Neither Admit Nor Deny:

Corporate Crime in the Age of Deferred Prosecutions, Consent Decrees, Whistleblowers & Monitors

May 3, 2013 National Press Club, Washington, D.C.

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To reserve your seats, call 202.468.8868. Or e-mail: russellmokhiber@gmail.com. *Space limited, 80 capacity.*

8:15 am Opening Remarks by Russell Mokhiber, Editor, Corporate Crime Reporter

8:30 am to 10:00 am

Panel One

SEC Whistleblower Cases

10:15 am to 11:45 am Panel Two

Deferred and Non-Prosecution Agreements

Some predict that SEC whistleblower cases will grow to rival those brought under the False Claims Act. Only time will tell. But the buzz around the SEC's whistleblower program is growing. And all signs are that whistleblowers will turbocharge the SEC's enforcement program. Will the SEC whistleblower program get the job done?

Twenty years ago, the Justice Department settled its major corporate crime investigations with guilty pleas. Now, for the most part, major corporate crime cases are settled with deferred and non prosecution agreements. Critics now say that the Department ought to drop its practice of relying on deferred and non prosecution agreements. If the government doesn't have the evidence or resources to bring the case to trial or to force a guilty plea, it ought to just not bring the case.

Stephen Cohen, Associate Director, SEC Division of Enforcement Neil Getnick, Getnick & Getnick Jordan Thomas, Labaton Sucharow Linda Chatman Thomsen, Davis Polk Wardwell Lawrence West, Latham & Watkins

Anthony Barkow, Jenner & Block Steven Fagell, Covington Kathleen Harris, Arnold & Porter (UK) Mike Koehler, Southern Illinois School of Law

Denis McInerney, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice

David Uhlmann, *University of Michigan Law School*

12 noon to 1 pm: Luncheon Keynote Speaker—Mythili Raman, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice

The SEC practice of settling major

corporate cases with "neither admit nor

deny" consent decrees has triggered the

ire of a number of federal judges. They

argue that if the SEC has the evidence

to bring a case and secure remedies, it

wrongdoing. Should the SEC modify its

ought to force the companies to admit to

consent decree practice—and if so, how?



1:15 pm to 2:45 pm

Panel Three

SEC Consent Decrees

3:00 pm to 4:30 pm

Panel Four

Corporate Monitors

In settling corporate crime cases, the Department of Justice may require that the company agree to the appointment of a monitor. Under what circumstances should a monitor be appointed? Who should select the monitor? What should be the scope of the monitor's duties and how long should the monitorship last? How should the monitor be paid? What steps should the monitor take to change

the corporate culture that resulted in the

commission of crimes?

Andrew Ceresney, Co-Director, SEC Enforcement Division

Thomas Hanusik, *Crowell & Moring* **Mei Lin Kwan-Gett,** *Willkie Farr & Gallaaher*

Russell Ryan, King & Spalding **Robert Weissman,** President, Public Citizen

John Buretta, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General and Chief of Staff, Criminal Division, Department of Justice Shirah Neiman, SN Compliance LLC. Dan Newcomb, Shearman & Sterling George Stamboulidis, Baker Hostetler Gil Soffer, Katten Muchin F. Joseph Warin, Gibson Dunn

4:30 pm: Closing Remarks

Application for CLE accreditation pending.