



Monthly

Bulletin

Environmental Crimes Section

April 2020

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The photo, above, depicts Jacob Kingston's mansion in Sandy, Utah, the subject of a concealment money laundering count, and purchased with proceeds of the tax and RIN fraud scheme that were laundered through Kingston's company, Washakie Renewable Energy and Lev Dermen's company, Noil Energy Group. The chrome Lamborghini and gold Ferrari in front were purchased by Lev Dermen and gifted to Kingston during the course of their conspiracy. See [inside](#) for more details.]

District/Circuit	Case Name	Case Type/Statutes
Eastern District of California	<u>United States v. Gregorio Moreno-Valencia</u>	Marijuana Grow/ Depredation of Public Lands, Drugs, Firearms
Northern District of California	<u>United States v. Unix Line PTE, Ltd., et al.</u>	Vessel/APPS
District of Colorado	<u>United States v. Megan Hess et al.</u> <u>United States v. Matthew Taylor et al.</u>	Cremation Services Fraud/HMTL, Mail Fraud Biodiesel Fraud Scheme/Conspiracy, Money Laundering
District of Connecticut	<u>United States v. McClain and Co., Inc., et al.</u>	Worker Fatality/OSHA False Statement
██████████	██████████	██████████ ██████████
Southern District of Iowa	<u>United States v. Aaron M. Volkmar</u>	Guided Hunts/Lacey Act
Eastern District of Louisiana	<u>United States v. William McGinness et al.</u>	Bird Trafficking/Conspiracy, Lacey Act
District of Massachusetts	<u>United States v. Bay State Gas Company</u>	Explosions/Pipeline Safety Act
District of Nebraska	<u>United States v. Ricardo D. Peacock</u>	Worksite Inspection/OSHA False Statement
District of New Mexico	<u>United States v. Calvin Toledo</u>	Elk Killing/Lacey Act
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Middle District of Pennsylvania	<u>United States v. Dennis Morgan</u>	Lead Paint Notification/TSCA
Western District of Pennsylvania	<u>United States v. Joshua Springer</u> <u>United States v. Vikas Jain</u>	Pipeline Safety/False Statement Asbestos Abatement/CAA
District of Utah	<u>United States v. Lev A. Dermen, et al.,</u>	Biodiesel Fraud Scheme/Conspiracy, Mail Fraud, Money Laundering, Obstruction

Trials

United States v. Lev A. Dermen, et al., No. 2:18-CR-00365 (D. Utah), Tax Division Trial Attorneys Richard M. Rolwing, Leslie A. Goemaat, and Arthur J. Eweczyk and Senior Litigation Counsel John E. Sullivan.

On March 16, 2020, a jury convicted California businessman Lev Aslan Dermen, also known as Levon Termendzhyan, for engaging in a \$1 billion renewable fuel tax credit fraud scheme.

According to evidence presented at a seven-week trial, Dermen owned and operated: the Noil Energy Group, a California-based fuel company; SBK Holdings USA, a Beverly Hills real estate investment company; and Viscon International, a Nevada fuel additive corporation. From 2010 to 2016, Dermen conspired with the owners and operators of Washakie Renewable Energy (Washakie), a Utah-based biodiesel company, including its Chief Executive Officer



Room from mansion Dermen owned in Huntington Beach, the subject of a concealment money laundering count (photo c/o Zillow)

Jacob Kingston, his brother, Chief Financial Officer Isaiah Kingston, and others, including their mother, Rachel Kingston, and Jacob Kingston's wife, Sally, to fraudulently claim more than \$1 billion in renewable fuel tax credits from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

As part of their scheme, Dermen and Jacob Kingston shipped millions of gallons of biodiesel within the United States and to foreign countries and back again to make it appear they produced and sold qualifying renewable fuel. They also doctored production and transportation records to substantiate Washakie's fraudulent claims for more than \$1 billion in Internal Revenue Service renewable fuel tax credits and renewable identification number credits. To further create the appearance they were buying and selling qualifying fuel, the co-conspirators cycled more than \$3 billion through multiple bank accounts.

As a result of the fraudulent claims, the IRS paid more than \$511 million to Washakie and the Kingstons distributed between them and Dermen. Jacob and Isaiah Kingston sent more than \$21 million in fraudulent proceeds to SBK Holdings USA, Inc., Dermen's California-based company, and \$11 million to an associate of Dermen's. Jacob Kingston used \$1.8 million of the fraud proceeds to buy Dermen a 2010 Bugatti Veyron, and they exchanged gifts including a chrome Lamborghini and a gold Ferrari.

Dermen and Jacob Kingston also laundered \$3 million through Dermen's company, Noil Energy Group, to purchase a mansion in Sandy, Utah, for Jacob Kingston and his wife

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Trials

(Continued from page 3)

Sally. Dermen also laundered \$3.5 million through his California company, SBK Holdings USA, Inc., to purchase a mansion in Huntington Beach, California.

Throughout the scheme, Dermen assured Jacob Kingston that he and the Kingstons would be immune from criminal prosecution because they would be protected by Dermen's "umbrella" of corrupt law enforcement personnel. Jacob and Isaiah Kingston transferred more than \$134 million in fraudulent proceeds to companies in Turkey and Luxembourg at Dermen's direction, in purported payment for protection.

The jury found Dermen guilty of conspiracy to commit mail fraud, conspiracy to commit money laundering, money laundering concealment, and expenditure money laundering (18 U.S.C. §§ 1349, 1956(h); (a)(1)(B)(i)).

The Kingstons, who are members of the Davis County Cooperative Society, also known as the "Order," each pleaded guilty in July 2019 for their role in the scheme. Jacob Kingston pleaded guilty to crimes relating to the \$1 billion biofuel fraud, including conspiracy to commit mail fraud, aiding and assisting in the filing of false claims with the IRS, conspiracy to commit money laundering, and conspiracy to obstruct justice (18 U.S.C. §§ 1349, 1956(h); (a)(1)(B)(i); 1512(k); 1957).

Jacob Kingston laundered millions in fraudulent proceeds through Order-related entities. He conspired to obstruct justice for attempting to bribe government officials, tamper with witnesses, and destroy evidence based on his agreeing with his family to hide evidence and replace computer hard drives once they learned of an impending search warrant.

Isaiah Kingston pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit mail fraud, aiding and assisting in filing false claims with the IRS, conspiracy to commit money laundering, and conspiracy to obstruct justice. Rachel Kingston pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit mail fraud, conspiracy to commit money laundering, money laundering, and obstruction of justice. She created false invoices, backdated documents, and concealed records in advance of a federal search warrant. Sally Kingston pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit mail fraud and conspiracy to commit money laundering.

IRS Criminal Investigation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Criminal Investigation Division, and the Department of Defense Criminal Investigative Service, conducted the investigation, with assistance from officials in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Republic of Malta.

Indictments/Informations

United States v. Megan Hess, et al., No. 1:20-CR-000098 (D. Colo.), AUSAs Jeremy Chaffin and Tim Neff.

On March 17, 2020, prosecutors charged the operators of Sunset Mesa Funeral Home in Montrose, Colorado, in a nine-count indictment for illegally selling body parts or entire bodies without the consent of the family of the deceased. These shipments were made through the mail or on commercial air flights in violation of Department of Transportation regulations regarding the transportation of hazardous materials (18 U.S.C. § 1341; 49 U.S.C. § 46312).

Between 2010 and 2018, Megan Hess and her mother, Shirley Koch, operated Sunset Mesa Funeral Directors (SMFD), which purported to provide burial and cremation services. Hess and Koch met with families seeking cremation services, offered to cremate the decedents' bodies, and provided the remains to the families. SMFD charged a minimum of \$1,000 for cremations that often did not occur.

In 2009, Hess created a nonprofit called Sunset Mesa Funeral Foundation, d/b/a Donor Services, a body broker service operated out of the same location as SMFD. On numerous occasions, the defendants failed to follow family wishes, and neither discussed nor obtained authorization for Donor Services to transfer decedents' bodies or body parts to third parties. In the few instances where families agreed to donation, Hess and Koch sold the remains of those decedents beyond what was authorized by the family (often limited to small tissue samples, tumors, or portions of skin.) Hess and Koch also delivered cremains to families with the representation that the cremains were that of the deceased when, frequently, that was not the case.

The defendants shipped bodies and body parts that tested positive for, or belonging to people who had died from, infectious diseases, including Hepatitis B and C, and HIV, after certifying to buyers that the remains were disease free. They made these shipments through the mail or on commercial air flights in violation of Department of Transportation regulations regarding the transportation of hazardous materials.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Transportation Office of the Inspector General conducted the investigation.

Indictments/Informations

United States v. Joshua Springer, No. 2:20-CR-00065 (W.D. Penn.), AUSA Lee Karl.

On March 10, 2020, prosecutors charged Joshua Springer with making a false document in connection with an interstate pipeline project (18 U.S.C. § 1001 (a)(3)).

Springer worked as a radiographic technician whose responsibilities included testing pipeline welds via x-ray and certifying their quality and integrity. Specifically, he developed the film (exposures), interpreted the test results, and signed documents required by Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulations.

In August 2017, Springer falsified a document that stated a pipeline weld had been x-rayed and the resulting exposures were acceptable. In fact, the weld had not been properly x-rayed, and the exposures were neither interpreted correctly nor acceptable.

The Department of Transportation Office of Inspector General and the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted the investigation, with assistance from PHMSA.

United States v. Dennis Morgan, No. 4:20-CR-00057 (M.D. Penn.), AUSA Alisan V. Martin and RCEC Patricia Miller.

On February 27, 2020, prosecutors charged landlord Dennis Morgan in a three-count indictment with violating the lead notification requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. § 2615). Morgan owned a rental property in Sunbury, Pennsylvania. Between August 2017 and November 2018, Morgan failed to provide a lead paint hazard warning notice to the tenants in a lease, and failed to retain a lease containing the required lead notification information.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Criminal Investigation Division conducted the investigation.

Guilty Pleas

United States v. Gregorio Moreno-Valencia et al., No. 2:18-CR-00194 (E.D. Calif.), AUSAs Samuel Wong and James R. Conolly.

On March 16, 2020, Gergorio Moreno-Valencia pleaded guilty to violations stemming from his involvement in an illegal marijuana grow operation. Moreno-Valencia pleaded guilty to conspiracy to grow marijuana, felon in possession of a firearm, and depredation of public lands and resources (21 U.S.C. §§ 841, 846, 924; 18 U.S.C. § 1361). Co-defendant Alexandro Ayala-Acosta is scheduled for a change of plea hearing on May 4, 2020.

Agents arrested the defendants in August 2018 in the Mendocino National Forest. The illegal grow caused damage to the land and resources. Valencia possessed a Colt .22 caliber semi-automatic pistol and Acosta had a Mossberg short-barrel 12 gauge shotgun.

The U.S. Forest Service, the Tehama County Sheriff’s Department, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the California National Guard, and the California Department of Justice conducted the investigation.

[REDACTED]

Guilty Pleas

United States v. Bay State Gas Company d/b/a Columbia Gas of Massachusetts, No. 2:20-CR-10066 (D. of Mass.), AUSAs Neil J. Gallagher, Jr., and Evan Gotlob.

On March 9, 2020, Bay State Gas Company d/b/a Columbia Gas of Massachusetts (CMA) pleaded guilty to violating the Pipeline Safety Act (49 U.S.C. §§ 60118(a), 60123(a)). On September 13, 2018, one person was killed and 22 others were injured following a series of explosions and fires that also damaged homes and businesses. Prosecutors also entered into a Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) with CMA's parent company, NiSource, Inc. As part of the DPA, NiSource agreed to undertake its best efforts to sell CMA after which NiSource and CMA would stop all gas pipeline operations in Massachusetts. NiSource also will forfeit any profit from the sale of CMA and implement each of the safety recommendations from the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) resulting from the incident.



Aftermath of house explosion

During the afternoon of September 13, 2018, the over-pressurization of a low pressure gas distribution system in South Lawrence caused multiple fires and explosions in the communities of Lawrence, Andover, and North Andover. As a result, one individual in Lawrence was killed and another severely disabled, 22 people were injured, and approximately 131 residential homes and commercial buildings were damaged.

Investigators determined that the company recklessly disregarded a known safety risk related to regulator control lines (sections of pipe connected to regulator stations that helped monitor and control downstream gas pressure). According to an internal company notice, CMA knew back in 2015 that the failure to properly account for control lines in construction projects could lead to a “catastrophic event,” including fires and explosions. The company was replacing aging cast iron pipes, but the failure to remove or relocate control line pipes (later abandoned) caused regulator stations to continually increase pressure to the point of dangerous over-pressurization.

The DPA acknowledges that NiSource previously made substantial voluntary restitution payments to the victims of the September 2018 incident, and agreed to seek to resolve all pending civil claims.

The U.S. Department of Transportation Office of Inspector General, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, conducted the investigation, with assistance from the Massachusetts State Police and Lawrence Fire Department.

Sentencings

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Sentencings

United States v. Unix Line PTE, Ltd., et al., No. 4:19-mj-71619 (N.D. Calif.), ECS Senior Trial Attorney Ken Nelson, AUSA Katie Lloyd-Lovett, SAUSA Andrew Briggs, and ECS Paralegal John Jones.

On March 20, 2020, a court sentenced Unix Line PTE, Ltd., a Singapore-based shipping company, to pay a \$1.65 million fine, complete a four-year term of probation, and implement an environmental compliance plan. The company pleaded guilty to violating the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (33 U.S.C. § 1908).

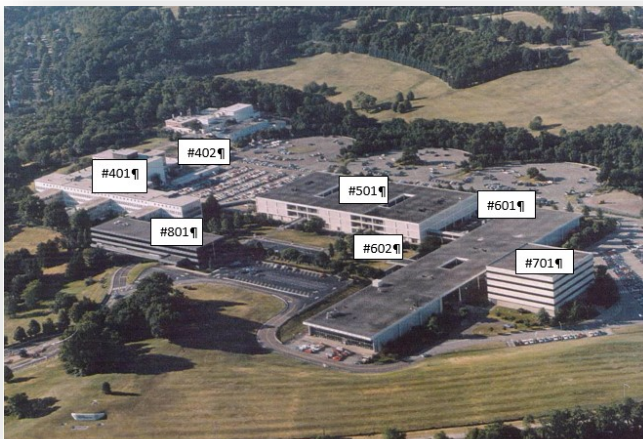
Unix Line is the operator of the *Zao Galaxy*, which set sail from the Philippines on January 21, 2019, heading toward Richmond, California, carrying a cargo of palm oil. On February 11, 2019, the arrived vessel arrived in Richmond, where it underwent a U.S. Coast Guard inspection and examination. Examiners discovered that during the voyage, first assistant engineer Gilbert Fajardo Dela Cruz directed crewmembers to discharge oily bilge water overboard, using a configuration of drums, flexible pipes, and flanges to bypass the vessel's Oil Water Separator. The crew failed to record those discharges in the ship's Oil Record Book presented to the U.S. Coast Guard during the inspection.

The U.S. Coast Guard conducted the investigation.

United States v. Vikas Jain, No. 2:19-CR-00305 (W.D. Pa.), AUSA Eric Olshan and RCEC Perry McDaniel.

On March 18, 2020, a court sentenced Vikas Jain to one month of imprisonment, followed by three years' supervised release, to include nine months' home detention.

Jain controlled a number of businesses involved in residential and commercial real estate development and management. In approximately May 2012, Jain purchased the George Westinghouse Research and Technology Park (the Westinghouse Facility), a multi-building commercial and industrial complex located on approximately 150 acres in Churchill, Pennsylvania. Built between the 1950s and 1970s, the facility comprised more than one million square feet of testing, laboratory, and office space. Jain sought to redevelop the buildings and surrounding property for commercial and residential mixed-use purposes.



Aerial view of Westinghouse Facility. Illegal asbestos removal occurred in buildings #401 and #501

Prior to buying the facility, Jain obtained the results of an earlier environmental assessment, which identified the presence of asbestos-containing materials (ACM) throughout the complex. Between May 2012 and February 2017, Jain leased space at the Westinghouse Facility to third-party tenants. For the most part, however, the Westinghouse

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Sentencings

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Facility remained unoccupied.

In 2015, Jain obtained two asbestos-abatement permits from the Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD) to facilitate the proper removal of ACM from two of the buildings. Later, in early 2017, Jain obtained a proposal from a different licensed abatement company to inspect another building slated for demolition. The proposal was never consummated.

Instead, in February 2017, Jain directed workers to remove previously unabated ACM from two buildings, including large quantities of ACM floor tiles, mastic, and pipe insulation. He further directed a worker to rent floor grinders, which the workers then used to remove and pulverize ACM floor tiles and mastic. Jain failed to apply for or obtain an ACHD permit for the abatement activity, and workers removed the ACM without proper protective clothing or adequate respirators. Workers dumped trash bags with the debris in a dumpster located outside of one of Jain's rental properties, which ended up in a landfill. Jain previously pleaded guilty to violating the Clean Air Act work practice standards (42 U.S.C. § 7413(c)(1)).

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Criminal Investigation Division conducted the investigation.

United States v. Aaron M. Volkmar, No. 1:18-CR-00055 (S.D. Iowa), AUSA Michael Duffy.

On March 10, 2020, a court sentenced Aaron M. Volkmar to pay a \$5,000 fine and complete a two-year term of probation. Volkmar also will pay \$10,000 in restitution to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources Special Investigations Unit for violating the Lacey Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 3372(a)(2)(A), 3373(d)(1)(B)).

Volkmar owns and operates Tails of the Hunt LLC., a guided hunting business. Wildlife authorities received multiple complaints about the business. Over several years, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agents developed confidential sources close to Volkmar's business. This led to the initiation of an undercover operation that fully exposed Volkmar and his clients' illegal hunting activities.

In December 2013, Volkmar guided a deer hunt for undercover agents. During the hunt, Volkmar violated the Lacey Act and Iowa state law by illegally tagging a deer and helping to transport it across state lines.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Services and Iowa Department of Natural Resources conducted the investigation.



Volkmar with undercover agent and deer

Sentencings

United States v. William McGinness et al., No. 2:18-CR-00118 (E.D. La.), ECS Trial Attorney Mary Dee Carraway, AUSA Melissa Bucher, ECS Paralegals Dan Hauser and John Jones.

On March 4, 2020, a court sentenced Rene Rizal to pay a \$3,000 fine and complete a two-year term of probation. Paul Tallman and William McGinness are scheduled for sentencing on May 20, 2020. Tallman previously pleaded guilty to violating the Lacey Act for trafficking in CITES-protected birds. Rizal and McGinness pleaded guilty to knowingly making a false record in violation of the Lacey Act. McGinness also pleaded guilty to conspiracy (18 U.S.C. § 371; 16 U.S.C. §§ 3372(d)(2), 3373(d)(3)(A)).

Tallman, owner of Aerotyme Inc., helped McGinness ship birds from California to the Port of New Orleans for export to Taiwan. By doing so, they sought to avoid a 2015 Taiwanese ban on the import of all California birds due to the risk of highly pathogenic avian flu. The shipment contained 86 birds, including three falsely labeled macaws.

McGinness directed Tallman and Rizal to create and certify false paperwork to facilitate the shipment from New Orleans. McGinness trucked the birds from California to Aerotyme Inc. in Kenner, Louisiana, where he and Tallman submitted false paperwork, including a veterinary health certificate certifying that the birds were disease free, to wildlife authorities. Federal law enforcement officers subsequently seized 14 birds prior to export.

Codefendants Wayne Andrews, a bird breeder, and Alex Madriaga, a veterinarian, both from California, pleaded guilty to creating false documents to facilitate McGinness' plan to transport the birds from California to Louisiana. A court sentenced Andrews and Madriaga to complete two-year terms of probation. Andrews will pay a \$3,000 fine and Madriaga will pay a \$7,000 fine.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Law Enforcement conducted the investigation.

United States v. McClain and Co., Inc., et al., No. 3:20-CR-00013 (D. Conn.), AUSA Nancy Gifford.

On March 6, 2020, a court sentenced McClain and Co., Inc. (McClain) to pay a \$10,000 fine and complete a three-year term of probation. Kevin Mix, a former equipment supervisor, will pay a 5,000 fine. The two previously pleaded guilty to making a false statement to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) (29 U.S.C. § 666 (g)).

As part of its business, the company leased bridge access equipment to engineering companies and government agencies for use on bridge inspection and bridge maintenance projects. McClain also provided Under Bridge Inspection (UBI) vehicles and operators to various state departments of transportation and bridge inspection engineering firms under federal aid contracts including multiple contracts with the Connecticut Department of Transportation. Mix was responsible for the inspection and maintenance of McClain's commercial motor vehicle fleet, including its UBI vehicles.

On August 26, 2015, the OSHA opened a workplace fatality investigation into the

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death of one McClain's employees. Mix and the company submitted falsified records stating that a third party examined the vehicle in question three times between 2013 and 2015 and that the third-party inspection met specific standards. The vehicle had not been examined by a third party

The U.S. Department of Transportation Office of Inspector General and the Department of Labor Office of Inspector General conducted the investigation.

United States v. Ricardo D. Peacock, No. 1:18-CR-00218 (D. Neb.), AUSA Lecia Wright.

On March 2, 2020, a court sentenced Ricardo D. Peacock to complete a three-year term of probation and pay \$5,926 restitution to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Peacock previously pleaded guilty to making a false statement while acting as an OSHA representative (18 U.S.C. § 1001).

Peacock worked for OSHA as a compliance and safety officer. In January 2015, he submitted a report claiming to have conducted an inspection of a particular worksite when, in fact, he had not.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration conducted the investigation.

United States v. Matthew Taylor et al., Nos. 1:18-CR-00346, 1:18-CR-00197 (D. Colo.), DOJ Tax Attorneys Leslie Goemaat, Arthur J. Ewencyk, Stephen Moulton, and Sarah Kiewlicz.

On February 28, 2020, a court sentenced Matthew Taylor to 83 months' incarceration, followed by 48 months' supervised release. Taylor also will pay \$7,244,097 in restitution to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Taylor pleaded to conspiracy and money laundering for his involvement in a multi-million dollar biodiesel tax credit fraud scheme (18 U.S.C. §§ 371, 1956(h), 1957). Between 2009 and 2018, Taylor and co-conspirators Calvin Glover and Martin Fields worked to defraud the United States by filing false claims for renewable fuels tax credits.

In 2009, the defendants created Shintan, Inc., a fake company purported to be in the business of creating renewable fuels. From 2010 to 2013, Taylor and co-conspirators filed claims with the IRS for more than \$7.2 million in tax credits for renewable fuel produced. In fact, Shintan produced no qualifying renewable fuel, and the defendants filed fraudulent documents with the IRS. Taylor personally netted approximately \$4.5 million from the scheme, with an additional \$2.7 million going to co-conspirators. To avoid detection, the defendants transferred the fraudulently obtained funds through bank accounts belonging to Shintan and other shell companies. Glover pleaded guilty to conspiracy and is scheduled to be sentenced on May 20, 2020. A jury convicted Fields in November 2019, but he has since passed away.

The Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigations conducted the investigation.

Sentencings

United States v. Calvin Toledo, No. 1:20-CR-00773 (D.N.M.), AUSA David P. Cowen.

On February 28, 2020, a court sentenced Calvin Toledo to complete a one-year term of probation for illegally shooting an elk in Indian Country. He also will pay \$52 in restitution to the Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Toledo, an enrolled member of the Navajo Nation, admitted to hunting without a permit within the exterior boundaries of the Navajo Nation in February 2016. Toledo shot and killed an elk and moved it to a different location in violation of the Lacey Act and Indian Tribal law (16 U.S.C. § § 3372(a)(1), 3373(d) (2)).

The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service investigated this case with assistance from Navajo Nation and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish.



Toledo with elk

Announcements

When submitting a press release for posting with the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys <https://www.justice.gov/usao/pressreleases>, please be sure it is tagged for the “Environment/Wildlife” topic. This will help ensure that your case is not overlooked for reporting in the Bulletin.

News from state, local, and Canadian cases is posted on the Regional Environmental Enforcement Associations [website](#) .

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

Please notify ECS of any appeals taken in your cases, as per [Section 5-11.118](#) of the U.S. Attorneys’ Manual.

A public version of the [Bulletin](#) is available for non-law enforcement readers.

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Assistant Chief	Lana Pettus	
Assistant Chief	Jennifer Whitfield	
Senior Litigation Counsel	Howard P. Stewart	
Senior Litigation Counsel	Richard Udell	
Senior Counsel for Wildlife	Elinor Colbourn	
Senior Counsel	Kris Dighe	
Senior Trial Attorney	Jennifer Blackwell	
Senior Trial Attorney	Christopher Costantini	
Senior Trial Attorney	Daniel Dooher	
Senior Trial Attorney	Todd Gleason	
Senior Trial Attorney	Jeremy Korzenik	
Senior Trial Attorney	Ken Nelson	
Trial Attorney	Cassandra Barnum	
Trial Attorney	Mary Dee Carraway	
Trial Attorney	Ryan Connors	
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Trial Attorney	Stephen DaPonte	
Trial Attorney	Gary Donner	
Trial Attorney	Patrick Duggan	
Trial Attorney	Ethan Eddy	
Trial Attorney	Matthew Evans	
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Trial Attorney	Shennie Patel	
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