

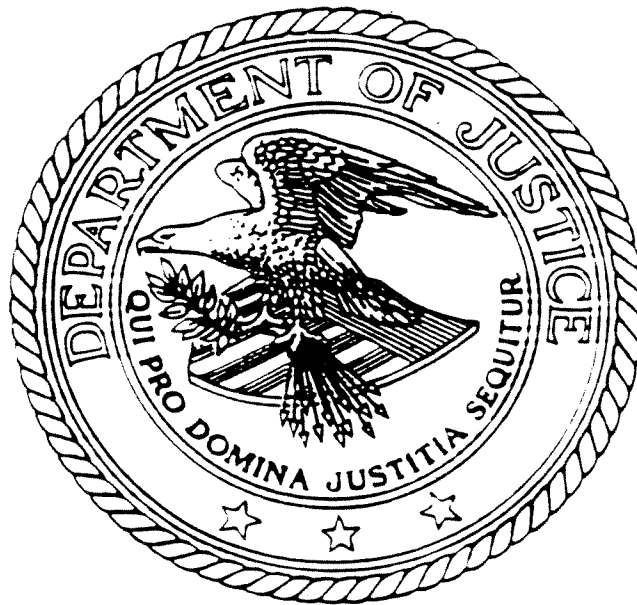
**REPORT TO CONGRESS
ON THE ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS
OF THE
PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION
FOR 1993**



**Public Integrity Section
Criminal Division
United States Department of Justice**

**Submitted Pursuant to
Section 603 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978**

REPORT TO CONGRESS
ON THE
ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS
OF
THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION
FOR 1993



**Public Integrity Section
Criminal Division
U.S. Department of Justice**

**Submitted Pursuant to
Section 529 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978**

INTRODUCTION

This Report to the Congress, prepared as required by Section 529 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, details the activities and operations of the Public Integrity Section and provides statistics concerning the nationwide effort against corruption for calendar year 1993.

The Public Integrity Section was established in 1976. The Section was given the responsibility for overseeing the federal effort to combat corruption through the prosecution of elected and appointed public officials at all levels of government. The Section is also responsible for supervising the handling of investigations and prosecutions of election crimes. Its attorneys prosecute selected cases against federal, state, and local officials, and are available as a source of advice and expertise to prosecutors and investigators. In addition, the Section serves as the Justice Department's center for the handling of issues that may arise from time to time regarding public corruption investigations and prosecutions.

The Section maintains a staff of approximately 25 to 30 attorneys including experts in election law, the laws prohibiting conflicts of interest and bribery, the Independent Counsel provisions, and the statutes providing federal jurisdiction over corruption at the state and local levels. As can be seen from the cases detailed in Part II of this Report, the Section handled a number of significant cases in 1993. Joseph E. Gangloff served as Acting Chief of the Section throughout calendar year 1993.

Part I of this Report describes the operations and functions of the Public Integrity Section, highlighting major activities; Part II details the cases prosecuted by the Section; and Part III presents data on the national effort to combat public corruption during 1993, based on the Section's annual nationwide survey of United States Attorneys.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY

A. Responsibility for Litigation	1
1. Recusals	1
2. Sufficiency of Local Resources	2
3. Sensitive or Multi-District Cases	2
4. Federal Agency Referrals	2
B. Special Section Priorities	3
1. Independent Counsel Matters	3
2. Election Crimes	3
3. Conflict of Interest Crimes	5
C. Technical Assistance	5
1. Advice and Training	5
2. Consultation	6
3. Legislative Activity	6
4. General Assistance and Supervision	6

PART II

PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION INDICTMENTS, PROSECUTIONS AND APPEALS IN 1993

FEDERAL JUDICIAL BRANCH	7
FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	8
FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BRANCH	11
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	26
ELECTION CRIMES	29

PART III

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT OFFICIALS

List of Tables	32
Table I	33
Table II	34
Table III	36

PART I

OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION

A. Responsibility for Litigation

Most of the Public Integrity Section's resources are devoted to litigation and supervision of investigations involving alleged abuses of the public trust. Decisions to undertake particular investigations and prosecutions are made on a case-by-case basis, based on the following considerations:

1. Recusals

As can be seen from the statistical charts at the end of this Report, the vast majority of federal corruption prosecutions are handled by the United States Attorney's Office in the district where the offense occurred. However, corruption cases, perhaps more than routine criminal prosecutions, raise unique problems of public perception. In conducting government corruption investigations and prosecutions, it is particularly important that the appearance as well as the reality of fairness and impartiality be maintained. Therefore, if the United States Attorney has had a significant business, social, political, or other relationship with any subject or principal witness in a corruption case, it is generally inappropriate for the United States Attorney or his or her office to conduct the investigation and prosecution. Cases in which the conflict is substantial are usually referred to the Public Integrity Section for prosecution or direct supervision.

Cases involving federal judges and other judicial officers always require the recusal of the United States Attorney's Office because the attorneys in the Office are likely to have to appear before the judge and have professional dealings with the court during and after the investigation. Thus, as a matter of established Department of Justice policy, all such cases are handled by the Public Integrity Section. For example, the Section handled the prosecution and appellate proceedings of United States District Judge Robert F. Collins. Judge Collins was convicted of bribery, obstruction of justice, and conspiracy and was sentenced to 82 months' imprisonment followed by two years' supervised release. On July 28, 1993, Collins formally resigned from the Bench.

Conflict of interest considerations similar to those that arise when the subject of an investigation is a federal judge often arise when the target of the investigation is a federal investigator, prosecutor, or other employee who works in or closely with a United States Attorney's Office. Such cases may also require recusal of the Office, and are frequently referred to the Public Integrity Section, where they constitute a significant portion of its case load. For example, during 1993, Section attorneys obtained the conviction of an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) agent on two felony counts arising out of his false

statements and testimony concerning a government informant. The close working relationship between the INS and the United States Attorney's Office would have made an investigation by that Office awkward at best, and would have undermined the appearance of fairness and impartiality that must support every federal prosecution.

2. Sufficiency of Local Resources

When the available prosecutorial resources in the United States Attorney's Office are insufficient to undertake a significant corruption case, and the United States Attorney requests the Section's assistance, the Public Integrity Section has historically provided experienced federal prosecutors, skilled in the nuances of corruption cases, to serve as co-counsel.

The Section's participation in cases at the request of the United States Attorney also serves as valuable training to prosecutors in the field, who learn through working with Section attorneys about the applicable statutes and the investigative techniques most useful in corruption cases.

3. Sensitive or Multi-District Cases

In addition to cases in which there are formal recusals or in which manpower is requested or needed, the Public Integrity Section may become involved at the request of the Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division in highly sensitive matters and in matters that extend beyond district lines. Sensitive cases include those which, because of their importance, require close coordination with high Department of Justice officials, require a significant amount of coordination with other federal agencies in Washington, involve classified materials, or are so politically controversial on a local level that they are most appropriately handled out of Washington. When an investigation crosses district lines, the Public Integrity Section can provide coordination among various United States Attorneys' Offices, or, when appropriate, can assume operational responsibility for the entire investigation.

4. Federal Agency Referrals

Referrals from the federal agencies are an important part of the Section's workload. Ever since the Inspectors General were authorized for various agencies, the Section has worked closely with them, encouraging their investigations, coordinating joint investigations between the FBI and Inspectors General and ensuring that their cases receive prompt prosecutive attention. The Section also invests time in training the agencies' investigators in the statutes involved in corruption cases and the investigative approaches that work best in such cases. As one example of how successful such cases can be, an investigation referred by the Department of Justice Inspector General's Office has resulted in eleven convictions stemming from "Operation Byte," an ongoing investigation into manipulation of the central computer system of the INS.

The Section has also focused particular attention on referrals from the various intelligence agencies; matters involving these agencies' employees often are unusually sensitive, requiring high level clearances and the application of specialized statutes.

B. Special Section Priorities

1. Independent Counsel Matters

Historically, the Public Integrity Section has been responsible for supervising the administration of the Independent Counsel provisions of the Ethics in Government Act, codified at 28 U.S.C. §§ 591-599. However, the statute lapsed at the end of 1992, and Congress did not reauthorize the statute during 1993. Thus, the Section did not handle any new independent counsel matters during that year. The Section worked closely with Congress on the reauthorization, however, and continued its work as the principal liaison between the ongoing independent counsels and the Department of Justice, some of which have absorbed substantial Section resources. The Section has handled independent counsel inquiries concerning legal issues, Departmental policies, requests for documents, and interviews of Departmental personnel.

2. Election Crimes

The Section's Election Crimes Branch coordinates the Department's efforts to respond effectively to federal crimes involving the electoral process. These include:

- * Crimes involving the voting process (i.e., "voter frauds");
- * Campaign financing crimes, including criminal violations arising under the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA);
- * Violations of various federal laws dealing with patronage crimes and offenses arising under the Federal Hatch Act; and,
- * Matters involving illegal lobbying with appropriated funds.

The ECB performs the following functions in this regard:

a. **Field Support and Consultation.** The Branch gives advice and assistance to the United States Attorneys' Offices regarding the application of federal criminal laws to election fraud and campaign financing abuses. During 1993, the Branch assisted the United States Attorneys' Offices with significant election fraud investigations in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia. The Branch also supervises the Department's use of the federal conspiracy and false statements statutes (18 U.S.C. §§ 371 and 1001) to address aggravated

schemes to subvert the federal campaign-financing requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Act, 2 U.S.C. § 431 et seq. Finally, the Branch reviews all major election-fraud investigations and criminal cases brought under federal law throughout the country, as required by Departmental procedures.

b. Education and Training. In order to promote greater awareness of election crimes and the Department's prosecutive responsibility in this area, the Branch provides lectures at training seminars held for prosecutors, investigators, and election officials. During 1993, the Branch participated in 10 federal and state-sponsored training activities.

c. Legislation. The Branch reviews all proposed legislation which would affect the election process or the regulation of campaigns, and frequently plays a significant role in formulating the Department's position in these areas. In 1993, the Branch continued to assist the Department in its efforts to obtain the enactment of the Department's Anti-Corruption Act (proposed 18 U.S.C. § 226), which contains strong election-crime provisions drafted by the ECB in 1989. Further, the Branch was involved in significant legislative initiatives in 1993 dealing with the Hatch Act, the National Voter Registration Act, and the numerous bills proposing amendments to the FECA.

d. Litigation. The Branch at times assumes operational responsibility for the prosecution of significant cases involving voter frauds and campaign financing crimes. In 1993, the Section prosecuted cases in Arizona, Arkansas and Massachusetts.

e. Inter-Agency Liaison. The Branch is the formal liaison between the Justice Department and the Federal Election Commission (FEC), with which the Department shares enforcement jurisdiction over violations of the FECA. The Branch also serves as the Department's point of contact with the United States Office of Special Counsel (OSC). The OSC has jurisdiction over noncriminal violations of the Hatch Act, 5 U.S.C. §§ 7324 et seq. and 1501 et seq., which may also involve criminal patronage abuses which are within the Department's jurisdiction.

f. International Cooperation. During 1993, the Branch became involved in official exchanges of expertise in election administration and voter fraud prevention with emerging democracies from around the world. These activities were conducted under the auspices of the Clearinghouse Division of the Federal Election Commission and the United States Information Service.

g. National Election Day Watch Program. The Branch is responsible for ensuring that an Assistant United States Attorney is appointed in each judicial district to serve as the District Election Officer, and for providing assistance to these prosecutors in responding to election complaints in their district.

3. Conflict of Interest Crimes

Conflicts of interest is a wide-ranging and complex area of law, with many layers of administrative responsibility. The Public Integrity Section's role comes into play with respect to a narrow group of conflict matters, those allegations which involve criminal misconduct. Investigation of these allegations is coordinated with the FBI or the Inspector General for the agency concerned, or both.

The Section also has a number of legislative responsibilities with respect to the conflict of interest laws, a role that has been particularly significant in recent years with the surge of interest in more effective legislation governing government ethics. The Section develops and reviews legislative proposals relating to criminal conflicts of interest, but also devotes considerable resources to the review of noncriminal legislative proposals that overlap, sometimes in a subtle manner not envisioned by a bill's drafters or sponsors, with the criminal statutes. The principal objective is to assure that the impact of proposed legislation on criminal law enforcement is recognized and is consistent with policy reflected in the criminal statutes. Responsibilities of the Section include formulating policy, drafting legislation and correspondence, reviewing legislative activity of other executive branch agencies, preparing congressional testimony, and providing technical advice to Department officials.

Coordination with other government offices is a crucial role of the Section, to ensure that our efforts are complementary and consistent. The Office of Government Ethics plays the most important role in that effort. The Section also frequently provides instruction focussing on the conflicts of interest laws to investigators with the various Offices of Inspectors General and the Section's Deputy Chief serves on the faculty of the Advanced Financial Fraud Training Program of the Financial Fraud Institute at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

C. Technical Assistance

In addition to its litigation responsibilities, the Section provides technical assistance and support services to law enforcement officials at all levels of government.

1. Advice and Training

The Public Integrity Section is staffed with specialists who have considerable experience in prosecuting corruption cases. When not operationally involved in a case, Section attorneys are available to advise investigators and prosecutors on substantive questions, investigative methods, indictment drafting, and motions.

2. Consultation

In order to achieve a degree of national uniformity among corruption prosecutions, the Section reviews certain investigations and indictments proposed by the United States Attorneys' Offices, as directed by the Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division. Consultation with the Section before federal prosecution may proceed is currently required in most election-related cases, and in corruption cases brought under the Hobbs Act.

3. Legislative Activity

A major responsibility of the Public Integrity Section is the review and coordination of legislation affecting the prosecution of public officials. The Section is often called upon to provide comments on proposed legislation, to draft testimony for congressional hearings, and to respond to congressional inquiries.

4. General Assistance and Supervision

Departmental supervision of prosecutions is often important in public corruption cases, which are frequently controversial, complex, and highly visible. Section attorneys are occasionally called upon to conduct a careful review of such sensitive cases, evaluating the quality of the investigative work and the adequacy of the proposed indictments. The presence of Public Integrity Section attorneys helps to ensure that these important public corruption cases are properly developed and brought to trial, since the Section can often identify problems early on and either provide needed assistance, or, if necessary, assume operational responsibility for the prosecution.

The Section has considerable expertise in the supervision and oversight of the use of undercover operations in serious corruption cases. During 1993, the Section's Acting Chief served on the FBI's Undercover Review Committee. Additionally, a number of the Section's senior prosecutors have experience in both the practical and legal problems and the valuable investigative benefits involved in such operations. Thus, the Section has the ability to employ effectively this sensitive investigative technique and to advise law enforcement personnel on its use.

Finally, the Section provides numerous other miscellaneous support services to United States Attorneys in connection with corruption cases. Much of this support comes in the form of serving as liaison with other components of the Department in order to expedite approval of such procedures as immunity requests, Title III wiretapping orders, and witness protection program applications.

PART II

PUBLIC INTEGRITY SECTION INDICTMENTS, PROSECUTIONS AND APPEALS IN 1993

As described above, the participation of the Public Integrity Section in the prosecution of public corruption cases ranges from sole responsibility for the entire case to approving an indictment or providing advice on the drafting of charges. This portion of the Report describes each case either handled solely by the Section, or in which it shared substantial operational responsibility with a United States Attorney's Office during 1993. Related cases are grouped together, set off by double lines. The public corruption cases handled every year solely by the United States Attorneys' Offices are reflected in the statistics set forth in Part III of this Report.

This section of the Report is divided according to the level of government affected by the corruption. The prosecutions and indictments reported below reflect the Section's work during 1993 and the status of its cases as of December 31, 1993. This section of the Report also provides statistics on the number of matters closed without prosecution during 1993, and the number of matters open at the end of the year.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL BRANCH

During 1993, the Public Integrity Section closed six matters involving judicial corruption without indictment. Fourteen such matters were under investigation at the end of 1993. During 1993, the Section handled the following cases involving judicial corruption:

United States v. Aguilar, Northern District of California

On May 12, 1993, a divided panel of the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed in part and reversed in part the conviction of United States District Judge Robert P. Aguilar. In August of 1990, Judge Aguilar was found guilty by a jury in the Northern District of California of one count of illegally disclosing a wiretap and one count of endeavoring to obstruct a grand jury investigation. A majority of the panel affirmed Judge Aguilar's conviction on the wiretap disclosure count, and reversed his conviction on the obstruction of justice count. In separate opinions, one judge voted to affirm the convictions on both counts, one judge voted to reverse the convictions on both counts, and one judge voted to affirm the conviction on one count but to reverse on the second count. Taken together, the ruling of the Court was that the trial judge's instructions to the jury concerning

the knowledge requirement under both statutes were improper, but that the error was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt as to the wiretap count.

The Government had also cross-appealed that the trial judge's downward departure from the sentencing guidelines based on the fact that Judge Aguilar faced additional punishment in the form of impeachment proceedings by the United States Congress. The full panel of the Court of Appeals reversed and remanded for resentencing, instructing the District Court that a downward departure for the reason cited was inappropriate.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

During 1993, the Public Integrity Section closed seven investigations involving allegations of corruption or misconduct within or involving the legislative branch. As of December 31, 1993, eighteen such matters were pending in the Section. Also during 1993, the Section prosecuted the following cases involving the legislative branch:

United States v. Bresnahan, District of Columbia

On November 23, 1993, Jeremiah F. Bresnahan, former Administrative Assistant to retired Congressman Glenn M. Anderson, pled guilty to theft of Government services and money.

Bresnahan admitted that he travelled to California from Washington, D.C., to campaign for Congressman Anderson's stepson, Evan Anderson Braude, while claiming to be on official business. These trips occurred during the 1992 primary and general election campaigns, in which Braude was a candidate for Congress. Bresnahan admitted that he instructed other employees on Congressman Anderson's Washington, D.C. staff to campaign for Braude at the government's expense, and to make it appear that the congressional employees were each conducting official business.

United States v. Bustamante, Western District of Texas

On February 18, 1993, former Congressman Albert G. Bustamante was indicted under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statute. On July 21, 1993, Bustamante was found guilty by a jury of conducting the affairs of his congressional office through a pattern of racketeering activity. He was also convicted of a substantive gratuity count under 18 U.S.C. § 201.

The jury convicted Bustamante of accepting a bribe paid to him when he was a congressman in exchange for his attempts to win a lucrative Air Force food concession

contract for Falcon Foods, Inc., a company headed by San Antonio businessmen M. Douglas Jaffe, Jr., and Evaristo Garcia. In the midst of Bustamante's aggressive lobbying efforts on behalf of Falcon, a payment of \$35,000 went from Jaffe through Garcia to Bustamante.

Bustamante was also convicted of a scheme that centered on Bustamante's relationship with local San Antonio attorney Oliver S. Heard, Jr. The jury found that Heard gave Bustamante a lucrative investment opportunity at virtually no cost or risk to Bustamante, and did so because he wanted to curry favor with the Congressman. This act was also the basis of the substantive gratuity conviction.

Bustamante was acquitted of RICO conspiracy and seven counts of receiving illegal gratuities. His wife, San Antonio attorney Rebecca Bustamante, was acquitted of seven counts of aiding and abetting his receipt of illegal gratuities.

On October 1, 1993, Bustamante was sentenced to 42 months of imprisonment, two years of supervised release and a \$55,000 fine.

Senator David F. Durenberger, District of Columbia

On April 2, 1993, Senator David F. Durenberger of Minnesota was indicted on charges of conspiracy to make false claims to the United States and the making of false claims. Co-defendants Michael C. Mahoney and Paul P. Overgaard were indicted along with Durenberger on those two counts and also were charged with perjury and making false statements in testimony and affidavits during an investigation by the Senate Select Committee on Ethics. In December of 1993, the original indictment was dismissed on the grounds that evidence privileged under the constitutional Speech or Debate clause had been considered by the grand jury.

On February 25, 1994, Senator Durenberger was reindicted for conspiring to make and making false claims to the Senate. He is charged with hiding his ownership of a Minneapolis condominium so that he could obtain reimbursement from the Senate for stays in the condominium when he travelled to Minnesota on Senate business.

United States v. Mauldin and Lachelli, Western District of Texas

On March 9, 1993, Glen N. Mauldin, a former United States Senate aide, and Vincent P. Lachelli, a Washington, D.C., lobbyist, pled guilty to conspiring to defraud the United States and to bribe a public official.

Mauldin, Lachelli, and former Florida restaurant owner Darrell A. Tomblin were indicted in 1989 in the Western District of Texas for their wide-ranging scheme to provide

Mauldin with cash, campaign contributions for a United States Senator, and an interest in savings and loan institutions sought to be acquired by two of Tomblin's associates, in exchange for Mauldin's influence in ensuring that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board would approve the acquisitions. In further exchange for an interest in business ventures which Tomblin and Lachelli proposed to develop in Grenada, Mauldin would help obtain federal grants to assist the ventures. The 22-count indictment charged the overarching conspiracy as well as substantive Travel Act, Hobbs Act, and bribery violations.

On August 24, 1993, Mauldin was sentenced to four years of probation, 250 hours of community service, and a \$500 fine. Lachelli was sentenced to three years of probation, 150 hours of community service and a \$500 fine.

United States v. Tomblin, Western District of Texas

On June 7, 1993, a jury in San Antonio, Texas, found businessman Darrell A. Tomblin guilty on all 22 counts of an indictment charging him with masterminding the above-described wide-ranging conspiracy to bribe United States Senate aide Glen N. Mauldin. Tomblin was also found guilty of defrauding the United States, with extorting a \$250,000 "loan" from a San Antonio savings and loan institution (S&L) by threatening to use the influence of the Senate office against the S&L's owners, and with substantive Travel Act and bribery violations.

On September 10, 1993, Tomblin was sentenced to four years and three months of imprisonment to be followed by three years of supervised release. Tomblin was also ordered to pay \$5,000 in restitution to the investment company which for that sum had purchased the \$250,000 "loan" from the RTC (which had assumed the loan from the S&L), and to pay \$1,100 in mandatory Victim's Act assessments.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The Public Integrity Section closed 106 matters involving allegations of corruption or misconduct within the executive branch during 1993. As of December 31, 1993, 97 such matters were pending in the Section. Also during 1993, the Section prosecuted the following cases involving executive branch corruption and misconduct:

United States v. Abbott, Eastern District of Virginia

On March 12, 1993, former CIA employee Michael J. Abbott was sentenced to ten weekends in jail, two years of supervised probation, 50 hours of community service, and a \$1,000 fine for having falsified a college transcript in order to qualify for a promotion.

Abbott pled guilty on December 30, 1992, to using sophisticated government computer-based graphics, printing, and reprographic equipment to create a false and fraudulent document. Seeking a promotion, Abbott represented to his supervisor that he had a bachelor of science degree in electronic engineering. Abbott then manipulated the government equipment to create a bogus certified college transcript containing colors and gold seals, which he submitted to his personnel office in support of his application for promotion.

United States v. Alvarado, Southern District of Texas

On February 4, 1993, Arnulfo Alvarado pled guilty to receiving and possession of fraudulent INS documents. The charges were based on a scheme in which Alvarado bought INS documents from a corrupt INS Inspector and then sold the documents to government agents posing as Mexican nationals seeking entry into the United States. The guilty plea was the first in an ongoing investigation of INS personnel and document vendors in Brownsville, Texas.

On June 7, 1993, Alvarado was sentenced to three years of supervised probation and 150 hours of community service.

United States v. Conde, Southern District of Texas

On May 25, 1993, Felix A. Conde, Jr., an Immigration Inspector with the INS, pled guilty to the creation of false INS documents. The charges were based on a scheme in which Conde sold INS documents to a document vendor, who then sold the documents to government agents posing as Mexican nationals seeking entry into the United States. The

guilty plea was the second in an ongoing investigation of INS personnel and document vendors in Brownsville, Texas.

On August 3, 1993, Conde was sentenced to four months of home detention, three years of probation and ordered to perform 200 hundred hours of community service.

United States v. Ashby, District of Arizona

On January 26, 1993, a jury returned a guilty verdict against Richard N. Ashby, the former Resident Agent in Charge of the United States Customs Service, Office of Enforcement, in Yuma, Arizona for criminal conflict of interest. The jury found Ashby not guilty of mail fraud.

Ashby was charged with formulating a scheme whereby he would submit forms to his office's imprest fund to obtain cash to pay confidential informants. One of the informants paid was his wife, Cynthia Ashby. On three occasions after they were married the defendant requested, approved and witnessed the payment of cash to his wife. On another occasion, the defendant authorized and witnessed the payment to his wife. The total amount of the fraudulent and unlawful withdrawals charged in the indictment was more than \$17,000.

On April 26, 1993, the district court granted the defendant's motion for acquittal pursuant to criminal procedure law rule 29. The government filed a notice of appeal regarding the district court's decision on May 24, 1993.

United States v. Bennett, District of Columbia

On August 19, 1993, Eugene A. Bennett, a Special Agent with the Public Corruption Squad of the FBI's Washington Metropolitan Field Office, pled guilty to obstruction of justice and making false monetary claims to the United States in connection with a fraudulent real estate transaction. Bennett entered his plea on the fourth day of his trial for conspiracy and theft of government property. A previous trial relating to the real estate transaction ended in a mistrial. Bennett admitted that he obstructed justice in the first trial by improperly influencing his estranged wife, a Supervisory Special Agent with the FBI, to testify falsely.

The previous trial ended in a mistrial on June 28, 1993. The defendant's wife, a Government witness, testified that incriminating statements that she provided previously to the FBI had been false. After an FBI investigation disclosed that Bennett had abducted his wife during the trial and improperly pressured her to recant her previous truthful statements

to the Government, the defendant made a motion for a mistrial, based upon his need to prepare a defense.

Bennett also admitted that in 1987 he falsely claimed \$21,000 reimbursement from the FBI for a real estate sales commission relating to a purported sale of property in Lithonia, Georgia. The purported sale occurred in connection with Bennett's transfer by the FBI from Atlanta to Washington, D.C. Bennett admitted that the purported transaction was a sham and that no real estate commission was actually incurred.

United States v. Boswell, Northern District of Georgia

On October 12, 1993, Jean Marie Boswell pled guilty to having stolen \$14,520 in government funds.

Boswell admitted that during 1992, while assigned as a secretary and cash custodian to a Department of Defense facility in Atlanta, she opened two packages containing \$100 and \$50 bills, substituted \$1 bills for all but the top and bottom high-denomination bills, and resealed the packages to conceal the theft. The theft was discovered when Boswell left government service in October 1992. As part of her plea agreement, Boswell agreed to repay the \$14,520.

United States v. Collins, District of Columbia

On July 28, 1993, a jury found a former senior intelligence analyst for the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Peter L. Collins, guilty of converting government property when he used a highly-classified secure DIA computer system and government photocopiers to run his amateur ballroom dance association activities -- activities unrelated to official government business.

Collins used the DIA computer system over a period of several years to create newsletters and lengthy dance competition calendars which he published and distributed nationwide. Collins also used DIA photocopiers throughout the DIA's Defense Intelligence Analysis Center, where he worked, to print his newsletters. In many of his publications and letters, Collins published the number of a DIA fax machine as the fax number over which he sent and received messages.

On November 4, 1993, Collins was sentenced to one year of unsupervised probation.

United States v. Crowell, District of Oregon

On March 1, 1993, Anthony B. Crowell pled guilty to one count of making false statements to the Federal Retirement Investment Board in August 1991 in order to obtain a Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) payout to which he was not entitled. This is believed to be the first criminal prosecution of conduct directed against the integrity of the TSP.

Crowell participated in the TSP retirement program as a civilian employee of the Department of the Army. The TSP program is maintained by the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, an independent executive branch agency which manages the TSP and invests TSP funds in a Thrift Savings Fund. The costs of managing the TSP are paid solely from the assets of the Thrift Savings Fund. Record-keeping and other services, including disbursements, are performed by a TSP Service Office.

After Crowell left federal employment, he applied for a payout of the funds in his TSP account. Under such circumstances, federal law requires notice to and consent of the TSP account holder's spouse. In order to avoid having to notify his wife (from whom he was separated) and obtain her signature, Crowell filled out, signed, and submitted a TSP form stating that his marriage had been legally terminated, when he knew it had not been terminated. Because of this false statement, Crowell was able to obtain all the funds in his TSP account, \$22,367.99. As part of his plea agreement, Crowell agreed to repay to the board \$13,494.30 -- the sum the Board was required to pay to Crowell's former wife by operation of regulations relating to the disbursement of TSP funds subject to divorce decrees.

On May 5, 1993, Crowell was sentenced to pay \$13,494.30 in restitution to the TSP, serve five years of probation, and perform 100 hours of community service.

United States v. Delgado and Sturman, Northern District of Ohio

On October 20, 1993, Naomi Delgado was charged in a two count indictment with jury tampering and witness tampering. Delgado is the ex-wife of Reuben Sturman, an international pornographer who was convicted in 1989 of conspiracy, tax evasion, and obstruction of justice. Sturman, who was previously convicted of extortion, escaped from federal prison in December 1992 and was recaptured in February 1993.

Count One of the indictment charged Delgado with attempting to influence a juror during the prosecution of Sturman in 1989. Near the end of the trial, Delgado attempted on several occasions to persuade the juror to vote to acquit.

Count Two involved Delgado's attempts to tamper with three witnesses, all employees of Sturman, subpoenaed to testify regarding Sturman's whereabouts during his escape.

Delgado and Sturman urged the witnesses not to tell the grand jury about their knowledge of the escape or Sturman's whereabouts. Delgado repeated these instructions to the witnesses as she drove them to the airport for their flight to Cleveland to appear before the grand jury.

United States v. Devore, District of Columbia

On March 16, 1993, Gwendolyn Devore, a secretary with the INS, pled guilty to an Information charging her with theft and conversion of government property. During an eight month period, Devore prepared false travel authorizations in the names of her attorney-supervisors and obtained, based on these authorizations, cash advances from the petty cash office. Ultimately, Devore received more than \$14,000 in fraudulent cash advances.

On May 26, 1993, Devore was sentenced to six months of imprisonment followed by two years of supervised release.

United States v. Duchene, District of Columbia

On December 10, 1993, Catherine F. Duchene pled guilty to one count of tax evasion and one count of passport fraud.

Duchene was under investigation for conspiring with a senior program manager for the DIA to defraud the government. The investigation disclosed that she had set up an interconnected series of domestic and offshore trust entities in order to put her assets beyond reach of the Internal Revenue Service. During execution of a search warrant on her home on October 7, 1993, federal agents seized as evidence Duchene's United States passport. After the search, Duchene and her new husband, a French national, sought to flee the United States. On November 17, in Washington, D.C., Duchene personally applied for a passport on an expedited basis and made the false sworn statement that she had never been issued a United States passport. She was arrested on November 18 by agents of the Department of State's Diplomatic Security Service.

United States v. Dunleavy, Eastern District of Virginia

On September 28, 1993, in the Eastern District of Virginia, Kevin P. Dunleavy, a photographic interpreter employed by the Defense Intelligence Agency, pled guilty to conversion of government property.

During 1990, in the course of a special assignment, Dunleavy was given direct access to a highly classified intelligence gathering system for the limited purpose of ordering photographs of certain geographic areas for official operational purposes. On five occasions, Dunleavy ordered the system to obtain multiple photographs of areas that were not for operational purposes, and provided them to other individuals not cleared for access to them.

On December 10, 1993, Dunleavy was sentenced to one year of probation and ordered to pay a \$500 fine and \$885 restitution. As part of the plea agreement, Dunleavy resigned from the DIA.

United States v. Emery, District of Columbia

On June 29, 1993, James L. Emery, the former Administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, a former Special Assistant to then-Secretary of Treasury Samuel Skinner and one-time Minority Leader of the New York State Assembly, pled guilty to submission of false claims to the government to obtain reimbursement for personal travel.

The investigation uncovered numerous false submissions by Emery to the Department of Transportation for reimbursement for travel expenses allegedly incurred while on official government travel. In fact, on many occasions, Emery conducted only personal business while travelling at government expense. On other occasions he took side trips for personal matters at government expense. During certain travel, Emery falsified receipts for lodging expenses that were not incurred. As a result of the false claims he submitted, Emery received \$9,128.28 in reimbursement from the United States for travel expenses that were personal and unrelated to official government business. As part of his plea agreement, Emery repaid the entire amount to the Department of Transportation.

On September 10, 1993, Emery was sentenced to five years of probation and a \$10,000 fine.

United States v. Forman, Eastern District of Michigan

On November 22, 1993, Theodore Forman was convicted by a federal jury of criminal contempt for unlawfully disclosing grand jury information and was acquitted of obstruction of justice. The indictment of Forman, a former Department of Justice Tax Division trial attorney, was based on Forman's unlawful disclosure of an IRS special agent's report and attached exhibits, which included federal grand jury information. A copy of the unlawfully released material was found in an office used by one of the targets of the investigation. At the time, Forman was a Trial Attorney with the Northern Criminal Enforcement Section of

the Tax Division, which had the responsibility for reviewing the proposed prosecution set forth in the disclosed investigative report.

The special agent's report concerned a tax investigation coordinated by the Organized Crime Strike Force Unit of the United States Attorney's Office in Detroit. Contained in the materials were a summary of the investigation, taxpayer information, grand jury testimony, a description of the evidence obtained during the investigation, a discussion of potential defenses by the targets of the investigation, and the agent's conclusions and recommendations. Also included was a list of witnesses, their locations or addresses and, in some instances, their telephone numbers. At trial, the government showed that a copy of the report was found in an office used by Vito Giacalone, a reputed organized crime figure. Trial testimony also showed that Forman used his position in the Tax Division to gain and attempt to gain information about the Giacalone investigation.

United States v. Gieniec, Central District of California

On May 6, 1993, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the conviction of former Deputy United States Marshal Joseph Gieniec.

In an April 1992 retrial, a jury had convicted Gieniec on three counts of accepting illegal gratuities from Lyons International Security, Inc. Gieniec had been tried and convicted in 1989 on four gratuity counts, but the conviction was reversed on appeal based on an erroneous jury instruction.

United States v. Gontscharow, Eastern District of Virginia

On January 6, 1993, in the Eastern District of Virginia, former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) contract employee Dimitri Gontscharow pled guilty to a one-count Information charging him with soliciting \$2,000 as a gratuity from an Eastern European couple whom he was debriefing in Europe before their relocation to the United States.

During 1991, Gontscharow was assigned to handle the relocation of the couple to the United States. In that capacity, he met with the couple almost daily for many weeks, and periodically gave them authorized CIA funds for subsistence expenses. He solicited the gratuity when he gave them government funds, in cash, the day before they left for the United States.

On March 5, 1993, Gontscharow was sentenced to two years of supervised probation and a \$2,000 fine.

United States v. Hews, District of Columbia

On October 29, 1993, Edward D. Hews, the former Deputy Manager and Acting Manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC), an agency within the United States Department of Agriculture, pled guilty to an Information charging him with violating federal post-employment restrictions. Hews admitted that, within two years after leaving the FCIC, he knowingly made two written communications to the agency with the intent to influence it with regard to a particular matter in which the United States was a party and had a direct and substantial interest.

In early 1988, a major crop insurance company, Crop Hail Management (Crop Hail) notified Hews that it would appeal an adverse FCIC decision regarding certain claims, including the case of a Maine potato farmer named Valier Ouellette. Later in 1988, Hews left government service and joined Crop Hail as a consultant. Hews recused himself from the initial appeals hearing in 1989 but, after the FCIC denied Crop Hail's appeal of the Ouellette claim, Hews repeatedly tried to persuade FCIC officials to reconsider the denial.

United States v. Jordan, Northern District of Georgia

On March 30, 1993, DEA Special Agent Joel E. Jordan pled guilty to one count of bribery and one count of interstate travel in furtherance of bribery.

The charges arose out of Jordan's acceptance of a \$3,000 cash payment in return for Jordan's assistance in planning and carrying out illegal drug deals and drug rip-offs involving the sale of artificial drugs. As part of the scheme, Jordan provided advice on how to transport drugs and money through airports without detection, provided advice on how to exchange drugs and money and agreed to check the names of drug dealers in the DEA computer system. Jordan also agreed to use his badge to scare away a drug dealer during a transaction if necessary.

On June 22, 1993, Jordan was sentenced to eight months of imprisonment followed by two years of supervised release. He was also ordered to pay \$4,122 in restitution.

United States v. McGill, Eastern District of Pennsylvania

On February 16, 1993, Philadelphia attorney Thomas L. McGill, Jr., was sentenced to five years of probation on one felony count of evasion of payment of federal income taxes and two misdemeanor counts of willful failure to pay taxes. The matter was before the court for resentencing after the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit reversed McGill's convictions on two felony tax evasion counts for which he had previously been

sentenced under the United States Sentencing Guidelines, and upheld McGill's convictions on the three pre-guidelines counts.

McGill had been found guilty on the tax charges by a jury in 1990, together with a Philadelphia judge and the judge's associate, who were convicted of a scheme to obtain a bribe for fixing the case of a defendant represented by McGill, that was pending before the judge. The convictions were part of "Operation Cheesesteak," a widespread investigation into judicial corruption in Philadelphia.

United States v. Nichols, District of Columbia

On October 6, 1993, Edmund L. Nichols, the former Minister-Counselor for Agricultural Affairs to United States Missions to the European Communities (USEC) and Spain pled guilty to having violated federal financial conflicts of interest law when he authorized payments to his wife, through a fictitious catering firm, for providing official entertainment services. Nichols, as a career Senior Foreign Service Officer employed by the United States Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS), was assigned to the USEC in Brussels, Belgium, during 1990-91 and to the United States Embassy in Madrid, Spain, from 1991 until September 1993.

Nichols admitted approving payment of 12 invoices, totalling \$4,393, from a purported catering firm called The Party Planner, knowing that there was no such firm and that the catering services had been provided by his wife for official parties which he had hosted. Regulations prohibit spouses from being compensated for personal entertainment services. As part of his plea agreement, Nichols submitted to involuntary retirement from the FAS, and repaid \$1,849 in FAS funds which he had obtained through other false claims unrelated to the fraudulent catering invoices.

On December 13, 1993, Nichols was sentenced to one year of probation, a \$2,500 fine and 200 hours of community service.

United States v. Porter, District of Columbia

On January 6, 1993, Donald M. Porter was sentenced to three years of probation and ordered to pay \$9,170 in restitution to the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC). Porter, an Applications Clerk for the ICC, was responsible for processing applications and fees received by the ICC. From May 1991 through February 1992, Porter cashed for personal use approximately forty-four checks and money orders, amounting to over \$8,000, which were sent to the ICC as processing fees. Additionally, Porter received from an ICC

regulated entity \$370 in cash which was intended for payment of an ICC fee. Porter retained the cash for his own personal use.

United States v. Price, District of Colorado

On July 9, 1993, Patricia A. Price pled guilty to defrauding the Department of Justice's Voluntary Leave Transfer Program. Price, a former employee of the United States Attorney's Office in Denver, submitted fraudulent "doctor's letters" to her supervisor which stated that she was suffering from a life threatening illness, sickle cell anemia, and that she was receiving a debilitating experimental medical treatment. Consequently, Price was allowed to enroll in the Voluntary Leave Transfer Program, from which she received 433 hours of donated leave time. She used this leave to receive pay from her job for an extended period of time while she was not working, before it was discovered that the letters were fraudulent and that Price did not in fact have sickle cell anemia.

On August 20, 1993, Price was sentenced to three years of probation and ordered to pay \$3,460.80 in restitution.

United States v. Primerana, Southern District of New York

On January 12, 1993, a jury acquitted former IRS Special Agent Frank Primerana of false statements and obstruction of justice. Primerana had been charged with false statements and obstruction of justice. It was alleged that Primerana fabricated a confession by a target of one of Primerana's investigations. The fabricated memorandum was used to gain approval of the IRS and the Department of Justice to prosecute the target on tax charges; however, the target died before trial.

United States v. Rab, District of Maryland

On January 4, 1993, K. Shahid Rab, formerly an architect with the United States Veterans Administration (VA), was sentenced to two years of probation, a fine of \$1,000 and a requirement to perform 100 hours of community service.

Rab had pled guilty to a criminal conflict of interest, in that he had acted as an agent for another entity before a federal agency while employed by the United States. Rab admitted that, while employed by the VA, he represented Larsen Engineers, Inc. before the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in connection with an application for a contract to act as technical assistance manager for a construction project in Bangladesh. The USAID project involved the building of storage facilities for

contraceptives and other family planning commodities. Larsen's contract was worth approximately \$930,000.

While employed by the VA, Rab made two trips to Bangladesh to represent Larsen before USAID, including a trip in February 1989 for which he was paid \$2,090 by Larsen for travel expenses. Prior to the effective date of his resignation from the VA in March 1989, Rab received salary from Larsen totaling \$5,603; during this same period of dual employment, he earned \$5,540 from the VA. The contractor data sheet filed with USAID by Larsen falsely listed Rab as having left the VA in November 1988.

United States v. Randall, Eastern District of Missouri

On September 9, 1993, former CIA secretary Traci L. Randall pled guilty to converting \$3,199 in CIA funds.

As part of her job responsibilities at CIA, Randall handled applications from CIA employees for cash tuition advances for academic and professional training courses. Between November 1988 and January 1989, Randall submitted thirteen application forms in her own name for cash funds which were then issued to her; in each case, Randall never registered for, attended, or paid tuition for the course designated on the application form. She also submitted falsified certifications, bogus receipts and forged approval signatures which led to discovery of her actions. Pursuant to her plea agreement, Randall repaid the \$3,199.

On December 9, 1993, Randall was sentenced to two years of probation.

United States v. Seger, District of Columbia

In August 1993, Martha R. Seger, a former member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Fed), paid a \$5,000 civil fine in connection with an agreement resolving a criminal investigation into whether Seger violated the one-year bar of the post-employment conflict of interest statute. The fine was paid pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 216, which provides civil and criminal remedies for violations of conflicts of interest statutes.

After resigning from the Fed in March 1991, Seger was elected to the boards of directors of a number of public corporations, including Kroger Company. In July 1991, the Fed and other bank regulatory agencies requested public comment on guidelines issued by the agencies requiring reporting by banks of certain highly-leveraged transactions. Kroger submitted a written comment to the Fed.

In August 1991, during the public comment period, Kroger's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer met with John P. LaWare, a member of the Fed's Board of Governors. Seger both arranged and attended the meeting. After Seger introduced the Kroger officers to LaWare, the officers made a presentation on the effects of the guidelines on Kroger and similarly situated companies. Seger said nothing during this substantive part of the meeting. Kroger paid Seger \$1,500 and expenses.

United States v. Serna, Eastern District of Virginia

On March 5, 1993, in the Eastern District of Virginia, former DEA Special Agent Hilda I. Serna pled guilty to converting government property when she made unauthorized personal use of official government vehicles and a government driver while she was assigned to the DEA's Country Office in Caracas, Venezuela.

In Caracas, Serna served as DEA's liaison to the Venezuelan National Guard and to a joint United States-Venezuela counternarcotics intelligence program. In late 1990, she became a subject of an administrative investigation by the DEA Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) into allegations that she and another DEA official in Caracas were engaging in fraud and severe mismanagement. The inquiry, which was initially closed after Serna, the other official, and their subordinates denied the alleged activity, was reopened when it was discovered -- during an unrelated criminal investigation -- that Serna and the other official had directed the subordinates to withhold the truth from the OPR investigators.

On May 7, 1993, Serna was sentenced to one year of supervised probation and 50 hours of community service.

United States v. Schnabel, District of Columbia

On June 23, 1993, Rockwell Schnabel, former Deputy Secretary of Commerce, paid a \$5,000 civil fine in connection with an agreement resolving a criminal investigation into whether Schnabel violated 18 U.S.C. § 205. Section 205 prohibits an employee of the United States, other than in the proper discharge of his official duties, from acting as an agent or attorney for a party other than the United States in a matter in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest. 18 U.S.C. § 216 provides civil and criminal remedies for violations of conflicts of interest statutes, including section 205.

Schnabel, while Deputy Secretary of Commerce, received complaints from his father-in-law, the owner of a company doing business with the VA, of delays experienced by the company in modifying its contract with the VA. Schnabel contacted the Deputy Secretary

of the VA on his father-in-law's behalf. As a result of Schnabel's intervention, the company received the modification it sought more quickly than it would have absent Schnabel's action.

After the criminal investigation was completed, Schnabel offered a civil settlement, including a \$5,000 fine, which would have been the maximum fine available under the Sentencing Guidelines had the case been prosecuted criminally.

United States v. Vargas, District of Arizona

On August 31, 1993, J. Bert Vargas, a former Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) in Tucson, pled guilty to taking illegal compensation for his services as an employee.

While an AUSA in Tucson, Vargas prosecuted an individual for illegally killing a bighorn sheep on an Indian reservation. As a result of the prosecution, the hunter forfeited the bighorn sheep skull, valued at approximately \$5,000, to the Arizona Game and Fish Department. At Vargas' request, the Arizona Game and Fish Department agreed to allow him to display the skull in his office, but required that he return it upon request. Instead of displaying the skull and horns in his office, Vargas took the skull and horns after leaving the U.S. Attorneys Office and treated them as his personal property. When it was determined, almost a year later, that Vargas had taken the skull and horns, he falsely claimed that an unidentified Indian had sent the skull and horns to him in appreciation of his prosecution of the hunter.

On September 28, 1993, Vargas was sentenced to a \$250 fine.

United States v. Zeigler, District of Maryland

On February 11, 1993, Charles Steven Zeigler, formerly a Financial Manager with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), pled guilty to misdemeanor theft of government property.

While employed as a manager of a small USDA office, Zeigler was authorized to participate in the Key Executive Program with American University. The program offered its graduates a Masters Degree in Public Administration. All tuition, books and parking expenses were paid by USDA at the time Zeigler enrolled. During the course of the program, Zeigler submitted fraudulent reimbursement vouchers for items previously paid by USDA.

On March 29, 1993, Zeigler was sentenced to a \$1,000 fine, three years of probation and restitution.

OPERATION BYTE

The Public Integrity Section has obtained a number of convictions stemming from "Operation Byte," an ongoing investigation of manipulation of the central computer system of the INS. The investigation is being conducted jointly by the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice and the United States Border Patrol. Following are descriptions of 1993 prosecutions growing out of this investigation:

United States v. Gamberdella, Southern District of Florida

On August 5, 1993, Frank Gamberdella pled guilty to conspiring to fraudulently obtain alien registration receipt cards, and to obstruct the operations of the INS.

During 1991 and 1992, Gamberdella, then a practicing lawyer in Miami, obtained payments and biographical information from clients who were not lawful permanent residents, and provided the names and biographical information about these aliens to a co-conspirator who arranged for a corrupt INS employee to insert the information into the INS computer system. Based on these fraudulent files, any INS employee who accessed the system would conclude that Gamberdella's clients were bona fide permanent residents entitled to all the corresponding benefits, including the issuance of an Alien Registration Receipt card, also known as a "green card," unrestricted entry to and exit from the United States, and employment in the United States. Gamberdella died before being sentenced.

United States v. Bolivar, Southern District of Florida

On August 6, 1993, Juan Bolivar pled guilty to conspiring to fraudulently obtain alien registration receipt cards in connection with his participation in the above-described scheme.

Bolivar's role in the scheme was to solicit aliens interested in purchasing fraudulently obtained Alien Registration Receipt Cards, to take money from these aliens, and to pass the aliens' biographical information to a co-conspirator who, in turn, arranged for a corrupt INS employee to insert the information into the INS computer system.

On October 22, 1993, Bolivar was sentenced to three years of probation, one month of confinement in a community treatment center, and a \$4,000 fine.

United States v. Nho, Southern District of Florida

On January 26, 1993, Daniel Nho was sentenced to 36 months of imprisonment, followed by three years of supervised release, and a fine of \$4,500. Nho had pled guilty to conspiracy to fraudulently obtain Alien Registration Receipt cards and to defraud the INS and the Social Security Administration.

From 1988 until March 1992, Nho participated as a broker in the above-described INS scheme by arranging for illegal aliens to obtain Alien Registration Receipt Cards and Social Security cards authorizing them to work in the United States, to which they were not lawfully entitled.

United States v. Daniel, Dorce and Ottinot, Southern District of Florida

On December 16, 1993, a federal grand jury returned a 16-count indictment against Social Security Administration employee Jean David Dorce, and local Miami businessmen Georges Daniel and Alix Ottinot. The indictment charged that Dorce, Daniel, Ottinot, and others conspired to fraudulently obtain INS Permanent Resident and Social Security cards for ineligible aliens. Each of the defendants also was charged with substantive immigration fraud offenses.

Ottinot, Daniel, and other middlemen would locate illegal aliens who wanted to obtain Social Security cards and INS documents that would authorize them to work in the United States and to travel outside the country. In return for payments of several thousand dollars from each alien, Ottinot arranged to have an INS employee create phony records in the INS central computer to make it appear that these aliens had been granted status as permanent resident aliens. The aliens would then file forms with the INS claiming to have lost their permanent resident cards. After confirming in the INS computer database that the alien had permanent resident status, the INS would issue permanent resident documents to the alien. Ottinot, Daniel, and others also arranged to have Dorce issue Social Security cards to aliens who were not eligible to receive such cards.

The indictment charged that the defendants conspired to shield aliens from detection, to produce identification cards without lawful authority, and to defraud the United States by impairing and obstructing the lawful functions of the Social Security Administration and the INS. The indictment further charged Daniel and Dorce with obtaining Social security cards for ineligible aliens, and charged Ottinot and Daniel with unlawfully obtaining immigration documents.

STATE AND LOCAL

In 1993, the Public Integrity Section closed eight investigations involving corruption affecting state and local government. At the end of 1993, three such matters were open. Also during 1993, the Section prosecuted the following cases involving state and local corruption:

OPERATION BOPTROT

The Public Integrity Section prosecuted a number of cases stemming from "Operation Boptrot," the Department of Justice's wide-ranging investigation of corruption in the Kentucky state legislature. The Public Integrity Section prosecuted these cases, in conjunction with attorneys from the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern and Western Districts of Kentucky. Following are descriptions of 1993 prosecutions growing out of this investigation:

United States v. Blandford, Eastern District of Kentucky

Former Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives Donald J. Blandford was convicted on April 30, 1993, of conducting the affairs of his office through a pattern of racketeering activity, conspiring and attempting to obtain property under color of official right, and making false statements to the FBI.

On July 22, 1993, Blandford was sentenced to 64 months of imprisonment and was ordered to pay a \$10,000 fine and to pay \$108,000 toward the cost of his incarceration.

Blandford conspired with lobbyist and former legislator William McBee to obtain \$1,500 from Riverside Downs Harness Racetrack in return for Blandford's opposition to certain horse racing legislation. Blandford accepted three payments of \$500 each from McBee and when interviewed by the FBI, gave a false explanation for the money he received from McBee. The jury also found that Blandford used his office to attempt to commit extortion and to commit mail fraud by siphoning money from his campaign accounts for his personal benefit and the personal benefit of his girlfriend.

United States v. Crupper, Eastern District of Kentucky

On December 20, 1993, Kentucky State Representative Clay Crupper was sentenced to 90 days in a halfway house, a \$10,000 fine, and three years of probation. Crupper had pled guilty to violating the Travel Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1952. Crupper also resigned his legislative seat.

Crupper admitted that, while attending the Jockey Guild convention in Las Vegas, he received \$400 from John Hall, a representative of Riverside Downs Harness Racetrack in return for Crupper's support of legislation being promoted by Riverside Downs.

United States v. Garrett, Western District of Kentucky

On January 13, 1993, former Kentucky State Senator Helen Garrett was sentenced to four years of probation, fined \$30,000, and ordered to pay \$2,000 restitution.

Garrett had pled guilty to one count of mail fraud. Between September 28, 1990 and October 15, 1990, Garrett received a \$2,000 check by mail from Riverside Downs Harness Racetrack in return for Garrett's promise to use her official position to support legislation favored by Riverside Downs. At the time, Garrett was a member of the Kentucky State Senate.

United States v. Guy, Eastern District of Kentucky

On December 20, 1993, Buel E. Guy, Administrative Assistant to Kentucky Speaker of the House Donald J. Blandford, was sentenced to 90 days in a halfway house, 60 days of home detention, two years of probation and a \$500 fine. Guy had pled guilty to making a false statement to the FBI during an interview. Guy had received \$1,000 from then-legislator William McBee in connection with Guy's actions in getting a piece of horse racing legislation passed by the Kentucky General Assembly. McBee paid the money on behalf of Dueling Grounds Racetrack. When interviewed by the FBI, Guy denied receiving any money from McBee or Dueling Grounds.

United States v. Wilkinson, Eastern District of Kentucky

On March 22, 1993, a jury found former State Director of Boards and Commissions Bruce Wilkinson guilty of conspiracy to commit extortion under color of official right. The jury acquitted Wilkinson of a related mail fraud charge. Wilkinson served as Director of Boards and Commissions from 1987-1991 during the administration of his uncle, then-Governor Wallace Wilkinson.

The jury found that Wilkinson conspired with lobbyists Jay Spurrier and William McBee to obtain \$30,000 from Riverside Downs Harness Racetrack in return for ensuring a favorable arbitration decision for Riverside Downs. As Director of Boards and Commissions, Wilkinson was in a position to influence the selection of the arbitration by the Governor. At the time, Riverside Downs was cooperating with the FBI. Spurrier received \$30,000 from John Hall, a lobbyist for Riverside Downs and former State Senator who was cooperating with the FBI pursuant to an earlier plea agreement.

Spurrier gave \$20,000 of the money to Wilkinson in a hotel room in Frankfort, Kentucky. A court-authorized transmitter in the briefcase containing the money recorded

portions of the conversation between Spurrier and Wilkinson. FBI agents saw Spurrier and Wilkinson leave the hotel together. Later that day, Spurrier was confronted and agreed to cooperate with the investigation. In a consensually recorded conversation with Spurrier, on January 9, 1992, Wilkinson, using coded language, confirmed that he had received the \$20,000.

On May 18, 1993, Wilkinson was sentenced to 36 months of imprisonment and a \$20,000 fine.

OTHER STATE AND LOCAL PROSECUTIONS

United States v. Crnkovich, District of Idaho

On March 11, 1993, Franklin D. Crnkovich, the former Sheriff of Shoshone County, Idaho, was acquitted of protecting illegal gambling in his community by a jury in Moscow, Idaho.

The indictment alleged that Merrill Field and his son David operated an illegal gambling business and Terry Douglas operated a second illegal gambling business in Shoshone County. These businesses involved the distribution of video poker machines to approximately fifty bars in the county which used the machines for illegal gambling, the proceeds of which were split between the bar operator and either the Fields or Douglas. These illegal gambling businesses were protected by Sheriff Crnkovich, who received money from Merrill Field and Douglas.

A prior trial of this case ended in a mistrial after the jury failed to reach a unanimous verdict as to any count. Merrill Field and Terry Douglas were previously sentenced on their guilty pleas to obstruction of justice and operating an illegal gambling business and David Field was sentenced on his guilty plea of operating an illegal gambling business.

United States v. Miura, Hayashi and Prizzia, Jr., District of Hawaii

On June 3, 1993, Marvin T. Miura, the former Director of the State of Hawaii Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC), pled guilty to charges of mail fraud in a program receiving federal assistance, and of subscribing to a false tax return, all in connection with a scheme to defraud the State of Hawaii and its citizens of Miura's honest services as Director of the OEQC. The charges arose out of a scheme in which Miura accepted financial benefits from two state contractors, including a \$35,000 bribe, and gave them favorable treatment in awarding no-bid state contracts during the period 1988 through 1990.

Also entering pleas were the two individuals to whom Miura funneled state contracts, Wayne Koichi Hayashi and Rosario Prizzia, Jr., both of Honolulu, Hawaii. Both Hayashi and Prizzia pled guilty to one count each of mail fraud in connection with the scheme, and Prizzia also pled guilty to structuring a cash transaction in connection with the scheme.

In October 1993, Miura was sentenced to 33 months of imprisonment, and ordered to pay \$63,636 in restitution to the State of Hawaii. In November 1993, Hayashi and Prizzia were sentenced to four months of imprisonment and four months in a halfway house, to be followed by four years of supervised release. Hayashi was ordered to pay restitution of \$58,333 to the state, and a fine equal to the cost of his incarceration in the halfway house. Prizzia was ordered to pay restitution of \$62,636 to the State of Hawaii and a fine equal to the cost of his incarceration and his supervised release.

ELECTION AND CAMPAIGN FINANCING CRIMES

United States v. Boards and Steele, Eastern District of Arkansas

On December 6, 1993, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the district court and reinstated jury verdicts that previously had been overturned by the trial judge based upon an unduly restrictive interpretation of the scope of the criminal provisions of the Voting Rights Act and the sufficiency of the evidence. Regener Levon Boards and Brenda Sue Steele had been convicted by a jury of absentee ballot fraud in the November 1990 general election in Phillips County, Arkansas. The trial court entered judgments of acquittal notwithstanding the jury verdicts on various counts. In reversing the trial court, the Eighth Circuit held that the Voting Rights Act's prohibition on the submission of false information for purposes of establishing voting eligibility applies not only to the use of fictitious voter names, but also to defendants' use of real voter names to obtain absentee ballots that were then voted fraudulently. The court also clarified that the statute applies to false statements on applications for absentee ballots to the same extent as it applies to false statements on other voting documents.

United States v. Parham and Johnson, Eastern District of Arkansas

On January 28, 1993, Theortres Parham and Thomas Charles Johnson were sentenced to five months of imprisonment, followed by two years of supervised release with a condition of an additional five months' confinement in a community treatment center. Parham and Johnson were convicted after a jury trial of conspiring to vote more than once and to give false information as to name for the purpose of establishing eligibility to vote. Both defendants were acquitted on substantive counts of voting more than once and giving false information as to name.

Parham and Johnson were indicted on charges of absentee ballot fraud in the November 1990 general election in Phillips County, Arkansas. Parham, the principal of an alternative school in Helena, Arkansas, was a candidate for Mayor of Helena in the November 6, 1990 general election. He also was a Deputy Registrar for Phillips County, Arkansas, and had served on the Helena City Council during 1988-1990. Johnson, who worked under Parham at the alternative school, also was a Deputy Registrar and assisted Parham in his campaign.

Parham and Johnson conspired to obtain voters' signatures on blank applications for absentee ballots. They then completed the applications, often listing false reasons for the voters' purported absences from the polls and requesting that the ballots be mailed to a single address. After the ballots were sent to this address by the County Clerk's office, Parham, Johnson and their co-conspirators forged the voters' signatures on the Voter Statements, voted the ballots, and returned them to the County Clerk for counting in the election.

United States v. Johnson, District of Arizona

On June 14, 1993, Robert G. Johnson pled guilty to charges stemming from illegal political contributions and mass mailings made in connection with the 1988 presidential and senatorial elections. Specifically, Johnson pled guilty to perjury committed during a FEC investigation into the mailings and contributions, and to causing a corporation to make \$20,000 in contributions to the Presidential Trust, a fundraising arm of the Republican National Committee.

The charges arose out of a series of mass mailings and conduit contributions orchestrated by Johnson, who was co-chair of the Arizona Finance Committee of the 1988 George Bush for President Committee. From January through July 1988, Johnson used funds from the National Association of Real Estate Appraisers and another company that he controlled to reimburse Kenneth Twichell, Timothy Cloud and other employees for contributions, and to make contributions using the names of others, totaling at least \$25,000. The contributions were made to the George Bush for President campaign, the Presidential Trust, and the Durenberger for United States Senate Committee.

On September 13, 1993, Johnson was sentenced to six months of imprisonment, five months of home confinement and three years of supervised release. He was also ordered to pay a fine of \$30,000 and to perform 150 hours of community service.

United States v. Twichell and Cloud, District of Arizona

On June 8, 1993, E. Kenneth Twichell and Timothy Cloud pled guilty to charges stemming from illegal political contributions and mass mailings made in connection with the above-described scheme. Specifically, Twichell pled guilty to obstructing a FEC investigation

into the contributions and mailings and Cloud pled guilty to allowing a corporation to use his name to make a \$10,000 contribution to the Presidential Trust. When the FEC began investigating the mass mailings, Johnson and Twichell created phony documents and lied to the FEC about the scope of the mailings and about the source of funding for the mailings. When deposed by FEC attorneys, Johnson and Twichell again lied about the mailings, and all three defendants denied that corporate funds had been used to reimburse anyone for political contributions.

On September 13, 1993, Twichell was sentenced to 15 days of imprisonment, 45 days in a community treatment center, 120 days of home confinement and two years of supervised release. He was also ordered to pay a fine of \$2,500. Cloud was sentenced to 12 months of probation and was ordered to pay a \$1,000 fine.

United States v. Saraceno and Cook, District of Massachusetts

On December 9, 1993, in the District of Massachusetts, Dominic J. Saraceno, the Treasurer of the Haig for President Committee (1988), and Donald A. Cooke, Jr., a Haig contributor, were indicted for conspiring to defraud the FEC, filing false statements with the FEC, obstructing the FEC investigation, and tampering with witnesses during an FBI investigation.

Saraceno, Cooke and others made more than \$150,000 in illegal campaign contributions to the Haig campaign by instructing third parties ("conduits") to make contributions to the campaign and then reimbursing the conduits. The defendants also used the conduit contributions to fraudulently represent to the FEC that the campaign was eligible to receive presidential matching funds, when it was not. As a result of this fraud, the Haig campaign received more than \$500,000 in matching funds from the United States Treasury.

LIST OF TABLES

- TABLE I Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials:
Year Ended December 31, 1993
- TABLE II Progress Over the Last Two Decades
Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials:
January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1993
- TABLES III Federal Prosecutions of Corrupt Public Officials:
Convictions by District
January 1, 1984 to December 31, 1993

TABLE 1
FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Year Ended December 31, 1993

Federal Officials

Indicted	627
Convicted	595
Awaiting Trial	133

State Official

Indicted	113
Convicted	133
Awaiting Trial	39

Local Officials

Indicted	309
Convicted	272
Awaiting Trial	132

Others Involved

Indicted	322
Convicted	362
Awaiting Trial	99

Total

Indicted	1371
Convicted	1362
Awaiting Trial	403

1 District Did Not Respond

TABLE II
PROGRESS OVER THE LAST TWO DECADES
FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

<u>FEDERAL OFFICIALS</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
- Indicted	59	53	111	129	133	144	123	198	158	460
- Convicted	51	43	101	94	91	102	131	159	147	424
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	1	5	1	32	42	21	16	23	38	58
<hr/>										
<u>STATE OFFICIALS</u>										
- Indicted	36	36	59	50	55	56	72	87	49	81
- Convicted	23	18	35	38	56	31	51	66	43	65
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	0	5	30	33	20	29	28	36	18	26
<hr/>										
<u>LOCAL OFFICIALS</u>										
- Indicted	130	139	194	157	171	211	247	244	257	270
- Convicted	87	94	100	164	127	151	168	211	232	226
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	4	15	98	62	72	63	82	102	58	61
<hr/>										
<u>OTHERS INVOLVED</u>										
- Indicted	80	66	27	199	171	198	285	279	349	265
- Convicted	52	56	24	144	144	135	252	294	249	257
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	0	2	70	83	71	65	87	70	72	77
<hr/>										
<u>TOTALS</u>										
- Indicted	305	294	391	535	530	579	727	808	813	1076
- Convicted	213	211	260	440	418	419	602	730	671	972
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	5	27	199	210	205	188	213	231	186	222

TABLE II
PROGRESS OVER THE LAST TWO DECADES
FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

<u>FEDERAL OFFICIALS</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
- Indicted	408	563	596	651	629	695	615	803	624	627	7749
- Convicted	429	470	523	545	529	610	583	665	532	595	6824
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	77	90	83	118	86	126	103	149	139	133	1341
<hr/>											
<u>STATE OFFICIALS</u>											
- Indicted	58	79	88	102	66	71	96	115	81	113	1450
- Convicted	52	66	71	76	69	54	79	77	92	133	1195
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	21	20	24	26	14	18	28	42	24	39	481
<hr/>											
<u>LOCAL OFFICIALS</u>											
- Indicted	203	248	232	246	276	259	257	242	232	309	4534
- Convicted	196	221	207	204	229	201	225	180	211	272	3706
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	74	49	55	89	79	122	98	88	91	132	1494
<hr/>											
<u>OTHERS INVOLVED</u>											
- Indicted	262	267	292	277	303	313	208	292	252	322	4707
- Convicted	257	240	225	256	240	284	197	272	246	362	4186
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	97	97	84	135	109	109	71	67	126	99	1591
<hr/>											
<u>TOTALS</u>											
- Indicted	931	1157	1208	1276	1274	1348	1176	1452	1189	1371	18440
- Convicted	934	997	1026	1081	1067	1149	1084	1194	1081	1362	15911
- Awaiting Trial on December 31	269	256	246	368	288	375	300	346	380	403	4907

TABLE III
FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS
CONVICTIONS OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
1984 - 1993

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Total
Alabama, Northern	15	12	3	4	0	8	1	0	3	4	50
Alabama, Middle	5	2	7	3	8	9	0	0	4	4	42
Alabama, Southern	16	6	8	6	9	8	3	2	0	4	62
Alaska	8	9	10	6	0	6	1	0	1	0	41
Arizona	3	4	4	5	11	27	4	8	8	16	90
Arkansas, Eastern	2	3	2	1	5	3	0	6	2	4	28
Arkansas, Western	4	0	6	4	5	0	3	1	2	2	27
California, Northern	9	39	12	3	19	9	2	6	13	22	134
California, Eastern	20	25	28	18	32	30	23	22	20	23	241
California, Central	52	2	38	47	15	52	57	34	35	92	424
California, Southern	7	22	5	9	6	13	6	6	5	0	79
Colorado	9	4	11	11	0	14	10	13	N/A	0	72
Connecticut	8	7	7	9	15	12	8	4	10	3	83
Delaware	3	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	8	18
District of Columbia	34	16	30	13	19	25	50	23	N/A	39	249
Florida, Northern	6	3	7	4	3	5	9	6	4	10	57

*N/A indicates that the district did not provide statistics.

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Total
Florida, Middle	23	8	8	20	24	40	19	28	23	11	204
Florida, Southern	8	5	3	14	16	36	42	14	21	22	181
Georgia, Northern	9	9	21	19	33	27	19	21	17	13	188
Georgia, Middle	4	8	12	2	4	16	10	19	4	4	83
Georgia, Southern	14	6	3	2	7	8	5	1	N/A	10	56
Guam	14	11	12	10	N/A	9	2	0	3	10	71
Hawaii	6	0	N/A	4	6	0	6	2	1	7	32
Idaho	2	1	6	4	2	1	1	0	2	3	22
Illinois, Northern	57	35	33	29	119	96	80	18	53	84	604
Illinois, Central	24	3	4	3	4	5	1	1	1	4	50
Illinois, Southern	0	7	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	15
Indiana, Northern	4	8	4	8	9	16	9	2	2	6	68
Indiana, Southern	3	5	13	17	7	14	6	6	2	5	78
Iowa, Northern	3	3	6	2	2	2	6	3	2	5	34
Iowa, Southern	3	3	6	2	5	7	4	2	2	4	38
Kansas	9	9	10	7	9	6	0	1	0	5	56
Kentucky, Eastern	7	3	8	5	4	6	12	5	1	9	60
Kentucky, Western	0	2	10	5	6	4	12	7	0	5	51
Louisiana, Eastern	9	4	7	6	18	15	36	6	2	13	116

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Total
Louisiana, Middle	0	2	2	5	7	9	14	0	0	5	44
Louisiana, Western	0	4	6	5	5	6	8	4	3	8	49
Maine	1	2	5	0	4	4	3	8	7	10	44
Maryland	8	14	5	27	31	27	2	14	15	21	164
Massachusetts	17	9	35	12	49	15	15	1	N/A	9	162
Michigan, Eastern	21	7	43	20	11	14	27	8	13	11	175
Michigan, Western	3	6	5	5	3	0	12	8	3	9	54
Minnesota	3	2	8	12	9	21	9	3	N/A	4	71
Mississippi, Northern	0	8	13	13	12	14	3	0	2	13	78
Mississippi, Southern	20	1	1	21	17	10	9	7	13	12	111
Missouri, Eastern	1	12	6	13	12	16	1	8	2	7	78
Missouri, Western	8	1	9	6	3	6	13	9	5	6	66
Montana	4	0	5	6	5	4	17	0	1	0	42
Nebraska	6	8	4	5	9	4	0	3	1	1	41
Nevada	1	9	2	3	3	2	0	5	0	0	25
New Hampshire	1	3	2	0	N/A	1	1	2	1	1	12
New Jersey	14	6	7	N/A	N/A	34	20	8	13	21	123
New Mexico	3	3	8	3	2	N/A	6	0	6	6	37
New York, Northern	2	11	14	14	15	N/A	17	13	12	14	112

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Total
New York, Southern	64	108	35	63	39	65	29	68	N/A	29	500
New York, Eastern	28	35	17	10	82	28	24	16	7	62	309
New York, Western	13	1	5	11	11	7	19	11	5	11	94
North Carolina, Eastern	16	5	0	3	3	7	3	16	0	3	61
North Carolina, Western	13	9	3	3	3	5	2	1	1	1	41
North Carolina, Middle	6	5	11	7	5	9	4	6	3	4	60
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	6	6	4	2	2	3	23
Ohio, Northern	17	21	22	27	19	23	36	21	15	35	236
Ohio, Southern	10	16	7	21	29	28	26	13	21	26	197
Oklahoma, Northern	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	7	10	23
Oklahoma, Western	33	4	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	6	50
Oklahoma, Eastern	9	1	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	19
Oregon	8	3	1	2	0	6	5	0	5	1	31
Pennsylvania, Eastern	35	25	23	39	48	24	27	34	14	29	298
Pennsylvania, Middle	16	9	5	4	6	13	4	6	4	9	76
Pennsylvania, Western	12	6	5	4	7	16	4	8	8	9	79
Puerto Rico	10	16	6	7	10	3	7	3	12	13	87
Rhode Island	8	1	1	6	2	1	6	4	0	2	31
South Carolina	9	14	29	15	18	8	7	0	20	26	156
South Dakota	11	3	14	6	3	2	9	0	2	1	51

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Total
Tennessee, Eastern	5	3	5	4	4	6	21	4	0	8	60
Tennessee, Middle	1	10	5	4	11	3	23	1	1	6	62
Tennessee, Western	12	28	7	16	20	30	33	6	4	12	168
Texas, Northern	7	2	11	12	15	10	0	0	1	11	69
Texas, Southern	12	2	14	7	23	21	9	3	6	15	112
Texas, Eastern	4	5	3	5	8	3	1	3	0	5	37
Texas, Western	21	8	0	7	3	11	11	2	9	16	88
Utah	0	7	2	1	N/A	6	6	0	0	0	22
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	5
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	3	16
Virginia, Eastern	2	0	25	38	30	55	32	51	26	15	274
Virginia, Western	3	0	0	2	3	0	2	5	7	4	26
Washington, Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	N/A	N/A	6
Washington, Western	3	0	0	2	N/A	1	12	7	1	1	27
West Virginia, Northern	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	10
West Virginia, Southern	12	6	7	5	9	12	13	3	1	5	73
Wisconsin, Eastern	10	7	1	13	7	7	7	4	7	7	70
Wisconsin, Western	0	1	2	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	14
Wyoming	1	0	1	0	2	3	5	1	1	1	15