

August 9, 2009

The Hon. Anne Milgram
Office of The Attorney General
Richard J. Hughes Justice Complex (HJC)
8th Floor, West Wing
25 Market Street
Trenton, NJ 08625-0080
SENT BY US MAIL AND BY FAX: 609-292-3508

Dear Attorney General Milgram:

Thank you in advance for your time and attention. Our office, in the course of investigating the educational credentials of certain officers of public companies, has learned that Terrell Herring, the president/COO of inVentiv Health, headquartered in Somerset, NJ, claims on multiple SEC documents to have a Master's Degree from Pacific Western University, a known "diploma mill."

The US Department of Education defines a diploma mill as follows:
(<http://www.ed.gov/students/prep/college/diplomamills/diploma-mills.html#defined>)

The [Higher Education Opportunity Act](#) defines a diploma mill as follows:

DIPLOMA MILL- The term 'diploma mill' means an entity that--
(A)(i) offers, for a fee, degrees, diplomas, or certificates, that may be used to represent to the general public that the individual possessing such a degree, diploma, or certificate has completed a program of postsecondary education or training; and
(ii) requires such individual to complete little or no education or coursework to obtain such degree, diploma, or certificate; and
(B) lacks accreditation by an accrediting agency or association that is recognized as an accrediting agency or association of institutions of higher education (as such term is defined in section 102) by--
(i) the Secretary pursuant to subpart 2 of part H of title IV; or (ii) a Federal agency, State government, or other organization or association that recognizes accrediting agencies or associations.

Mr. Herring's claim presents a particular problem for both himself and inVentiv Health as New Jersey, as you are aware, has specific laws that makes his degree, if in fact he has been conferred a degree by PWU, illegal in your state. Pacific Western University has refused to comment on the accuracy of Mr. Herring's degree claim.

I am writing you to simply inform you of our investigation and to applaud your state for taking the steps necessary to not only combat fraud in corporate America but to protect



info@frauddiscovery.net

Phone & Fax:
1-888-300-8307

the investments of the citizens of your state and beyond through your legal system. In this post-Madoff world, investors must be able to rely upon the information presented by the officers of public companies to be honest and legal.

More information on FDI is available at our website, www.frauddiscovery.net.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S Boelter", is written over a light grey circular stamp.

Shannon Boelter
Fraud Discovery Institute, Inc
CA PI License # 25643



Students

- Homework Aids
- Keep My School Safe & Drug-Free
- Prepare for My Future**
 - Plan for College
 - Get a Job, Skill or Trade
- Find & Pay for College
- Graduate Study & Adult Learning
- Get Involved in My Community
- International Education

- About ED
- Budget & Performance
- Press Room
- Publications
- Teaching Resources
- FAQs
- Contact
- Help
- Jobs at ED
- Online Services
- Recursos en español
- State Information
- Web Survey

PREPARE FOR MY FUTURE

Diploma Mills and Accreditation - Diploma Mills

| [Diploma Mills and Accreditation Home](#) |
| [Accreditation](#) | [Resources](#) |

What is a diploma mill?

The [Higher Education Opportunity Act](#) defines a diploma mill as follows:

DIPLOMA MILL- The term `diploma mill' means an entity that-- (A)(i) offers, for a fee, degrees, diplomas, or certificates, that may be used to represent to the general public that the individual possessing such a degree, diploma, or certificate has completed a program of postsecondary education or training; and (ii) requires such individual to complete little or no education or coursework to obtain such degree, diploma, or certificate; and (B) lacks accreditation by an accrediting agency or association that is recognized as an accrediting agency or association of institutions of higher education (as such term is defined in section 102) by-- (i) the Secretary pursuant to subpart 2 of part H of title IV; or (ii) a Federal agency, State government, or other organization or association that recognizes accrediting agencies or associations.

The dictionary defines a diploma mill as:

An institution of higher education operating without supervision of a state or professional agency and granting diplomas which are either fraudulent or because of the lack of proper standards worthless. - *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*

Diploma mills are schools that are more interested in taking your money than providing you with a quality education. You need to know how to protect yourself as a consumer.

Important: The [Better Business Bureau](#) suggests you watch for the following features and regard them as red flags when considering whether or not to enroll in a school:

- Degrees that can be earned in less time than at an accredited postsecondary institution, an example would be earning a Bachelor's degree in a few months.
- A list of accrediting agencies that sounds a little too impressive. Often, these schools will list accreditation by organizations that are not recognized by the U.S. Department of Education or the Council for Higher Education Accreditation (the two reputable organizations that recognize accrediting agencies). These schools will also imply official approval by mentioning state registration or licensing.
- Offers that place unrealistic emphasis on offering college credits for lifetime or real world experience.
- Tuition paid on a per-degree basis, or discounts for enrolling in multiple degree programs. Accredited institutions charge by credit hours, course, or semester.
- Little or no interaction with professors.
- Names that are similar to well known reputable universities.
- Addresses that are box numbers or suites. That campus may very well be a mail drop box or someone's attic.

With the increase in the availability of earning degrees online there has been an increase in diploma mills. Diploma mills often use the Internet to market their programs. Diploma mills often promise degrees for a fee in a few short days or months.

Note: Not all online degree programs are diploma mills. Do your



How do I find...?

- Grants to apply for
- Grant opportunities
- Accreditation
- Money for college
- Research and statistics
- Facts and figures
- More...

Related Topics:

- [College Preparation Checklist](#)

homework and research schools that you are interested in attending.

Diploma mills require little, if any, academic work in order to earn a degree. Degrees from diploma mills are sometimes based on life experience alone or a level of academic work that is far below what an accredited postsecondary institution would require. Diploma mills can require little or no work but the result is the same, a degree that has no value and is meaningless.

If you still have doubts, contact your [Better Business Bureau](#) or [state attorney general's office](#) to make sure the school is operating legally in a state and to see if anyone has filed a complaint.

Remember: A bogus degree from a diploma mill is not likely to impress prospective employers and could be a complete waste of money. Today many employers are requiring degrees from legitimately accredited institutions. Federal agencies are being directed by the federal government's [Office of Personnel Management](#) (OPM) to verify the legitimacy of an applicant's degree(s). According to [OPM](#), "there is no place in Federal employment for degrees or credentials from diploma mills."

FAKE ACCREDITING AGENCIES

Diploma mills often claim accreditation by a fake accrediting agency to attract more students to their degree programs and make them seem more legitimate. Because diploma mills aren't accredited by a nationally recognized agency, you will not find the institution's accrediting agency on the U.S. Department of Education's [List of Nationally Recognized Accrediting Agencies](#).

Tip: Use the above references to check that the [institution you are looking at](#) has been accredited by a nationally recognized agency. Those accrediting agencies recognized by the U.S. Department of Education are recognized for purposes of obtaining federal dollars. This will be helpful to you as you are deciding on financial arrangements for your degree.

The fake accrediting agency is just for show; it offers its accreditation for a fee without an in-depth review of the school's programs or teachers. These accrediting agencies do not ensure that students receive a quality education. Often, the fake accrediting agency has simply conducted a business deal with an institution without investigating the institution in any manner.

These fake accrediting agencies may adopt names that are similar to other well known accrediting agencies, and sprinkle legitimate institutions in its list of accredited members. They may even use all the right sounding words in their marketing materials to describe their accrediting standards and review processes. When actually, those accrediting standards and procedures are never put to use and the accreditation is meaningless.

Tip: Do not allow these agencies and institutions to mislead you; always do your homework on any institution you want to attend. **In some states, it can be illegal to use a degree from an institution that is not accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency.** Remember it isn't enough to know that an institution is accredited; you need to find out as much as you can about the accrediting agency. Your efforts will be worth your time and energy. For more information, see the section below on [Resources and Publications](#).

FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS AND DIPLOMA MILLS

There is an important distinction between foreign institutions and agencies that accredit foreign institutions. The U.S. Department of Education does not recognize foreign accrediting agencies, however, accrediting agencies that have been recognized by the Secretary of Education may accredit foreign institutions. There are also foreign institutions that market their degrees in the United States, and foreign education ministries may recognize these institutions.

Tip: Look out for foreign diploma mills selling their degrees in this

country.

Some of these foreign diploma mills claim to have approval from the education ministry of their country to offer degrees, when, in reality, they're operating without the knowledge of the country. Often foreign diploma mills will use the name of the foreign education ministry in their marketing material to make them seem more legitimate. The institution is trying to make students incorrectly believe that its programs have been reviewed and meet some level of quality.

Earning a degree from a foreign institution that is not accredited by a nationally recognized agency can be problematic. To learn more about the issues and problems that may arise from pursuing an unaccredited degree, read over the frequently asked questions found at this site: http://www.degree.net/guides/accreditation_faqs.html.

Tip: Before enrolling in a foreign institution, find out as much as you can about the accreditor and the institutions it accredits, as well as the recognition process of the foreign education ministry. This information will give you a better picture of the institution and its reputation. To review a list of agencies that license and regulate higher education in Canada and other foreign countries, take a look at www.degree.net/guides/checking_out2.html and the [U.S. Network for Education Information](#).

FOREIGN CREDENTIAL EVALUATION

Often a student will be required, by another educational institution or place of employment, to have their foreign educational credits evaluated in order to determine the comparability between those credits or degree to those received from an accredited U.S. institution. In these instances, a useful service is provided by private services that evaluate degrees from foreign institutions. Not all U.S. institutions, employers, and licensing authorities perform evaluations of non-U.S. diplomas, credits, or qualifications. In many cases this work is delegated to private credential evaluation services, the evaluations provided by these services are then recognized as valid by the necessary entities. **Private credential evaluation services will evaluate a foreign degree for comparability to a U.S. degree.**

If you are told that you need to have your academic or professional qualifications evaluated by someone other than the institution, employer, or licensing authority to which you are applying, there are several possible sources of information. To find a credential evaluation service you can use the Internet's search engines. You can also refer to the [U.S. Network for Education Information \(USNEI\)](#), a Department of Education-administered Web site and public-private partnership, that provides a list of possible credential evaluation services.

It is important to understand that the U.S. federal government does not recommend or endorse any individual credential evaluation service or group of services, and does not conduct evaluations. The resource links provided here are solely for information purposes and to help in locating potential evaluators. Please do not send documents or credentials to USNEI for evaluation. Neither USNEI nor the U.S. government serve as a channel of appeal for persons dissatisfied with evaluations.

Caution: Like fake accrediting agencies, there are also fake credential evaluation services. These organizations work on behalf of diploma mills to ensure that degrees from these schools are determined to be comparable to a degree that is received from an accredited U.S. institution.

COLLEGE CREDIT FOR LIFE EXPERIENCE

Although many legitimate institutions give academic credit for life and work experiences, **beware of institutions that offer college credit and degrees based on life experience, with little or no documentation of prior learning.** These institutions do not use valid methods to determine the amount of credit to be awarded. There are many employers, institutions and licensing boards that will question the legitimacy of credit and degrees earned in this way, these organizations will only recognize degrees earned from institutions accredited by an

accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education.

Legitimate institutions offering credit for life or work experiences may use any combination of the following methods to determine how much credit is given: standardized tests, prior learning portfolio, oral exams, past college credit, and professional certification. The amount of credit awarded will vary from institution to institution. At legitimate institutions credit is awarded only if the work experience is equivalent to what would have been taught in a college level course.

Tip: Students should check with other institutions regarding transfer of credit policies to determine if your credits will be accepted by an institution you hope or plan to enroll in.

.EDU INTERNET ADDRESS

Today, most educational institutions are recognized on the Web by their .edu Internet addresses. However, not all institutions that use an .edu as a part of their Internet address are legitimate institutions. Before the U.S. Department of Commerce created its current, strict requirements, some questionable institutions were approved to use an .edu. The current requirements allow only colleges and institutions accredited by an agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education to use the .edu, however, some more suspect institutions have maintained the .edu addresses.

Beware: Institutions that were approved to use an .edu before the new requirements were put in place may still be using the .edu as part of their Internet address. This means there may be some illegitimate institutions out there with an .edu. Whether an institution uses an .edu or not, it's important to know as much about the institution as possible before enrolling.

SCHOLARSHIP SCAMS

Like other scams, the goal of scholarship scams is to deceive, using a lot of clever tactics, like asking for money in advance or promising a scholarship with a "money back guarantee." The [Federal Trade Commission](#) (FTC) provides information to the public about ways to avoid scholarship scams. To learn more about scholarships scams and/or file a complaint, visit FTC's Web site at: <http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/edcams/scholarship/index.html>.



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Last Modified: 07/29/2009

How do I...

- Get money for college
- Find grant opportunities
- Find educational resources
- Learn about diploma mills and accreditation
- Find facts and figures
- Find out about research

Funding

- Federal Student Aid
- Find funding by eligibility
- Doing business with the Department of Education
- Forecast of funding opportunities
- Open Contract Solicitations

Research & Statistics

- Institute of Education Sciences
- Education Statistics
- Evaluation Reports

Policy

- ED.gov recovery
- Obama education plan
- Recent policy guidance
- Significant guidance documents
- Policy by Program
- NCLB Policy Letters
- No Child Left Behind

Programs

- By Subject
- By Title
- By CFDA#

News

- Press Releases
- Speeches
- Video
- Photos
- Newsletters

About ED

- ED Offices
- Senior Staff
- Political Appointees
- Contacts
- Budget
- Annual Reports and Plans

Site Policies and Notices

- FOIA
- Privacy
- Security
- Information Quality

Other Sites

- Whitehouse.gov
- Recovery.gov
- USA.gov
- ExpectMore.gov
- GovBenefits.gov

- Nation's Report Card
 - Doing What Works
 - Search
 - Jobs at ED
 - Inspector General
 - No FEAR Act Data
-

Known Diploma Mills*

Adam Smith University
Almeda University
American Central University
American Pacific Western
International University
American State University
American World University
Ashford University (London)
Ashwood University
Belford University
Brentwick University
Breyer State University
Bronte International University
Buxton University
Camford Business School
Canbourne University
Columbia Pacific University
Concordia College and
University
Degrees-R-Us
Ellington University
Glendale University
Golden State University
Greenwich University
Hamilton University
Harrington University
Hartley University
Hololulu University
Instantdegrees.com
Edison University
James Monroe International
University
James Monroe University
Kennedy-Western University
Kingsfield University
Knightsbridge University
Landford University
LaSalle University (Louisiana)

Lexington University
Madison University
Northfield University
Pacific International University
Pacific Western University
Parkwood University
Patriot Bible University
Richardson University
Robertstown University
Rochville University
Shaftesbury University
Shelbourne University
Shepperton University
St. Clements University
St. Regis University
Stanton University
Strassford University
Suffield University
Thornewood University
Trinity College and University
Trinity Southern University
University Consulting Inc.
University Degree Program
(UDP)
University of Bedford
University of Berkley
University of Devonshire
University of Dunham
University of Ravenhurst
University of San Moritz
University of Wexford
Vancouver University
Worldwide
Warnborough University
Warren National University
Weston Reserve University

*<http://diplomamillnews.blogspot.com/2009/06/mills-keep-on-churning-to-everyones.html>

New Jersey Statutes & Regulations
Regarding Academic Degrees

N.J.S.A. 18A:3-15.1. Deceptive diploma practices

A person shall not with the intent to deceive buy, sell, make or alter, give, issue, obtain or attempt to obtain any diploma or other document purporting to confer any academic degree, or which certifies the completion in whole or in part of any course of study in any institution of higher education.

L. 1986, c. 87, s. 1, eff. Aug. 14, 1986.

N.J.S.A. 18A:3-15.2. Use of fraudulent degree

A person or other legal entity shall not use, or attempt to use, in connection with any business, trade, profession or occupation any academic degree or certification of degree or degree credit, including but not limited to a transcript of course work, which has been fraudulently issued, obtained, forged or altered. A person shall not, with intent to deceive, falsely represent himself as having received any such degree or credential.

L. 1986, c. 87, s. 2, eff. Aug. 14, 1986.

N.J.S.A. 18A:3-15.3. Letter designation restricted

A person shall not append to his name any letters in the same form designated by the Commission on Higher Education as entitled to the protection accorded to an academic degree unless the person has received from a duly authorized institution of higher education the degree or certificate for which the letters are registered. For the purposes of this section, a duly authorized institution of higher education means an in-State institution licensed by the Commission on Higher Education or an out-of-State institution licensed by the appropriate state agency and regionally accredited or seeking accreditation by the appropriate accrediting body recognized by the Council on Postsecondary Education or the United States Department of Education.

L.1986,c.87,s.3; amended 1994,c.48,s.36.

N.J.S.A. 18A:3-15.5. Civil penalty

Any person who violates any provision of this act is liable to a civil penalty of \$1,000.00 for each offense, which shall be collected pursuant to the provisions of "the penalty enforcement law," N.J.S. 2A:58-1 et seq.

L. 1986, c. 87, s. 5, eff. Aug. 14, 1986.

N.J.A.C. 9A:1-8.1 Protected degree designations for earned degrees

(a) No person shall use or append to his or her name any academic degree designation, letters, derivatives thereof, or other designations as evidence of having earned an academic degree unless a duly authorized institution of higher education as defined in Section 3 of P.L.1986, c.87 (N.J.S.A. 18A:3-15.3) conferred the degree.

1. In states without a licensing requirement for institutions of higher education, a duly authorized institution of higher education is one that is regionally accredited or accredited by the appropriate accrediting body recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education or one that is seeking such accreditation.

2. Regarding institutions located outside of the U.S. or its possessions, a duly authorized institution of higher education is one that is recognized by the appropriate body in the particular country provided that the institution's requirements for awarding degrees are generally equivalent to those accepted in the U.S. by an accrediting body recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education.

Barry Minkow

From: Barry Minkow
Sent: Thursday, August 06, 2009 9:06 PM
To: Barry Minkow
Subject: Fw: Response

From: records <records@pwuserives.com>
To: Barry Minkow
Sent: Thu Aug 06 14:36:11 2009
Subject: RE: Response

Dear Mr. Minkow;

We are sorry you feel this way. We believe we are correctly following federal law. Your request does not fit into any of the exceptions in the FERPA laws and therefore we cannot provide you with the information you request without the signed release.

Regards,

A Baker

From: Barry Minkow [mailto:barry@barryminkow.com]
Sent: Thursday, August 06, 2009 10:38 AM
To: records@pwuserives.com
Cc: Lewis, Al
Subject: Response

Dear A. Baker;

What is scary about the below reply is I had sent you clear evidence of multiple resume blunders where all the schools cooperated because there is no expectation of privacy for the President of a public company. I respect your response and was trying to avoid the diploma mill fight with you but now it would appear that this arbitrary response which is inconsistent with other registrar's offices could be a red flag for something that is being concealed. Which is why I have copied Al Lewis from Dow Jones who has in the past covered our work and although there is no guarantee he will cover this situation, I will pursue other media outlets until one does.

Respectfully
Barry Minkow

From: records [mailto:records@pwuserives.com]
Sent: Thursday, August 06, 2009 9:08 AM
To: Barry Minkow
Subject: RE: Degree Verification request

Dear Mr. Minkow;

Thank you for your email and fax. This is PWU Services. We are the official custodian of records for Pacific Western University – California from 1977 through 2005. Although California Miramar University purchased the assets of PWU California in 2005, and have gained national accreditation, they are required by that accreditation to keep the academic records of the PWU California students and alumni separate from those of the CMU students and alumni. This is why you were asked to contact PWU Services.

Per your request, I am sorry to say that according to Federal Laws on the Privacy of Student Educational Records (FERPA) we cannot provide you with any information on a student or graduate unless you have a signed release from the student or graduate that allows us to release their educational records to you. The fact that a person, or his educational information, is in the news or part of a public disclosure does not allow us the latitude to issue any educational information without direct permission.

If you can provide us with Mr. Herring's written permission by fax or email, allowing us to release his educational records to you or your company, we will be happy to accommodate your request for the information you requested.

I hope you understand our situation.

Regards,

A. Baker
PWU Services Records Department

From: Barry Minkow [mailto:barry@barr yminkow.com]

Sent: Wednesday, August 05, 2009 2:54 PM

To: records@pwuservices.com

Subject: Degree Verification request

Dear Sir;

I hope this email finds you well and I apologize for bothering you. I visited the Miramar office and they told me to contact you via email and to not come in person (even though you are close) so I am obeying the request. Originally Student Clearing House had told us to go to Miramar University so you can imagine how much running around we have done for one degree (smile). We have a commercial license with Student Clearing House and only confirm degree with people who have claimed to have earned said degrees in a public record or document=2 0waiving any expectation to privacy which allows us to get the information in such cases.

The below article will confirm that our work has nothing to do with particular schools but rather individuals who have claimed earned degrees when they have not received them. When the below article was published this past Friday, we were told that Mr. Terrell G. Herring (date of birth 03-25-1964) claimed to have earned an MBA from Pacific Western University after transferring some credits from Fairliegh Dickinson University but that he never actually received the MBA from Pacific Western University. Our company, the Fraud Discovery Institute, Inc is a fully licensed private investigation company under the Bureau of Security, Department of Consumer Affairs in the State of California. I will send a copy of this email via fax but if you would be kind enough to simply confirm whether or not a degree was conferred upon Mr. Herring and if not how close was he, I would appreciate it very much.

I look forward to hearing from you and thank you in advance for your assistance.

Respectfully

Barry Minkow

Co-Founder,

Fraud Discovery Institute, Inc

San Diego, California

www.frauddiscovery.net

Barry Minkow

From: Barry Minkow
Sent: Thursday, August 06, 2009 12:35 PM
To: investor@inventivhealth.com
Cc: lbufano@inventivhealth.com
Subject: Terrill Herring Pacific Western University

Dear Mr. Bassin;

My name is Barry Minkow and last Friday the Dow Jones released a story (see below) about the work we do in uncovering situations involving degree misrepresentation within the biographical information of officers and directors of public companies. According to your most recent Proxy, President and COO Mr. Terrill Herring received an MBA from Pacific Western University. According to arguably the nation's leading expert on such matters, Mr. John Bear who is the author of all the "Bear's Guides" books (whom I also spoke with this morning by phone 510-932-9920), Pacific Western University has always been a diploma mill and has had numerous articles printed about this "diploma mill, mail box " type degree designation (<http://www.bizjournals.com/pacific/stories/2002/07/29/story3.html>).

In trying to confirm if Mr. Herring earned this MBA degree, the school refused despite the fact that such knowledge is a public record in your latest proxy statement (<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1089473/000108947309000030/proxydoc.htm>).

The three questions I have are (1) are you aware that it is a crime in New Jersey and about 10 other states to use a diploma mill degree like it appears Mr. Herring currently is with your company and (2) did Mr. Herring graduate from Pacific Western University by doing MBA course work comparable to most or all of the schools that offer similar degrees and (3) is the audit committee satisfied with the disclosures in VITV public filings relating to Pacific Western University, and the type of school that it is based on the results of an expose by 60 minutes (<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2004/11/08/60II/main654319.shtml>) where the executives in these instances were dismissed when it was learned that they had a similar, diploma mill degree?

Thank you in advance for your answers to these questions.

Respectfully Submitted

Barry Minkow

Co-Founder

Fraud Discovery Institute, Inc

despite the dismissal of other executives as profiled on 60 Minutes with like degrees from Hamilton University ().

Exec with bogus credential resigns

Posted by Al Lewis on July 31, 2009

[Embattled Execs](#)

Shouldn't you have some kind of degree when you are playing around with radioactive waste?

The chief operating officer of Perma-Fix Environmental Services Inc., which manages low-level radioactive and hazardous waste, has finally resigned after misrepresenting his academic credentials. But that wasn't the company's first answer to this question.



It's another victory for Barry Minkow, (pictured left) a former felon who makes a living shorting stocks and ratting out executives who've lied on their resumes. I've written several columns on Minkow, founder of the San Diego-based Fraud Discovery Institute, including [this one](#) where I turned him into a verb.

I have been amazed, though, at the number of executives who have survived the Minkow menace, including a top executive at CSX Corp. [Click here](#) to read more about that case.

Most of us would be fired if someone found out we had lied on our resumes, but maybe not if we work in the C-level executive suite, where the guys in charge like to pretend they can do no wrong.

In the end, Perma-Fix's Larry MacNamara wasn't as lucky as some of other Minkow targets, who've gotten off with a slap on the wrist, if even that.

I love how the company's position eroded in filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. It's best to read it in the company's own words.

Here's what Perma-Fix said first.

"On July 10, 2009, Perma-Fix Environmental Services, Inc. (the "Company") became aware that the academic credentials of Mr. Larry McNamara, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company, have been misreported in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The incorrect information was provided to the Company by Mr. McNamara, and the Company relied on the information provided by Mr. McNamara. Mr. McNamara had incorrectly advised and represented to the Company that he was a graduate of the University of Iowa, which was incorrect. Mr. McNamara is not a college graduate. The Company will report the correct information regarding Mr. McNamara's academic credentials in future reports filed with the SEC. Although the Board of Directors of the Company is considering appropriate action, if any, to address this issue, the Board of Directors believes that Mr. McNamara's 10+ years of experience with the Company and 12+ additional years in the mixed waste and low level radioactive waste industries, including his former position with the U.S. Department of Defense, has demonstrated Mr. McNamara's requisite

qualifications and abilities for his current office with the Company.

Here's what it said second:

“On July 29, 2009, Perma-Fix Environmental Services, Inc. (the “Company”) accepted the resignation of Mr. Larry McNamara, as Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company. The resignation is effective September 1, 2009. Mr. McNamara’s duties as Chief Operating Officer will be temporarily assumed by Dr. Louis F. Centofanti, the Company’s Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, while the Company commences a search for a new Chief Operating Officer.”

Kudos to the board for finally making the right decision. Glad to hear they don't call themselves Perma-Fix for nothing.

Terrell G. Herring,

President, Chief Operating
Officer and Director

Mr. Herring, age 45, is President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company and has been a Director of the Company since October 2005. Mr. Herring has more than 20 years of experience in the pharmaceutical sales industry. In his current role as President and Chief Operating Officer, he oversees the Company's four major operating divisions.

Mr. Herring joined the Company in November 1999 and has provided leadership to the organization in various roles, including National Business Director, Vice President and General Manager, U. S. Sales, President and Chief Executive Officer, inVentiv Commercial (October 2005-September 2008) and Chief Executive Officer, inVentiv Patient Outcomes (July 2007-September 2008). Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Herring was the Senior National Sales Director at Noven Pharmaceuticals and held various sales management, training and development, marketing, and operations positions at both Ciba-Geigy and Solvay Pharmaceuticals.

Mr. Herring is a graduate of the Citadel, Military College of South Carolina (B.S., magna cum laude) and Pacific Western University (M.B.A.). In addition, Mr. Herring has received graduate certificates in Business and International Marketing from Mercer University School of Engineering and Duke University/London Business School.