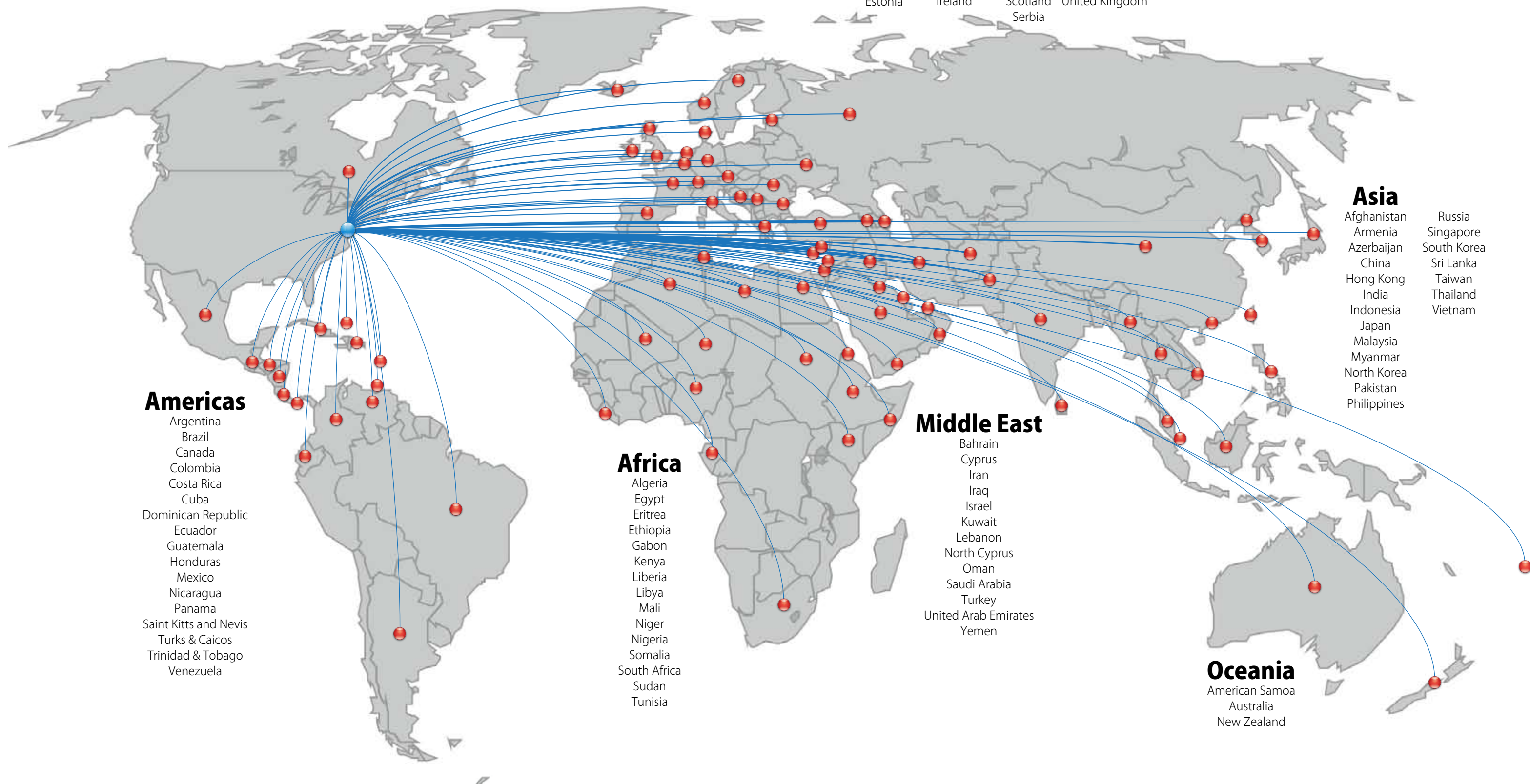
**United States v. Jarrell Elliott, et al.** This joint investigation by the FBI and MPD Safe Streets/Cross Border Initiative task force involved a narcotics distribution ring operating in the area of 19th and Bennett Place, N.E. The use of Title III wire interceptions allowed law enforcement to identify several levels of suppliers. Evidence obtained from a number of undercover purchases from street-level sellers and the execution of search warrants, enabled law enforcement to seize over ¾ of a kilogram of crack, 150 grams of cocaine, ½ a kilogram of heroin, ten pounds of marijuana, three firearms, money counters, paraphernalia for repackaging heroin and cocaine, and approximately \$20,000. Twelve defendants pled guilty short of trial, including one who was a Metropolitan Police Officer.

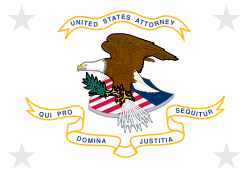
**United States v. Marc Gersen.** Gersen pled guilty to conspiring to distribute methamphetamine while he was a student at Georgetown Law School. On a number of occasions in 2011, Gersen traveled to California to buy methamphetamine, which he then would ship to D.C. and sell on a regular basis, in quantities ranging from an ounce to half a pound. As part of an investigation, officers with the Metropolitan Police Department executed a search warrant at an apartment shared by Gersen and recovered about three grams of methamphetamine, chemicals used for drug manufacturing, and \$3,000 in cash. Gersen was arrested several days later outside of a D.C. hotel where others involved in the conspiracy were packaging and storing a large a quantity of crystal methamphetamine. Gersen was sentenced to four years in prison. He also must comply with a forfeiture order calling for the payment of a \$120,000 money judgment, pay a fine of \$2,500, and perform 400 hours of community service.





# Countries around the world that were touched by our National Security Section's investigations in 2012





# District of Columbia Superior Court Division



**Richard Tischner, Chief**

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

*Years of Service: 25*

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 Assistant U.S. Attorneys assigned to the Division (in addition to a number of unpaid Legal Fellows), and over 100 support staff members. The Division has 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) – that 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 2012, the Division was presented with approximately 27,000 new cases. Of these cases, we filed or "papered" more than 4,000 new felony cases and over 15,000 new misdemeanor cases, approximately 4,000 of which were domestic violence charges. These numbers do not include the cases that were pending at the beginning of 2012. In 2012, we also took approximately 400 cases to jury verdicts, including 56 homicide cases, and secured convictions in almost 75% of those cases. We performed most strongly in our homicide cases, securing conviction in 9 out of 10 prosecutions. An additional 1,329 cases were concluded through bench trials. Combining guilty pleas and trial verdicts, we obtained convictions in more than 8,800 cases, including nearly 3,300 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, such as increased penalties for firearms offenses and a criminal street gang statute, have provided us with new leverage in combating gangs and firearms violence. The development of the Gang Unit and a Cold Case Unit within the Homicide Section continues to provide a useful tool in prosecuting those



The H. Carl Moultrie Courthouse

responsible for the most heinous offense -- the taking of a life. In addition, the Division's Sex Offense and Domestic Violence Section continues to handle matters in both D.C. Superior Court and United States District Court. These developments offer the best solutions in fighting homicides, gang-related violence, and sex crimes.

## Notable Cases

**United States v. Sanquan Carter, et.al.** Five defendants were tried and convicted of, and another defendant pled guilty to, committing several murders and nine shootings in a span of eight days in Southeast, Washington, D.C. The first murder, which occurred on March 22, 2010, was in retaliation for a bracelet that allegedly was stolen from Sanquan Carter. Two additional victims were shot and wounded during that murder. After Carter's brother Orlando was shot in retaliation for the first murder, Sanquan Carter and three other associates decided to retaliate for that shooting as well. On March 30, 2010, they travelled to 6th and Chesapeake Streets, S.E., where they shot and killed four victims (mostly teenagers) and shot at six other victims. Three of the defendants received life sen-

tences and the remaining two defendants received prison sentences of fifty- four and thirty years.

**United States v. Allen Butler.** Butler and his co-defendant, while wearing masks, committed an armed home invasion of a marijuana dealer in Northwest, Washington, D.C. During the home invasion, they shot the decedent multiple times after he tried to resist their efforts. A five year old child also was shot during the melee. Both defendants were convicted of second degree murder and first degree burglary while armed and received prison sentences in excess of fifty years.





**United States v. Lawrence Davis.** Davis brutally stabbed and murdered his estranged wife inside her home. There were no eyewitnesses to the crime except the defendant's and victim's six-year-old son, who was seated in a car outside and whose testimony placed the defendant at the family home when the murder was committed. As a result, for many years, the murder remained unsolved. Ten years later, prosecutors in the Cold Case Homicide Unit and the Sex Offense Unit re-investigated the crime and found additional evidence, including a partial eyewitness and DNA profile evidence, which corroborated the defendant's presence at the family home when the murder was committed. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to forty-five years in prison.

**United States v. Deangelo Foote.** During the course of an armed robbery, the 17-year-old friend of the intended victim intervened, and was shot and killed. The intended victim was reluctant to cooperate, but he eventually provided information that corroborated other evidence, such as GPS data, that placed Foote at the scene and that identified him as the person who killed the Good Samaritan. Foote is serving a fifty-year sentence.

**United States v. Leon Robinson, et al.** Robinson, his sister, and another person plotted to rob and kill the owner of a Pizza Mart store. The victim was married to the sister in a staged marriage designed to protect the victim from deportation and in which the victim paid the sister. When the victim learned that his wife had been engaged in a romantic relationship with another man, he stopped payments, causing the defendants to plot the robbery and murder. The defendants brutally beat and stabbed the victim to death, robbed him, and then set his body on fire. The Robinson siblings were convicted of first degree murder and were sentenced to more than fifty years in prison.

**United States v. Christian Taylor.** In June 2010, Taylor entered a convenience store and during a botched armed robbery, shot and killed a store employee and his father, who tried to come to his son's aid. Through the use of DNA evidence and surveillance tapes, a strong case implicating Taylor was made by prosecutors who also had to overcome significant competency issues. Taylor eventually was convicted and sentenced to eighty years in prison.

**United States v. Lawrence Gibson.** The defendant, a previously convicted sex offender, kidnapped a 16-year-old girl who was walking to a friend's home at night. The defendant hit her, held a weapon to her, and drove her to a deserted parking lot, where he raped her and threatened to kill her if she did not comply with his orders to submit to various sexual acts. The case remained unsolved for 11 years until the de-

fendant's DNA was matched to DNA found on evidence from the case and identified him as the perpetrator. The defendant was convicted at trial and was sentenced to fifteen years to life in prison.

**United States v. Shepardson Ray Blair.** The victim, a law student who came to Washington, D.C. for a summer internship and foreign language classes, was returning home after her evening class. Just blocks from Union Station, the victim was violently abducted by the defendant, who grabbed her by the neck, dragged her into nearby bushes, and slammed her to the ground. The defendant violently raped the victim multiple times and then fled. The case was solved seven years later when the defendant's DNA was matched to DNA found on evidence from the case. The defendant was convicted at trial and sentenced to forty-three years in prison.

**United States v. George Clowers.** The victim, asleep in her bed, was awakened by the defendant, who had broken into her home in the middle of the night, eaten food, and drank alcohol in her downstairs kitchen, then crept upstairs to her bedroom. The defendant doused the victim with beer so that she could not see; he threatened to kill her if she did not stop screaming; and then he beat and raped her. The defendant also robbed the victim of cash and personal property. Almost two years later, in the same neighborhood, another woman was sleeping in her bed when she was awakened by the defendant, who had broken into her home in the middle of the night. The defendant entered her darkened bedroom, blinded the victim with a flashlight, and threatened to kill her. He then violently raped her, robbed her of her cellphone and personal items, and fled. A few weeks later, the defendant burglarized a home in the same neighborhood and he was caught, arrested, and convicted. The two rape cases were linked by DNA evidence and the defendant was linked to one of the rapes by cellphone records, evidence from the burglary, and eventually, his DNA. The defendant pled guilty to first degree sexual abuse for each of the rapes and he was sentenced to forty years in prison.

**United States v. Edgar Romero.** Defendant responded to ads on Craigslist for "erotic services," made appointments with victims on four separate occasions, and met them at their hotels. Once inside the victim's hotel room, the defendant brandished a gun or knife. He tied his victims up with electrical cords and duct tape. He robbed them of their money, credit cards, cell phones, laptop computers, and identification cards. The defendant raped two of the victims. The defendant told the victims that he would find them and hurt them if they went to the police. After an extensive investigation, the defendant was identified and arrested. The defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to thirty years in prison.

**Serial Child Sexual Abuse.** A man sexually abused a nine-year-old relative and a four-year-old girl. He sexually abused the older child on numerous occasions over a one and a one-half year period. The child suffered in silence, but finally came forward to disclose the abuse after she learned that the defendant had sexually abused the four-year-old, a child who attended a daycare run by the defendant's girlfriend. The defendant was found guilty at trial and was sentenced to eighty-two years in prison.

**United States v. Brian Claros.** The defendant sexually abused his girlfriend's young cousin over a period of three years while babysitting her on numerous occasions in Maryland and in Washington, D.C. The defendant used unique psychological tactics to manipulate and coerce the child into submission and to prevent her from disclosing the abuse. Years after the abuse, the defendant sent numerous online messages to the victim in which he made admissions about the abuse. Thereafter, the defendant was arrested in connection with allegations that he sexually abused the two daughters of his girlfriend. In connection with that arrest and the children's descriptions of the unique psychological tactics that the defendant used to manipulate them, the silent victim finally disclosed her abuse. The government's investigation further revealed evidence that the defendant also had abused a young relative over a period of years beginning when she was nine-years-old. Although the defendant was convicted only of the abuse of his girlfriend's young cousin, the judge took into account at sentencing the credible evidence of the defendant's unique methods of manipulating and abusing other children, and concluded that the defendant posed an "incredible danger" to young girls and to women, and the defendant was sentenced to more than forty years in prison.

**United States v. Charles Pettis.** The defendant, who was a primary caretaker for his girlfriend's children and nieces who spent weekends at the home, repeatedly sexually abused three of the children on numerous occasions while his girlfriend was at work. All of the victims were under the age of twelve. Afraid to disclose the abuse while it was ongoing, the victims suffered in silence. The abuse of one of the girls was disclosed years later, after the defendant had moved out of his girlfriend's home. Subsequently, the other victims came forward and revealed that they too had been sexually abused by the defendant. The defendant admitted the abuse to police during their investigation, and he pled guilty to three felony counts of child sexual abuse with aggravating circumstances. The defendant was sentenced to twenty-one years in prison.

**United States v. Hubert Fridge.** The defendant, a fifty-two-year-old convicted sex offender, was linked to three sexual assaults on strangers; one of them a fourteen year old boy who

was on his way to school when the defendant abducted him at knifepoint. In the other cases, the defendant accosted and sexually assaulted two young women; one that was waiting outside a metro station and another that was returning to her home on Capitol Hill after a night out with friends. The defendant's DNA was found on swabs taken from one of the female victims and from the boy's underwear. The third case was linked by DNA found on the defendant's hat and gloves, which he left at one of the crime scenes before fleeing. The defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to twenty-nine years in prison.

**United States v. Lonnie Newhouse.** The defendant, a forty-seven-year-old man living with his wife and stepdaughter, met and communicated on-line with a man he believed to be a pedophile who shared the defendant's sexual interest in children. The defendant distributed videos and numerous still images of child pornography to the man, who turned out to be an undercover Metropolitan Police Department detective working with the FBI's Child Exploitation Task Force. The investigation also revealed that the defendant had been sexually abusing his stepdaughter at their home in West Virginia. The defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to more than sixteen years in prison.

**United States v. Robert Brathwaite.** The victim, a fourteen-year-old girl, was picked up by police for truancy. Further investigation by police revealed that the victim had run away from her mother's home in another state with two other young children, and the victim ended up living in an apartment in the District of Columbia. The defendant, who was introduced to the victim by a friend who had initially provided the victim with a place to stay, immediately took control over the victim, trained her how to conduct herself as a prostitute, set rules for her to abide by in her encounters with male customers, and he transported the victim to various locations in the District of Columbia and Maryland to engage in prostitution for him. The defendant pled guilty to federal charges of sex trafficking of children, transportation of a minor for the purpose of prostitution, and possession of a firearm. He was sentenced to ten years in prison.

**United States v. Sergio Waynes, Brian Coles and Marcio Green.** In December of 2011, a jury convicted Sergio Waynes of assault with a dangerous weapon, possession of a firearm during a crime of violence, unlawful possession of a firearm during a crime of violence, unlawful possession of a firearm by a felon, carrying a pistol without a license, tampering with evidence, and obstruction of justice. Brian Coles was convicted of unlawful possession of a firearm by a felon, carrying a pistol without a license, and obstruction of justice. Mario Green was convicted of assault with a dangerous weapon, posses-





sion of a firearm during a crime of violence, and carrying a pistol without a license. The defendants were affiliated with the Kennedy Street neighborhood in Northwest, Washington, D.C., a crew also known as “KDY.” “KDY” has a rivalry with the Crittenden Street neighborhood in Northwest, Washington, D.C., also known as “CRT.” Waynes believed that individuals from CRT were responsible for the July 2009 murder of his best friend, Dewayne Coles, a “KDY” member and brother of defendant Coles. On August 17, 2011, the defendants, in Waynes’ car and armed with a handgun with an extended magazine, drove into CRT territory. When they spotted an intended target, Green exited the vehicle and pointed his gun. Before Green could fire, no fewer than twenty-six bullets began to fly, resulting in two gunshot injuries to Green. Following the shooting, numerous acts of obstruction and tampering ensued, including efforts to persuade eyewitnesses to lie to the police and tamper with evidence, as well as discarding the weapon used in the shootings. Sergio Waynes was sentenced to ten years in prison; Brian Coles was sentenced to three years in prison; and Marcio Green was sentenced to seven years in prison.

**United States v. Antonio Nero.** On May 21, 2011, a jury found the defendant guilty of three counts of assault with a dangerous weapon, one count of mayhem while armed, one count of aggravated assault while armed, three counts of assault with significant bodily injury, and various firearm offenses. The convictions were based upon the defendant’s participation in a triple shooting that occurred on April 18, 2011 in the District of Columbia. The shooting left one victim permanently paralyzed. The defendant was sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment.

**United States v. Wesley Johnson.** In May of 2011 a jury found the defendant guilty of 32 charges including assault with intent to kill while armed, carjacking while armed, and assault on a police officer while armed. The charges stemmed from the defendant’s attack on the Excel Institute and his flight from the violent shooting. The defendant was sentenced to more than 82 years of incarceration.

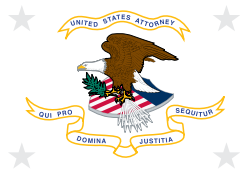
**United States v. Winston Jackson.** In May 2012, a jury found the defendant guilty in connection with a series of related robbery and credit card fraud crimes that occurred between September 2011 and January 2012. The defendant preyed on young women who were patrons of Gallery Place/Chinatown restaurants, bars and cafes, and used the proceeds of his crimes to make multiple purchases, causing thousands of dollars of financial damage. He was sentenced to twenty-four years of incarceration for his role in these crimes.

**United States v. Richard Silver.** The defendant was charged with possession with intent to distribute cocaine after mem-

bers of the Metropolitan Police Department executed a search warrant at the defendant’s residence and recovered crack cocaine in a jacket belonging to him. While on release pending trial, the defendant failed to appear for a court hearing, was arrested again for being in possession of liquid PCP, and was subsequently detained. While incarcerated pending trial, he grew concerned about being convicted and wrote a letter to a friend asking the friend to say that the cocaine was the friend’s. The defendant devised a story that the friend could tell the police about why he had hidden the drugs in the defendant’s jacket pocket. When offering to pay the friend to falsely claim responsibility for the drugs did not persuade the friend to do so, the defendant repeatedly threatened him via letters, and he was charged with obstruction of justice. Just before trial in December 2011, the defendant pled guilty to a bail reform act violation for his failure to appear in court. At trial on the remaining charges, and after expert testimony established the defendants as the author of the letters, the defendant acknowledged writing them, but claimed that he did so to encourage the friend to take responsibility for the drugs that, in fact, belonged to the friend. The jury convicted the defendant of obstruction of justice and he later pled guilty to possession of liquid PCP. The defendant was sentenced to nearly ten years of incarceration.







# Appellate Division



**Elizabeth Trosman, Chief**

*B.A., Cornell University  
J.D., Northwestern University*

*Years of Service: 30*

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 currently has almost 1,600 appeals pending. Over the past 15 months, the Division filed nearly a thousand briefs and substantive motions and handled approximately 250 oral arguments.

The Division is staffed by 33 attorneys and 11 support employees. The attorney staff is divided roughly equally between senior attorneys who specialize in handling appellate matters and attorneys who are rotating through the Division.

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

Division supervisors and senior attorneys devote a great deal of time and energy to the training of both Assistant U.S. Attorneys throughout the Office and law enforcement officers. Over the past year, the Division has trained officers from numerous law-enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Federal Protective Service of the Department of Homeland Security, the Amtrak Police Department, and the Pentagon Protection Agency. Substantive training areas include Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendment issues, and discovery, *Jencks* and *Brady* issues, among others. Division supervisors have also provided training on recent legal developments to Superior Court judges and to the D.C. Bar. Finally, the Division maintains a computerized “brief bank,” and regularly distributes information about pertinent new case law to Assistant U.S. Attorneys throughout the Office.

The Appellate Division sets high standards and all work is closely supervised. Each brief or substantive pleading is carefully reviewed by a supervisor. The Division also conducts multiple moot courts before oral arguments, and a supervisor attends every oral argument and later provides a critique to the attorney.



District of Columbia Court of Appeals

## Notable Cases

**Walter O. Johnson v. United States.** A jury found the defendant guilty of murder and related offenses for the shooting death of a Metro Transit Police Officer while he was on duty inside the U Street Metro station in Washington, D.C. Following lengthy appellate briefing and argument, which included a Fourth Amendment challenge to the seizure of the victim’s service weapon from the defendant in Philadelphia four days after the shooting, the Court of Appeals found no Fourth Amendment violation. The Court also rejected a challenge to the denial of a motion for a new trial based on an alleged recantation by a government witness and affirmed the convictions.

**Robert E. Pettus v. United States.** The defendant was convicted for sexually assaulting and killing his 78-year-old next-door neighbor in her home, based in part on the identification of his handwriting on a note which he left on the victim’s body. The government’s brief and oral argument responded to, among other issues, a vigorous challenge to the admis-

sibility of handwriting analysis. The Court of Appeals rejected all of the challenges to the convictions, upheld the admission of the testimony of the handwriting expert in this case, and issued an important holding reaffirming the admissibility of such expert testimony generally.

**Michael Gorbey v. United States.** The defendant was convicted of numerous weapons offenses after he was located in the vicinity of the Supreme Court carrying a shotgun and sword and claiming that he had an appointment with the Chief Justice. An arsenal of weapons was also found on his person and, later, from his nearby truck. After lengthy briefing, including responses to pro se filings, the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed appellant’s convictions, ruling that the trial court did not err by permitting the defendant to represent himself at trial and by failing to order a competency evaluation prior to, or during, trial.



**Lorenzo Ali Debruhl v. United States.** After the Court of Appeals initially ruled against the government on a drug-suppression issue, the government successfully petitioned for rehearing, persuaded the Court of Appeals to reverse its prior ruling, and secured an important holding that expands the reach of the good faith exception to the exclusionary rule. The panel initially found that the police violated the defendant’s rights when they searched his car and found drugs, because a recent Supreme Court case, which had not been in effect at the time of the search, deemed such searches unlawful. Following the government’s rehearing petition, the Court held that exclusion was not warranted because the police had acted in good faith by following the law in effect at the time of the search.

**Marquette Ward v. United States.** Defendants were found guilty of the murder of 14-year-old “Princess” Hansen to prevent her from testifying about a murder she witnessed. On appeal, the defendants challenged the admissibility of

hearsay statements that Hansen had made before her death about witnessing the earlier shooting. The Court of Appeals rejected this challenge, holding that even if the statements were hearsay, the testimony fell under the forfeiture-by-wrongdoing doctrine, which permits introduction of hearsay when a defendant makes a witness unavailable to prevent the witness from testifying against him. The Court also rejected a challenge based on the Sixth Amendment right to a speedy trial.



U.S. Attorney Ronald C. Machen Jr. is a speaker at Wilson High School’s commencement ceremony.



Principal Assistant U.S. Attorney Vincent Cohen addresses attendees at the 2012 U.S. Attorney’s Award Ceremony.

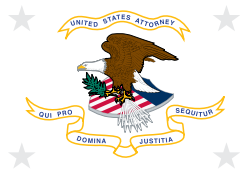


U.S. Attorney Machen speaks to more than 300 young people at second annual youth summit



Speaker at second annual employer reentry forum discusses the advantages of hiring returning citizens





# Special Proceedings Division



**Robert Okun, Chief**

*B.A., University of Pennsylvania  
J.D., Harvard Law School*

*Years of Service: 18*

The Special Proceedings Division handles a wide variety of post-conviction and miscellaneous motions in both United States District Court and D.C. Superior Court, receiving almost 2,000 such motions in 2012. 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 is also responsible for handling all motions for release filed by defendants found not guilty by reason of insanity and for handling all post-sentence challenges made by defendants who are ordered to register as sex offenders under the Sex Offender Registration Act. The Division responds to a large number of motions to seal arrest records each year, responding to more than 1,000 such motions in 2012. The Division responds to all requests for pardons or commutation of sentences in cases where our Office obtained the underlying conviction. The Division advises trial 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. Christopher Turner, et al.** This case involved a challenge to the highly publicized murder and sodomy of Catherine Fuller, who was murdered and sodomized with a metal pole by a gang of teenagers in 1984. The defendants filed motions to vacate their convictions based on the alleged

recantations of certain government witnesses, and alleged ineffective assistance of counsel and government misconduct. After a month-long hearing involving dozens of witnesses, Judge Frederick Weisberg denied the defendants' motions in a lengthy written opinion, finding that their alleged newly discov-



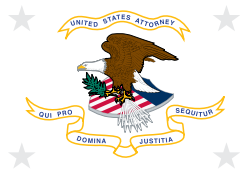
District of Columbia Court of Appeals

ered evidence did not establish their innocence, and rejected the wide variety of prosecutorial misconduct and ineffective assistance of counsel claims raised by the defendants.

**United States v. John Hinckley.** This high-profile case involved a defendant who was found not guilty by reason of insanity of multiple counts of attempted murder against President Ronald Reagan, Press Secretary James Brady, and two law enforcement officers. After a lengthy evidentiary hearing spanning more than two months, District Court Judge Paul Friedman issued an order requiring St. Elizabeths' Hospital to indicate whether it still intends to proceed with the release plan it originally proposed for Mr. Hinckley or whether it intends to submit a new plan. Most significantly, Judge Friedman has not, to date, granted Mr. Hinckley's motion for expanded release privileges.

**United States v. Michael Palmer.** This case involved a challenge to the first sentence of life imprisonment without parole imposed in the District of Columbia. The defendant was the leader of a large-scale and violent narcotics conspiracy in the late 1980s and was convicted of numerous counts, including running a continuing criminal enterprise. He challenged his convictions based on ineffective assistance of counsel and he claimed that a number of recent Supreme Court cases supported his argument that his sentence was illegal. Chief Judge Royce Lamberth issued a lengthy written opinion that rejected almost all of the defendant's claims (except for two minor claims for which we agreed the defendant was entitled to relief), and kept intact his sentence of life without parole.





# United States District Court Civil Division



**Daniel F. Van Horn, Chief**

*B.A., Allegheny College  
J.D., Duke University*

*Years of Service: 20*

The Civil Division is responsible for both defensive and affirmative civil litigation in the District of Columbia, at both the trial and appellate levels, involving the interests of the United States. The Division is currently responsible for approximately 1,400 cases brought against the United States and its agencies, officials, and employees (defensive litigation), and approximately 175 cases initiated on behalf of the United States (affirmative litigation). The Office's Financial Litigation Unit (FLU), which collects restitution and fines imposed in criminal cases and civil debts owed to the United States, is part of the Civil Division. Twenty-seven Assistant U.S. Attorneys work primarily on defensive litigation, four Assistant U.S. Attorneys work primarily on affirmative litigation, two Assistant U.S. Attorneys work primarily on civil appeals, and one Assistant U.S. Attorney works primarily on financial litigation. The Civil Division also offers opportunities for attorneys from other federal agencies to work as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys to develop their litigation skills and to gain greater insight about current and recurring legal issues affecting federal agencies. There are currently seven Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys working in the Civil Division. The Assistant U.S. Attorneys' and Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys' work is overseen by five attorney supervisors: the Civil Chief, three Deputy Chiefs, and an Appellate Counsel. The non-attorney members of the Civil Division's management team are the Support Staff Supervisor, Paralegal Supervisor, and FLU Supervisor.

## Defensive Litigation

The Civil Division is responsible for the defense of most civil actions filed against the United States, its agencies, officials, and employees. Approximately one-half of the civil actions pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia are handled by attorneys in the Civil Division. Moreover, because of our location in the nation's capital, our docket includes a high percentage of unique and complex cases. For example, Civil Division attorneys participate in planning the Presidential Inaugural, which occurs in no other district, and represent the federal government in litigation arising from that event. We handle First Amendment and other constitutional cases involving demonstration activities that regularly occur in the District of Columbia. In addition, our docket is characterized by a large number of Freedom of Information Act cases due to a provision in that statute which makes our District a proper venue for all such cases, and by a high percentage of employment discrimination cases be-



The E. Barrett Prettyman Federal Courthouse

cause of the large number of federal workers in the District. The Division's defensive case mix currently consists of:

### **Employment Discrimination (23%)**

The Civil Division defends employment discrimination cases brought against federal agencies under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Rehabilitation Act, and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act. These cases involve claims of discrimination due to the plaintiff's race, color, national origin, religion, sex, handicapping condition, or age, and claims of retaliation based on prior Equal Employment Opportunity activity. Both single plaintiff cases and class actions are included among our employment discrimination cases.

### **Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act (22%)**

Congress enacted the Freedom of Information Act to facilitate the public's access to government records and thereby further public understanding of government operations and activities. But FOIA also includes a number of exemptions from mandatory disclosure (e.g., classified information, information that would intrude upon personal privacy, trade secrets, privileged information) that are often the subject of dispute between FOIA requesters and the agencies from which records are requested. The Privacy Act can generally be characterized as a "code of fair information practices" that regulates the collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of personal information by federal executive branch agencies. But the Privacy Act's imprecise language, limited legislative history, and somewhat outdated regulatory guidelines make it a difficult statute to apply. Under the special venue provisions



applicable to FOIA and Privacy Act cases, any case brought under either statute can be filed in the District of Columbia, regardless of where the plaintiff or the records in question are located. As a result of those special venue provisions, more than fifty percent of the FOIA and Privacy Act litigation in the country takes place in this District.

Administrative and Constitutional Law Cases (21%)

We handle a wide variety of cases brought under the Administrative Procedure Act. This statute allows parties to challenge final agency actions, agency regulations, and determinations to grant or deny benefits. These cases can include both statutory and constitutional claims.

Common Law and Constitutional Torts (12%)

The Civil Division handles tort cases brought pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act. These matters include the full spectrum of tort litigation, from complex medical malpractice claims to minor auto accidents. We also handle “Bivens” cases, which are causes of action against individual federal employees for alleged constitutional torts.

Other Cases (22%)

About one-fifth of the Civil Division’s defensive case docket does not fall into any of the above-categories. These other cases include actions by health care providers seeking additional compensation from the Medicare and Medicaid programs, Social Security appeals, third-party subpoenas directed to federal agencies and employees, and immigration matters.

The vast majority of the Civil Division’s defensive cases are resolved either by motion or settlement. During the period from October 1, 2011 through December 31, 2012, Civil Division attorneys handled fourteen trials: six jury trials and eight bench trials. All six jury trials involved employment discrimination claims, and all resulted in a verdict for the government. The bench trials (one age discrimination, one regulatory takings, one Rehabilitation Act, one Privacy Act, and four Federal Tort Claims Act cases) resulted in seven decisions in favor of the government (the age, regulatory takings, Privacy Act, and FTCA cases), and one decision (the Rehabilitation Act case) against the government.

Notable Defensive Cases

**Rogers v. Mabus.** The plaintiff in this employment discrimination case was a civilian Navy employee who alleged that she had been subjected to sexual harassment by being repeatedly raped by her supervisor at their workplace at the Washington Navy Yard. This claim was the subject of more than ten years of contentious litigation which culminated in a two-week trial in June 2012. After hearing extensive testimony, the jury returned a verdict for the government, finding that plaintiff’s version of the disputed events was not credible and that the Navy responded promptly and appropriately to her complaints.

**Neopost, Inc. v. U.S. Postal Service.** In August 2012, the District Court issued a 76-page opinion in favor of the Postal Service on all the claims remaining in this case. That decision marked the end of 12 years of complex and contentious litigation, and was based on the record developed during a five-day bench trial earlier in the year. The Court rejected all of the plaintiff’s contractual, equitable, and constitutional claims that changes in Postal Service regulations improperly deprived plaintiffs of revenue from the “postage by phone” program, which enabled postal meter customers to reset their meters remotely. As a result of this decision, the Postal Service avoided nearly \$85 million in damages.

**White v. United States.** After years of discovery and extensive motions practice, the District Court granted summary judgment in favor of two U.S. Capitol Police Officers who were accused of using excessive force resulting in the death of Kellen White. Mr. White fled from a routine traffic stop near Union Station and led the officers on a high-speed chase on streets in downtown Washington. After crashing his automobile, Mr. White displayed a firearm and was shot and killed by the officers. The officers were sued personally by Mr. White’s survivors and estate.

**Allard v. Holder.** The plaintiffs in this action are 35 current and former FBI agents who contend that the FBI’s policy imposing a term limit on field positions held by grade GS-14 Supervisory Special Agents violates the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) by having a disparate impact on agents who are more than 40 years of age. The District Court granted defendant’s motion to dismiss that disparate impact claim, ruling that such claims are not permitted under the federal sector provisions of the ADEA.

**American Federation of Government Employees v. Secretary of the Air Force.** The plaintiffs in this action were the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), fourteen local labor unions chartered by AFGE, and one individual member of AFGE Local 1401. They challenged the 2007 amendments to three Air Force Instructions that required certain Air Force employees to wear their military uniforms while performing their civilian duties. The District Court granted defendant’s motion to dismiss, finding that plaintiffs had failed to exhaust the administrative remedies available to them under the Civil Service Reform Act (CSRA). In this

connection, the Court rejected plaintiffs’ argument that they could proceed directly in court because the CSRA’s administrative remedy would not resolve their claims nationally. The Court found no authority that entitled plaintiffs to nationwide relief.

**A.N.S.W.E.R. Coalition v. Salazar.** Plaintiff moved in District Court to enforce an injunction against the National Park Service’s (NPS) application of permit regulations regarding the Presidential Inaugural Parade. ANSWER had previously sued and won an injunction against NPS which prohibited granting exemptions to the Presidential Inaugural Committee (PIC) for the purpose of reserving space along the presidential inaugural parade route more than a year in advance. NPS then amended its regulations to expand on PIC’s grant of priority and exclusive use of certain park lands. ANSWER requested the Court to enforce its injunction against those new regulations. The Court denied ANSWER’s request, ruling that the injunction did not bar NPS from adopting new regulations, and that the new regulations did not codify unconstitutional deviations or discriminatory policies, but only created an extended period of time for which permits may be granted for inaugural activities.

**Henke v. Department of the Interior.** Plaintiffs were protesters who lived in a tent city in McPherson Park during the “Occupy D.C.” protest. They sued for an injunction to prevent the National Park Service from seizing and destroying their tents or evicting them from the Park. The Court denied the injunction because plaintiffs failed to show any imminent actual injury to their tents, and because future closings of the Park were too hypothetical to be justiciable. The Court found that



In July, Assistant U.S. Attorneys Claire Whitaker and John Interrante received Commander’s Coins from the Navy for their work in the *Rogers v. Mabus* case.



NPS had no policy of destroying seized property and that NPS regulations provided a meaningful opportunity for plaintiffs to reclaim any tents they owned that might be removed from the Park. The Court also found that NPS's pre-closure notice would provide plaintiffs with sufficient opportunity to challenge any future decision to close the Park.

**Talavera v. Shah.** After years of discovery, motions, and appeals, the jury returned a verdict for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in just twenty minutes in this employment discrimination case. The District Court dismissed

the majority of the plaintiff's claims, but in her sole surviving claim she alleged that she was discriminated against on the basis of her gender when she was not selected for a promotion in June 2004. The jury soundly rejected plaintiff's claim in the face of evidence that the USAID decisionmaker – who had served as a mentor to a number of female employees – selected the best candidate for the job.

## Affirmative Litigation

The Civil Division has an active and productive Affirmative Civil Enforcement (ACE) Program, with approximately 175 open matters in the areas of program and procurement fraud, health care fraud, housing fraud, and environmental enforcement. The Division has doubled Assistant U.S. Attorney resources devoted to ACE cases from two in 2008-2009, to currently four in 2011-12, and the U.S. Attorney has enthusiastically supported the efforts in this area by conducting regularly-scheduled meetings to observe progress on cases and has taken key steps to help move them forward. The Division has made marked progress in reducing the length of time matters remain under seal and for ultimate resolution of our cases. This has been accomplished through refined intake procedures, enhanced coordination with investigators and relators, streamlined investigations and targeted use of civil investigative demands and subpoenas.

ACE matters are closely monitored within the Civil Division, and efforts are coordinated, as appropriate, with the Office's Criminal Division and agents from various Inspector Generals' Offices in the National Capital area. The ACE team and the criminal fraud prosecutors have attended joint training sessions and work closely with other law enforcement agencies to effectively target wrongdoers. Toward that end, the Division has renewed the focus and intensity of the Health Care Fraud Working Group by adding new law enforcement partners and creating new liaisons with private sector health care plans and insurers. The Division has also participated in the New Agent Law Enforcement training conducted by the Office and seminars about ACE-related matters presented by outside organizations.

The Civil Division's ACE attorneys participate in the investigation and, where necessary, litigation of qui tam actions filed pursuant to the civil False Claims Act. The District ranks fourth in the nation for total qui tam actions filed since 1986, and the number of such actions has steadily increased over the past four years: 19 in 2009, 31 in 2010, 32 in 2011, and 35 in 2012.

In recent years the Civil Division has developed a niche fraud practice involving General Services Administration's multiple schedule procurement fraud. These cases involve procurement fraud that undermines government-wide

acquisition practices. They include "best price cases," where a government vendor fails to disclose the discount it gives to its most-favored commercial customers, and "Trade Agreement Act cases," where a government vendor sells products to the government that originate from "non-designated" countries which are not full trade partners with the United States. At least five such actions have been filed in the District every year since 2006. Few, if any, other districts have these types of cases.

Another unique aspect of the Civil Division's affirmative practice involves the Lobbying Disclosure Act, which imposes registration and reporting requirements on persons engaged in lobbying activities. If a lobbyist violates those requirements, and fails to remedy the violation after notification from Congress, the Act authorizes the Office to bring a civil action for a monetary penalty. This U.S. Attorney's Office is the only office with authority to bring such civil actions, which are handled within the Office by the Civil Division.

## Notable Affirmative Cases

**The Kane Company.** The evidence developed in this case showed that defendants' companies, which had done more than \$50 million of business with the government during the relevant time period, had routinely failed to comply with the Service Contract Act. In addition, defendants repeatedly made false certifications to the General Services Administration that they would or had complied with the SCA. This case settled for payments totaling \$1.5 million.

**Academy for Educational Development.** This case originated as a referral from the Office of Inspector General of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). We investigated allegations that the Academy for Educational Development submitted false claims to USAID in connection with cooperative agreements under which AED provided foreign assistance in Afghanistan and Pakistan. After an internal investigation jointly conducted by our Office and the Civil Frauds Section of the Department of Justice, the government and AED entered into a settlement under which the government will receive payments totaling \$10 million.

**University of the District of Columbia.** This case was brought to our attention by the National Science Foundation's (NSF) Office of Inspector General. The University of the District of Columbia received a grant from NSF in 2004 pursuant to which, for a period of approximately five years, the university received funds to establish a Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Research and Training Center and conduct other STEM-related activities; however, the university failed to maintain appropriate documentation showing that the grant funds were in fact used for the designated purposes. This case was settled for \$530,000, and an agree-

ment by the university to a compliance plan and an audit of its current NSF grant.

**Lobbying Disclosure Act Settlements.** In September 2012, the Office announced settlements with two lobbying firms for alleged repeated violations of the Lobbying Disclosure Act (LDA). Lussier, Gregor, Vienna & Associates, agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$50,000 in order to resolve claims that it repeatedly failed to file lobbying and contribution reports required by the LDA. In addition, in a separate and unrelated matter, the Da Vinci Group agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$30,000 to resolve claims that it repeatedly failed to file lobbying and contribution disclosure reports.

**Securiguard.** In November 2012, Securiguard, Inc. agreed to pay \$1 million to settle allegations that it submitted false claims under contracts with the Library of Congress. Securiguard was responsible for providing security personnel to fill stationary and "roving" guard posts at the Library of Congress facilities on Capitol Hill and at Fort Meade, Maryland. An investigation by the Library of Congress Office of the Inspector General led to allegations that the company routinely scheduled guards assigned to roving posts to provide relief services during their regular shifts, resulting in overbilling to the Library of Congress. The contractor agreed to pay \$1 million to resolve claims from 2008 through early 2011.





## Civil Appeals

Civil Division Assistant U.S. Attorneys generally handle appeals in their cases themselves. The Division’s appellate reviewers work collaboratively with the Assistant U.S. Attorneys on cases that require full briefing, in order to bring multiple perspectives to bear on each case. In 2011, the Civil Division filed 40 briefs in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Moreover, the Civil Division filed 78 dispositive motions, mainly motions for summary affirmance. Civil Assistant U.S. Attorneys appeared in 22 oral arguments.

## Notable Civil Appeals

**Initiative and Referendum Institute v. Postal Service.** This First Amendment case challenged the Postal Service’s rules regulating the gathering of signatures on initiatives and referendums on Postal properties, specifically the pathways and areas that connect a post office to the nearby public sidewalk. This was the second time the case was before the D.C. Circuit; the first time the court sent the case back to District Court for further development of the factual record because the case involved all such pathways in all of the nation’s post offices. The trial team developed evidence to permit the District Court to evaluate the several thousand postal properties in dispute, and the District Court found the disputed areas were not traditional public forums within First Amendment law, and therefore upheld the ban on gathering signatures. The Circuit affirmed on all claims. This case exemplifies the Civil Division’s continuing involvement in developing First Amendment law.

**Ponce v. Billington.** This appeal clarified two important and recurring issues in Title VII employment discrimination cases, and the court accepted our arguments on both. The first issue was causation: whether an employee need only show that illegal discrimination was “a motivating factor” in his nonselection for a promotion, or if instead the employee must show that “but for” the discrimination, he would have been promoted. The court agreed that the “but for” standard applies where the employee brings a traditional Title VII challenge for full relief including damages. The second issue related to the burdens of proof for discrimination claims and defenses based on causation. The Court accepted our argument that most employees bringing discrimination cases must “place the employer and [district] court on notice as to the theory or theories under which he intends to proceed.” Prior to this decision, the lack of guidance on when the employees must decide their theory of their case had unduly complicated defense of employment discrimination cases, both at the summary judgment phase and at trial.

**Taylor v. Reilly.** The Court affirmed dismissal of constitutional claims against officials at the U.S. Parole Commission in their individual capacities. A prisoner who was denied parole under new parole guidelines enacted after his conviction alleged that the new guidelines were less favorable than those in place at the time of his conviction, and that this violated the Constitution’s bar on increasing a convict’s sentence retroactively, under the Ex Post Facto Clause. The new parole guidelines use a different scoring system, though both the old system and the new system gave significant discretion to the Parole Commission. The Court rejected the prisoner’s claims against the individual Commission employees. The Court found that the prisoner could not show that it was “beyond debate” that the Parole Commission officials would necessarily have understood that their use of the new policy violated the Ex Post Facto Clause. This case helps on two important issues our Division faces frequently: constitutional challenges to any federal official’s actions under Bivens, and separately with the specific challenges to the new parole rules.

**Williams & Connolly v. SEC.** In this Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) case, the Court upheld our position that the documents from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) were protected by the attorney-client and work-product privileges. The requester was an attorney who sought records relating to his client who had previously been convicted of securities fraud. The requester argued that the SEC waived its privileges over the records by turning over some of them to defense counsel during discovery in the criminal prosecution. The Court rejected that argument and held instead that disclosure by the Department of Justice in the criminal prosecution did not waive the privileges held by the SEC. This case will help considerably with numerous subpoena matters and prisoner FOIA cases, where requesters often argue waiver of the agency’s privileges based on production under *Brady* in prior criminal prosecutions.

**McGrath v. Clinton.** In this Title VII retaliation case, the Court affirmed summary judgment in favor of the government. The plaintiff was fired from his position at the Department of State and he alleged the firing was in retaliation for his opposing what he saw as discrimination by the agency against one of his subordinates (who was not a party in the case). The Court held that no reasonable jury could have found that the subor-

dinate’s work was in fact acceptable or that the plaintiff’s supervisors had improperly instructed plaintiff to document the poor performance. This decision has helpful language that there was no evidence of discriminatory intent in the second-level supervisor’s comment that the subordinate need not be kept in her position if she cannot perform adequately.

## Financial Litigation Unit

The Office’s Financial Litigation Unit (FLU) collects restitution and fines imposed in criminal cases prosecuted by the Office and the Department of Justice in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. In fiscal year 2012, the FLU brought 2,741 enforcement actions and collected approximately \$140 million in criminal cases. The FLU was recently awarded a paralegal position by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys based on its significant enforcement actions.

The FLU also collects civil debts owed to the United States and on behalf of federal agencies. These debts include civil judgments or settlements obtained through the Affirmative Civil Enforcement program, and student loan debts owed to the U.S. Department of Education. In fiscal year 2012, the FLU collected approximately \$51 million in civil debts.

## Notable FLU Cases

**United States v. Chambers.** The FLU collected \$300,000 from the debtor’s retirement account to pay restitution to the victims of his crimes.

**United States v. Zemsky.** The FLU collected \$377,545 from the proceeds of the sale of a debtor’s residence to be paid toward a restitution order.

## TRAINING

The Civil Division presented two major internal training programs for its attorney staff. A Civil off-site training was held in March, which included presentations on the following topics: (1) enhanced negotiation skills for litigators, (2) trial practice, (3) employment law, and (4) the use of the internet and social media for civil litigation. In July and August, one of the Division’s Assistant Appellate Counsel presented a four-part Advanced Appellate Writing course.



# Operations and Management



**Denise Clark,**  
Executive AUSA

*B.A., Harvard/Radcliffe  
College  
J.D., Harvard Law School*

*Years of Service: 10*

The Administrative Division serves the Office by providing guidance on policy and procedural issues and assisting Office personnel with central support services in the areas of management and administration, including budget and finance, facilities, litigation support, office automation and information management, personnel, property, supply and records management, procurement, and security. The Administrative Division is also responsible for managing the Office's Law Library and the automated legal research systems.

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

## Budget and Finance Section

The Budget and Finance Section monitors and administers the Office's multi-million dollar annual budget, including the special funding allocations the Office receives for various initiatives. Staff members oversee timekeeping and payroll functions, which facilitates the timely compensation of employees. The staff ensures that the numerous vendors the Office contracts with for supplies and services are paid in as timely a

manner as possible. The Budget and Finance staff works with attorneys and support staff to facilitate travel and training. The staff also conducts self-audits of all financial transactions in preparation for annual audits performed by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, the Justice Management Division, and the Department's Office of the Inspector General.

## Human Resources Section

The Human Resources Section provides employment-related customer service to the more than 600 employees of the Office. The Human Resources Section consists of two units: the Operations Unit and the Program Unit. The Operations Unit assists supervisors and managers with recruiting for and staffing their respective Divisions and Sections. The Program Unit assists with pre-employment security screenings of candidates as well as advising on employee benefit programs and performance management.

## Management Team



Jonathan Ellsworth, Budget Officer  
Kimberly Rich, Acting Deputy Administrative Officer  
Leslie Haynes, Human Resources Officer  
Lee Pensmith, Support Services Manager  
Michael Vasquez, Chief Information Officer

## Information Technology Section

The Information Technology Section manages the Office's computing infrastructure, ensuring all employees have the information technology and systems needed to accomplish their duties, and ensuring compliance with Justice Department policies and practices as they relate to safe use of computers and the Internet. The Information Technology Section is comprised of four units: the Help Desk, the Litigation Technology Unit, the Software Development Unit, and the Network Administration Unit. The Help Desk assists employees with trouble-shooting problems with their computers, printers, and computer applications. The Litigation Technology Unit provides trial preparation and litigation support for the Office including copying and editing audio and video recordings, developing databases for document review, creating demonstrative exhibits, and setting up equipment for courtroom presentation of evidence. The Software Development Unit develops and maintains systems and databases in response to the Office's specific needs, trains users on these systems and databases, and administers application user accounts. The Network Administration Unit is responsible for installing, maintaining, and supporting servers and network infrastructure as well as supporting all of the Office's telecommunication devices, such as the telephones, smart phones, and audio/video conferencing equipment.

## Law Library

The Law Library ensures that the informational needs of the Office are met. The staff assists with legal research, expert witness searches, and other informational requests. The Library also coordinates Lexis and Westlaw training for attorneys, paralegals, and interns and provides individualized training on other aspects of legal research.

## Support Services Section

The Support Services Section ensures that the Office has the facilities and services necessary to accomplish its mission. The Support Services Section has five critical units. The Administrative Support Services Unit is responsible for facility related issues such as building access, construction projects, building repairs, housekeeping service, and parking, as well as managing mail service operations. The Information Receptionist Unit provides receptionists throughout the building to assist with the numerous calls and visitors received by the Office each day. The Procurement Unit purchases all of the supplies, equipment, and services used by the Office while ensuring compliance with federal policies, laws, and regulations. The Supply and Property Unit manages the Office's inventory of supplies, equipment, and furniture. The Records Management Unit is responsible for processing and tracking the approximately 72,000 files closed by this Office annually in accordance with federal regulations and procedures.





# You'll Like What We've Done With the Place

This year, the Office focused on a number of equipment upgrades and facility improvements as part of its continuing quest to enhance the functionality and appearance of our workplace. In the fall, we upgraded our computer equipment and in less than six weeks, the Information Technology Section removed over **950** desktop and laptop computers located throughout the building and installed over **1,000** newer models.

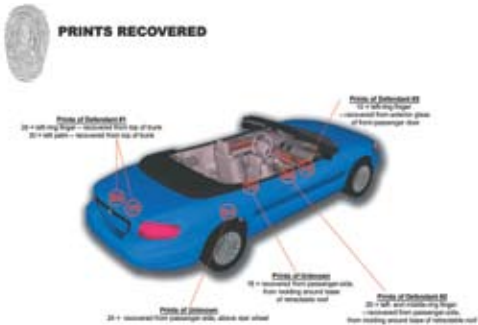
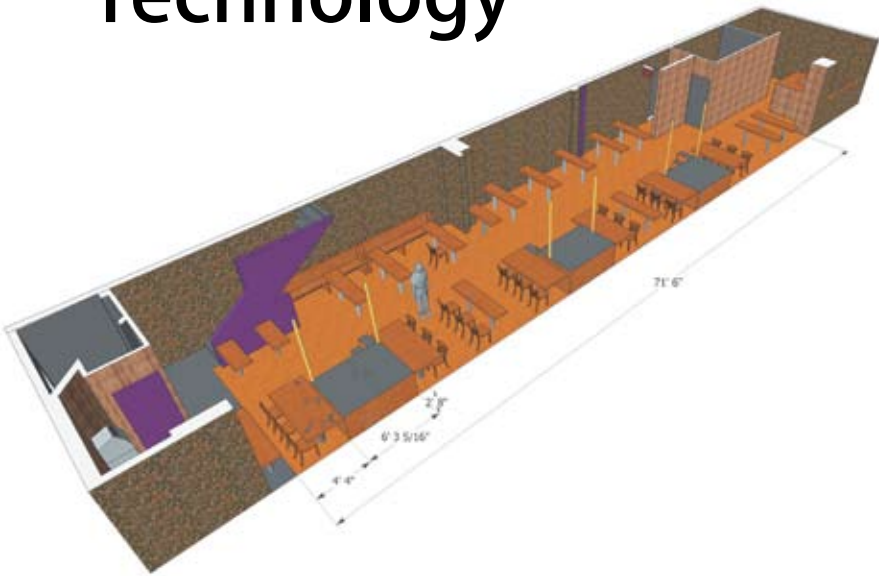
Additionally, the Office completed the much anticipated renovation of the grand jury area. Each of the grand jury rooms was demolished and rebuilt. We enlarged the size of the grand jury rooms, reconfigured the grand jury floor plan, and installed a new heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system. We brought the grand jury space into the 21st century by installing an enhanced sound system and equipping each room with an upgraded audiovisual system with computer graphic capabilities, document projectors, and monitors for the witnesses and the grand jurors, to assist with the most effective presentation of evidence.

Throughout 2012, we improved the appearance of conference rooms throughout the Office by installing new wallpaper and, where appropriate, adding flat screen television monitors. In calendar year 2012, the Office also continued in its efforts to become a more paperless environment and debuted the webTA, online time and attendance system.



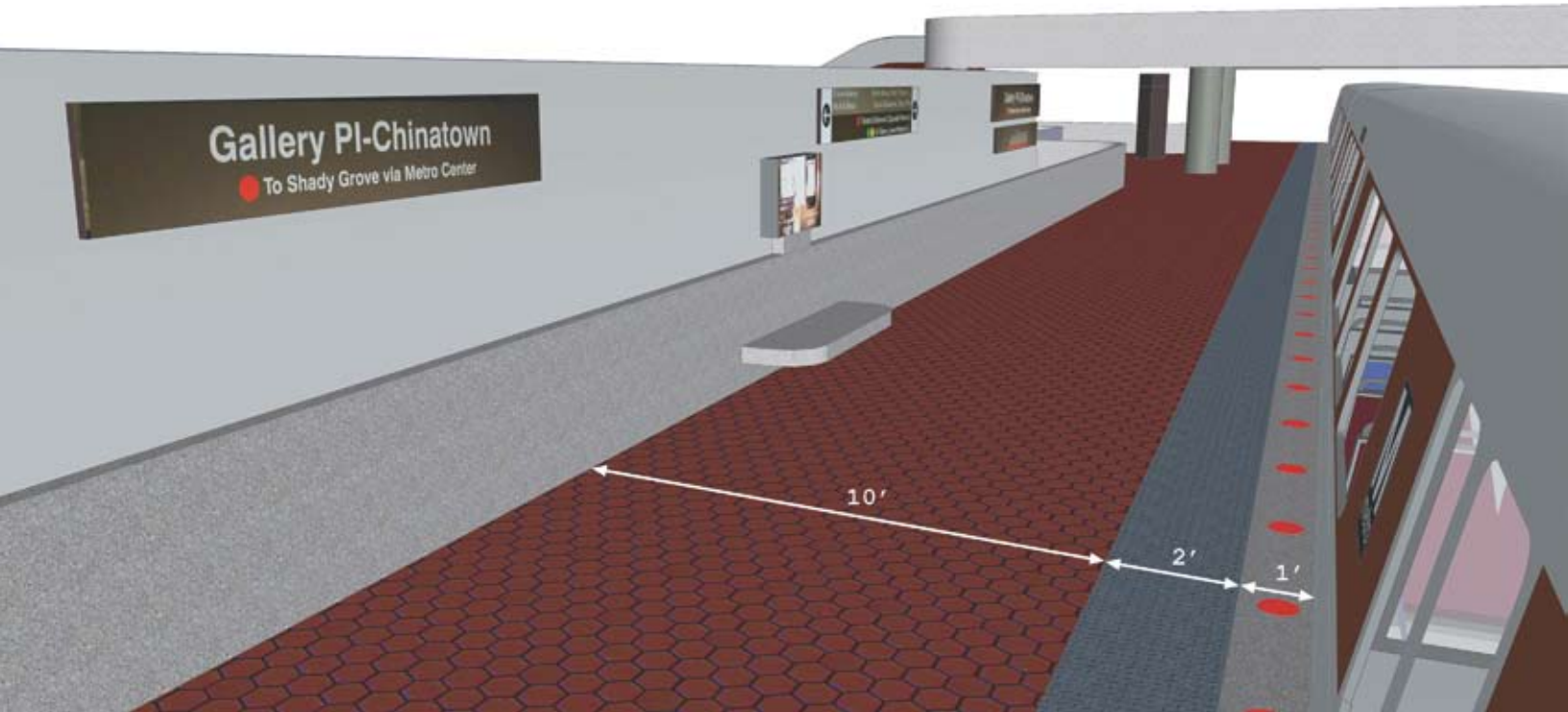


# Courtroom Technology

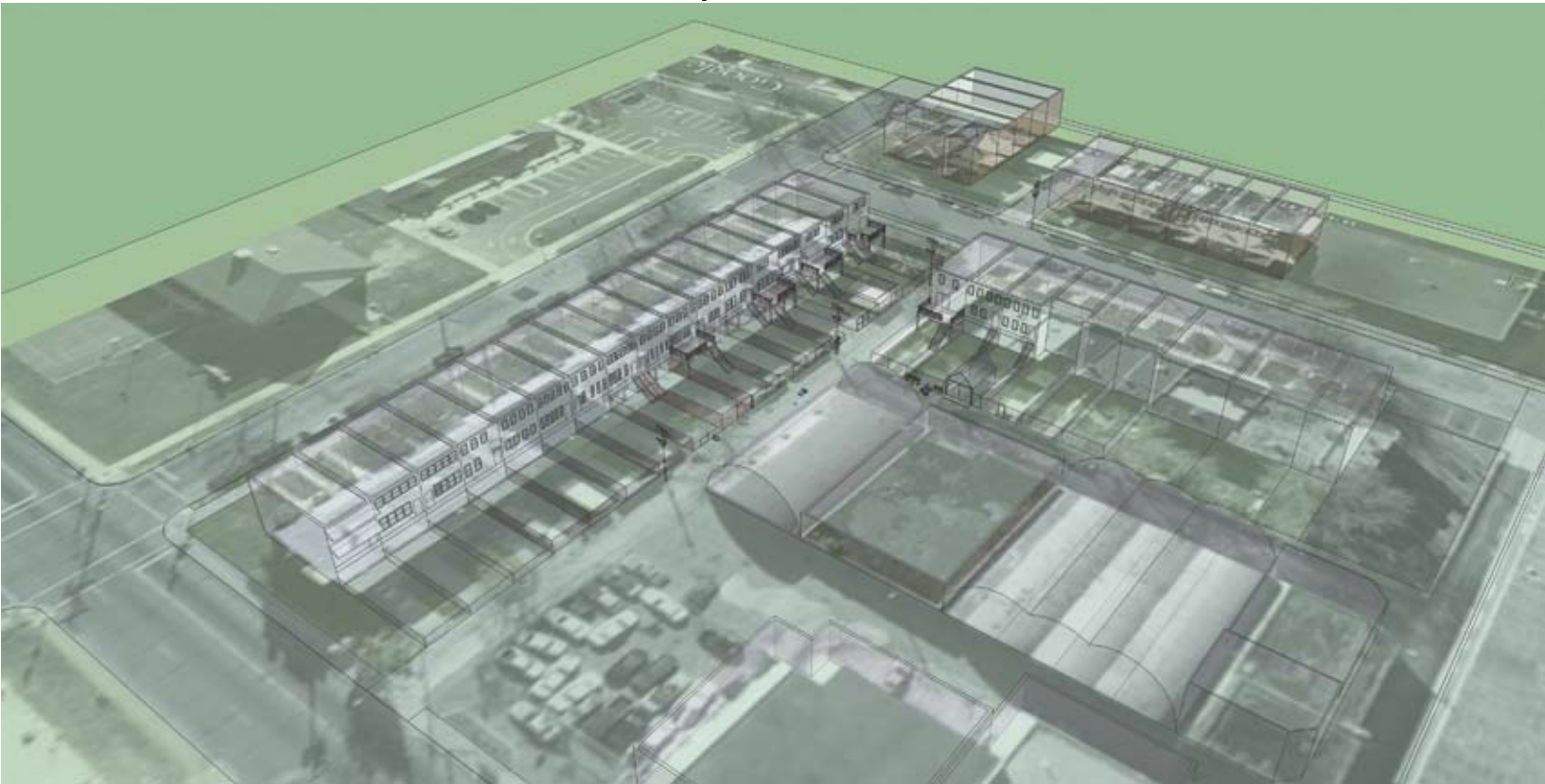


## 3D Visualizations

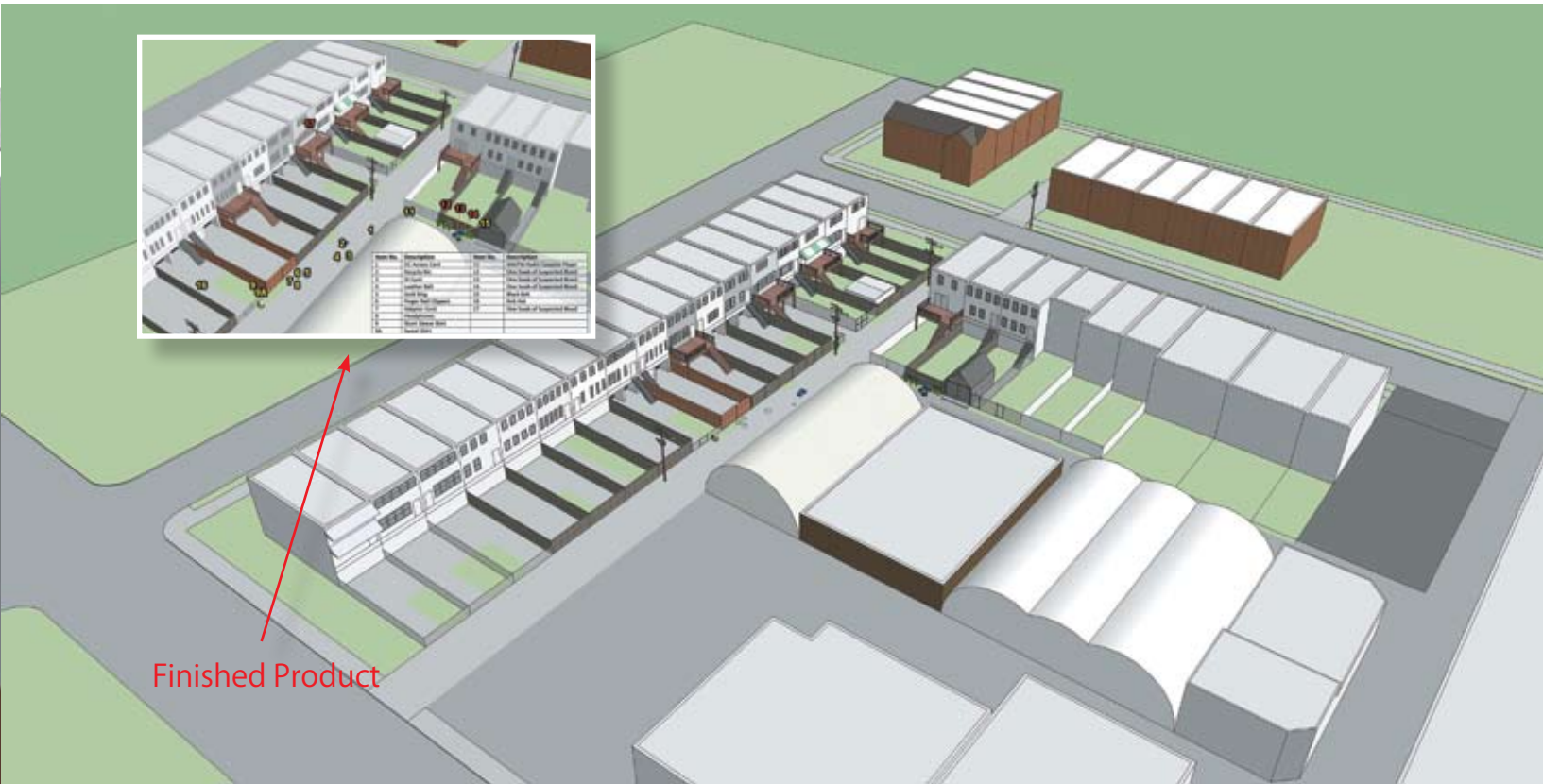
Introduced to the Office just a few years ago, 3D visualizations in 2012 became a common tool used by Assistant U.S. Attorneys to help explain crime scene evidence in trial. Unlike standard 2D diagrams, which are often difficult to understand by the viewer, 3D visualizations make objects such as buildings, street lights, and vehicles instantly recognizable to witnesses and jurors. The 3D visualizations are produced in-house by the Litigation Technology Unit of the Information Technology Department. Models are made from scratch or downloaded from third-party 3D model libraries. The construction of a 3D visualization is based on the following sources: photographs, police diagrams and measurements, geographic information, and other data.



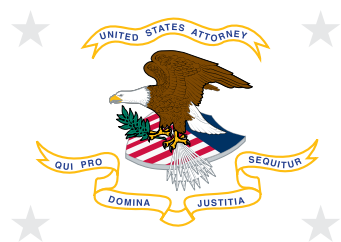
## 3D Model Over Aerial Map



## Textured 3D Model







# Training and Special Development



**Denise Simmonds,  
Special Counsel**

*B.A., Boston University  
J.D., Georgetown University*

*Years of Service: 9*

The Office of Professional Development (OPD) provides extensive training for all new Assistant U.S. Attorneys, experienced Assistant U.S. Attorneys, support staff personnel, and managers. OPD works closely with the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) to provide specialized training opportunities for law enforcement officers. OPD also recruits Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys and Legal Fellows to ensure appropriate staffing levels for the Misdemeanor Sections in the Office.

Since September 2010, 70 Assistant U.S. Attorneys, 111 Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys, and 49 Legal Fellows have completed the four-week Basic Training program. More than 256 local and 450 federal law enforcement officers have participated in legal orientation training and acted as victims, witnesses, and police officers in our mock trials. A number of experienced Assistant U.S. Attorneys also attended the District Court basic training sessions in preparation for permanent or rotational positions in the Criminal Division.

To ensure that the Office's employees are aware of all available training opportunities, OPD publishes a biweekly newsletter, "Training Watch," that informs staff about upcoming training within the Office and the Department of Justice, at the National Advocacy Center (NAC) in Columbia, South Carolina, and at local and national seminars and conferences. Through web-based programming and teleconferences, OPD further expanded the catalog of training that it offers attorneys and support staff, while controlling costs.

OPD has continued to emphasize *Brady* and discovery-related training while going back to the basics and focusing on the fundamental skills development of the Office's prosecutors. The number of supervisory Assistant U.S. Attorneys who attend court daily to observe the prosecutors, offer advice, and critique performance has increased. Over the course of 2012, OPD provided additional training on a variety of practical topics, including effective legal research and writing; evidence; cross-examination; mastering *voir dire* and jury selection; persuasive courtroom advocacy; presenting a closing argument; sentencing guidelines and allocution; working with uncooperative witnesses; and the Speedy Trial Act. Training was also provided on more complex and sophisticated legal issues, such as competency evaluations, insanity as a defense, working with informants and cooperators, and investigating and prosecuting conspiracy cases. In addition, OPD -- in conjunction with many of the Divisions within the Office -- regularly provided attorneys with updates on recent federal and local court decisions and ongoing legal challenges concerning *Batson*, *Crawford* and confrontation clause, search and seizure, joinder and severance, and the newly revised Crime Victim's Compensation Act. Forums on the identification, recovery, and use of DNA evidence and electronic and digital evidence -- including social media, GPS technology, and computer and cell phone data -- kept the Assistant U.S. Attorneys current with these rapidly transforming areas of the law.



Presentation to a delegation of Japanese prosecutors.

OPD has also been fortunate to host several guest speakers to complement the formal training process. Members of the local judiciary graciously shared their insight about effective courtroom advocacy as viewed from the bench. FBI Agent George Piro, the lead debriefer of Saddam Hussein, spoke with members of the Office about information gathering; and the Office engaged in a discussion about the ethical considerations inherent in criminal prosecutions with Harvard Law Professor Charles Ogletree. Former Assistant U.S. Attorney, and now Commissioner, Patricia Smoot led a discussion about the role of the U.S. Parole Commission and how the Office and Parole Commission can work together to protect public safety.

Support staff similarly benefited from ongoing training that has helped them to hone existing, and develop new, skill sets. OPD continued the implementation of a rotational cross-training program that exposed support staff to new responsibilities and new sections of the Office. They were offered training in legal research and writing, communications skills, retirement planning, recruitment and staffing, the Equal Employment Opportunity laws, and interviewing strategies. Support staff members also attended training sessions conducted by the Department of Justice and at the National Advocacy Center.

## Law Enforcement Task Force

The U.S. Attorney's Office recognizes that it functions as more effective advocates because of its collaboration with law enforcement partners. One of the ways in which the Office seeks to strengthen working relationships with these partners is to host a monthly Law Enforcement Task Force Meeting. Leaders from more than 50 federal and local enforcement agencies are invited to meet with the U.S. Attorney and his staff to share information and to learn about new initiatives and resources that may assist them in carrying out their mandates and in protecting the public. Guest speakers have educated attendees about the use of

social media to investigate criminal activity, financial crimes, export enforcement, environmental crimes, and national security. A number of the meetings have also been devoted to officer safety and to identifying burgeoning risks to law enforcement, such as extremist groups. There has been a focus on enhanced information sharing tools, such as eGuardian and local efforts to provide transition services to law enforcement members returning to duty after military service. By meeting regularly the Office and its law enforcement partners are not only more informed, but they are also more effective in their respective roles and as a unified law enforcement community.

### 2012 Gang/Crew Summit

Two years ago, the U.S. Attorney created a Gang Unit to focus upon gang-related homicides within the District of Columbia. Recognizing that ongoing information sharing is a key aspect of combatting gang violence, he sought to expand the Office’s efforts by holding information sessions that brought together law enforcement and community organizations that work on gang-related issues. The first National Capital Region Gang/Crew Summit was held in 2011. On November 8, 2012, the Office partnered with the Justice Grants Administration and the Project Safe Neighborhoods initiative to conduct the second National Capital Region Gang/Crew Summit. More than 140 law enforcement officers gathered in Harding Hall at the Government Printing Office for the morning session, which provided the participants with an overview of current trends in gang activity in the Mid-Atlantic region, and two panel discussions about gangs and human trafficking and gangs and the military. In the afternoon session, more than 160 representatives from community organizations joined for presentations and discussions about gang intervention and prevention strategies, reentry considerations for gang members who are rejoining the community after incarceration, and how to use research and data to reduce gang violence. Throughout the day, law enforcement and community groups staffed tables to provide summit participants with additional information about gangs and violence reduction initiatives.

### STAFFING PROGRAMS

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

### Special Assistant United States Attorney Program

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



Defense Nuclear Agency  
Department of Defense  
Department of Energy



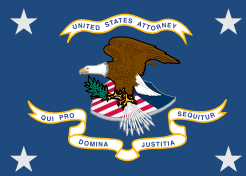
Department of Health and Human Services  
Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection  
Department of the Interior  
Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives  
Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division



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 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

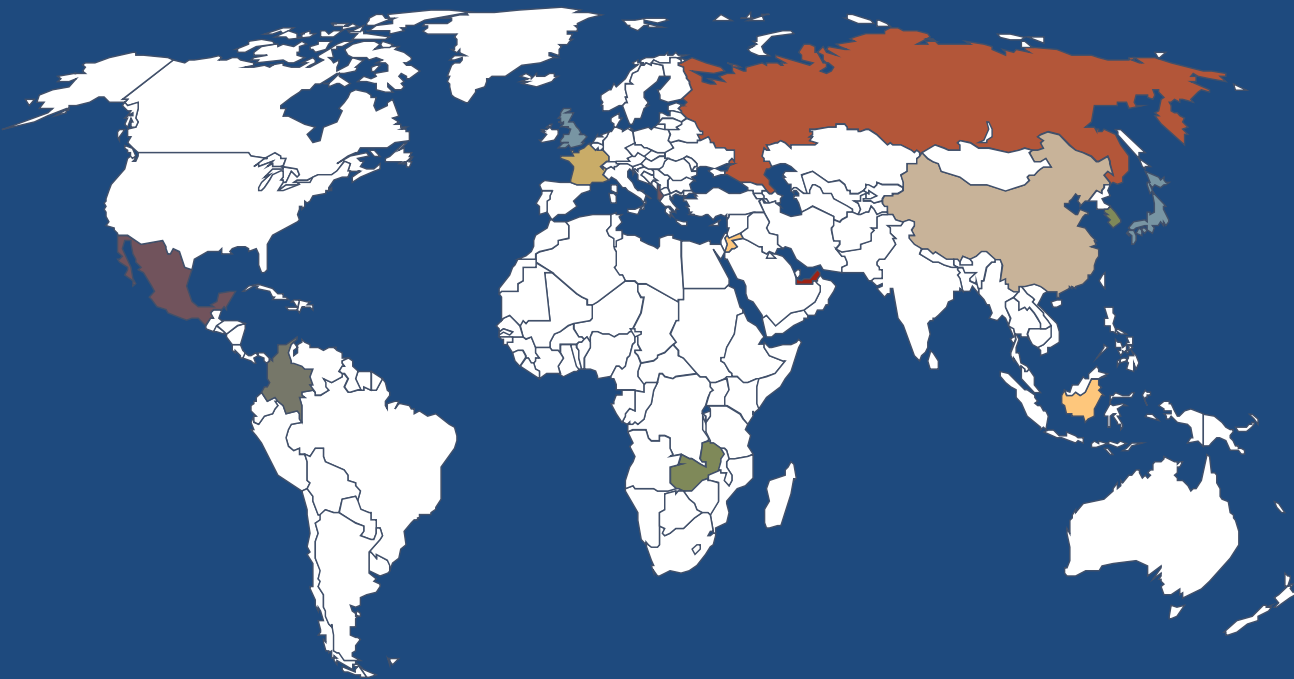






## Engaging the World

The U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia is a local office with an expansive reach. Because we are located in our nation's capital, prosecutors and jurists from around the world visit us each year to learn about the American civil and criminal justice systems and to see them in action. We have also been very fortunate, as citizens of an increasingly globalized society, to have been invited to speak and provide training in many foreign countries. In the last year, our Assistant U.S. Attorneys and staff have traveled abroad or hosted foreign delegations from the following countries:



**Albania, Belgium, China, Colombia, United Kingdom,  
France, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Mexico,  
Russia, South Korea, Spain, United Arab Emirates,  
Zambia**





# DNA and Forensic Litigation



**Michael T. Ambrosino,  
Special Counsel**

*B.A., University of Hartford  
J.D., Hofstra School of Law*

*Years of Service: 25*

Over the past year, we have continued our work to make our Assistant U.S. Attorneys the best forensic litigators in the country, bar none. Under the leadership of the Special Counsel for DNA and Forensic Litigation, first appointed by U.S. Attorney Machen in 2010, we have continued to centralize oversight of all complex forensic matters so that Assistant U.S. Attorneys are equipped with the support necessary to address complex scientific issues despite their busy trial schedules. We have also launched a number of new initiatives designed to harness new forensic technologies in the pursuit of justice.

## D.C. Department of Forensic Sciences

2012 marked a significant change in the way that forensic evidence is analyzed in the District of Columbia. On October 1, 2012, the Metropolitan Police Department DNA Laboratory, Firearms Section, and Fingerprint Section became part of the newly independent D.C. Department of Forensic Sciences. This historic undertaking has provided the District of Columbia with an accredited, state-of-the-art forensic agency. To ensure that prosecutors are making the most of the services offered by the Department of Forensic Sciences, every two weeks Assistant U.S. Attorneys and Special Counsel Ambrosino meet to strategize about DNA testing in pending cases. The purpose of these meetings is to identify the items of evidence and methodologies of testing most likely to render probative profiles in some of the District's most violent cases. This coordinated effort has expanded DNA testing to a variety of criminal prosecutions, including homicides, sexual assaults, carjackings, robberies, and gun cases. Additionally, the Special

Counsel has assisted Assistant U.S. Attorneys in the preparation of DNA experts and demonstrative exhibits to assist in illustrating testing results to juries in some of the Office's most complex cases. In the coming year, the Department of Forensic Sciences' growing capabilities will allow us to bring new technologies to bear in our prosecutions. Those technologies include new DNA amplification systems, such as Identifier Plus and Y-Filer, and a new gel analyzer that can make molds of latent fingerprints without disturbing underlying DNA.

## Cold Case Review

New forensic technologies that have emerged in recent years offer tremendous potential to provide new leads in long-unresolved cases. We have recently embarked on a review of more than 600 homicide cases that were previously sent to the FBI Laboratory for forensic testing over the past four decades. The purpose of this review is to identify unsolved cases in which biological material was previously tested but failed to yield a forensic result probative enough to bring a perpetrator to justice. Each case is evaluated to determine whether advances in DNA may enable us to develop a DNA profile capable of identifying a perpetrator. If law enforcement was never able to identify a suspect, we can now compare a DNA profile from the crime scene against the Combined DNA Index System of convicted offenders known as "CODIS." Similarly, we can compare any unidentified fingerprints from a crime scene against the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System known as "IAFIS."

*We have recently embarked on a review of more than 600 homicide cases that were previously sent to the FBI Laboratory for forensic testing over the past four decades.*

## Training Initiatives

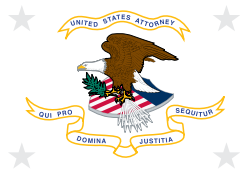
In December 2011, with the assistance of renowned DNA scientist Dr. Bruce Budowle, Prince George's County DNA Analyst Jessica Charak, and Assistant U.S. Attorneys Sharon Donovan and David Last, Special Counsel Ambrosino conducted a day-long training seminar on technical and legal issues pertaining to DNA evidence for Assistant U.S. Attorneys. In 2012, the Office provided in-house forensic training for Assistant U.S. Attorneys in the areas of latent fingerprint analysis and firearms and toolmark analysis. In the coming year, the Office hopes to offer joint training in the fields of DNA, firearms, and fingerprints.

## Legal Developments

In 2012, we successfully defended the admissibility of various forms of forensic evidence, including nuclear DNA, Y-STR DNA, firearms and toolmark identification, and latent fingerprint identification, allowing judges and juries to weigh the significance of that evidence in assessing guilt or innocence. During this period, defense attorneys have been particularly aggressive in attacking the admissibility of certain types of pattern matching, such as firearms and toolmark identification, latent fingerprint identification, and handwriting analysis. Because of our emphasis on developing expertise in these areas, defense challenges to the admissibility of forensic evidence typically fail in the D.C. Superior Court and the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

The last few years of forensic admissibility litigation have culminated with several significant decisions by the D.C. Court of Appeals. In *Jones v. United States*, the D.C. Court of Appeals held that the trial judge properly admitted firearms and toolmark identification testimony without first conducting a Frye admissibility hearing. The Court went on to note that the 2009 Report of the National Research Council did not undermine the Court's conclusion that pattern matching continues to enjoy general acceptance within the scientific community. In *Pettus v. United States*, the D.C. Court of Appeals similarly affirmed the admission of handwriting analysis and rejected the argument that the 2009 NRC Report undermined the general consensus within the relevant scientific community regarding the acceptance of this forensic pattern matching discipline.





# Victim Witness Assistance Unit



**Jelahn Stewart, Chief**

*B.A., University of Southern California  
J.D., American University*

*Years of Service: 18*

The Victim Witness Assistance Unit (VWAU) is by far the largest victim witness program of all of the U.S. 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 critical support to the Office. The 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 U.S. District Court 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 ap-

pearances 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 that they receive authorized reimbursement for required court appearances. The Victim/Witness Specialist Section employs sixteen 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.

The advocates are assigned cases based on their areas of expertise. Several advocates specialize in 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 fraud, identity theft, child pornography, bank robbery, and terrorism. The VWAU also



VWAU Staff at Youth Event

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. In 2011-2012, our Spanish-speaking advocates responded to between four and twenty calls per week from the dedicated telephone line. Additionally, the Unit uses technology to communicate with victims and witnesses and 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. Last year, VWAU staff members participated in more than 100 training programs, both attending and providing training. 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.

The VWAU staff is also very active in the community. In 2011-2012, staff members delivered more than seventy-five presentations in the community on topics ranging from elder abuse, domestic violence, the dangers of children exposed to violence, hate crimes, victims' rights, and the staff educates the community on the criminal process. VWAU staff members visited churches, homeless shelters, the D.C. Jail, and community centers, to provide crucial information to the community.

**In 2012, the VWAU sponsored the opening of the Child Waiting Room, a childcare center where children ages six weeks to twelve years can wait while their parents or caregivers meet with prosecutors.**





# 2012 Victim-Witness Statistics

- Total number of victim contacts: 17,600
- Number of victims accompanied to court proceedings: 8,600
- Number of victims referred to services: 5,000
- Number of child forensic interviews: 767 conducted
- Number of witnesses interviewed: 788

- Number of victims, witnesses, and their dependents receiving witness assistance services: 476
- Number of applications to long-term Witness Security Program: 27
- Victim Notification:
  - Superior Court: 64,310 victim notification letters to crime victims and witnesses
  - District Court: 177,156 victim notification letters to crime victims and witnesses



## VWAU Child Waiting Room

In 2012, the Victim Witness Assistance Unit spearheaded the development and opening of the Child Waiting Room, a childcare center where children ages 6 weeks to 12 years can wait while their parents or caregivers meet with prosecutors or participate in court proceedings. The Child Waiting Room employs two full-time, licensed caretakers and the service is offered free of charge to victims and witnesses participating in court proceedings.





2012 Crime Victims' Rights Awards Ceremony

**The criminal justice system depends on the participation of crime victims and witnesses to investigate, prosecute, and hold criminals accountable for their criminal acts.** Victims and witnesses play a vital role in the administration of justice because their testimony is a crucial part of the prosecution's case against the accused. At times, the decision to come forward with information about a crime can be difficult, but without the willingness of victims and witnesses to come forward with information, cases may be difficult to prosecute, and those who commit crimes may not be held accountable for their crimes. Prosecutors rely on victims and witnesses as important sources of information and use such information in making prosecutorial decisions and securing convictions. Oftentimes, a defendant's decision to plead guilty is based on the quantity and quality of evidence against him, including the strength of the anticipated testimony of victims and witnesses.

Every year, the Victim Witness Assistance Unit hosts a Crime Victims' Rights Week Ceremony to honor victims, Good Samaritans, and community partners who have inspired us with their acts of courage and dedication over the previous year. The ceremony celebrates the bravery and resilience of victims and witnesses who come forward and assist prosecutors in taking dangerous criminals off the streets. In 2012, the VWAU recognized victims and

witnesses who came forward and helped law enforcement. Edward Nieves, Santos Garcia, and Sonia Cruz were witnesses who were honored at the 2012 Crime Victims' Rights Week Ceremony.

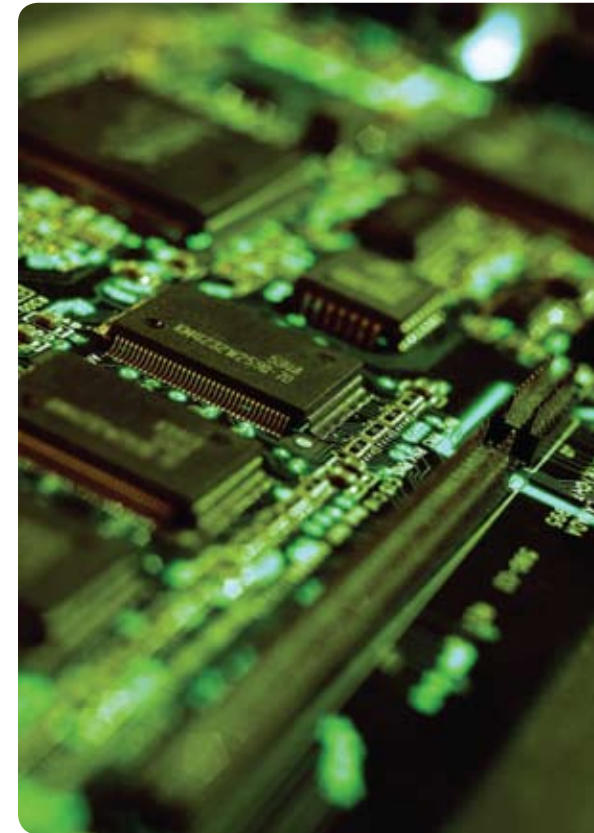
Mr. Nieves was riding his bike in Dupont Circle, and as he locked his bike, he saw an SUV drive by and strike a 24 year-old woman who was out celebrating her birthday. Despite hitting the young woman, the SUV continued to drive. Mr. Nieves jumped on his bike and followed the SUV, noted its license plate number and got a good look at the driver. Unfortunately, the woman who was struck by the SUV died from her injuries a few hours after being struck. But with the assistance of Mr. Nieves, the driver was arrested, prosecuted, and convicted of negligent homicide, driving under the influence of alcohol, and leaving the scene of a vehicle collision involving personal injury.

Santos Garcia and Sonia Cruz were working at a market on June 28, 2010, when defendant Christian Taylor robbed the owners of the store at gunpoint. The owner and his son were shot and killed, and Santos Garcia and Sonia Cruz, store employees, bravely followed the armed defendant out of the store and watched him flee the scene. Garcia obtained the defendant's tag number, and despite his undocumented status, called the police. Garcia then returned to the store to assist the dying men. One of the things that is most compelling about this case is that both of these witnesses are undocumented and risked deportation by their involvement in the case. Not only did they call the police and remain on the scene to give a report, both testified in the grand jury and at trial and were compelling witnesses who did not hesitate to assist, despite the trauma they experienced. Taylor was sentenced to 80 years in prison.





Human Trafficking  
Cold Cases  
Task Forces  
Working Groups  
Gangs  
Retaliatory Violence  
National Security  
Microchips  
Counterfeit Microelectronics  
Money Laundering  
Specialized Units  
Financial Crimes  
Victim-Centered Approach  
Prostitution  
Microelectronics  
Unsolved Murders  
Counterfeit



## Targeted Initiatives



2012







## D.C. Human Trafficking Task Force

Since 2004, our Office has helped to coordinate the Washington D.C. Human Trafficking Task Force, which has been recognized by the Department of Justice as one of the most active, aggressive, and productive human trafficking task forces in the nation, as well as a national model for investigating and prosecuting cases of domestic sex trafficking involving the commercial exploitation of children. The D.C. Task Force has become a national leader in organizing a collaborative effort to strengthen criminal investigations and prosecutions of human traffickers with a victim-centered approach. The D.C. Task Force, one of the largest anti-human trafficking organizations in the world, has a membership of over 20 government agencies and 35 non-governmental organizations, including the Department of Justice, the State Department, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Department of Homeland Security, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, and the D.C. Office of the Attorney General. The federal and local law enforcement representatives work in concert with established nonprofit organizations such as Polaris Project, Fairgirls, Ayuda, Courtney’s House, and Shared Hope International to further victim-centered federal and local human trafficking investigations and prosecutions. In addition, the D.C. Task Force works closely with federal and local law enforcement agencies in neighboring Maryland and Virginia.

*The D.C. Task Force has become a national leader in organizing a collaborative effort to strengthen criminal investigations and prosecutions of human traffickers with a victim-centered approach.*

Since 2009, the D.C. Task Force and the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia have prosecuted approximately 70 defendants in the D.C. Superior and U.S. District Courts on charges related to human trafficking including federal sex trafficking charges and local charges including pandering, procuring, operating a house of prostitution, abducting or enticing a child into prostitution, and compelling an individual to live a life of prostitution. The overwhelming majority of those cases resulted in convictions. In addition, in 2012 alone the D.C. Task Force trained approximately 602 law enforcement officers and community members on human trafficking in the District of Columbia. Most importantly, between 2010 and 2012 the D.C. Task Force served approximately 400 victims of human trafficking.

## Gang Unit

Although homicides in the District of Columbia have reached a record low in 2012, 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, including both local crews and members of international organizations like MS-13 and the Gangster Disciples. To address gang violence in a more coordinated fashion, U.S. Attorney Machen established a Gang Unit within the Office’s Homicide Section. The Gang 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. With the assistance of a new Gang Intelligence Specialist, the Gang Unit is pioneering prosecutions using a new criminal street gang statute to hold gang members responsible for their violent behavior.



## Cold Case Unit

The sad legacy of the days in which the District of Columbia was deemed the nation’s “murder capital” is thousands of homicides that have yet to be solved. Unsolved murders are open wounds for families and communities and closing these cases can bring great 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 and it 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 murders will go unpunished.

In 2010, U.S. Attorney Machen established a dedicated Cold Case Unit within the Office’s Homicide Section. It is staffed with experienced prosecutors who have demonstrated success that is unmatched nationally in obtaining justice in decades-old cases. Our prosecutors work hand-in-hand with veteran detectives to identify cases that have the best chances of being solved. We develop leads with information from family members, witnesses serving prison sentences or newly arrested, or with new physical or firearms evidence. The unit currently has more than 100 pending cold cases in various stages of investigation or prosecution. Several dozen of those cases are pending trial.



Since 2010 our Office has secured fifteen convictions in cold cases. In 2012, our Office secured the conviction of the man responsible for the 1998 murder of a young woman who was the innocent bystander to a retaliatory killing. 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.

## Counterfeit Microelectronics Working Group

Over the past two years, the Office has led the effort inside and outside the courtroom to stop the flow of counterfeit integrated circuits that wind up in U.S. military weapon systems and other critical products. These devices, commonly referred to as “microchips,” are found in everything from household appliances to missiles to communication systems. The use of counterfeit circuits creates risks to both public safety and national security, and also harms our economy and the legitimate businesses whose hard work and ingenuity should be rewarded.

In two recent cases involving a California company named MVP Micro and a Florida company named VisionTech Components, the Office prosecuted individuals involved in the trafficking of counterfeit integrated circuits. These cases involved the importation of hundreds of thousands of counterfeit integrated circuits from China and Hong Kong for sale to the U.S. Navy and to defense contractors, including some circuits that were falsely marketed as “military-grade.”

An outgrowth of these prosecutions has been the establishment of the D.C. Counterfeit Microelectronics Working Group, a public-private partnership designed to provide members with substantive information and anti-counterfeiting strategies, to provide a networking opportunity, and to develop cases for prosecution. The working group has over 170 agency, military, law enforcement, and corporate members, including many companies in the semiconductor and defense contracting industries. The group brings together the expertise and enthusiasm of attorneys, engineers, scientists, policymakers, academics, quality assurance and security professionals, and law enforcement to work together to stop the flow of counterfeit microelectronics. The meetings are widely attended and are considered by insiders to be a key place for information on the latest counterfeiting issues confronting the semiconductor industry.

This unique collaboration will continue its work to stop the spread of counterfeit integrated circuits that threaten consumers, public health, and national security.

## D.C. Financial Crimes Task Force

Since its inception in 2011, the D.C. Financial Crimes Task Force has worked with federal and local law enforcement to investigate and prosecute financial crimes and money laundering within the District. With the assistance and coordination of more than ten different agencies (including the Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, United States Secret Service, U.S. Marshal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Drug Enforcement Agency, Diplomatic Security Service, Defense Criminal Investigative Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Metropolitan Police Department), the U.S. Attorney’s Office continues to combat crimes of public

corruption, tax fraud, bank fraud, narcotics trafficking, and terrorism financing through criminal prosecutions and the civil seizure and forfeiture of criminal proceeds. In 2012, Task Force investigations resulted in criminal prosecutions for bank fraud, passport fraud, wire fraud, narcotics trafficking, and money laundering, as well as significant seizures of funds from individuals and businesses who structured cash transactions to evade Bank Secrecy Act reporting requirements.

## Wrongful Conviction Review

The U.S. Attorney’s Office has a steadfast commitment to seeing that justice is done, no matter how many years have passed. We regularly work with defense counsel who bring our attention to claims of innocence and facilitate post-conviction DNA testing to get to the truth. In several cases from three decades ago, DNA testing has recently shown that hair evidence relied on to tie the defendants to the crime scenes did not come from the defendants. As a result of these troubling findings, U.S. Attorney Machen has spurred an aggressive probe of old convictions to uncover any historical injustice.

After completing an initial review of cases launched in 2010, we invited the Mid-Atlantic Innocence Project to independently assess standing convictions where there was a positive forensic analysis so that an independent third-party organization had a chance to review our conclusions. The Innocence Project concurred with the Office’s findings that there were no viable claims of actual innocence among these cases.

Upon the completion of that initial review, in 2012 U.S. Attorney Machen expanded the task force’s mandate to undertake a comprehensive review of about 2,500 cases in which the FBI conducted hair or fiber analysis for District of Columbia investigations. This time-consuming, resource-intensive process is designed to uncover any potential claims of actual innocence. It requires the dedication of full-time staff and the collection and review of old documents and evidence from a variety of law enforcement partners. This work demonstrates the Office’s commitment to the idea that it is never too late to secure justice – even if that means correcting a grave injustice from decades earlier.



U.S. Attorney Ronald C. Machen Jr. and Reverend Dr. Morris L. Shearin, Pastor of Israel Baptist Church, meet with faith-based leaders in the Fifth District.



# Financial Recoveries: Office Generates More Than \$2 Billion Through Aggressive Enforcement

The U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia places a high priority on demanding financial accountability in criminal and civil cases. This commitment, demonstrated from start to finish in cases and investigations, has made the Office a national leader, generating more than \$2 billion in criminal and civil actions and asset forfeitures over the past few years.

**The Office collected more than \$1.7 billion in fiscal years 2010, 2011, and 2012 and has already reached agreements to generate at least \$536.5 million in the current fiscal year.**

The nation's U.S. Attorneys' Offices, along with the Department of Justice's litigating divisions, are responsible for enforcing and collecting criminal and civil debts owed to the United States and criminal debts owed to federal crime victims. In the District of Columbia, the Financial Litigation Unit in the Civil Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office aggressively handles these responsibilities. In addition, asset forfeiture is a powerful tool that can deprive criminals and criminal organizations of illegal proceeds and instrumentalities of crimes, recover property that may be used to compensate victims, and deter crime. The Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section, part of the Criminal Division, oversees the Office's forfeiture matters.

Making financial recovery a top enforcement priority deters misconduct, restores victims, and protects the public's tax dollars.



U.S. Attorney Machen awards the team responsible for sweeping asset forfeitures in *United States v. Kerry Khan*



U.S. Attorney Machen congratulates ICE Homeland Security Investigations Special Agent in Charge John Torres and ICE-HSI team





Burleith Queens Chapel West End  
Burrville Bloomingdale Colony Hill  
Crestwood Edgewood Fairfax Village Arboretum  
Truxton Circle Shipley Terrace Dupont Park  
Naylor Gardens Southwest Waterfront Langdon  
Logan Circle American University Park Downtown  
Foxhall Good Hope Cathedral Heights Randle Highlands  
Hillbrook Spring Valley LeDroit Park The Palisades  
Penn Quarter  
Douglass Barnaby Woods Mount Pleasant Takoma  
Swampoodle Brightwood Park  
Chevy Chase Carver Langston Columbia Heights Forest Hills  
Central Northeast Kent Southwest Federal Center Benning Heights Ivy City  
Capitol Hill Colonial Village Friendship Heights Greenway  
Riggs Park Washington Highlands Benning Shaw  
Anacostia Benning Ridge  
Knox Hill Woodridge  
Pleasant Plains  
Sursum Corda  
Manor Park Woodley Park Congress Heights Michigan Park Fort Lincoln  
Glover Park Garfield Heights Brightwood Brentwood  
River Terrace Observatory Circle Kingman Park Cleveland Park Mayfair  
Civic Betterment Shaw Sheridan Kalorama Federal Triangle Gateway Park View  
Berkley Eastland Gardens Sixteenth Street Heights Georgetown Skyland Bellevue  
Woodland Navy Yard Foggy Bottom Mount Vernon Square Fort Dupont  
Near Northeast Howard University Adams Morgan Fairlawn  
McLean Gardens Penn Branch  
Barry Farm Barney Circle Riggs Park Stronghold Capitol View Fort Totten  
Hawthorne Dupont Circle Woodland Norman Stone Terrace Buena Vista  
Petworth Pleasant Hill Massachusetts Heights Wesley Heights Fort Davis  
Shepherd Park North Michigan Park  
Wakefield Judiciary Square Tenleytown  
North Cleveland Park Potomac Heights Twining  
Eckington Marshall Heights Kenilworth  
Chinatown Lincoln Heights Hillcrest  
Deanwood Brookland  
Trinidad



## In the Community



2012





Judge Laura Cordero speaks with students visiting from Haiti at a U.S. Attorney's Office Youth Motivation Program.



U.S. Attorney's Office hosts First District Faith-Based Town Hall.

## The mission of the Community Outreach section of the U.S. Attorney's Office is to enhance public safety through public education and engagement.

The Office seeks to increase the community's participation in the criminal justice system by building bonds of trust with the people that it serves. The 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

The 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 the District of Columbia's faith-based communities.

The Office has hosted a series of town hall meetings at places of worship throughout the city. In these meetings, we have successfully broken down barriers that too often discourage citizens from coming forward to serve as witnesses and jurors. In particular, we have 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 members of the Office of the public safety issues of greatest concern in their neighborhoods.

In an effort to engage the community not only in times of strife but in times of calm, the Office has supported and attended many community events. For example, members of the Office provided over 200 formal wear items to deserving youth to wear at their prom during "Operation Pretty and Polished." In commemoration of the September 11th Day of Service and Remembrance, we lent a hand at Martha's Table with daily preparation of food for destitute and homeless families. We have not only gone out into the community, but we have also brought the community to our Office by hosting meetings with community leaders. These meetings allow open discourse between community leaders and prosecutors and allow us to discuss issues that confront our communities and create strategies that make our communities safer.



The Office has made a concerted effort to build relationships with all segments of D.C.’s diverse community. We have shown our support of the local Sikh community by attending a vigil during the aftermath of the shooting at a Sikh Temple in Wisconsin. We have also supported the Muslim community by attending an Iftar dinner during the month of Ramadan. In addition, the Office hosted a special event at the Howard University School of Divinity titled, “The Modesty We Share: A Women’s Inter-faith Dialogue.” The event was held in conjunction with Masjid Muhammad, the Muslim Public Affairs Council, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Washington Field Office. The purpose of the symposium was to emphasize commonalities between the Muslim community and the broader D.C. community as well as to act as a forum through which speakers could respond to allegations of discrimination committed against our Muslim neighbors. One such commonality is the religious practice of modesty in dress and head covering, a practice that unites women across many religious communities. We hope that when people realize that these practices, in varying degrees, are shared by a variety of cultures, it would bring a greater understanding of the Islamic tradition of wearing a burqa and hijab.

In addition, the Office hosted events that provided valuable information for immigrant communities about the non-immigrant visas available to undocumented witnesses of crime, and we hosted a sexual assault awareness training for the transgender community.

The Office regularly conducts seminars focused on domestic violence and crimes committed against senior citizens. These seminars are designed to empower citizens so that they can avoid becoming victims of crime and to educate

the community about the resources available to crime victims. The domestic violence seminars are tailored to educate teenagers about dating violence and to address the particular concerns of women who are reentering the community following a period of incarceration.



1 Operation Pretty and Polished was supported by USAO staff who collected and organized prom dresses and tuxedos for deserving youth.

2 Office employees perform community service at Martha’s Table.

3 Panelists from the Women’s Inter-faith Dialogue at Howard University School of Divinity.

4 Community meeting addressing non-immigrant visas for victims and witnesses.

5 Community Prosecutors Roger Kemp and Doug Klein present a Senior Safety Seminar to residents at Lincoln-Westmoreland.

6 Sexual Assault Awareness Program presented by Cornelia Sigworth.



## Youth Engagement

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

## Youth Court

In partnership with Youth Court of the District of Columbia, the Metropolitan Police Department, Georgetown Law Center, and Howard University School of Law and School of Social Work, the Office holds bi-weekly sessions of the East of the River Youth Court (ERYC), which meets in a local high school. ERYC is a diversionary program that first-time youth offenders attend instead of a traditional juvenile court. A youth offender's case is heard by a jury comprised of teenagers and 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 or mental health programs. The Youth Court is also an opportunity for many youth to find positive role models and mentors for their lives.

## Leadership Academy

The U.S. Attorney's Office has a newly established Leadership Academy, which helps youth develop the necessary skills to become tomorrow's leaders in the legal field and law enforcement. The Academy's participants attend career development workshops, learn about various legal and law enforcement careers, and attend field trips that further expose them to outstanding leaders.



Upon establishing the Leadership Academy, youth participants identified the following tenets for successful leadership:

- \*EDUCATION

\*ADVANCEMENT

\*DETERMINATION

\*EXCELLENCE

\*RESPONSIBILITY



7 U.S. Attorney Ronald C. Machen Jr. and Sixth District Commander Robert Contee at a Black History Month program.

8 Leadership Academy students planned and organized a fitness day for youth in their community.

9 East of the River Youth Court's Award Ceremony with community and law enforcement partners.

10 Leadership Academy students visit the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial.



## Project L.E.A.D. (Legal Enrichment and Decision Making) Program

Project L.E.A.D. is a mentoring program for 5th graders taught by volunteer support staff and attorneys 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, witness, and attorney.



### Project L.E.A.D. Team Profiles:

#### **Patterson Elementary Project L.E.A.D. Team Profile: Natalia Medina, Demian Ahn, and Kendra Briggs**

Shortly after joining the Office, Assistant U.S. Attorneys Demian Ahn, Natalia Medina, and Kendra Briggs formed a Project L.E.A.D. team that volunteered at Patterson Elementary located in Southwest Washington, D.C. The prosecutors wasted no time in getting involved in the community that they served despite heavy caseloads. They worked with a class of 50 students at Patterson Elementary School and over the course of the year they noticed that their students developed a new-found confidence and a positive outlook on learning, and they established new goals. The team is eager to return to Patterson Elementary for a second academic year.



#### **Walker Jones Elementary Project L.E.A.D. Team Profile: Rob Okun, Mary Ann Snow, Tony Quinn, Colleen Kennedy, and Kacie Weston**

Rob Okun, Chief of the Special Proceedings Division, has been involved with Project L.E.A.D. since 1999. Rob and other veteran Project L.E.A.D. volunteers, Mary Ann Snow, Tony Quinn, Colleen Kennedy, and Kacie Weston, have been faithfully mentoring students together at Walker Jones Elementary School in Northwest Washington, D.C. for several years. They have returned year after year because of the great relationship they have built with the fifth grade teacher and they recognize that each session is an opportunity to teach their students good decision-making skills. The team described their participation in Project L.E.A.D. as one of the most rewarding things that they have done while in the Office.



#### **Moten/Wilkinson Elementary Project L.E.A.D. Profile: Mitchell Zeff, Robin Meriweather, J. Mark Finnigan, Marina Braswell, and Kenneth Adebonojo**

For the past two years Civil Division Assistant U.S. Attorneys and staff have participated in Project L.E.A.D. for the fifth grade classes at Moten/Wilkinson Elementary School in the District of Columbia. In addition to having two to three of the Office's personnel make classroom presentations every other week during the program term, they present guest speakers and conduct a mock trial in District Court in which the students act as judge, attorneys, witnesses, and jurors.



## Youth Summit

The Office, along with agencies from the Project Safe Neighborhoods Task Force and numerous community-based organizations, hosted the second annual "Breaking the Silence on Youth Violence Summit."



This anti-violence summit attracted over 300 youth participants and began with a plenary session that focused on the consequences of gun violence. The Summit challenged youth participants to accept their role in stopping youth violence by making better decisions and encouraging cooperation with law enforcement. These were followed by separate breakout sessions for young men and women. During these sessions the young men and women had an opportunity to separately discuss the unique ways to avoid negative behaviors, combat violence, and help each other understand that crime does not have to be a fact of life. Students heard from a panel of experts and community partners about how to avoid conflict and build a more positive lifestyle. The Summit concluded with special appearances by National Football League players, a step show, and hip-hop performances. Additionally, the Summit included a youth informational fair where non-profit organizations provided information on youth development programs, mentoring, and educational youth activities.

**11** External Affairs Specialist Melanie Howard and Paralegal Specialist Serrita Hill volunteer with Project L.E.A.D. 5th graders at Tubman Elementary School.

**12** H.D. Woodson Senior High School's Color Guard presents at the "Breaking the Silence on Youth Violence" Summit.

**13** Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc. performs a step routine at the "Breaking the Silence on Youth Violence" Summit.



Reentry Outreach

The Office is a leader in the Department of Justice’s efforts to support the reentry of former offenders to their communities. Returning citizens face serious obstacles to success, such as obtaining employment, housing, and reducing recidivism. It requires community-wide collaboration in order for reentrants to overcome these obstacles.

The Office has partnered with a number of federal and local agencies and community-based organizations to implement a District-wide reentry strategy. These efforts are focused 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 about the importance of hiring citizens returning from prison. The Office partnered with Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency to host a public forum to educate women who are returning home

from incarceration to help explain how to gain housing, employment, and other necessary resources to support their successful transition back into the community. 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.



14 Charles Thornton, Director of D.C. Office of Returning Citizens, speaks to employers at the Employer Reentry Symposium about returning citizens.

15 Principal Assistant U.S. Attorney Vincent H. Cohen Jr. speaks at the Women’s Reentry Symposium.

16 Community Outreach Specialist Latoya Davenport helps to collect and organize hundreds of suit donations for the Women’s Reentry Symposium.



School Outreach

District of Columbia High Schools with Students Working or Interning at the U.S. Attorney’s Office

- Calvin Coolidge Senior High School
- Friendship Collegiate Academy
- McKinley Technology High School
- Washington Metropolitan High School

College Student Trainees

- Charmae D. Adams – Prince George’s Community College – Superior Court Division, Felony Major Crimes Section
- Aaren D. Allen – Prince George’s Community College – Administrative Division, Budget and Finance Section
- Trent E. Bishop – Prince George’s Community College – Superior Court Division, Felony Major Crimes Section
- Larry W. Cook – George Washington University – Administrative Division, Human Resources Section
- Christopher D. Graham -- Trinity University, Washington, DC -- Superior Court Division, General Crimes Section
- Erin J. Greene – University of Maryland, College Park – Superior Court Division, Felony Major Crimes Section
- Robert Q. Holloway – University of Maryland -- Civil Division
- Jenea C. Howard – Trinity Washington University – Superior Court, General Crimes Section
- Michelle L. Jones – Bowie State University – Superior Court Division, General Crimes Section
- Adrienne M. King – University of the District of Columbia – Criminal Division
- Angela F. Lawrence – College of Southern Maryland – Criminal Division, Fraud and Public Corruption Section
- Shonelle L. Lawson – Strayer University – Superior Court Division, Felony Major Crimes
- Stephanie R. Mitchum – Bowie State University – Administrative Division, Budget and Finance Section
- Cherinoh A. Nyelenkeh – University of Maryland -- Administrative Division
- Je Tuan E. Russell – George Washington University – Victim Witness Assistance Unit
- LeTitia I. Small – Howard University – Superior Court, Sex Offense and Domestic Violence Section
- Katie S. So – University of Maryland, College Park – Front Office Division
- Deon T. Williams – Prince George’s Community College – Special Proceedings Division

Leadership Academy students and mentors External Affairs Specialist Melanie Howard (middle) and Student Trainee Katie So (far left) visit the Drug Enforcement Administration Museum.



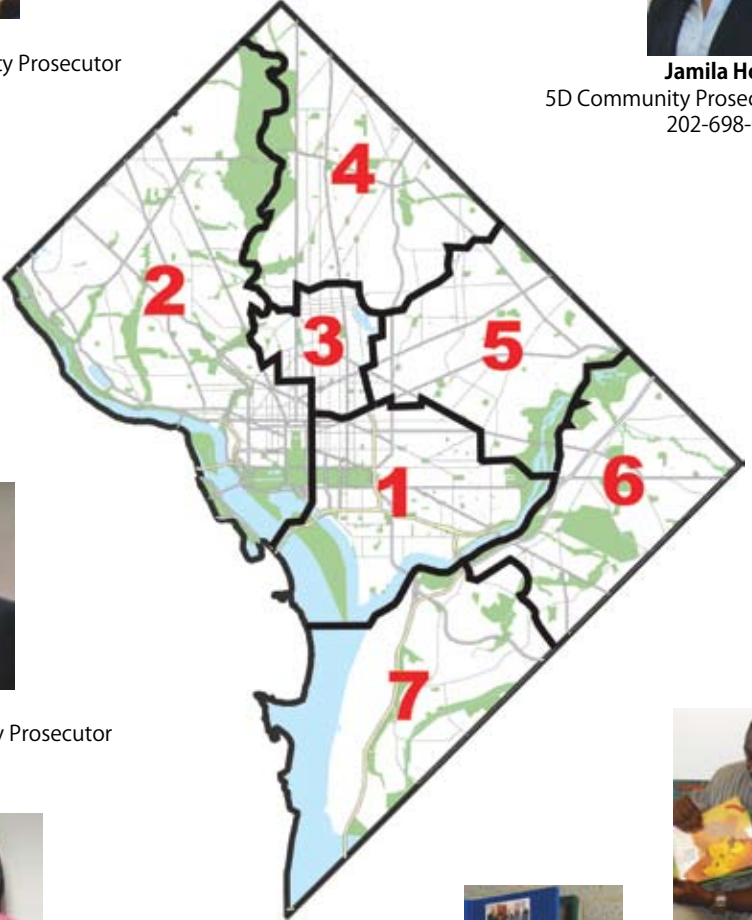
Colleges and Universities Attended by U.S. Attorney’s Office Interns


- American University Washington College of Law (Students: 11)
- Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law (Students: 1)
- Bridgewater State College (Students: 1)
- Brigham Young University (Students: 1)
- Catholic University of America (Students: 5)
- Duquesne University School of Law (Students: 2)
- East Carolina University (Students: 1)
- Fordham University School of Law (Students: 1)
- Franklin and Marshall College (Students: 2)
- George Mason University Law School (Students: 1)
- George Washington University (Students: 2)
- George Washington University Law School (Students: 13)
- Georgetown University Law School (Students: 20)
- Harvard Law School (Students: 3)
- Holy Cross College (Students: 1)
- Howard University School of Law (Students: 6)
- Indiana University School of Law (Students: 1)
- Lynchburg College (Students: 1)
- Middlebury College (Students: 1)
- New York University School of Law (Students: 1)
- North Carolina Central University (Students: 1)
- Pennsylvania State Dickinson School of Law (Students: 2)
- Skidmore College (Students: 1)
- Stanford Law School (Students: 3)
- Tulane University School of Law (Students: 1)
- University of Baltimore School of Law (Students: 1)
- University of California (Students: 1)
- University of California Los Angeles Law School (Students: 1)
- University of Chicago Law School (Students: 1)
- University of Colorado Law School (Students: 2)
- University of the District of Columbia School of Law (Students: 6)
- University of Maryland (Students: 1)
- University of Maryland, Baltimore County (Students: 1)
- University of Maryland University College (Students: 2)
- University of Notre Dame Law School (Students: 1)
- University of Richmond School of Law (Students: 1)
- University of Tennessee College of Law (Students: 1)
- University of Texas School of Law (Students: 2)
- University of Virginia School of Law (Students: 7)
- Vanderbilt University Law School (Students: 1)
- Virginia Commonwealth University (Students: 1)
- Washington University (Students: 2)
- Wesleyan University (Students: 1)
- William & Mary Law School (Students: 1)
- Williams College (Students: 1)
- Yale Law School (Students: 3)






**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. Our Community Prosecutors and Community Outreach Specialists have offices in each police district in Washington, D.C.







**Trena Carrington**  
2D & 4D Community Prosecutor  
202-252-7388




**Roger Kemp**  
3D Community Prosecutor  
202-698-1452




**Baretta Francis**  
4D Outreach Specialist  
202-671-1892




**Jamila Hodge**  
5D Community Prosecutor  
202-698-0144




**Monica Veney**  
5D Outreach Specialist  
202-698-0145




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




**Douglas Klein**  
1D Community Prosecutor  
202-729-3718




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




**Lenny Lowe**  
7D Outreach Specialist  
202-698-1452



**Ademuyiwa Bamiduro**  
7D Community Prosecutor  
202-252-7222



**Brenda Horner**  
Supervisor Outreach Specialist &  
7D Outreach Specialist  
202-698-0825



**Floyd Carson**  
6D Outreach Specialist  
202-684-0166

# OUT IN THE COMMUNITY



**17** U.S. Attorney Machen with Metropolitan Police Department Commander Contee on Inauguration Day.



**18** Community Prosecutor Roger Kemp and Cornelia Sigworth preparing for the annual "Breaking the Silence on Youth Violence" Summit.



**19** Community Outreach Specialist Monica Veney and Imam Talib Shareef and Carol Mumin from Masjid Muhammad, at the Fifth District Faith-Based Leadership meeting.



**20** Community Prosecutor Trena Carrington at "Beat the Streets" event with Metropolitan Police Department Commander Mike Reese and another law enforcement partner.



**21** Leadership Academy Students visit Ford's Theatre with mentors Community Prosecutor Doug Klein and External Affairs Specialist Melanie Howard.





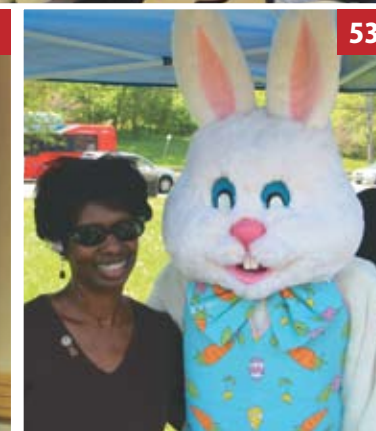
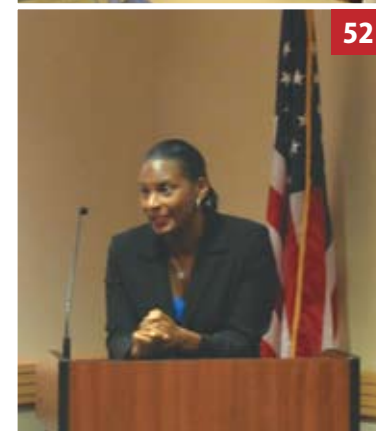
- 22** Community Outreach Specialist Monica Veney meets with oldest living resident in the Fifth District.
- 23** Employer Reentry Forum brought together employers and success stories for reentry.
- 24** U.S. Attorney Machen presents his U.S. Attorney lecture series to a student body.
- 25** Community Prosecutor Roger Kemp and community partners meet at "Beat the Streets" event.
- 26** Domestic Violence Awareness Month presentations were conducted by Community Prosecutor Jamila Hodge and Victim Witness Advocate Christina Principe.
- 27** Lafayette Elementary School students visiting the U.S. Attorney's Office for Project L.E.A.D.
- 28** External Affairs Specialist Melanie Howard and Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney for External Affairs Wendy Pohlhaus assist with participants at the Women's Reentry Symposium.
- 29** External Affairs Specialist Melanie Howard and Community Outreach Specialist Baretta Francis at the Women's Interfaith Dialogue at Howard University School of Divinity.
- 30** Leadership Academy students and External Affairs Specialist Melanie Howard visit Ford's Theatre.
- 31** Community Prosecutor Roger Kemp with community members at the Older American Event.





- 32** Community Prosecutor Leutrell Osborne and small business operator Vanilla Bean at Women's Interfaith Dialogue.
- 33** Panelists at the Women's Interfaith Dialogue at Howard University School of Divinity.
- 34** The U.S. Attorney's Office and other agencies collected and donated hundreds of suits for the Women's Reentry Symposium.
- 35** Leadership Academy students attend a play at Ford's Theatre.
- 36** Community Prosecutor Trena Carrington at a holiday event at the Second District Police Station.
- 37** Community Prosecutor Carrington speaks to a resident about safety in the community.
- 38** Victim Witness Advocate Maria Shumar discusses elder abuse with seniors at Friendship Terrace.
- 39** Supervisory Community Outreach Specialist Brenda Horner attends the Sixth District Senior Wellness event.
- 40** U.S. Attorney Machen speaks to community members at Friendship Baptist Church.
- 41** Community Outreach Specialist Monica Veney and Community Prosecutor Jamila Hodge present at a Fifth District Property Managers meeting.
- 42** Community Outreach Specialist Floyd Carson reads to children at Ketcham Elementary School.





- 43** Community Prosecutors Roger Kemp and Doug Klein collaborate on an outreach event.
- 44** U.S. Attorney Machen speaks to students at School Without Walls.
- 45** Community Prosecutor Trena Carrington speaks to seniors at a Senior Safety Seminar.
- 46** A Leadership Academy group.
- 47** External Affairs Specialist Melanie Howard teaches students about geography at a summer camp for youth.
- 48** U.S. Attorney Machen with U.S. Secret Service Special Agent in Charge David Beach on Inauguration Day.
- 49** The First District Faith-Based Town Hall at Friendship Baptist Church.
- 50** Community Prosecutor Roger Kemp speaks to a community group.
- 51** Community Outreach Specialists LaToya Dav-enport and Baretta Francis present at Ketcham Elementary School.
- 52** Chief of Victim Witness Assistance Unit Jelahn Stewart presents to students at a Youth Motivation program about the importance of positive decision making.
- 53** Community Outreach Specialist Monica Veney attends the Ward 5 Easter Egg Roll.
- 54** Community Prosecutors Roger Kemp and Doug Klein conduct outreach at the Lincoln-Westmoreland housing complex.
- 55** Student Trainee Katie So with Civil Air Patrol mascot at Woodson Senior High School for the "Breaking the Silence on Youth Violence" Summit.





# The Roots of Our USAO



The countries, states, and neighborhoods we call home.

36 States



Alabama  
Arizona  
California  
Colorado  
Connecticut  
Delaware  
Florida  
Georgia  
Idaho  
Illinois  
Indiana  
Kansas  
Kentucky  
Louisiana  
Maryland  
Massachusetts  
Michigan  
Minnesota  
Mississippi  
Missouri  
New Jersey  
New Mexico  
New York  
North Carolina  
North Dakota  
Ohio  
Oklahoma  
Pennsylvania  
South Carolina  
South Dakota  
Texas  
Utah  
Vermont  
Virginia  
Washington  
Wisconsin

2 U.S. Territories



14 Foreign Countries



22+  
D.C. Neighborhoods



Many of our AUSAs  
and staff were born,  
raised and currently  
reside in the District.





# In the NEWS

Given its extraordinary range of cases and responsibilities, and its location in the nation’s capital, the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia is constantly in the news. More than 150 reporters, editors and columnists, representing scores of local, national, and international media organizations, get the Office’s daily news releases. The Office’s work frequently is showcased on the airwaves, in print, and online, with features and profiles about the dedicated people behind the headlines and the important work that they perform. Here are a few of the many examples of the Office’s Names in the News:

## TELEVISION



Assistant U.S. Attorney John Dominguez’s prosecution of drug kingpin Alpo Martinez was featured in an episode of “America’s Most Evil Gangsters,” a series on the Biography Channel. This was his second appearance on an “American Gangster” program. He was featured in an earlier episode that focused on his work in the cases involving Rayful Edmond III. Martinez and others moved into the District of Columbia in the late 1980s and early 1990s and killed numerous rivals in their fight for the crack cocaine market once dominated by Edmond. John Dominguez provided insights into the drug wars and the law enforcement efforts that led to Martinez’s downfall.



Michael Ambrosino, Special Counsel for DNA and Forensic Evidence Litigation, and Kelly Higashi, Chief of the Sex Offense and Domestic Violence Section, were interviewed by WTTG-TV (Channel 5) in a report about successes in identifying sex offenders through the FBI’s Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). Through the use of CODIS, a number of violent offenders have been brought to justice many years after committing the crimes. The report by Channel 5’s Paul Wagner also included an interview with a victim in a case that was prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Sharon Donovan.

Wendy Pohlhaus, Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney for External Affairs, was interviewed by WJLA-TV (Channel 7) for a report about the Office’s Youth Summit, which drew a crowd of 300 youths to H.D. Woodson High School. The report also aired on News Channel 8.

## NEWSPAPERS



Principal Assistant U.S. Attorney Vincent H. Cohen, Jr. was profiled in the *Washington City Paper*. The report also highlighted the Office’s success in prosecuting public corruption cases.

Wendy Pohlhaus was the subject of a Q & A with the *Washington Examiner* about her role as Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney for External Affairs and the work done by her team in leading our Office’s community outreach efforts.

Patricia Riley, Special Counsel to the U.S. Attorney, was featured in the *Legal Times* following her selection for the District of Columbia Bar’s Beatrice Rosenberg Award for Excellence in Government Service, named after the former Department of Justice official.



Assistant U.S. Attorney Scott Sroka wrote a column in the *Chicago Tribune* that examined who was responsible for the conviction 80 years ago of the notorious Al Capone. Scott Sroka’s grandfather was one of the famed “Untouchables” who helped Eliot Ness clean up crime in Prohibition-era Chicago. Documentary maker Ken Burns had just produced a film, “Prohibition,” that questioned how much credit the Untouchables deserve for the conviction of Capone. The column set Ken Burns straight – and preserved the Untouchables’ place in history.

Kelly Higashi, Chief of the Sex Offense and Domestic Violence Section, and Jelahn Stewart, Chief of the Victim Witness Assistance Unit, were interviewed for an article in the *Washington Post* about their work on cases involving sexual abuse.

## MAGAZINES



Assistant U.S. Attorneys Patrick Martin and Kacie Weston were interviewed for an article in the *Washington Post’s* Sunday Magazine about their successful prosecution of a man on charges from a 2007 arson at the Good Guys Club in Northwest Washington. The fire severely burned an employee, who died two and a half years later. Pat Martin and Kacie Weston first secured convictions, while the victim was still alive, for numerous non-murder offenses. Then, following the victim’s death, they successfully tried the defendant a second time -- and secured convictions for felony murder while armed with aggravating circumstances and second-degree murder while armed.

Assistant U.S. Attorneys Deborah Sines and Julieanne Himelstein, graduates of Antioch School of Law, were profiled in their alumni magazine in an article about outstanding graduates who have devoted their careers to public service. A foreword in the magazine also mentioned the contributions of Assistant U.S. Attorneys Colleen Kennedy and Gary Wheeler, also graduates of Antioch School of Law.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Cynthia Wright was featured in an interview with *Washington Lawyer* magazine about her years of work as the Chair of the Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals (March 2012). The committee investigates complaints concerning attorneys engaged in the unauthorized practice of law under D.C. Court of Appeals Rule 49.

*Washingtonian Magazine* interviewed Assistant U.S. Attorneys Kevin Chambers and Clare Pozos for an article about the successful prosecution of a former National Zoo employee who was accused of attempting to poison feral cats.

## ONLINE

Assistant U.S. Attorney Amanda Haines was interviewed for a special report on the Homicide Watch website that detailed the Office’s success in prosecuting older murder cases, including her own work in securing convictions against several defendants.

Images courtesy of the following: Biography Channel, WJLA-TV (Channel 7), Washington City Paper, Chicago Tribune, David A. Clarke School of Law Alumni Magazine, Washington Lawyer Magazine





# 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



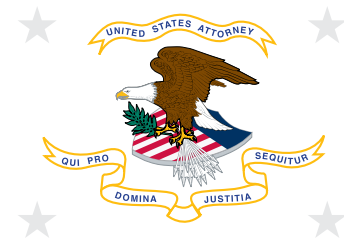
Oliver Gasch  
1956 - 1961



Leo A. Rover  
1953 - 1956







# Memories

## Former United States Attorneys share their thoughts about their time in the Office



**Eric H. Holder, Jr.:** Being United States Attorney for the District of Columbia was the best job I've ever had. We were successful in establishing a number of initiatives that contributed to the District reversing historically high homicide rates. Those initiatives included the Fifth District Community Prosecution Pilot Project, which has since been expanded city-wide, to work hand-in-hand with residents and D.C. government agencies to make our neighborhoods safer. We also implemented "Operation Ceasefire" to reduce violent crime by getting guns out of the hands of criminals through vigorous law enforcement. Those were challenging, yet exciting times, and I am proud of the many achievements of the talented and energetic men and women of the USAO, who improved -- and continue to improve -- public safety in our nation's capital.



**Earl Silbert:** My five years as U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia were an enormous honor and privilege. Those years provided an incomparable opportunity to seek justice and do right in the critically important area of crime and law enforcement in the Nation's Capital. Each U. S. Attorney hires and creates a new generation of Assistants. While in the Office these Assistants develop a wonderful camaraderie. And these relationships continue long after their service in the Office is completed. The assistants remain best friends, a bond strengthened from their common experience in the Office and the unique opportunity the Office gave to all of us to seek justice and to do right.



**Carl Rauh:** Integrity was always the cornerstone of the Office, and prosecuting only those that merited it was paramount. So it was quite a revelation to learn that an innocent man named Bradford Brown had been prosecuted and convicted for second degree murder several years earlier. While serving his sentence for murder, another individual confessed to several murders including the one Brown was convicted of. After an expeditious and thorough investigation, Brown's innocence was confirmed, and he was released and compensated. The fact that this can happen in this great Office is an important lesson.



**Joe diGenova:** From 1983 to 1988, I had the honor to serve and lead the greatest group of dedicated professionals I have ever known. The Office took on the hijacking of TWA 847 where Robert Stethem was murdered on the tarmac in Beirut, the groundbreaking pollard espionage case, and the Paul Thayer insider trading case, all the while pursuing the district's corruption and street crime. With all these demands, the Assistant U.S. Attorneys maintained the highest standards of professionalism and accountability. They were and remain the last line of defense to protect the city and advance the cause of justice.



**Jay B. Stephens:** I reflect with great affection on the exciting and dynamic times during my service as US Attorney from 1988-1993 and on the tremendous group of people that worked together to make a big impact on some tough law enforcement issues. This was a period of record homicide rates, the rise of large violent drug gangs, the advent of terrorism prosecutions, and the intensity of some important public corruption prosecutions. We built a wonderful team of professionals, expanding the office from 200 to 300 Assistants who very professionally and capably investigated and prosecuted cases such as the Rayful Edmond gang, the Pan Am 103 Lockerbie bombing, the Barry and Rostenkowski public corruption matters, and scores of homicides and violent crimes that swept the city while at the same time utilizing a number of new statutory tools and a reorganized structure of the Office, which integrated Superior Court and District Court prosecution teams and law enforcement agency talent. Most importantly, we created a legacy of talented and dedicated folks who continue to positively impact the delivery of justice and the vindication of rights across the legal community.

555 4th St, NW: Mid and late 1980s



**Ramsey Johnson:** One of my fondest memories naturally revolved around a colleague. Channing Phillips and I live only a few blocks from one another. When he and I were both in the Office, on literally hundreds of occasions he would give me a ride home after work in the evening. Because we both worked in "the front office," we always had lots of matters to discuss. I must say, I've never met anyone who had better judgment than Channing, and if he disagreed with something I was saying, he would always do so in the most gentlemanly manner. I do miss those rides home.



**Roscoe C. Howard, Jr.:** Three weeks after arriving at the U.S. Attorney's Office to serve while awaiting confirmation by the Senate, the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were attacked by the September 11th hijackers. Within minutes of the attack, information was coming into the Office at a dizzying rate in a breathtaking array of forms. Through all of the chaos of that day, the prosecutors and staff of the Office pulled together to respond to the crisis. Within minutes of learning what had happened, my office was manned by most of the senior supervisors, and they organized our people to immediately fan out across the city. This was done with utter disregard to the harm that might be encountered. Our staff made their way to New York City within days of the attacks to assist in aiding the thousands of victims left behind in the wake of the disaster. Without regard to their personal circumstances, our people stayed on in New York for weeks until the crisis was at a manageable point. The selflessness and bravery demonstrated by our Office during the worst attack in our country's history was inspiring.



**Ken Wainstein:** It was the very human side of life at the U.S. Attorney's Office that I miss the most. While my time at the Office left me with several lifetimes worth of great memories, the best are of those random moments that revealed the real warmth and humanity of my colleagues --- the glimpse of David Foster through the window at night as he worked late to care for our victims and witnesses, the tenderness that Detective Lou Rivera showed to our victim's mother throughout the trial of her son's killer, the comforting pat on the back from Mary Incontro and Dave Schertler after I lost a tough trial, and the broad smile and enveloping bear hug I'd occasionally get from Elmer Johnson. Those moments don't come along every day in life, and they remind me how fortunate I was to share so many good years with my friends at the U.S. Attorney's Office.



**Jeff Taylor:** I am hard-pressed to pick a single favorite memory from my time in the Office. Many memorable moments come to mind -- among others, standing at the corner of Constitution and 9th Streets, N.E., late at night with Chief Lanier while her team successfully persuaded a barricaded armed suspect to surrender; swearing in the first batch of Assistant U.S. Attorneys hired on my watch, whose subsequent careers would determine whether the phrase "Taylor hires" brought cheers or jeers; and, on a lighter note, being dragged on the dance floor by Deb Sines at the Homicide Section's Holiday Party. More generally, I have warm memories of all the people I came to know during my tenure. In my current work I frequently cross paths with current and former employees of the Office; we catch up about family and friends, and without fail I find myself smiling as I recall all the talented, dedicated, and decent people I was privileged to call colleagues.



**Channing Phillips:** The proud men and women of the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia are some of the most dedicated and talented public servants in this nation, bar none, which made leading the Office between administrations a huge honor and privilege. I'll never forget the resounding support given by the Office that allowed for a seamless transition.



# 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

**Merrick B. Garland**  
Chief Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit

**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

**Robert S. Mueller III**  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

**Kathryn Ruemmler**  
White House Counsel

**Lisa O. Monaco**  
Deputy National Security Advisor for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism

**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

**John M. Campbell**  
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

**John Carlin**  
Assistant Attorney General for National Security

**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

**Rudolph Contreras**  
District Judge, U.S. District Court for 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

**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**  
Associate 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

**Roy W. McLeese III**  
Associate Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia

**Zinora Mitchell-Rankin**  
Associate Judge, District of Columbia Court of Appeals

**Thomas J. Motley**  
Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia

**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**  
Counselor to the Attorney General

**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

**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







Scenes from the 2012 U.S. Attorney’s Office award presentation at the Great Hall of the Department of Justice.

~ 2012 Awards ~

Members of our Office 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.

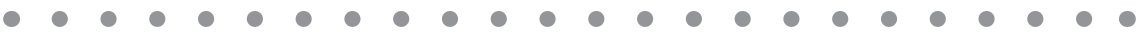
2012 U.S. Attorney’s Awards

- United States Attorney’s STAR Award for Distinguished Service: Richard S. Tischner and Deborah L. Sines
- United States Attorney’s Award for Meritorious Service: Teresa A. Howie, Glenn L. Kirschner, and William J. O’Malley
- United States Attorney’s Award for Creativity and Innovation: Matthew J. Kutz
- United States Attorney’s Award for Excellence in Management: Lisa C. Greene and James R. Mazzitelli
- United States Attorney’s Award for Exceptional Performances as a Support Staff Member: Leif T. Hickling and Brendan H. Tracz
- United States Attorney’s Award for Exceptional Performances as an Assistant U.S. Attorney: Anthony Asuncion, Michael D. Brittin, and Jonathan W. Haray
- United States Attorney’s Award for Community Outreach: Melanie J. Howard and Benton G. Peterson
- United States Attorney’s Team Award for ECF Implementation: Petula R. Coon, Nancy T. Gonzalez, Deborah S. Gugel, David M. Rubenstein, and Gertha M. Shields

United States Attorney’s Team Award for United States v. Kerry Khan: Michael K. Atkinson, Maria Boodoo, Joseph R. Calvarese, Lenisse L. Edloe, Tasha Harris, Jessica McCormick, Taryn McLaughlin, Anthony D. Saler, and Brian G. Seeley

United States Attorney’s Award for Grand Jury Renovation: Joseph R. Calvarese and Annette D. Ortega

United States Attorney’s Award for South Capitol Street: Michael D. Brittin, Jennifer L. Clark, Kwasi A. Fields, John P. Gidez, Michael A. Hailey, Bruce R. Hegyi, Kim A. Herd, Benjamin Kagan-Guthrie, Lisa D. Kosow, Durand L. Odom, Wanda M. Queen, Marcia Rinker, and Adam B. Schwartz



Attorney General’s Award for Distinguished Service

Roy W. McLeese III  
Michael K. Atkinson  
David B. Goodhand

D.C. Bar Association’s Beatrice Rosenberg Award

Patricia A. Riley

AUSA Association Awards

John Evans/Victor W. Caputy Award: Sharon Marcus-Kurn  
Harold J. Sullivan Award: Gregg Maisel  
Robert A. Shuker Award: Channing Phillips





# Thank You

**In the District of Columbia the U.S. Attorney’s Office is fortunate to be able to work collaboratively with more than 50 law enforcement agencies. Together we investigate and prosecute cases, protect the public welfare, and engage the community in crime prevention. We are proud to stand side-by-side with our law enforcement partners to accomplish our shared local and national initiatives.**

- Amtrak Police Department
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia
- Defense Criminal Investigative Service
- Diplomatic Security Service District of Columbia Department of Homeland Security/Emergency Management Agency
- District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency
- District of Columbia Housing Authority, Office of Public Safety
- District of Columbia Office of the Attorney General
- District of Columbia Fire and Emergency Medical Services
- Drug Enforcement Agency
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Export Enforcement (Commerce Department)
- Federal Air Marshal Service (DHS, TSA)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Protective Service (DHS)
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (DHS)
- Internal Revenue Service
- Metro Transit Police Department
- Metropolitan Police Department
- Naval Criminal Investigative Service
- Office of the Inspector General – United States Postal Service

- Office of the Inspector General – United States Department of Labor
- Office of the Inspector General – United States Department of Transportation
- Office of the Inspector General – United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Office of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration
- Office of the Inspector General – United States Department of Homeland Security
- Office of the Inspector General – United States Department of the Treasury
- Office of the Inspector General – United States Department of the Interior
- Office of the Inspector General – United States Department of State
- Office of the Inspector General – Federal Housing Finance Agency
- Office of the Inspector General – General Services Administration
- Office of the Inspector General – National Archives and Records Administration
- Office of the Inspector General – Social Services Administration
- Office of the Inspector General – United States Department of Agriculture
- Office of the Inspector General – United States Department of Education
- Office of the Inspector General – United States Department of Energy
- Office of the Inspector General – United States Department of Justice
- Office of the Inspector General – United States Department of Health and Human Services
- United States Secret Service
- United States Marshal for the Superior Court for the District of Columbia
- United States Marshal for the District of Columbia
- United States Food and Drug Administration
- United States Department of Commerce – Security
- United States Army
- United States Army and Joint Forces
- United States Air Force (Office of Special Investigations)
- United States Supreme Court Police
- United States Capitol Police Department
- United States Park Police
- United States Postal Inspection Service



## ~ Length of Federal Service ~

This year has marked a significant career milestone for many employees in the Office. Below we recognize those employees who have served in the federal sector for 20, 25, 30, 35, and 40 years.

40  
Years

Fred E. Haynes



35  
Years

Peggy D. Pamplin  
David A. Foster  
Cynthia R. Parker



30  
Years

Stella L. Young  
Elizabeth Trosman  
Marina U. Braswell  
Stephanie A. Garbarczuk  
Patricia A. Riley



25  
Years

Shernell C. Mallory  
Robert C. Little  
Lionel Andre  
Michael T. Truscott  
Carolyn K. Kolben



20  
Years

Shelia M. Miller  
Tawanda A. Noble  
Mary B. McCord  
Robert C. Bowman  
Anthony Asuncion



### NOT PICTURED:

#### 20 YEARS

Alan R. Burch  
James A. Ewing  
Bridget N. Harris  
Leutrell M.C. Osborne  
Sabrina M. Turner

#### 25 YEARS

Michael T. Ambrosino  
Melissa C. Matthews  
Duncan D. Templeton

#### 30 YEARS

Cindy P. Thomas  
Dawn A. White

#### 35 YEARS

Brenda J. Garton  
Brenda J. Jones  
Carolyn Crank





**In Memoriam**  
**Robin Teresa Brown**  
1965 - 2013

On October 16, 1965, Robin Teresa Brown was born to Betty Jean Brown and Harry Lee Brown, Sr. in Washington, D.C. She was subsequently joined by her brother, Harry Lee Brown, Jr., and her sister, Cheryl Marie Brown. Robin and her family later moved to Virginia. Robin attended T.C. Williams High School and graduated in 1983.

Shortly after graduation, Robin began her 22 year career with the Department of the Interior. She started as a Clerk Typist with the National Park Service in 1984. She quickly rose in the ranks, becoming a Personnel Clerk, a Personnel Actions Clerk, a Supervisory Personnel Automation Specialist, a Supervisory Human Resources Information Specialist, a Staff and Human Resources Information Specialist and a Supervisory Personnel Staffing Specialist in the span of just 18 years. In 2002, Robin took a position with the U.S. Park Police where she served as the Human Resources Officer. Robin joined the Department of Justice as the Human Resources Officer for the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia in 2006. Robin became the Deputy Administrative Officer in 2009 and went on to become the Acting Administrative Officer in 2011. Just a few short months later, Robin achieved one of her lifelong dreams when she was promoted to the position of Administrative Officer in July of 2011.

Besides loving the work she did, Robin absolutely loved and adored her family, particularly her children, Sabrina Rashaun Brown, who works as a Human Resources Assistant with the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia, and Michael Ray Brown. In 2012, Robin married Keith Lamont Bell.

In everything she did, Robin was passionate. She passionately loved her family and her work. But her legacy is also the passion with which she helped all those she encountered. From providing a word of comfort to offering the clothes off her back, Robin, on a daily basis, generously gave of herself to those around her. And even on her darkest days, Robin's glorious smile encouraged her family, friends, and co-workers to stay the course and never lose hope.

On February 2, 2013, Robin passed away after a brave battle with cancer, just weeks after the death of her beloved husband. She is survived by her parents, her children, her stepchildren, her step-grandchildren, and her five nieces and nephews.





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