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## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6275

KOLAN L. DAVIS, *Chief Counsel and Staff Director*  
KRISTINE J. LUCIUS, *Democratic Chief Counsel and Staff Director*

February 1, 2016

Dear Colleague:

We are the original Judiciary Committee Republican cosponsors of an important criminal justice reform bill that is ready for consideration on the Senate floor. We are writing to bring to your attention two new letters of strong support for the bill by senior law enforcement leaders.

As you may know, in October, a bipartisan group of Senators introduced the Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act of 2015, S. 2123 (SRACA). The SRACA refocuses and rebalances certain enhanced mandatory minimum sentences to target violent and repeat offenders and provides judges with greater discretion for low-level non-violent drug offenders. The SRACA also promotes evidence-based programs to lower-risk inmates to stop the revolving door in federal prisons. The Judiciary Committee approved the SRACA by a 15-5 margin, and similar legislation is working its way through the House. The SRACA now has 28 cosponsors.

The SRACA is supported by a wide array of groups, including corporate pillars like Koch Industries, fiscal watchdogs like Americans for Tax Reform, libertarians like FreedomWorks, and religious groups like Justice Fellowship. The bill also has the support of former U.S. Attorney General Michael Mukasey and the U.S. Department of Justice. Nevertheless, in December, a group of Senators circulated a letter from a small group of former law enforcement officials that we believe unfairly criticized the bill.

More recently, two different groups of law enforcement leaders have responded with letters in support of the SRACA. In one letter, former U.S. Attorney General Michael Mukasey, former FBI Director Louis Freeh, and others defend the SRACA and highlight the bill's provisions that strengthen law enforcement's ability to combat crime. Among other things, they note the bill "preserves" and "more effectively targets" the "5 and 10-year mandatory minimum sentences for drug offenders," "preserves the ability of federal prosecutors to use

the Armed Career Criminal Act,” “increases the scope of mandatory minimum sentences” and “expands enhanced penalties to offenders with prior serious violent felony convictions.”

In another letter by Law Enforcement Leaders to Reduce Crime & Incarceration, over 150 law enforcement leaders, including former U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh and sitting police chiefs from across the country, explain how the SRACA will promote public safety by reducing crime and unnecessary incarceration. Among other things, they note that the reforms will “better protect public safety by targeting finite criminal justice resources on violent and serious criminals” and “preserve and target mandatory minimum sentences at violent criminals.”

Together, these letters offer resounding support from the law enforcement community for criminal justice reform and a strong rebuttal to opponents of the SRACA. We urge you to consider these letters and to support the SRACA.

Sincerely,



John Cornyn



Chuck Grassley



Mike Lee



Lindsey Graham



# LAW ENFORCEMENT LEADERS

## To Reduce Crime & Incarceration

January 20, 2016

Hon. Mitch McConnell  
United States Senate  
317 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510-1702

Hon. Harry Reid  
United States Senate  
522 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510-2803

Hon. Paul Ryan  
United States House of Representatives  
1233 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-4901

Hon. Nancy Pelosi  
United States House of Representatives  
233 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0512

### **RE: Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act of 2015, S. 2123**

Dear Leader McConnell, Leader Reid, Speaker Ryan, and Leader Pelosi:

We write to express our support for the Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act of 2015 (S. 2123), similar to the Sentencing Reform Act of 2015 (H.R. 3713). As current and former leaders of the law enforcement community — police chiefs, U.S. Attorneys, federal law enforcement, and heads of national law enforcement organizations — we believe that protecting public safety is a vital goal. Our experience has shown us that the country can reduce crime while also reducing unnecessary arrests, prosecutions, and incarceration. We believe the Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act will accomplish this goal and respectfully urge you to support it. We appreciate your leadership on and concern for the important criminal justice issues facing the country today.

Our group, Law Enforcement Leaders to Reduce Crime and Incarceration, unites more than 160 current and former police chiefs, district attorneys, U.S. Attorneys, and attorneys general from all 50 states. Our mission is to replace ineffective policies with new solutions that both reduce crime and incarceration. To achieve this goal, we focus on four policy priorities — one of which is reforming mandatory minimum sentencing laws.

First and foremost, our role as law enforcement leaders is to protect public safety. We have dedicated our careers to fighting crime and have seen firsthand the toll that lawbreaking takes on communities. It is in the interest of the entire country to vigilantly combat criminal activity. We are

proud that our efforts have helped reduce crime to a historic low. Today, the crime rate is about half of what it was at its height in 1991.<sup>1</sup>

Crime is still at an all-time low across the country. Crime rates dropped almost 30 percent from 2000 to 2014. And crime remained roughly the same in 2015 as it was in 2014, in fact decreasing 5.5 percent. Some cities are experiencing an increase in murders and this should be taken seriously. However, the data shows these increases are primarily attributable to a few cities and not evidence of a national crime wave.<sup>2</sup>

Common sense might suggest that more punishment keeps down crime. But research has shown that arbitrarily increasing time served in prison does not necessarily translate into increased public safety gains. Mandatory minimum sentencing laws are one example of laws that often impose excessively long sentences for crimes without a correlating public safety impact. Their consequences are felt throughout the country: The average prison stay has increased 36 percent since 1990.<sup>3</sup> Research studies now show that increasing incarceration has diminishing returns on crime, and played only a modest role in the crime decline the country experienced since 1990.<sup>4</sup> Policing and economic factors played a greater role.<sup>5</sup>

In fact, excessive incarceration can actually increase crime in some cases. Criminologists often call prison “criminogenic,” meaning that it can increase the criminal behavior of prisoners upon release.<sup>6</sup> Studies have shown that this effect is particularly powerful on low-level and nonviolent offenders.<sup>7</sup> Once an individual enters prison, they are surrounded by other prisoners who have often committed more serious and violent offenses. Upon release, these prisoners often have trouble finding employment and reintegrating into society due to legal barriers and social stigma. With limited options available, many ex-prisoners enter a cycle of repeat incarceration, committing more serious and violent offenses after release. Two-thirds of those who leave prison end up back in prison.<sup>8</sup> For this reason, reducing recidivism is key to improving public safety.

Further, the fiscal costs spent imprisoning low-level offenders could be better used to arrest, convict, and incarcerate serious and violent offenders. Today, half of federal prisoners are drug offenders and only 7 percent are convicted of violent crimes.<sup>9</sup> The federal inmate population has grown more than 400 percent since the late 1980s. Now, the Bureau of Prisons is 39 percent beyond capacity and consumes a quarter of the Department of Justice’s budget.<sup>10</sup> These taxpayer dollars should instead target the country’s most dangerous and serious offenders, those who pose the most risk to public safety.

For these reasons, we believe that reforming mandatory minimums will help reduce crime and reduce our prison population and costs. We know from our experience as leaders in law enforcement that we can reduce crime and punish offenders appropriately without relying on these excessive and arbitrary laws.

We urge Congress to act swiftly to reform federal mandatory minimum sentencing laws. In particular, we urge Congress to pass the Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act, which makes modest but important reforms to federal mandatory minimums. Three key provisions of the bill in particular would aid in the goals of reducing crime and reducing unnecessary incarceration. First, the bill would reduce penalties for repeat non-violent drug offenders. Second, it would eliminate “three-strikes-you’re-out” mandatory life sentence and replaces it with 25 years in prison. Lastly, it would grant judges the discretion to take into account an individual’s specific circumstances when deciding his or her sentence length. These provisions, working together, would better protect public safety by targeting finite criminal justice resources on violent and serious criminals. Neither this bill nor the Sentencing Reform Act eliminates any mandatory minimums, which are important tools for law enforcement when used appropriately. Both bills preserve and target mandatory minimum sentences at violent criminals.

This is a unique moment of rare bipartisan consensus on the urgent need for criminal justice reform. As law enforcement leaders, we want to make clear where we stand: Not only is passing federal mandatory minimum reform necessary to reduce incarceration, it is also necessary to help law enforcement continue to keep crime at its historic lows across the country. We urge Congress to pass the Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act. More broadly, we urge Congress to take strong action to reform our criminal justice system, especially to reform mandatory minimums sentences.

We very much hope that we can meet with you to further explain our concerns and viewpoint on this important national issue.

Respectfully yours,

**Ronal Serpas**

Co-Chairman  
Law Enforcement Leaders to Reduce Crime and Incarceration  
Former Police Superintendent  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
Former Police Chief  
Nashville, Tennessee

**Cedric Alexander**

Former President  
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives  
Police Chief  
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**Brendan Cox**

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Police Commissioner  
Baltimore, Maryland

**Richard Deane, Jr.**

Former President  
National Association of Former United States Attorneys  
Former U.S. Attorney  
Northern District of Georgia

**Allison DeFoor**

Former Sheriff  
Monroe County, Florida

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\* Not a Law Enforcement Leaders to Reduce Crime and Incarceration member.

**Donald J. DeGabrielle\***  
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Southern District of Texas

**Richard Doran**  
Former Attorney General  
Florida

**Edward Dowd, Jr.**  
Former President  
National Association of Former United States Attorneys  
Former U.S. Attorney  
Eastern District of Missouri

**Col. Alfred Durham**  
Police Chief  
Richmond, Virginia

**Dean M. Esserman**  
Police Chief  
New Haven, Connecticut  
Former Police Chief  
Providence, Rhode Island

**Robert Fiske, Jr.**  
Former U.S. Attorney  
Southern District of New York

**George Gascón**  
District Attorney  
San Francisco County, California  
Former Police Chief  
San Francisco, California

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Minneapolis, Minnesota

**Walter Holton**

Former U.S. Attorney  
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**Brendan V. Johnson**

Former U.S. Attorney  
South Dakota

**James E. Johnson**

Former Undersecretary for Enforcement  
Department of the Treasury

**Will Johnson**

Police Chief  
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**B. Todd Jones**

Former Director  
U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives  
Former U.S. Attorney  
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**G. Douglas Jones**

Former U.S. Attorney  
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**Brian N. Kozak**

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Former Police Commissioner  
Boston, Massachusetts

**Andrew Peralta**  
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**James Peschong**  
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**James Petro**  
Former Attorney General  
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**Brad Pigott**  
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**Todd L. Thomas**

Police Chief  
Appleton, Wisconsin

**Richard Thornburgh\***

Former Attorney General  
United States  
Former Governor  
Pennsylvania  
Former U.S. Attorney  
Western District of Pennsylvania

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Former U.S. Attorney  
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**Donald Washington**  
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Western District of Louisiana

**Donnell White**  
Board Member of Police Commissioners  
Detroit, Michigan

**Robert White**  
Police Chief  
Denver, Colorado

**William Wilmoth**  
Former U.S. Attorney  
Northern District of West Virginia

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<sup>1</sup> In the twenty years from its peak in 1991, the violent crime rate has fallen from an annual 759 crimes per 100,000 people to 387 crimes per 100,000 people. Property crime has fallen from 5140 to 2905 crimes per 100,000 people. See *UCR Data Online*, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING STATISTICS, <http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/index.cfm> (providing crime statistics from 1960 to 2012, when the latest available data for the tool is available).

<sup>2</sup> See MATTHEW FRIEDMAN, ET AL., BRENNAN CTR. FOR JUSTICE, *CRIME IN 2015: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS* (2015), update available at [https://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/publications/Crime\\_Data\\_Dec2015.pdf](https://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/publications/Crime_Data_Dec2015.pdf) (updated Dec. 23, 2015); see also FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, *Crime in the United States, 2014* tbl. 1 (2014), available at <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/tables/table-1>. Based on latest available data and projections, in 2015 there were 469 additional murders in the 25 largest cities, compared to 2014. More than half (247) of that increase occurred in Baltimore, Washington D.C., and Chicago. Other cities have also seen increases although on a much smaller scale, such as 1 additional murder in Seattle, 10 in San Antonio, and 20 in New York City. See *id.*

<sup>3</sup> PEW CTR. ON THE STATES, *TIME SERVED 2* (2012), available at <http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/reports/2012/06/06/time-served-the-high-cost-low-return-of-longer-prison-terms> (finding that offenders released in 2009 served an average of almost 3 years in custody, 36% longer than offenders released in 1990).

<sup>4</sup> See, e.g., STEVEN RAPHAEL & MICHAEL STOLL, THE HAMILTON PROJECT, *A NEW APPROACH TO REDUCING INCARCERATION WHILE MAINTAINING LOW RATES OF CRIME* (2014), available at <http://www.brookings.edu/research/papers/2014/05/01-reduce-incarceration-maintain-low-crime-rates-raphael-stoll>; NAT'L RESEARCH COUNCIL, *THE GROWTH IN OF INCARCERATION IN THE UNITED STATES: EXPLORING CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES* 155 (Jeremy Travis et al. eds., 2014); OLIVER ROEDER ET AL., BRENNAN CTR. FOR JUSTICE, *WHAT CAUSED THE CRIME DECLINE?* (2015), available at <https://www.brennancenter.org/publication/what-caused-crime-decline>. See also Vikrant P Reddy & Marc A. Levin, *The Conservative Case Against More Prisons*, THE AMERICAN CONSERVATIVE, Mar. 6, 2013, available at <http://www.theamericanconservative.com/articles/the-conservative-case-against-more-prisons>.

<sup>5</sup> See, e.g., Jeff Godown, *The CompStat Process: Four Principles for Managing Crime Reduction*, POLICE CHIEF, Dec. 2014, <http://bit.ly/15vPx6k> (associating Compstat with “the positive outcome of recurring incremental reductions in crime”); FRANKLIN E. ZIMRING, *THE CITY THAT BECAME SAFE: NEW YORK’S LESSONS FOR URBAN CRIME AND ITS CONTROL* 113, fig.5.5 (2011) (crediting the decreasing crime in New York City to changing policing tactics); *Where Have All the Burglars Gone*, THE ECONOMIST, July, 20, 2013, available at <http://www.economist.com/news/briefing/21582041-rich-world-seeing-less-and-less-crime-even-face-high-unemployment-and-economic>.

<sup>6</sup> See, e.g., BRUCE WESTERN, *PUNISHMENT AND INEQUALITY IN AMERICA* 161 (2006).

<sup>7</sup> See, e.g., Lynne M. Vieraitis et al., *The Criminogenic Effects of Imprisonment: Evidence from State Panel Data, 1974–2002*, 6 CRIMINOLOGY & PUB. POL'Y 589, 593 (2007).

<sup>8</sup> MATTHEW DUROSE, ET AL., BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, *RECIDIVISM OF PRISONERS RELEASED IN 30 STATES IN 2005: PATTERNS FROM 2005 TO 2010* 31 (2014), available at <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/rprts05p0510.pdf>.

<sup>9</sup> E. ANN CARSON, BUREAU OF JUSTICE STAT., *PRISONERS IN 2014* 17, tbl. 12 (2015), available at <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p14.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. GOV'T ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE, GAO-12-743, *GROWING INMATE CROWDING NEGATIVELY AFFECTS INMATES, STAFF, AND INFRASTRUCTURE* 2, 39 (2012), available at <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-12-743>; compare U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, *FY 2016 BUDGET REQUEST: PRISONS AND DETENTION* (2015), available at [http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/jmd/pages/attachments/2015/01/30/4\\_prisons\\_and\\_detention\\_fact\\_sheet.pdf](http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/jmd/pages/attachments/2015/01/30/4_prisons_and_detention_fact_sheet.pdf) with U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, *FY 2016 BUDGET REQUEST AT A GLANCE* (2015), available at [http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/jmd/pages/attachments/2015/02/02/2016\\_budget\\_summary\\_pages\\_2-4.pdf](http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/jmd/pages/attachments/2015/02/02/2016_budget_summary_pages_2-4.pdf).

January 19, 2016

The Honorable Mitch McConnell  
Majority Leader  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Harry Reid  
Democratic Leader  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

**Re: S. 2123, the Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act of 2015**

Dear Leaders McConnell and Reid:

As you consider bringing S. 2123 to the Senate floor, we write in response to a recent letter—dated December 10, 2015—that was addressed to you and signed by 40 former federal law enforcement officials expressing their concerns with this legislation. We feel the need to contribute to a thoughtful analysis of key provisions their letter neglected to mention, which are vital to your deliberation.

We, the undersigned, are former federal prosecutors and senior government officials who have served on the front lines of our criminal justice system. Our purpose is to focus the discussion on the substance of the bill's proposed improvements to federal sentencing and corrections policies. Otherwise, good policy reforms could easily fall victim to politics and fear.

First, we thank the 40 signers of the December 10 letter. We agree with almost all of what they stated about our system of justice because we all have one thing in common: at one time or another we all served as senior Department of Justice officials, United States Attorneys, Assistant United States Attorneys, or other government officials including judges. We all deeply believe in notions of fairness in the administration of justice, and many of us pursued successful prosecutions and argued for appropriate and substantial punishments in federal courts.

Further, many of the signers—going back approximately 30 years—were architects of the current sentencing regime that aimed to strike the right balance between all interests and did contribute to a dramatic reduction in crime and historic lows for violent crime. They successfully protected the public and deserve to be acknowledged and validated for their service.

Second, S. 2123 will only improve on their work—by amending just a few sentencing policies that produced unintended consequences and created imbalance in the scales of justice. The bill is the result of a very thoughtful analysis of these deficiencies that was informed by at least one former Attorney General and a handful of former U.S. Attorneys and Assistant U.S. Attorneys. It makes modest, reasonable changes to the sentencing regime they put in place, including:

- It not only preserves the 5 and 10-year mandatory minimum sentences for drug offenders, but more effectively targets them to high-level drug traffickers by providing a more accurate focus on the role of the drug offender instead of drug quantity alone, and increases a judge's ability to utilize limited discretion when determining appropriate sentences. This is the only way to more effectively tie the longer mandatory minimum sentences to high-level drug traffickers and violent criminals.

- It helps to preserve the ability of federal prosecutors to use the Armed Career Criminal Act as a tool in the face of a recent series of Supreme Court decisions that struck down many of its provisions.
- It preserves the stacking of firearms offenses but avoids the Weldon Angelos-type “outlier” problems that cause malfunctions of the system and other unintended consequences.

Third, S. 2123 actually gives federal prosecutors new tools to target violent criminals with enhanced penalties, including:

- It increases the scope of mandatory minimum sentences to include a larger percentage of federal offenders, and expands enhanced penalties to offenders with prior serious violent felony convictions so federal prosecutors can use the drug laws to target serious violent felons.
- It extends the reach of the stacking of firearms provision to include firearms offenders with similar prior state-level convictions so prosecutors can use the gun laws to target serious violent state felons.
- It raises the statutory maximum for unlawful possession of firearms.

Finally, the Corrections Act—Title II of S. 2123—will give the Department of Justice and Bureau of Prisons new tools to reduce recidivism, which will only increase public safety, including:

- It puts a new focus on rehabilitation and correction, and establishes risk and needs assessment as the cornerstone of more effective recidivism reduction programming, and a more efficient federal prison system.
- The bill will incentivize prisoners to not only participate in programs and jobs, but to actually reduce their risk of recidivism. In fact, it will effectively transform the federal prison system from risk management to risk reduction.
- Its risk reassessment provision is vital. We need to identify dynamic risk factors and indicators of real change in thinking and behavior, make prisoners demonstrate this change, and measure it over time with a standard, objective instrument as they complete their programs. This will be a major advancement for the federal system.
- Through these risk reassessments, higher-risk prisoners will have to demonstrate substantial risk reduction to progress down into lower risk categories and become eligible to utilize their earned time credits.
- And lower-risk prisoners will be eligible to spend up to 25% of their sentences in home confinement and community supervision, which will produce significant savings. This is remarkable as the most current cost of post-conviction supervision is \$3,909 per year, as opposed to \$30,621 per year for imprisonment, and \$28,999 for residential reentry centers. This is a much more cost-effective way to supervise lower-risk offenders.

In conclusion, we endorse this bill because it makes some of the most needed improvements to the front and back ends of the federal criminal justice system. And it is important to note that applying these reforms retroactively will not eliminate all mandatory minimum sentences these offenders are subject to, or any additional penalties the judges previously imposed. A drug dealer using a gun will still be subject to a significant mandatory minimum sentence for use of the firearm plus additional time for the underlying drug offense. And since the Department of Justice has committed to a case-by-case review to ensure that any resentencing is done carefully and with complete transparency, offenders who pose a threat to public safety will not be released early.

As FBI Director James Comey recently noted before the Senate Judiciary Committee, when asked about S. 2123:

*As you know, we don't take positions on legislation, but because I spent my career as a prosecutor, it's an area of interest of mine. I actually read the bill and my reaction was it's reasonable, the things that are discussed in there are reasonable. I have found mandatory minimums... to be an important part of making some of the most important cases I was involved with. But I think that the reform as I understand it seems reasonable to me.*

...

*Given the recidivism rate, which is one of the things that's exciting about the legislation Senator Grassley talked about, trying to get us doing a better job of reducing recidivism...*

We urge Congress to pass this legislation because it is good for federal law enforcement and public safety. It will more effectively ensure that justice shall be done. Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully yours,

Michael B. Mukasey  
Former United States Attorney General  
Former Chief United States District Court Judge, Southern District of New York  
Former Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York

Larry D. Thompson  
Former United States Deputy Attorney General  
Former United States Attorney, Northern District of Georgia

Charles B. Renfrew  
Former United States Deputy Attorney General  
Former United States District Court Judge, Northern District of California

David W. Ogden  
Former United States Deputy Attorney General  
Former Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Division, United States Department of Justice

William S. Sessions  
Former Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Former United States Attorney, Western District of Texas  
Former Chief United States District Court Judge, Western District of Texas



Louis J. Freeh

Former Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Former United States District Court Judge, Southern District of New York

Former Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York

Paul Cassell

Former Federal District Court Judge, District of Utah

Former Associate Deputy Attorney General, United States Department of Justice

Former Assistant United States Attorney, District of Utah

Bob Barr

Former Member of Congress (R-GA)

Former United States Attorney, Northern District of Georgia

Former Anti-Drug Coordinator for the United States Department of Justice, Southeastern United States

Brett L. Tolman

Former United States Attorney, District of Utah

Former Member of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee

Former Assistant United States Attorney, District of Utah

Matthew D. Orwig

Former United States Attorney, Eastern District of Texas

Former Assistant United States Attorney, Eastern District of Texas

Lourdes G. Baird

Former United States Attorney, Central District of California

Former United States District Court Judge, Central District of California

Former Assistant United States Attorney, Central District of California

James S. Brady

Former United States Attorney, Western District of Michigan

J.R. Brooks

Former United States Attorney, Northern District of Alabama

Ben Burgess

Former United States Attorney, District of Kansas

Former Assistant United States Attorney, District of Kansas

James C. Cissell

Former United States Attorney, Southern District of Ohio

Robert J. Cleary

Former United States Attorney, Southern District of Illinois

Former United States Attorney, District of New Jersey

Former Assistant United States Attorney, District of New Jersey

Former Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York

W.J. Michael Cody  
Former United States Attorney, Western District of Tennessee

Richard Cullen  
Former United States Attorney, Eastern District of Virginia  
Former Member of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee

William B. Cummings  
Former United States Attorney, Eastern District of Virginia

Deborah J. Daniels  
Former United States Attorney, Southern District of Indiana  
Former United States Assistant Attorney General

Michael H. Dettmer  
Former United States Attorney, Western District of Michigan

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Former United States Attorney, Northern District of Florida  
Former United States Attorney, Eastern District of Tennessee  
Former United States Magistrate Judge, Eastern District of Tennessee  
Former Assistant United States Attorney, Eastern District of Tennessee

Robert B. Fiske Jr.  
Former United States Attorney, Southern District of New York  
Former Chair of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee  
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