Annual Meeting Highlights

Hon. Bernice B. Donald, a judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, is the 2015-2016 chair of the ABA Criminal Justice Section. Judge Donald sat on the US District Court for the Western District of Tennessee. She has served as judge of U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Tennessee, becoming the first African American woman in US history to serve as a bankruptcy judge. In 1982, she was elected to the General Sessions Criminal Court, where she became the first African American woman to serve as a judge in the history of the State of Tennessee.

The ABA Criminal Justice Section acknowledged the phenomenal leadership of James E. Felman and Cynthia Orr, CJS outgoing chairs, on August 1 in Chicago, during the 2015 Annual Meeting. As the first co-chairs in the history of the Section, Felman and Orr took on double the workload. From steering the work of the Task Force on the Reform of Federal Sentencing for Economic Crimes and spearheading the Section’s involvement in the development of the Implicit Bias Bench Book as well as the Clemency Project 2014 to the establishment of the Task Force on Law Enforcement Body Camera, Felman and Orr led the Criminal Justice Section through a year full of accomplishments. Together they ushered in the inaugural Raeder-Taslitz Award, and championed the Prosecution and Defense Function Standards.

Task Force on Law Enforcement Body Camera

In response to the growing need to address the use of body cameras by law enforcement, the ABA Criminal Justice Section announced the creation of a new Task Force on Law Enforcement Body Camera, during the Annual Meeting in Chicago. See more at http://tinyurl.com/paefnxq.

CJS Resolutions Adopted as ABA Policy

The ABA House of Delegates adopted Criminal Justice Section-sponsored resolution #108 A, which adopts the black letter of the ABA Standards for Criminal Justice: Monitors, and #108 B, which urges Congress to restore Pell Grant eligibility for prisoners. Both were adopted as ABA policy during the ABA Annual Meeting on August 3 in Chicago.

IN THIS ISSUE

Practice Tips:

Obtaining the Best Character Letters for Sentencing in Federal Court

Immigration is Not the Cause of Violent Crime

Using Social Media Analysis to Conduct Third Party Investigations
Impact of Collateral Consequences Discussed at NABJ Conference

In an effort to further the goals of the Section in educating the public about the impact of collateral consequences, CJS members took part in the panel Barriers to Reentry: Covering Collateral Consequences of Conviction during the 40th Annual National Association of Black Journalists Convention on August 6 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The panel addressed such issues as current legislative efforts, the impact of collateral consequences on people of color, white-collar crime, immigration, and the value of the ABA National Inventory on the Collateral Consequences of Conviction. Wesley Lowery, a politics and crime reporter for The Washington Post and the 2014 NABJ Emerging Journalist of the Year, served as the moderator. More than 30 media professionals, including representatives from Reuters and AP, attended the workshop. The panel included CJS Chair Judge Bernice Donald, CJS Vice Chair Wayne McKenzie and CJS Past Chair William N. Shepherd.

Prescription for Criminal Justice Forensics

The Section hosted its Sixth Annual Prescription for Criminal Justice Forensics Conference on June 5 at Louis Stein Center for Law and Ethics, Fordham University School of Law in New York City. The Hon. Jed S. Rakoff, US district court judge for the Southern District of New York, delivered the luncheon address on Eyewitness Identification and the NAS Report. The conference brought together a distinguished panel of speakers including academics, prosecutors, defense lawyers, judges, scientists, and others to discuss cutting edge forensic evidence issues in the criminal justice arena.

Conference on Bitcoin and Other Digital Currencies

The ABA Criminal Justice Section held its inaugural National Institute on Bitcoin and Other Digital Currencies on June 26 in Washington, D.C. The day-long conference focused on the emerging issues in regulation and enforcement and attracted some of the leading experts in the digital currency field. Speakers included U.S. Assistant Attorney General Leslie R. Caldwell, who heads the Criminal Division at the US Department of Justice, and Jamal El-Hindi, deputy director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN).

CJS Spring CLE in San Antonio

The ABA Criminal Justice Section tackled some of the most critical issues in criminal law including e-discovery, economic crime sentencing, exoneration, and implicit bias during the Spring CLE: Breaking Developments in Criminal Practice on May 15 in San Antonio, Texas. The conference was cosponsored with the Federal Defenders of the Western District of Texas. Allan K. DuDois, president-elect of the Texas State Bar Association, provided opening remarks.

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Obtaining the Best Character Letters for Sentencing in Federal Court

By Tess Lopez

Have a client who can collect over 400 letters to present to the judge prior to sentencing? The quantity is impressive, but do the letters leave a lasting impression? Do they reinforce your themes for mitigation?

I have found that following these steps will assist in obtaining the most impactful character letters for sentencing:

1. Create a character letter format tailored specifically to the client. Determine your themes for mitigation and choose the best people to write the letters to support each theme. Are they co-workers who can opine on the client’s generosity in helping others succeed? Are they community leaders who can highlight the client’s exhaustive volunteer efforts in the community? Are they teachers, coaches or parents that have experienced the client’s exceptional devotion to his children?

The format should be tailored to support the themes for mitigation. The format should request that writers from different aspects of the client’s life address particular questions. For example, in a case where a client found himself in the middle of a fraud scheme started by others, letters from co-workers can address the client’s usual honesty and integrity and strict adherence to following proper procedure. It is imperative that they provide specific examples of the client’s conduct to support this notion. They will be convincing in explaining why the conduct is out of character. Requesting that writers address specific questions or areas of focus will result in the most impactful letters.

2. Request that writers provide detailed examples, preferably small stories or vignettes that perfectly describe the client’s character. This is absolutely the most important factor in obtaining a character letter that leaves a lasting impression.

Judges glaze over when reading that the client is kind and generous. Each letter runs together. However, if a pastor chronicles the client’s anonymous contributions to those in need and a neighbor discusses the client’s payment of his son’s medical procedure, the examples provide verification of his kindness and generosity.

3. Request that the writers acknowledge that the client has violated the law.

It is important that the judge knows the writer is aware of the client’s illegal conduct and still wants to offer his support. I have seen letters addressing the client’s good character and concluding, “If (the client) did something illegal, I am sure he had no idea he was violating the law as he would never ever break the law.” This comment detracts from the credibility of the letter writer and any positive comments also lose credibility. The judge knows that the client did not come clean with this writer and admit his conduct. It reveals that he has not accepted responsibility for his actions.

4. Carefully screen each letter!

Work with letter writers. I have rarely seen a perfect letter. Some offer irrelevant information, are too general, are way too long, or have examples that could use more detail. Ask the writer to make changes.

Some letters can be detrimental. I have actually seen letters that are addressed “to whom it may concern” and thanking the (judge) for a job opportunity. I have seen letters criticizing the government and calling the client a “victim”. Yikes!

Lastly, make sure your format instructs the writer to send the letter to you and provide your address. Specifically request that the writers do not send their letters directly to the judge.

If you do have 400 letters, the most compelling stories or comments are likely to get lost in the shuffle. I always quote from the best letters in my detailed 3553 analysis that is provided to the probation officer before he or she makes her final recommendation. Of course, the quotes are also highlighted in the sentencing memorandum to reinforce the themes for mitigation.

While these tips seem obvious, more time and attention should be allocated to collecting the right letters and screening them to assure that they properly verify the client’s good character and reinforce the themes for mitigation. Don’t let your judge glaze over.
No, Immigration is Not the Cause of Violent Crime
By Angie Junck and Michael T. Light

Last month an undocumented Mexican immigrant allegedly caused the death of a young white American woman in San Francisco. Almost immediately, politicians seized on immigration as the central issue of the crime. Given the criminalization of immigration throughout American history, this choice in framing and focus is not surprising.

Republican figures like Donald Trump have capitalized on the San Francisco tragedy to further promulgate his view that “the Mexican government [is]…forcing their most unwanted people into the United States.” Even prominent Democratic figures like Senator Diane Feinstein and Hillary Clinton have echoed calls from Jeb Bush and Marco Rubio that San Francisco should no longer provide “sanctuary” for undocumented immigrants by participating in a federal program that entangles local law enforcement with civil immigration enforcement. Such statements, however, reflect a deep seated assumption that crime is linked to immigration status, an assumption with no grounding in reality.

The reality is that immigration is linked to a lower incidence of crime, and this relationship is generally enhanced in so-called “sanctuary cities,” such as San Francisco. A variety of non-partisan studies have found that immigrants are less likely than the native-born Americans to commit serious crimes or be imprisoned. High rates of immigration are correlated with lower rates of violent and property crime, a fact true both for documented and undocumented immigrants, irrespective of country of origin and level of education. This inverse relationship between immigration and crime is especially apparent in cities that have long served as immigration gateways such as Miami, El Paso, and San Diego, and also newer gateways such as Austin. Immigrant youth who were students in U.S. middle and high schools in the mid-1990s also have among the lowest delinquency rates. Moreover, immigrants have gravitated to many of the urban areas that were most distressed 40 years ago and have contributed to their economic revival. Such findings mirror those during the previous era of widespread immigration – the first three decades of the 20th century – where three government commissions tasked to study the relationship between immigrants and crime found that immigrants were less prone to commit crimes than natives.

Despite these facts, there has been a consistent conflation of immigrants with crime, which is then used to justify more punitive and restrictive immigration enforcement policies. Law enforcement agencies across the country increasingly target undocumented immigrants for status-based offenses. At the local level, general criminal codes often penalize undocumented immigrants for their lack of status, criminalizing the lack of a driver’s license and lack of work authorization. At the federal level, the most prosecuted federal crimes are illegal entry and re-entry to the U.S., amounting to more prosecutions than all other federal crimes combined. Even within civil immigration proceedings, of all the crime-based grounds of deportation, the top category is for immigration offenses (e.g. illegal entry or reentry). Immigration law matches this dynamic by mandating deportation for immigrants in many cases regardless of individual circumstances. Under federal immigration laws passed in 1996, judges have no discretion in many cases to consider the positive equities of an immigrant including long time residence in the U.S., family and community ties, when the crime occurred, and rehabilitation. The immigration penalties for even offenses that occurred long ago are often permanent and apply retroactively. All immigrants, even those with legal status, and have been entangled with the criminal justice system, often face a second punishment of deportation for offenses for which they already paid their debt to society.

Bias against non-citizens is entrenched throughout the legal system; the lack of legal status frequently results in a lack of justice. A recent study on the federal courts found that even after accounting for factors such as the severity of the crime and the defendant’s criminal history, “citizenship status is a salient predictor of sentencing outcomes—more powerful than race or ethnicity.” While citizenship status and race are sometimes related, this goes beyond race. This same study found that “every group lacking U.S. citizenship—including white noncitizens—receives tougher sanctions compared to white citizens” and “for all races, noncitizens are sentenced more harshly compared to their citizen counterparts.” The problem is growing. Increased incarceration due to lack of citizenship is
worse than two decades ago, and worse where immigrant populations are growing, reflecting an anti-immigrant sentiment in the criminal justice system.\(^1\)

The disparities in federal sentencing for immigrants, and particularly for undocumented immigrants, are rooted in the decision making process for sentencing. Because judges have limited time and imperfect knowledge of a defendant’s background, they often rely upon factors such as a defendant’s characteristics including race and social class. Just as there are perceptions of the dangerousness and blameworthiness of racial minorities, similarly there are perceptions of immigrants as threats to public safety. This is consistent with an overall perception dominating the media today that immigrants commit crime at higher rates. The result is that because immigrants are likely to be viewed as criminal threats, they will be sentenced more harshly than citizens.

The social marginalization of immigrants contributes to attributions of culpability and dangerousness as well. That is, those without U.S. citizenship are viewed as more deviant and thus, more deserving of harsh punishment. One judge exemplified such bias by stating, “So is that worse than an American citizen who does it? I certainly wouldn’t chastise the person who concluded that that was the case.”\(^2\) Finally, those perceived as culturally dissimilar are also viewed as more deserving of harsher punishment. To illustrate the point, one judge said, “Now one of the things I’ve noticed from a lot of the Hispanic illegal aliens that I find here…they don’t seem to have a great deal of problem in beating up their women, and that bothers me… It just seems to be a cultural thing I keep encountering.”\(^3\) Because undocumented immigrants are not viewed as cultural “insiders,” additional blameworthiness is assessed.

At every level of judgment, myth and bias control perceptions toward immigrants in general and Latino populations specifically. In this context, the national outrage and legislative reactions to the shooting in San Francisco, such as the proposal for Kate’s law to require a mandatory minimum sentence of five years for people who re-enter the U.S. unlawfully, have reaffirmed that criminalizing immigration is another way to exercise social control over an a population that is perceived as threatening. Rather than continuing to promulgate the thoroughly debunked immigration-crime myth, we should be striving for equal treatment of all people under the law, and focusing that effort above all on the criminal justice system and its discriminatory legacies.

Endnotes

5 Id. at 6.
6 Darci Powell, Krista M. Perreira & Kathleen Mullan Harris, Trajectories of Delinquency from Adolescence to Adulthood, 4 YOUTH & SOC’Y 497 (June 2010).
11 Id.
12 Id.
13 Id.
15 Id.
In the ongoing struggle against bribery and corruption, third parties represent one of the biggest challenges facing companies with transnational operations.

It’s easy to see why. Not only does third-party misbehavior account for the majority of bribery prosecutions by regulators, the actions of agents and other third parties create a moral hazard for companies, who bear the risks (and consequences) of the agent’s bad behavior — while the agents themselves are rarely prosecuted.

In order to confront these significant risks, companies must engage in risk-based due diligence and monitoring to ensure that their agents have backgrounds of integrity — and not a history of engaging in risky behavior.

Learning how to harvest social media content can enhance your ability to conduct due diligence

Regulators expect companies to engage in due diligence to mitigate the risk of third-party misbehavior. For example, a Resource Guide to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act Guidelines stresses that risk-based due diligence is an essential element of a functioning compliance program.1

And it’s not just a U.S.-centric requirement: there is broad consensus among regulators, standards-setting bodies and multilateral organizations about the need to conduct risk-based due diligence on third parties. None of this will be news to white-collar practitioners, who have long educated clients, colleagues and students on the need to conduct forensic analysis and corporate intelligence procedures to insulate companies from third-party bad behavior.

What is new, however, are some emerging tools and procedures to conduct due diligence on third parties, as well as other ways to detect indicators of potential risk. One tool that has considerable potential to assist compliance professionals is social media analysis.

A largely untapped ground for due diligence

Beyond marketing and public relations, few companies have harnessed the full power of social media. There is a massive untapped universe of online content that can be mined for risk-relevant information about third-party behavior, associations, networks and reputations.

There is also a massive amount of irrelevant information that must be sifted through to find the proverbial needle in the haystack. Today there are many emerging data aggregation platforms that corporate compliance and intelligence professionals can deploy. Many choose to turn to outside providers who have the tools, databases and interdisciplinary talent to conduct thorough, often multilingual, analysis across such large swaths of data.

Using advanced data search and aggregation technologies, compliance professionals can harvest and analyze social media content — and dramatically enhance a company’s ability to conduct third-party due diligence. Among the risk factors social media analysis can uncover and graphically illustrate:

The growing power of social media

In an era of massive use of social media tools, the desire to provide information about oneself and associates to an audience of viewers is strong. And while individuals involved in corrupt practices may be careful not to reveal potentially incriminating information about themselves online, it is possible (and not at all unlikely) that relatives, friends and associates may intentionally or unintentionally reveal information that can become key evidence in a corruption investigation.

Glenn Ware is a Principal with PwC and Robert Chamberlain is a Director with PwC.

This article appears in conjunction with PwC’s sponsorship of the CJS and neither the CJS nor the ABA recommends or endorses the product or services of PwC.
Professional social media analysts build distinctive taxonomies around the subject of a search, and deploy these taxonomies within their data-based architecture to develop the sentiment around that particular third party. We have seen numerous examples where such a process has generated significant risk-relevant information that could form a fruitful foundation for direct follow-up with the third party.

In other instances we have seen examples where the third party themselves were involved in social media activity that would create risks for the company, should the third-party association with the company become known. For example, associations with hate groups or criminal individuals or other groups have led to a company terminating a relationship exclusively as a result of the individual’s previously unknown and largely online activity.

Another employee circulated an email detailing the plaintiff’s religious views,” which had been taken from social media.

The court agreed that this was a triable issue, since there was evidence that the plaintiff’s religious beliefs were a motivating factor in the university’s decision not to hire him. Morgan and Davis highlight that “even if the impermissible information is not used in making the employment decision, the mere fact that the employer accessed the information may infer improper motive.”

Cases like Gaskell underline the importance of striking a balance between the need to find risk-relevant information on employees, business partners and other key players, and the need to do so in a legal and thoughtful way that minimizes risk to the employer. This requires companies and their counsel to fully explore and understand the legal limits of social media analysis — the types of information that may be used to make decisions about individuals versus the types that cannot — and how to appropriately gather such information.

It is imperative that during an anti-corruption investigation investigators gather only publicly-available information so that the results of the discovery are fully compliant with the law and respectful of the boundaries of personal privacy.

One example of a technique that is not permissible is “pretexting” — the practice of presenting oneself as someone else in order to obtain private information. Pretexting began as a fraudulent practice conducted over the phone, but it is increasingly prevalent on social media.

Continued on the next page.
However, if information on a social media profile is freely accessible without logging in and open to the public, it can be used. These principles are crucial to keep in mind in order to maintain compliance with the law.

**A new frontier of corporate intelligence**

Social media analysis is a new frontier of corporate intelligence — one that can be useful in helping companies identify and manage emerging threats to their business operations. It can enable them to discover key linkages between people and organizations that often reveal important details about an individual’s lifestyle and activities which traditional media monitoring is likely to miss.

The use of advanced data techniques can significantly improve your due diligence. When added to existing due diligence procedures — and used appropriately and legally — social media analysis can greatly enhance a company’s understanding of a prospective third party’s reputation, character, history, associations and general acceptability as a business associate. Of special interest to compliance professionals, it can be a critical tool in keeping a company on the right side of the growing thicket of anticorruption statutes.

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**Endnotes**


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**CJS Diversity Goal**

The ABA Criminal Justice Section values diversity in all aspects of our membership, participation, publications, and programming. The ABA CJS encourages and seeks active involvement of lawyers and associate members of color, women, members with disabilities and LGBT members in ABA CJS’s publications.

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**Upcoming CJS Events**

- **Fourth Annual International White Collar Crime Institute**
  Oct. 12-13, London, UK

- **CJS 8th Annual Fall Institute & Meetings**
  Oct. 22-25, Washington, DC

- **ABA/ABA Money Laundering Enforcement Conference**
  Nov. 15-17, Washington, DC

- **Inaugural Global White Collar Crime Institute**
  Nov. 19-20, Shanghai, China

**Mark Your Calendar for 2016 Events:**

- **ABA Midyear Meeting**
  February 3-9, 2016; San Diego, CA

- **National Institute on Gaming Law Minefield**
  February 11-12, 2016; San Diego, CA

- **National Institute on White Collar Crime**
  March 2-4, 2016; San Diego, CA

- **CJS Spring Meeting**
  April 28–May 1, 2016; Albuquerque, NM

- **ABA Annual Meeting**
  August 4-9, 2016; San Francisco, CA

- **National Institute on Health Care Fraud**
  May 17-19, 2016; Ft. Lauderdale, FL

More details at [www.ambar.org/cjsevents](http://www.ambar.org/cjsevents)

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**Check the ABA CJS Website**

[www.americanbar.org/crimjust](http://www.americanbar.org/crimjust)

for

Latest News & Updates
Project Information
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8th Annual Fall Institute &
Council & Committee Meetings
October 22-25, 2015 | Washington, DC
Madison Loews Hotel
To register visit: http://ambar.org/cjsfall2015

Criminal Justice in the 21st Century: Calibrating the Scales of Justice!

Keynote Speakers Include:
(As of July 17)


ABA President Paulette Brown

Schedule At-A-Glance

Thursday, October 22
- Committee Roundtable/Orientation
- Committee Meetings
- Academic Workshop
- Town Hall: The New Frontier-Surveillance Technology and the Law (CLE)
- Opening Reception

Friday, October 23
- 8th Annual Fall Institute: Criminal Justice in the 21st Century: Calibrating the Scales of Justice! (CLE)
- Inaugural CJS Awards Luncheon
- CJS Fall Leadership Welcome Reception

Saturday, October 24
- CJS Council & Committee Meetings

Sunday, October 25
- CJS Council Meeting

Inaugural CJS Awards Luncheon
Friday, October 23

The Inaugural Criminal Justice Section Awards Luncheon will be held during the CJS 8th Annual Fall Institute on October 23, 2015 in Washington, DC. Five awards will be presented at the luncheon to the recipients listed below (in order of appearance):

Charles R. English Award:
Ronald Goldstock, Commissioner, Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor, Larchmont, NY

Frank Carrington Crime Victim Attorney Award:
Lenore Anderson, Executive Director, Californians for Safety and Justice, Oakland, CA

Livingston Hall Juvenile Justice Award:
Mark Friedenthal, Assistant Public Defender, Office of the Public Defender, Baltimore MD

Raeder-Tasitz Award:
Professor James Coleman, Duke University School of Law, Durham, NC

Norm Maleng Minister of Justice Award:
Pearl Kim, Assistant District Attorney, Office of the District Attorney, Delaware County, Media, PA
U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) continues to provide grant opportunities to conduct research, to support law enforcement activities in state and local jurisdictions, to provide training and technical assistance, and to implement programs that improve the criminal justice system. To learn more about DOJ grant funding opportunities, visit www.justice.gov/business.

The National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) will host its Fall Meeting on December 1-3, 2015 in Charleston, South Carolina. NAAG holds three regular meetings of the Association each year: a summer meeting, a fall meeting and a winter meeting. The winter meeting is always in Washington, D.C., and the other two are in locations approved by the NAAG Executive Committee. The fall meeting is the only annual meeting reserved just for attorneys general, their staff and invited speakers. The other two are open for paid public registration. For more information visit www.naag.org/meetingsTrainings/annual-meetings/fall-meeting.php

NACDL’s 36th Annual Advanced Criminal Law Seminar will be held on January 10-15, 2016 at the St. Regis Resort in Aspen, CO. Presented in cooperation with NACDL and Victor Sherman, there is nothing else like this week-long networking and CLE event for the criminal defense bar. Intended for both veteran and young lawyers, it is bar-none the best criminal defense seminar in the country set in the best ski town in Colorado. For information visit: www.nacdl.org/Aspen

National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) will host its Forensic Evidence Trainings on December 7–11, 2015 in Savannah, GA. The Forensic Evidence Course is designed with the entire prosecution team in mind. The challenges facing prosecutors, local law enforcement, investigators in prosecutor’s offices as well as the laboratory professionals seem to be increasing exponentially with the advent of the use by defendants of 21st century sources of evidence. Add to this the multitude of types of forensic evidence that must be collected, processed and retained appropriately, and we see an amplified need to spread cutting edge education and enhanced awareness to all those working together to ensure justice in our communities. For more information visit: www.ndaa.org/forensic_evidence_trainings.html

The Robina Institute of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice at the University of Minnesota Law School has launched a new website — The Sentencing Guidelines Resource Center at sentencing.umn.edu — to serve as a central source of information related to American sentencing guidelines systems. The website was launched with information about six state sentencing guidelines systems: Alabama, Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Utah. Additional jurisdictions will be added until on a continuing basis until the website covers all eighteen guidelines systems in the U.S. By bringing together in one place materials that span all of the current sentencing guidelines systems in the U.S., the Robina Institute’s Sentencing Guidelines Resource Center is able to facilitate the exchange and sharing of information, expertise, and experience; educate on issues related to sentencing policy, guidelines, and commissions; promote multi-jurisdictional comparative research and policy analysis; and promote the adoption and retention of best practices in sentencing guidelines systems.

**Articles Wanted for the CJS Newsletter**

**Practice Tips, Project/Committee News ...**

Submission Deadline for the Next Issue: Dec. 15, 2015

For inquiries, contact Kyo Suh, Managing Editor, at kyo.suh@americanbar.org

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**Member News**

Congratulations to Andrew S. Boutros, CJS Council member and an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Northern District of Illinois (Chicago), for his selection as the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA) national prosecutor of the year. Andrew’s selection stems from his work on the dark website “Silk Road,” and in particular his successful investigation, prosecution, and conviction of the world’s largest drug trafficker on the site, described at the time as the most sophisticated and extensive criminal marketplace of its kind on the Internet.

**Staff News**

Citing family reasons, CJS Staff Director Jane Messmer left the ABA in June 2015 and has relocated to Ohio. For two years, Messmer worked tirelessly to move the Section forward by ensuring the execution of over 30 conferences, supporting the Council and committees leadership, navigating the various ABA processes and keeping staff motivated and engaged in the effort.

Kevin Scruggs, director of the Criminal Justice Standards Project, will serve as the acting director of the Section in the interim as the Section leadership begins the search process to fill the director’s position.
As one of the cornerstones of the ABA Criminal Justice Section’s work, the annual *State of Criminal Justice* serves as an invaluable resource for policy makers, academics, and students of the criminal justice system. In the 2015 version, authors weigh in on a range of hot topics in criminal justice including health care fraud, e-discovery, indigent defense, military criminal law, and sentencing. This publication examines and reports on the major issues, trends, and significant changes in the criminal justice system.

See details at [www.ambar.org/cjsbooks](http://www.ambar.org/cjsbooks)

**Money Laundering: Legislation, Regulation, and Enforcement**

**By Miriam Weismann**

This book provides an updated and comprehensive review of the subject of anti-money laundering activity. The text is designed to organize and simplify (to the extent possible) the explanation of the laws, regulations, and salient cases. The book also examines the role of the regulatory agencies, U.S. Department of Justice prosecution policies, most common methods of money laundering, and how legitimate financial institutions, in concert with other professionals, facilitate the practically open and notorious operation of money laundering activities.