

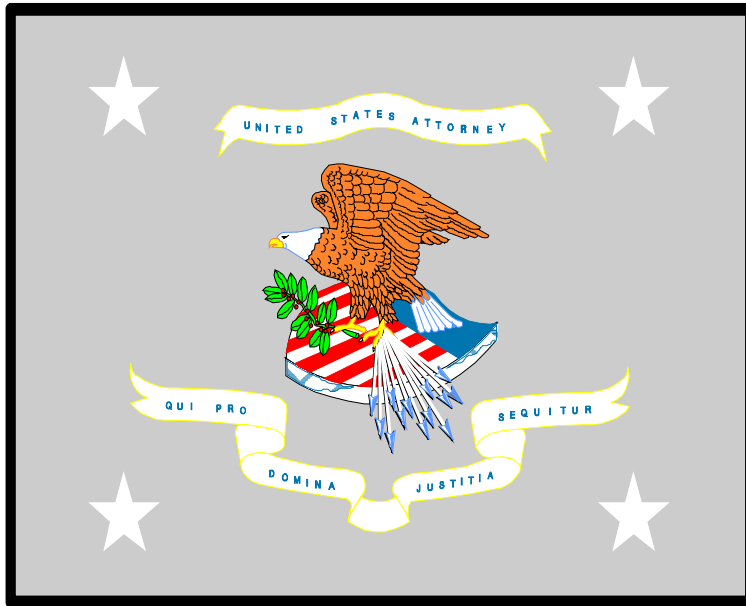


United States Attorneys'
Annual Statistical Report

Fiscal Year 2003

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS'
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT**

FISCAL YEAR 2003



*The United States Attorney
is the representative not of an ordinary party to a controversy,
but of a sovereignty whose obligation to govern impartially is
as compelling as its obligation to govern at all;
and whose interest, therefore, in a criminal prosecution is not that
it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done.
As such, he is in a peculiar and very definite sense the
servant of the law, the twofold aim of which
is that guilt shall not escape or innocence suffer.
He may prosecute with earnestness and vigor -- indeed, he should do so.
But, while he may strike hard blows,
he is not at liberty to strike foul ones.
It is as much his duty to refrain from improper methods
calculated to produce a wrongful conviction as it is to
use every legitimate means to bring about a just one.*

Quoted from the Statement of Mr. Justice Sutherland in
Berger v. United States, 295 U.S. 88 (1935)



U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Office of the Director

Washington, DC 20530

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is my pleasure to present to you the United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report for Fiscal Year 2003. The report is made up of narrative information describing the United States Attorneys' programs and initiatives over the past year. The report also contains summaries of some of the most interesting and important cases that were handled during Fiscal Year 2003, and statistical tables displaying both national and district caseload data. As in Fiscal Year 2002, we have produced the report to mirror priority areas identified in the Department of Justice's Strategic Plan and Performance Report. These priorities represent just some of the many important areas of criminal prosecution and civil litigation handled by the United States Attorneys. The work of enforcing our federal laws and keeping our nation safe is more important than ever in the wake of September 11, 2001. The women and men of the United States Attorneys' offices are committed to enforcing these laws and representing the interests of the United States.

The United States Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General, are responsible for investigating and prosecuting those who violate our nation's laws, for asserting and defending the interests of the United States, its departments, and agencies through the conduct of civil litigation, and for representing the United States in its appellate courts. The United States Attorneys, appointed to serve in the 94 federal judicial districts throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands (which share a single United States Attorney), are charged with carrying out these prosecution, litigation, and appellate responsibilities within their respective districts. The United States Attorneys direct and supervise the work of the Assistant United States Attorneys and support personnel located in each district's headquarters office and, as needed, in staffed branch offices. The United States Attorney system nationwide consisted of 94 headquarters offices and 128 staffed branch offices, as of the end of Fiscal Year 2003.

The United States Attorneys' offices conduct a majority of the criminal prosecutions and civil litigation handled by the Department of Justice. The offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities, including domestic and international terrorism, organized drug trafficking and firearms crimes, and white collar crime and regulatory offenses. In the civil arena, the United States Attorneys' offices defend federal government agencies, such as in tort suits brought by those who allege suffering as a result of government actions, or alleged medical malpractice by federal employees. The United States Attorneys also initiate civil cases against individuals or businesses to enforce the law, such as in civil health care fraud cases, or to represent the government's interests, such as in bankruptcy actions.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) provides management oversight and administrative support to the United States Attorneys' offices. EOUSA coordinates services such as the information technology required to ensure that the United States Attorneys' offices have a standardized computer network and personal computers that are compatible and are updated to stay in step with current technology. Other areas include operational support for the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys, facilities and financial management, legal counsel, personnel, security, and training. EOUSA, through the National Advocacy Center, also provides the United States Attorneys' offices with extensive legal training for Assistant United States Attorneys and support staff.

As an integral part of their prosecution and litigation efforts, the United States Attorneys report to EOUSA information on the criminal and civil matters, cases, and appeals that they handle. A centralized computer database containing this information is maintained by EOUSA. The charts and tables presented in this report reflect a statistical summary of the matters and cases handled by the United States Attorneys. These charts and tables, however, cannot and do not reflect the quality and complexity of the criminal prosecutions and civil litigation conducted by the offices. Additionally, the statistics are woefully inadequate in presenting a realistic picture of the time, effort, and skill required to prosecute and litigate the cases. Some examples of cases handled during the year are included in the text to illustrate caseload composition and, more importantly, the successful efforts of the many men and women who work in the United States Attorneys' offices. Finally, the significant liaison work performed by the United States Attorneys' offices with federal, state, and local law enforcement entities on initiatives, such as Project Safe Neighborhoods, as well as with victims of crime, local communities, schools, and other organizations, cannot be quantified. Since the role of the United States Attorneys is to see "that justice shall be done," (Berger v. United States, 295 U.S. 88 (1935)), the true and comprehensive accomplishments of the United States Attorneys cannot be tabulated statistically.

I hope that you will find the United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report to be both interesting and useful. The report provides a concise, yet compelling, sampling of the accomplishments of the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2003. The women and men of the United States Attorneys' offices did a commendable job during the year. It is a great privilege for me to share this information with you and to congratulate the United States Attorneys, Assistant United States Attorneys, and their staffs for such a successful year.



Mary Beth Buchanan
Director

FISCAL YEAR 2003 STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

OVERALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

- 59,998 cases filed against 81,624 defendants—case filings up 6 percent
- 56,397 cases against 75,950 defendants terminated—case terminations up 10 percent
- 69,621 defendants convicted
- 92 percent conviction rate
- 82 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 49 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 28 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

VIOLENT CRIME

- 11,927 cases filed against 14,148 defendants—case filings up 18 percent
- 10,122 cases against 12,002 defendants terminated—case terminations up 19 percent
- 10,609 defendants convicted
- 88 percent conviction rate
- 90 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 67 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 43 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

OVERALL NARCOTICS

- 16,625 cases filed against 29,687 defendants—case filings down 4 percent
 - *{17,169 cases filed against 30,635 defendants—case filings down 3 percent—when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime and Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Categories are included}*
- 16,013 cases against 28,131 defendants terminated—case terminations down 2 percent
- 25,927 defendants convicted
- 92 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 67 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 42 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

OCDEF

- 2,441 cases filed against 7,309 defendants—case filings down 20 percent
 - *{2,491 cases filed against 7,404 defendants—case filings down 21 percent—when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime Program Category are included}*
- 2,917 cases against 8,073 defendants terminated—case terminations down 12 percent
- 7,328 defendants convicted
- 91 percent conviction rate
- 90 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 79 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 56 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

NON-OCDETF

- 14,184 cases filed against 22,378 defendants—case filings down less than 1 percent
 - *{14,678 cases filed against 23,231 defendants—case filings up 1 percent—when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime and Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Categories are included}*
- 13,096 cases against 20,058 defendants terminated—case terminations down 1 percent
- 18,599 defendants convicted
- 93 percent conviction rate
- 92 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 62 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 37 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

IMMIGRATION

- 16,621 cases filed against 17,653 defendants—case filings up 22 percent
- 16,006 cases against 17,065 defendants terminated—case terminations up 30 percent
- 16,425 defendants convicted
- 96 percent conviction rate
- 86 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 23 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 6 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

ORGANIZED CRIME

- 148 cases filed against 456 defendants—case filings up 6 percent
 - *{198 cases filed against 559 defendants—case filings up 6 percent—when cases diverted to the Violent Crime Program Category are included}*
- 134 cases against 318 defendants terminated—case terminations down 24 percent
- 286 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 56 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 33 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 23 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION

- 454 cases filed against 704 defendants—case filings down 1 percent
- 449 cases against 687 defendants terminated—case terminations up 13 percent
- 621 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 56 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 28 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 18 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

WHITE COLLAR CRIME

- 6,144 cases filed against 8,658 defendants—case filings down 2 percent
- 5,888 cases against 8,035 defendants terminated—case terminations down 3 percent
- 7,226 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 58 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 19 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 7 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

- Asset forfeiture counts filed in 3,462 criminal cases—up 34 percent
- A total of 2,156 civil asset forfeiture actions filed—up 7 percent
- Estimated recoveries of \$342,862,055 in forfeited cash and property—up 6 percent

OVERALL CIVIL LITIGATION

- 81,935 cases filed or responded to—down 2 percent
- 75,434 cases terminated—case terminations down 2 percent
- 23,915 judgments, or 78 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 17,206 settlements—23 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 8,950 cases filed—case filings down 4 percent
- 8,559 cases terminated—case terminations up 19 percent
- 5,065 judgments, or 98 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 1,463 settlements—17 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

- 1,901 cases filed—case filings down less than 1 percent
- 1,860 cases terminated—case terminations down 1 percent
- 456 judgments, or 90 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 541 settlements—29 percent of all cases terminated
- \$1.9 billion recovered

DEFENSIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 54,208 cases responded to—down 2 percent
- 49,146 cases terminated—case terminations down 6 percent
- 17,523 judgments, or 72 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 2,953 settlements—6 percent of all cases terminated

CIVIL LITIGATION WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED

- 18,777 cases filed or responded to—virtually unchanged from the previous year
- 17,729 cases terminated—down 1 percent
- 1,327 judgments, or 93 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 12,790 settlements—72 percent of all cases terminated

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

- 13,982 appeals filed—down 11 percent
- 9,373 criminal appeals filed—down 3 percent
- 4,609 civil appeals filed—down 24 percent
- 85 percent of all criminal appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 77 percent of all civil appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 5,567 post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants—down 19 percent

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I. OVERVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

Mission and Organization

The United States Attorneys serve as the nation's principal litigators. There are 93 United States Attorneys located throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The United States Attorneys are appointed by, and serve at the discretion of, the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the United States Senate. They report to the Attorney General, through the Deputy Attorney General. One United States Attorney is appointed to serve in each of the 94 federal judicial districts, with the exception of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, where a single United States Attorney serves in both districts. Each United States Attorney serves as the chief federal law enforcement officer within his or her judicial district.

The United States Attorneys are responsible for:

- ▶ the prosecution of criminal cases brought by the federal government;
- ▶ the litigation and defense of civil cases in which the United States is a party;
- ▶ the handling of criminal and civil appellate cases before the United States Courts of Appeals; and
- ▶ the collection of debts owed the federal government which are administratively uncollectible.

The United States Attorneys also carry out the important role of liaison with federal, state, and local law enforcement officers, and with members of the community on various crime reduction programs.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys provides the United States Attorneys with assistance in all areas of administration. The mission of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys is to provide the 93 United States Attorneys with:

- ▶ general executive assistance and direction;
- ▶ policy development;
- ▶ administrative management direction and oversight;
- ▶ operational support; and
- ▶ coordination with other components of the Department and other federal agencies.

These responsibilities include certain legal, budgetary, administrative, and personnel services, as well as continuing legal education.

The United States Attorneys' top priority during Fiscal Year 2003 was to disrupt and prevent terrorist acts, and to prosecute those involved in terrorism or the support of terrorism. The United States Attorneys also focused their attention on additional areas identified in the Department's Strategic Plan, including sound management, drug trafficking, firearms enforcement, corporate fraud, and civil rights.

Sound Management

Ensuring professionalism, excellence, accountability, and integrity in the management and conduct of programs was a strategic goal of the Department for Fiscal Year 2003. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys worked diligently with the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2003 to implement management initiatives with this strategic goal in mind, while also introducing and maintaining sound management practices to aid in accomplishing the Department's mission.

Integrity and Professionalism

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys is responsible for the coordination, development, and maintenance of policy and procedural guidance relevant to the work of the United States Attorneys' offices. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys continued to work with the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys and the Administrative Officers Working Group to ensure compliance with a strong internal controls program. The development, publication, and maintenance of policy and procedural guidance represents an important aspect of that program. Further, keeping internal control materials accessible using robust information technology resources is one of the most important components of a healthy management program, where employees can get the information when and where they need it to do their jobs.

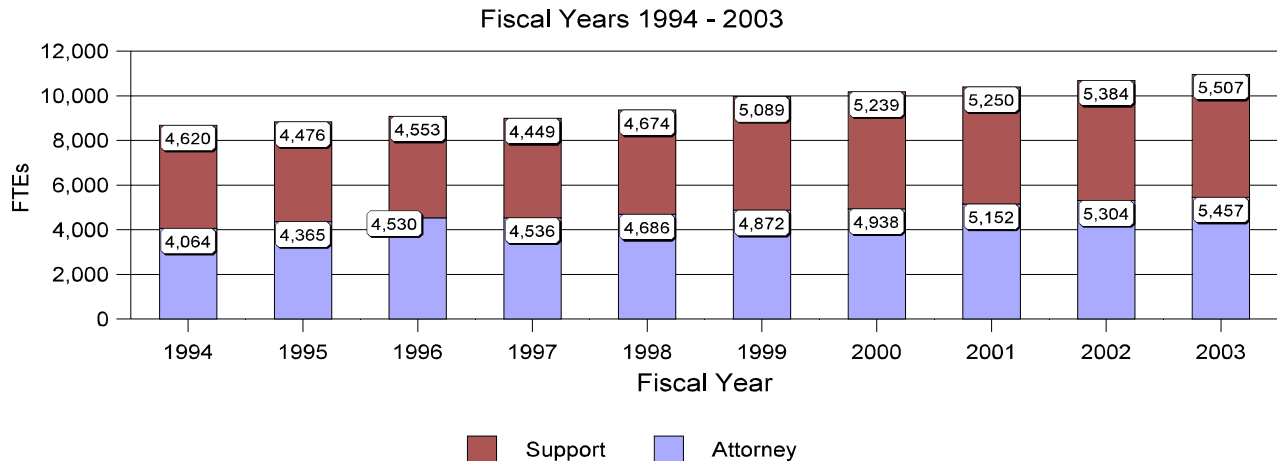
Human Resources

Staffing

The United States Attorneys' offices varied in size during Fiscal Year 2003 from 11.64 allocated Assistant United States Attorney positions in the District of Guam to 360.28 in the District of Columbia. In the District of Columbia, the United States Attorney's office also bears responsibility for the prosecution of local crimes in the District of Columbia Superior Court. The staffing levels in the United States Attorneys' offices nationwide equaled 5,457 full time equivalent (FTE) attorneys and 5,507 FTE support employees. See Overview Chart 1 below.

During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys received 151 positions for Corporate Fraud resources to support the President's Corporate Fraud Task Force efforts in addressing corporate malfeasance involving securities fraud, commodities fraud, investment fraud, and advanced fee schemes, as well as other types of financial fraud.

OVERVIEW CHART 1 -- Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Personnel



Assistant United States Attorneys constituted 58 percent of all Department attorneys and about 68 percent of those Department attorneys with prosecution or litigation responsibilities. Most new Assistant United States Attorneys have prior litigation experience with a prosecuting attorney's office, a law firm, or another government agency. In addition to their prior legal experience, Assistant United States Attorneys nationwide have an average of 10 years of experience in United States Attorneys' offices.

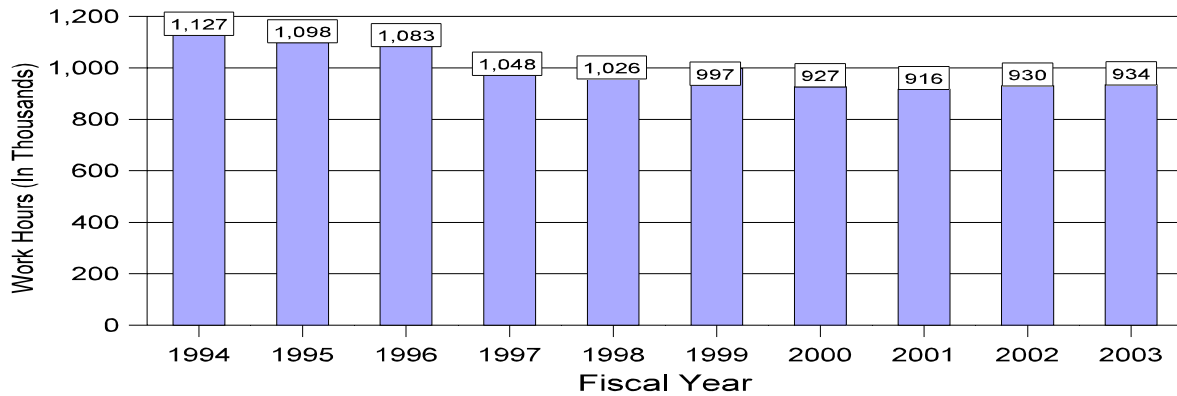
While the civil caseload is larger numerically, about 78 percent of attorney personnel were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 22 percent to civil litigation during Fiscal Year 2003. Ninety-four percent of all attorney work hours spent in United States District Courts were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 6 percent to civil litigation. See Table 13.

During Fiscal Year 2003, a total of 934,357 attorney work hours were devoted to court-related activity. This represented an increase of 4,408, or less than 1 percent, in the number of court-related work hours when compared to Fiscal Year 2002. See Overview Chart 2 below, and Table 13. Increases were seen in United States District Court for criminal work hours in Fiscal Year 2003. The number of work hours devoted to United States Magistrate Court increased as well, again reflecting the increased workload handled in United States Magistrate Courts over the past several years.

Of the total court-related work hours, Assistant United States Attorneys spent 501,394 hours, or 54 percent, of their time in court. Sixty-five percent of their time in court was spent on criminal cases in United States District Courts, 22 percent in United States Magistrate Courts, 4 percent on civil cases in United States District Courts, and 5 percent on special hearings. The remaining 4 percent of the time was spent in the United States Courts of Appeals, United States Bankruptcy Courts, and in state courts. Of the other 432,963, or 46 percent, of the work hours, 13 percent was spent on grand jury proceedings, 21 percent on court-related travel time, and 66 percent on witness preparation.

Overview Chart 2 -- Court Related Attorney Work Hours

Fiscal Year 1994 - 2003



Training

Fiscal Year 2003 was the most exciting and successful year of operation for the National Advocacy Center (NAC) since its inception in April 1998. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys’ Office of Legal Education (OLE), in cooperation with the National District Attorneys’ Association (NDAA) and the Executive Office for United States Trustees (EOUST), conducts courses and seminars at the NAC. During Fiscal Year 2003, OLE conducted training for nearly 14,500 students at the NAC. Another 8,300 students were trained through OLE’s distance learning programs (videos and satellite broadcasts). Approximately 11,400 of the students attending OLE’s 366 courses were Department of Justice employees, while the remaining 3,100 were employees in legal positions in other departments of the government. In addition to OLE’s students, NDAA and EOUST conducted 55 courses for another 3,390 students during the year.

Nearly one-third of the students receiving OLE training at the NAC in Fiscal Year 2003 attended courses in the topical areas covered in the 2003 Performance Report. Those courses were as follows:

Anti-Terrorism	12 courses	1,838 students*
Gun Violence Reduction	3 courses	1,499 students **
Drug Enforcement	3 courses	169 students
Civil Rights Enforcement	1 course	52 students
Corporate Fraud	3 courses	184 students
Sound Management	14 courses	762 students

*850 students attended 6 joint National Security Team Conferences for Assistant United States Attorneys and Special Agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the request of former Deputy Attorney General Larry Thompson.

**1,400 of these students attended the Project Safe Neighborhoods Conference in Philadelphia, PA.

The schedule of courses is determined according to annual prosecutive priorities and the maintenance of sound management. These courses are conducted for Assistant United States Attorneys and legal personnel in United States Attorneys' offices and the Department of Justice, as well as legal personnel in other federal agencies.

The Justice Television Network (JTN) continued to expand the variety of subject matter broadcast during Fiscal Year 2003, to supplement the in-house training. JTN broadcast on-site training an average of 24 hours per week, presenting information to viewers who were unable to attend live classes. Presently, 240 sites receive 60 hours of broadcasts each week. During the year, 345 hours of broadcasting were dedicated to the Department's Strategic Goals: Anti-Terrorism (167 hours), Gun Violence Reduction (9 hours), Drug Enforcement (34 hours), Civil Rights Enforcement (46 hours), Corporate Fraud (77 hours), and Sound Management (12 hours).

OLE's mission is to provide the best possible training to its students in all potential learning environments. OLE expanded its training capabilities in Fiscal Year 2003, with the completion of an additional 54,000 square feet of office and training space. The training space includes 2 fully automated classrooms, allowing for increased training capacity in areas such as cybercrimes and litigation support. In cooperation with the University of South Carolina, ground was broken during Fiscal Year 2003 for a new University Inn. With a projected completion date of January 2005, the Inn will provide OLE with additional, convenient sleeping quarters within walking distance of the NAC. OLE has also increased its distance education program with IPTV, which puts JTN in the office of every networked personal computer user in the United States Attorneys' offices and organizations. OLE is currently in the process of developing a Learning Management System that will streamline and automate the current manner of conducting business with its clients.

II. CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

United States District Court

The United States Attorneys' offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities. The United States Attorneys are called upon to respond to changing priorities, and to become involved in specific crime reduction programs. Following the events of September 11, 2001, the number one priority of the United States Attorneys has been the prevention of terrorist acts, and the investigation and prosecution of those involved in terrorist attacks. During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys also continued their longstanding commitment to address drug and violent crimes. Within the violent crime category, the United States Attorneys addressed the continuing, illegal use of firearms by those who commit crimes and accompanying acts of violence in our communities. Drug prosecutions continued as well, with particular emphasis on the operations of large drug organizations. The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces focus on these groups, and made significant progress during Fiscal Year 2003. Other special emphasis areas included civil rights violations and corporate fraud.

The United States Attorneys' offices handle most of the criminal cases prosecuted by the Department. The United States Attorneys receive most of their criminal referrals, or "matters," from federal investigative agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, the United States Customs Service, the United States Secret Service, and others. They may also receive criminal matters from state and local investigative agencies or become aware of criminal activities in the course of investigating or prosecuting other cases. Occasionally, criminal violations are reported to the United States Attorneys by private citizens. After careful consideration of each criminal matter, the United States Attorney decides whether criminal charges are appropriate and whether to initiate prosecution. Except for misdemeanor offenses and instances in which an alleged offender waives the right to a grand jury indictment, the United States Attorney presents evidence against an alleged offender to a grand jury. The grand jurors decide whether to return an indictment. If an indictment is returned, the United States Attorney then presents the criminal charges in open court at the arraignment of the defendant.

Although, historically, the majority of criminal defendants enter a plea of guilty prior to trial, the United States Attorneys must always be prepared to go to trial. Consistent preparation for trial minimizes the risk of dismissal for noncompliance with the Speedy Trial Act and strengthens the government's position in negotiations with defense counsel for a guilty plea. When a guilty plea is not obtainable, a trial becomes necessary. The United States Attorney then presents factual evidence to convince the jury, or the judge in a non-jury trial, of the defendant's guilt. If the defendant is convicted, the United States Attorney defends the conviction at post-trial hearings and appeals. The United States Attorneys' offices handle most criminal appeals at the intermediate appellate level. After filing a brief, the United States Attorney may be required to participate in oral argument before the United States Court of Appeals. If there is a further appeal, the United States Attorney may be called upon to assist a Department litigating division and the Solicitor General in preparing the case for review by the United States Supreme Court.

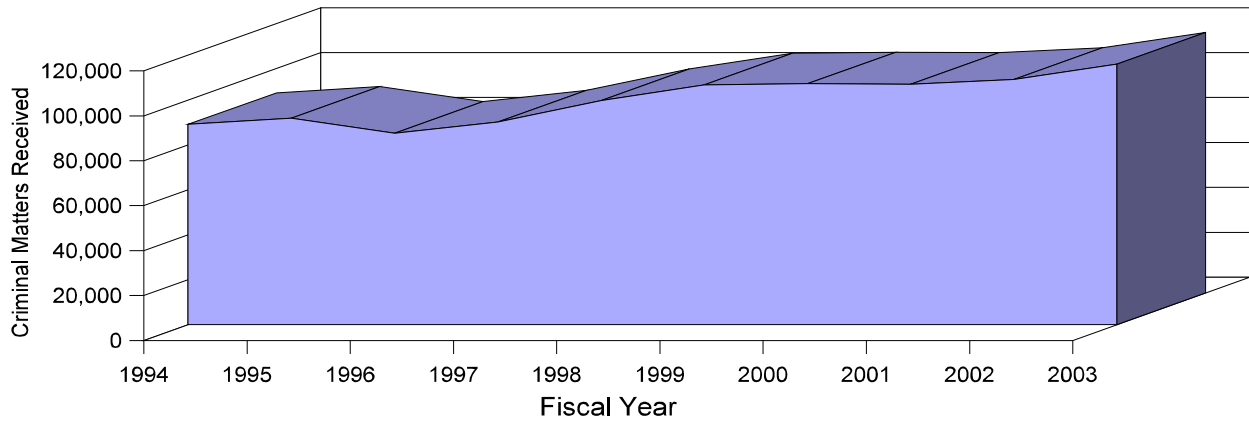
During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys' offices received 115,976 criminal matters, an increase of 6,803, or 6 percent, in the number of criminal referrals received from law enforcement

agencies, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 1 below, and Table 11. Matters received includes immediate declinations in addition to later declinations and files initiated in any court.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 1 -- Criminal Matters Received

Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003

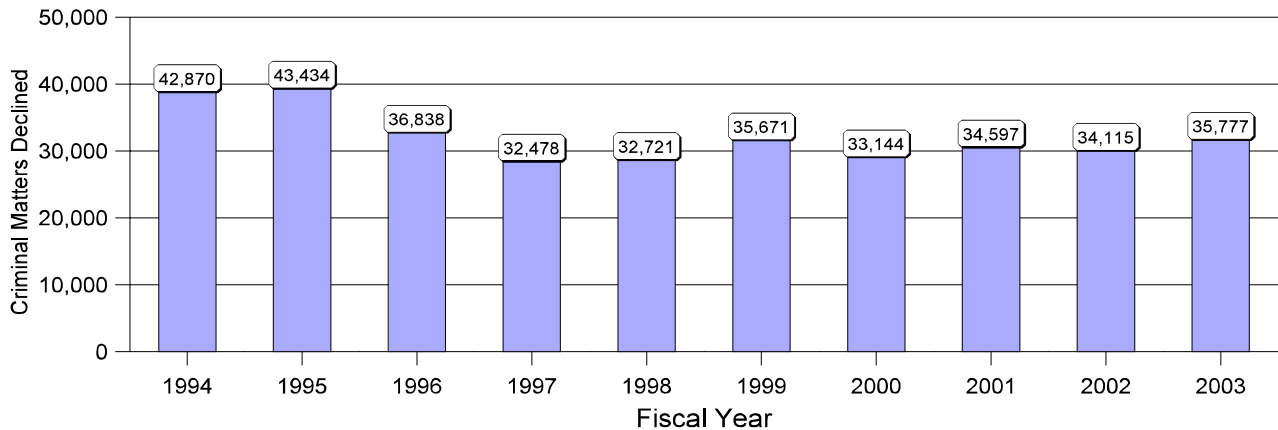


The offices reviewed and immediately or later declined a total of 35,777 criminal matters during the year. See Criminal Chart 2 below, and Tables 18 and 19. As reflected on Tables 18 and 19, the reasons most commonly reported for the declination of these matters included weak or insufficient evidence, suspect to be prosecuted by another authority, lack of criminal intent, minimal federal interest, lack of resources, agency request, and no federal offense committed.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 2 -- Criminal Matters Declined

Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



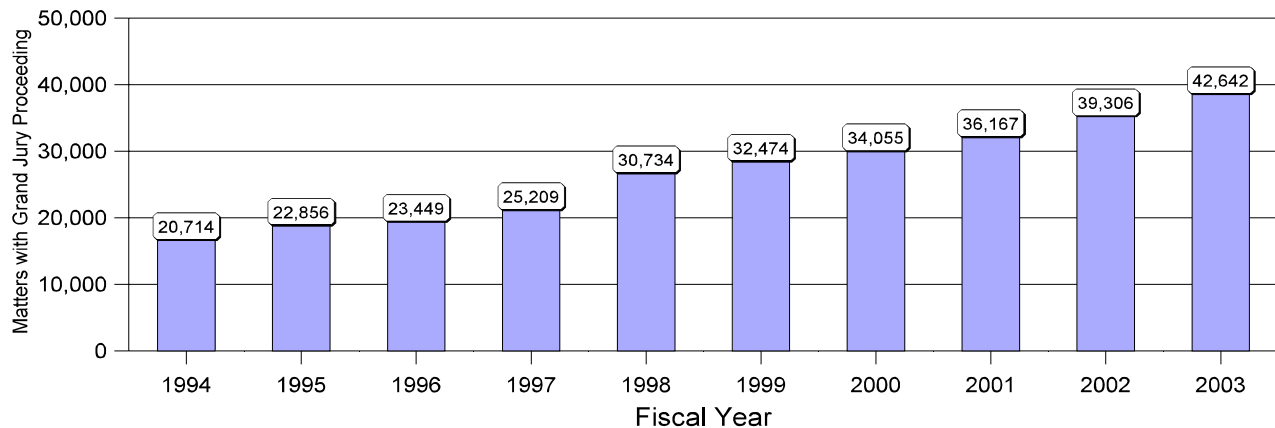
As of the end of Fiscal Year 2003, a total of 71,380 criminal matters were pending, an increase of 898, or 1 percent, when compared to the prior year. Of these, 8,835, or 12 percent, were matters where the defendant was a fugitive, was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program, was in a mental institution, or was unknown. See Table 14. Of all pending matters, 47,919, or 67 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 55,578, or 78 percent, for 36 months or less, as of the end of the fiscal year.

The grand jury, a body of 16 to 23 citizens, functions to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a person has committed a criminal offense. An Assistant United States Attorney's responsibility is to advise the grand jury on the law and to present evidence for the grand jury's consideration. The grand jurors decide whether to return an indictment. In instances where more information is required, the grand jury can issue subpoenas in order to obtain additional evidence. The United States Attorneys' offices handled a total of 42,642 criminal matters during Fiscal Year 2003 in which grand jury proceedings were conducted, an increase of 3,336, or 8 percent, over the previous year. See Table 11. Criminal Chart 3 below reflects the number of matters in which grand jury proceedings were conducted over the past 10 years.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 3 -- Proceedings Before Grand Jury

Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



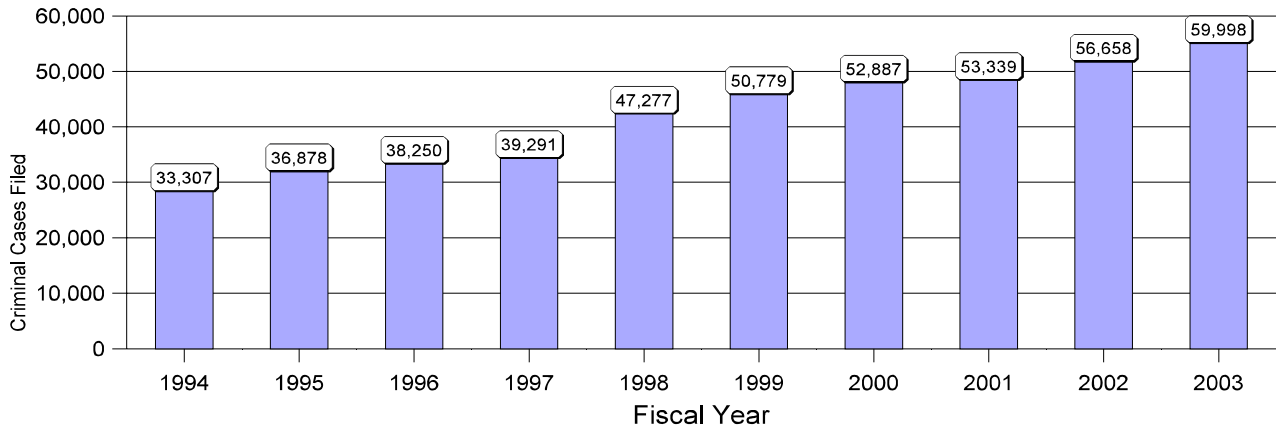
During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys' offices filed 59,998 criminal cases against 81,624 defendants in United States District Courts. See Criminal Chart 4 below, and Table 1. This represents a 6 percent increase in cases filed and a 6 percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year, and represents the highest number of cases filed in recent years. The largest increase in the number of cases filed during Fiscal Year 2003 was in the immigration program category which showed an increase of 22 percent in the number of cases filed, when compared to the prior year. Increases were also observed in the number of violent crime cases filed, which increased by 18 percent.

See Criminal Chart 12 for a display of criminal cases filed by program category, or case type, for Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003. Criminal Charts 4 through 12 do not include United States Magistrate Court or appellate cases.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 4 -- Criminal Cases Filed

Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003

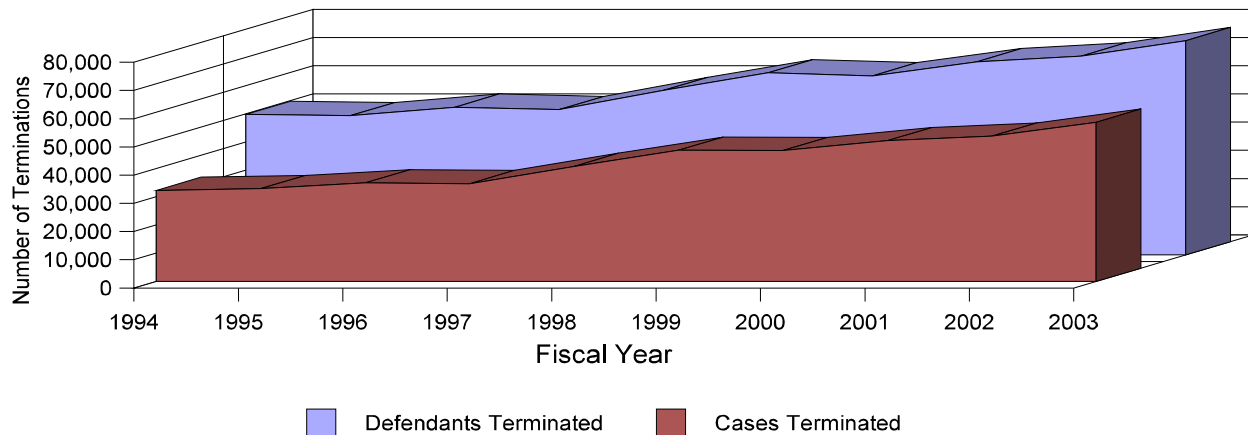


A total of 56,397 cases against 75,950 defendants were also terminated during Fiscal Year 2003, representing an increase of 10 percent in the number of cases terminated, and 8 percent in the number of defendants terminated, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 5 below.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 5 -- Criminal Cases and Defendants Terminated

Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003

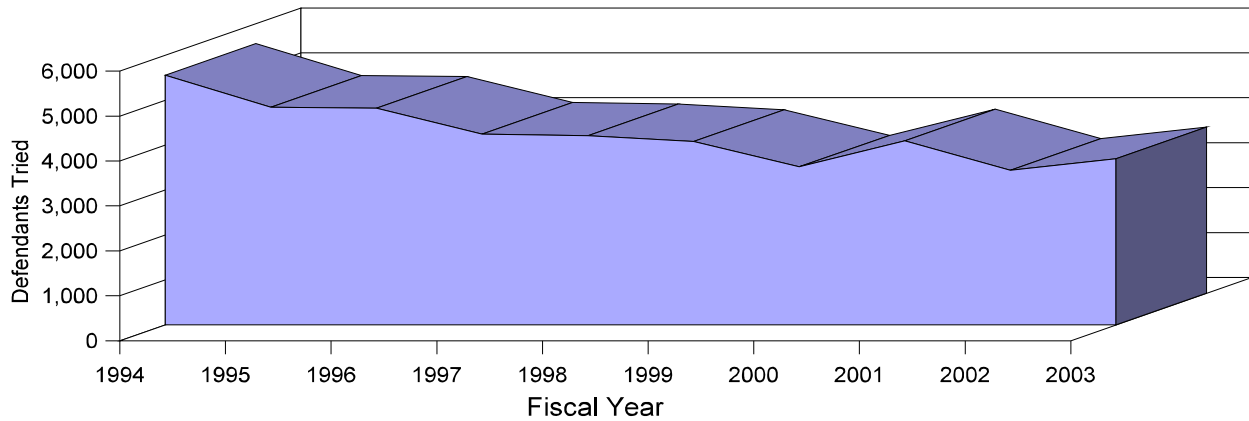


A total of 3,699, or 5 percent, of the terminated defendants were disposed of by trial. See Criminal Chart 6 below, and Table 2.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 6 -- Criminal Defendants Disposed of By Trial

Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003

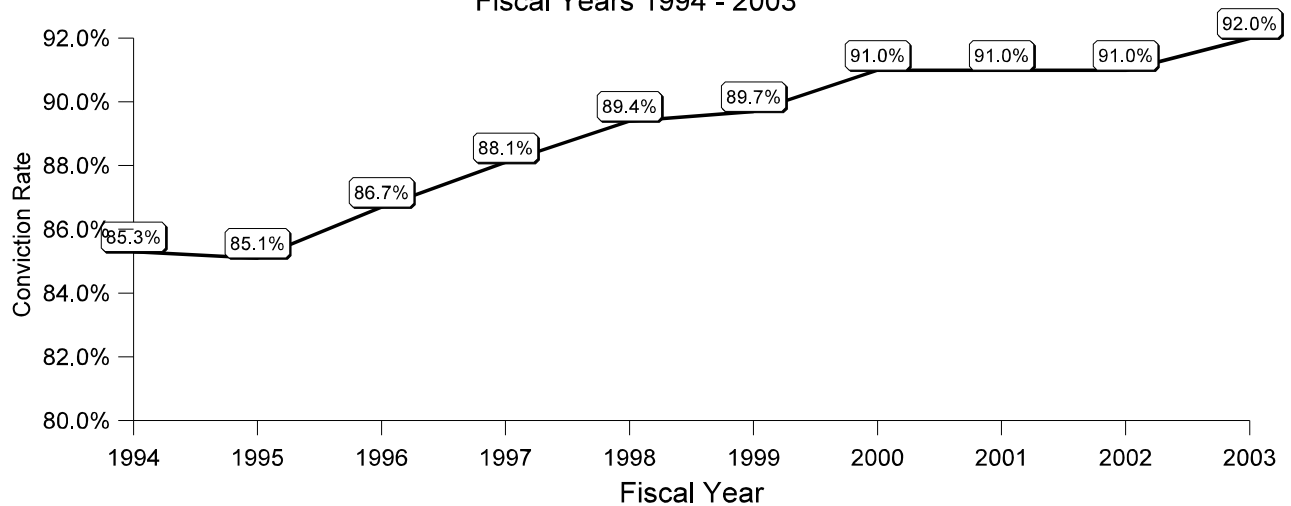


Of the 75,950 defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 2003, 69,621, or 92 percent, either pled guilty or were found guilty. See Criminal Chart 7 below, and Table 3. The rate of conviction continues to represent the highest conviction rate over the past several years.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 7 -- Conviction Rate

Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



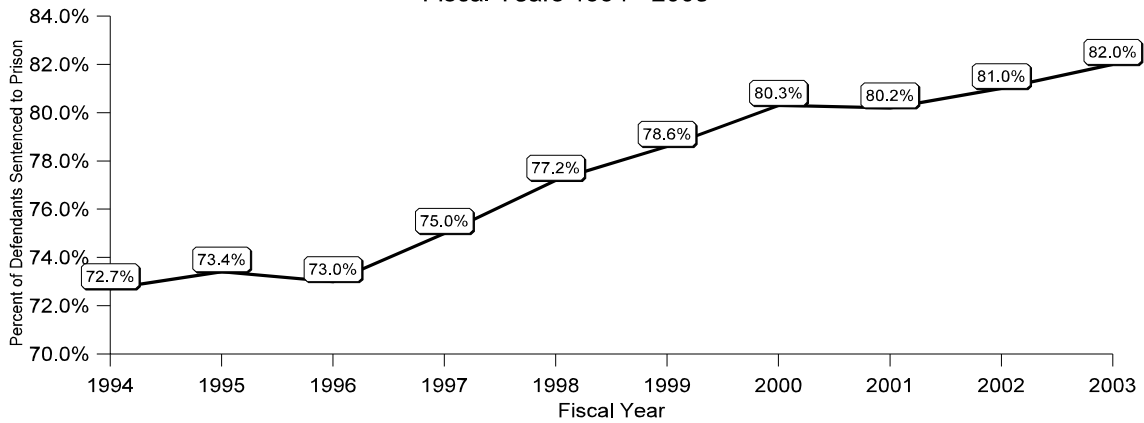
During Fiscal Year 2003, a total of 66,525, or 96 percent, of all convicted defendants pled guilty prior to or during trial. This represents no change in the percentage of convicted defendants who pled guilty when compared to the prior year.

Of the 69,621 defendants who either pled guilty or were found guilty during the fiscal year, 56,743, or 82 percent, received prison sentences. This represents the highest number and percentage of guilty defendants to receive prison sentences over the past several years, and a notable increase over Fiscal Year 1993, when 72 percent of guilty defendants were sentenced to prison. The most notable increase in the percentage of guilty defendants who were sentenced to prison occurred in the immigration program category, which increased from 68 percent in Fiscal Year 1993 to 86 percent in Fiscal Year 2003. A total of 227 guilty defendants received sentences of life in prison during Fiscal Year 2003. See Criminal Charts 8 and 9 below.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 8 -- Percentage of Guilty Defendants Sentenced to Prison

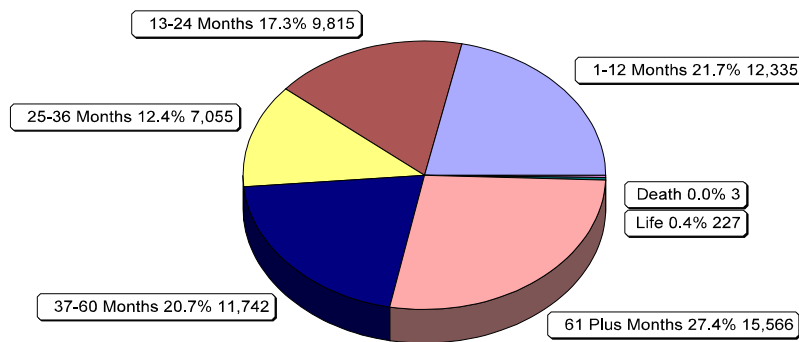
Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 9 -- Length of Sentences for Defendants Sentenced to Prison

Fiscal Year 2003

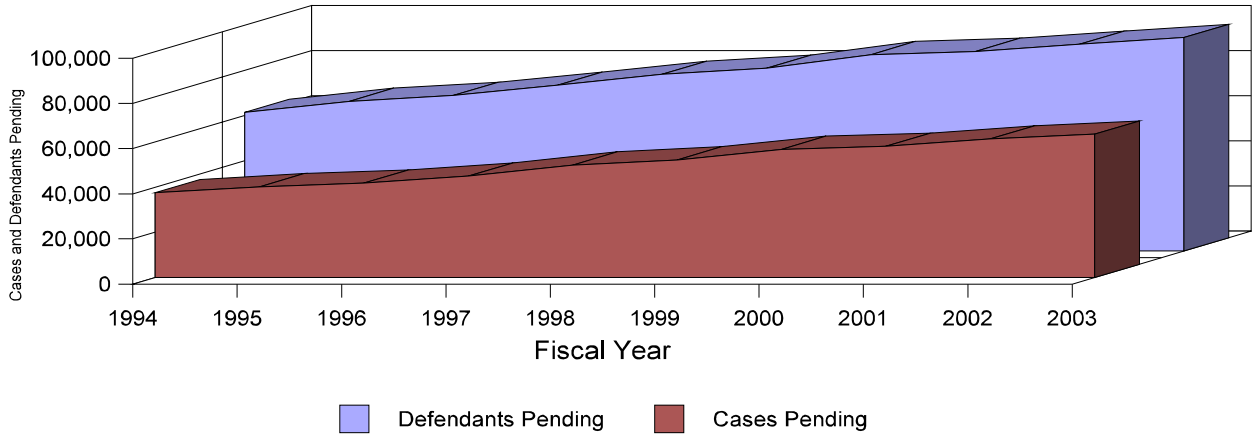


As of the end of Fiscal Year 2003, 63,499 criminal cases against 94,605 defendants were pending. This represents an increase of 4 percent in the number of cases pending and 3 percent in the number of defendants pending, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 10 below, and Table 1.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 10 -- Criminal Cases and Defendants Pending

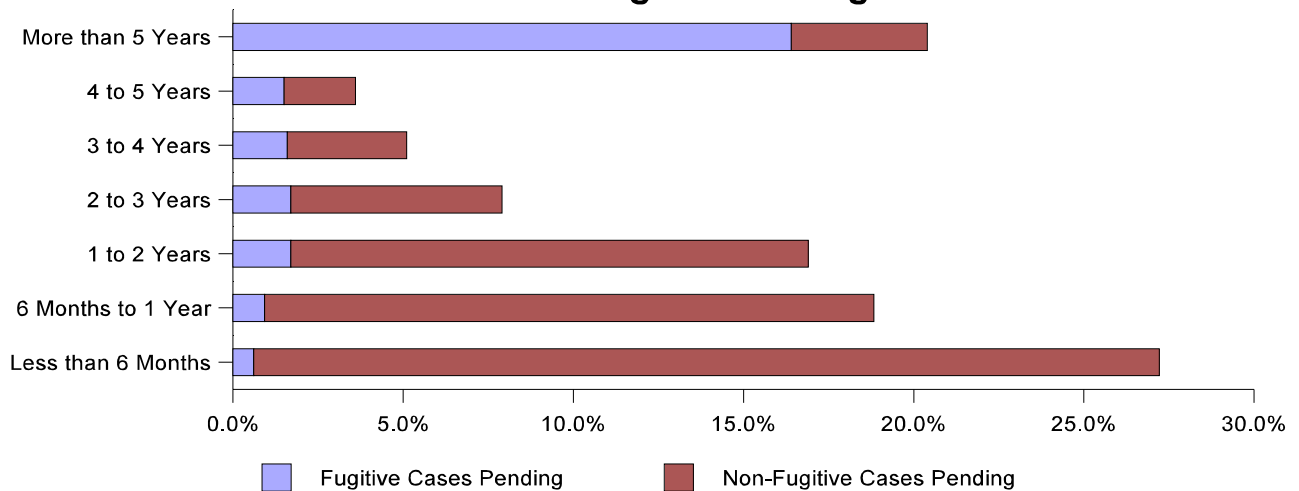
Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



Of the 63,499 pending criminal cases, 39,945, or 63 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 44,949, or 71 percent, had been pending for 36 months or less. See Table 15. In 25 percent of pending cases the defendant was a fugitive, was in a mental institution, or was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program. See Chart 11.

[D]

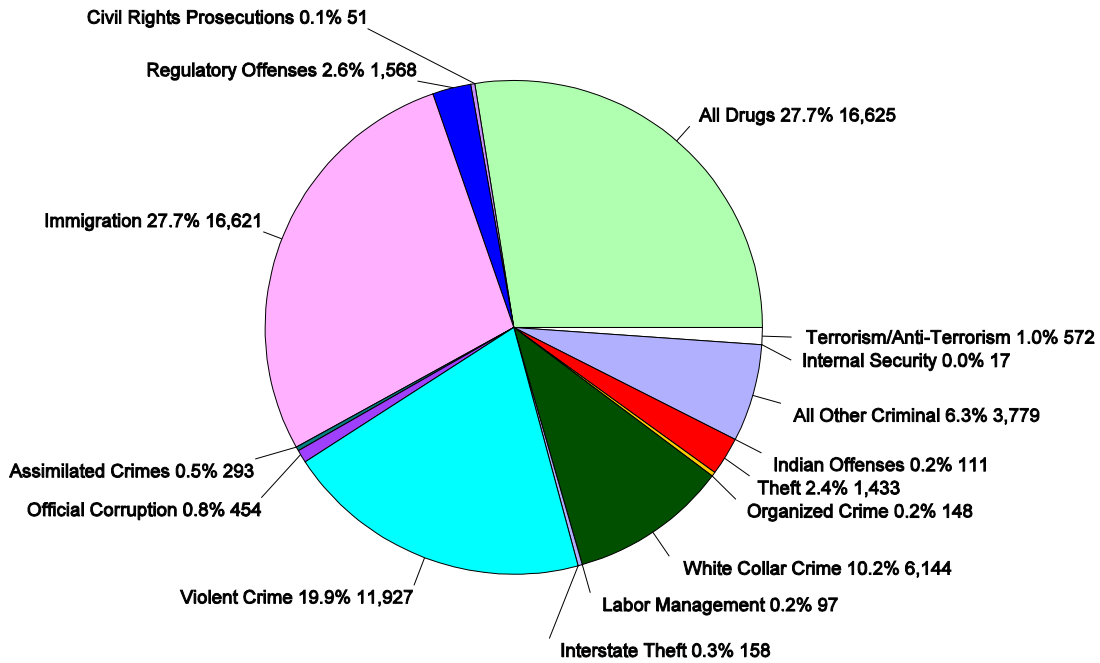
CRIMINAL CHART 11 -- Age of Pending Criminal Cases



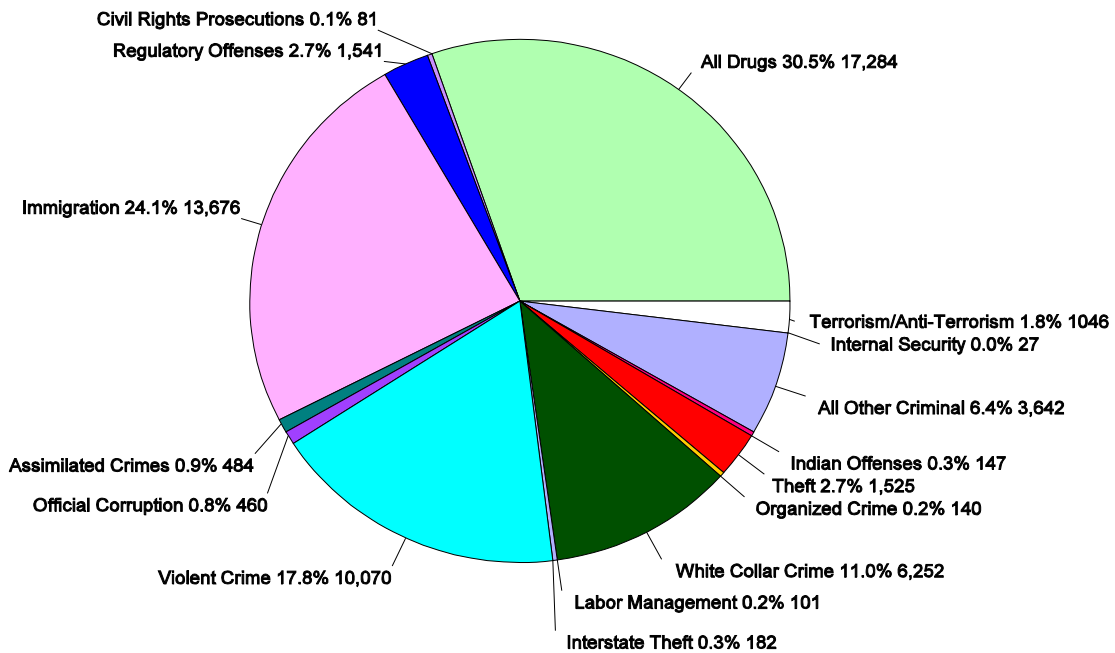
See Criminal Chart 13 below for a display of pending criminal cases by program category, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003. Criminal Chart 13 does not include cases pending in United States Magistrate Court or pending appellate cases.

CRIMINAL CHART 12 -- Criminal Cases Filed by Program Category

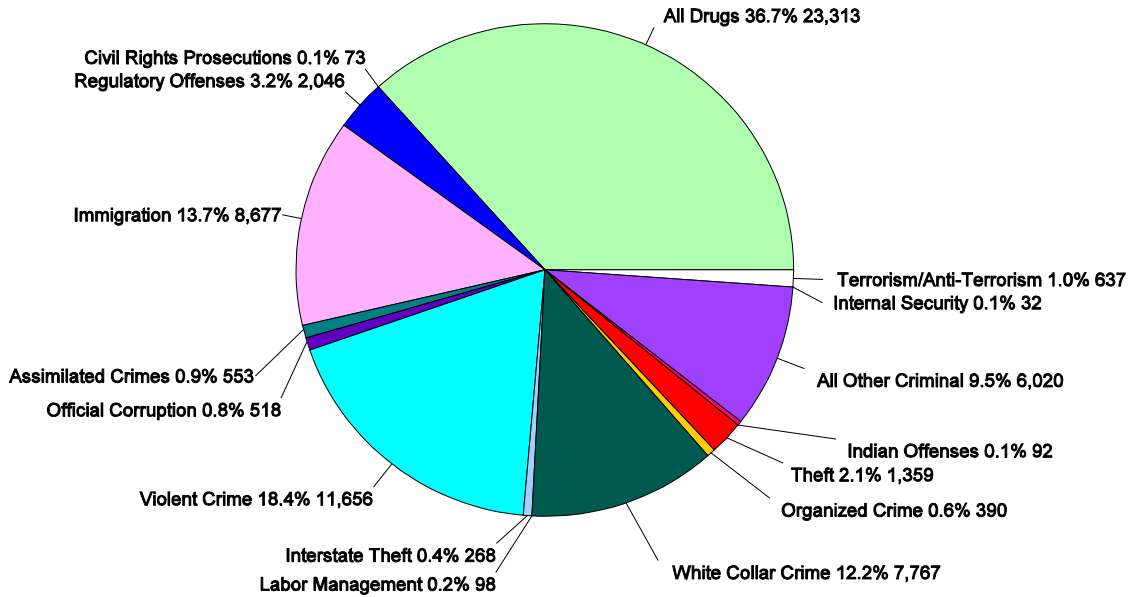
Fiscal Year 2003 -- Total Cases Filed 59,998



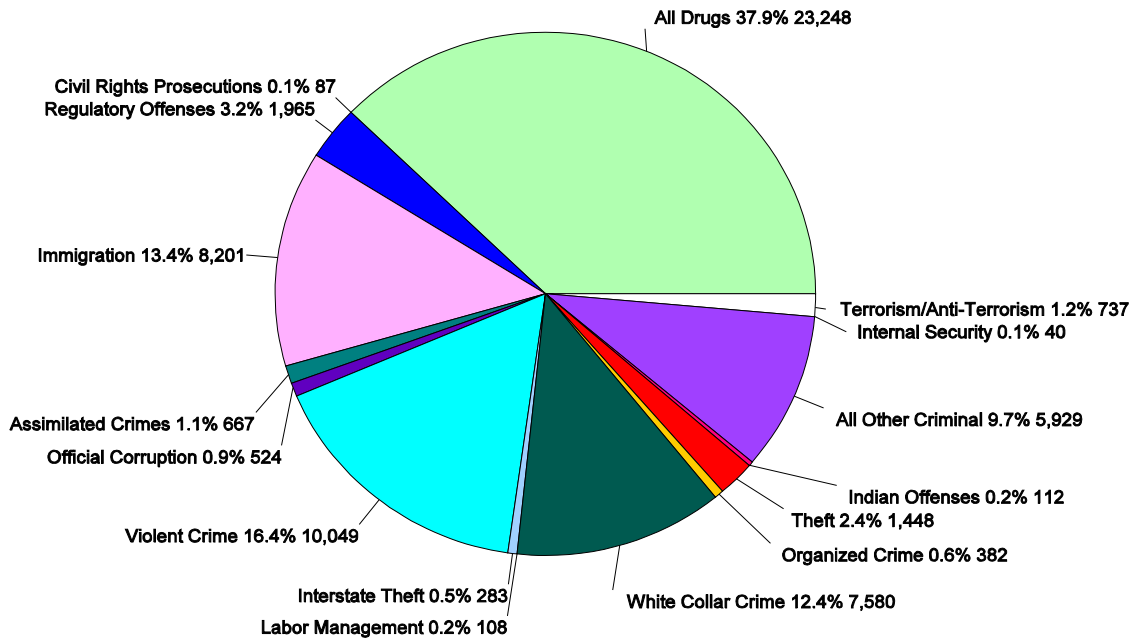
Fiscal Year 2002 -- Total Cases Filed 56,658



CRIMINAL CHART 13 -- Criminal Cases Pending by Program Category Fiscal Year 2003 -- Total Cases Pending 63,499



Fiscal Year 2002 -- Total Cases Pending 61,360



United States Magistrate Court

In addition to those criminal cases filed in the United States District Courts, the United States Attorneys also handle a considerable criminal caseload which is filed in the United States Magistrate Courts. Congress created the judicial office of Federal Magistrate in 1968. The United States District Judges in each district appoint Magistrate judges, who discharge many of the ancillary duties of the United States District Judges. The utilization of Magistrate judges varies from district to district in response to local conditions and changing caseloads.

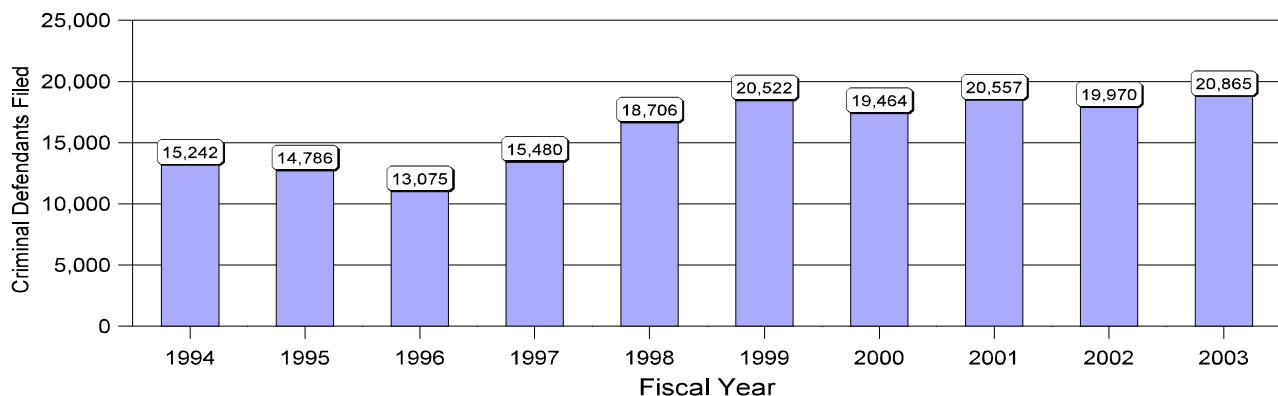
Magistrate judges are authorized by statute to perform a variety of judicial duties as assigned by the United States District Courts, including misdemeanor trials, conducting preliminary hearings, and entering rulings or recommended dispositions on pretrial motions. Spurred by the Civil Justice Reform Act of 1990, expanding caseloads, and tightening fiscal constraints, the United States District Courts continue to find new, innovative ways to use Magistrate judges. The flexibility of the Magistrate judge system was further enhanced in 1996 by the Federal Courts Improvement Act which abolished, for certain petty offenses, the requirement that defendants consent to adjudication by a Magistrate judge and allowed defendants in other misdemeanor cases to give their consent orally. In order to meet the dictates of the Speedy Trial Act, courts are referring an increasing number of motions, hearings, and conferences in felony cases to Magistrate judges.

In addition to those cases filed and handled in United States District Courts, the United States Attorneys filed criminal cases against an additional 20,865 defendants in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2003. This represents an increase of 5 percent when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 14 below, and Table 1. A total of 16,928 defendants were also terminated during the year, which represents an increase of 4 percent when compared with Fiscal Year 2002. See Criminal Chart 15 below. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2003, criminal cases against 21,603 defendants were pending in United States Magistrate Courts, a decrease of less than 1 percent when compared with the number of defendants pending at the end of Fiscal Year 2002. See Table 1. Petty offenses handled in United States Magistrate Courts are not included in this data.

[D]

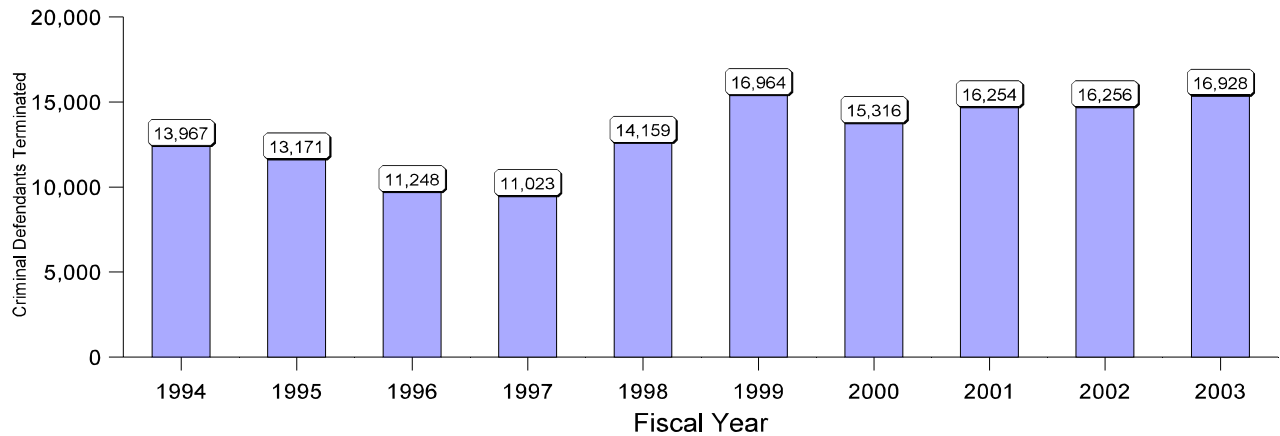
CRIMINAL CHART 14 -- Defendants Filed in U.S. Magistrate Court

Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



[D]

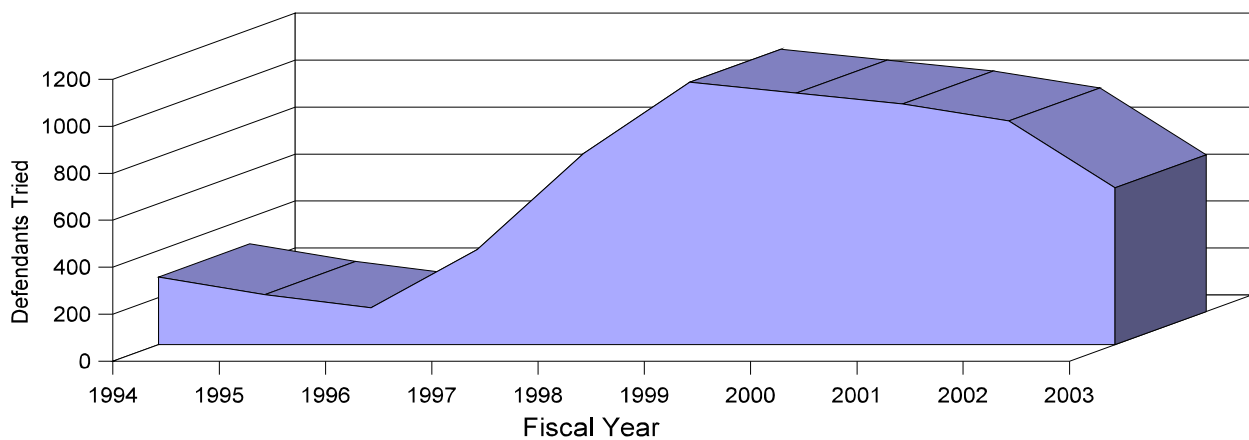
CRIMINAL CHART 15 -- Defendants Terminated in U.S. Magistrate Court
Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



Of the defendants terminated in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2003, 667, or 4 percent, were terminated after a court or jury trial. See Criminal Chart 16 below, and Table 2A. This represents a decrease of 285 defendants disposed of by trial, or 30 percent, when compared to the prior year.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 16 -- Defendants Disposed of By Trial in U.S. Magistrate Court
Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



District of Columbia Superior Court

As noted earlier, the United States Attorney's office for the District of Columbia also bears responsibility for the prosecution of criminal cases in the District of Columbia Superior Court. The Superior Court Division of the United States Attorney's office handles the prosecution of criminal violations of the District of Columbia Code committed by adults and juveniles charged as adults. The vast majority of these cases are presented to the United States Attorney's office as arrests by local agencies. The Superior Court Division is comprised of 5 litigation sections: the Misdemeanor Trial Section; the Community Prosecution/Grand Jury/Intake Section; the Felony Trial Section; the Sex Offense/Domestic Violence Section; and the Homicide/Major Crimes Section.

While violent crime and weapon offenses continued to be the primary focus of the Superior Court Division, the workload reflected cases brought as a result of a variety of initiatives including: Community Prosecution, Project Safe Neighborhoods (Operation Ceasefire), Community Court, Drug Court, and a number of domestic violence programs. Problem solving, rather than mere case processing, also continued to be a goal. The high number of dismissals in misdemeanor cases reflected the growing trend towards the use of alternative dispositions (mediation, diversion, community service, *etc.*) in lower level, quality of life offenses.

The following data details the Superior Court Division's caseload during Fiscal Year 2003. This data is not included in the other charts and tables contained in this report.

[D]

	Total Arrests Reviewed		Cases Presented (Papered)		Cases Declined (No-Papered)		Cases Terminated	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total Presented	Number	Percent of Total Presented	Number	Percent of Total Presented
Felony	8,074	34.5%	6,281	77.8%	1,793	22.2%	5,602	89.2%
Misdemeanor	15,306	65.5%	11,932	78.0%	3,374	22.0%	11,398	95.5%
Total	23,380	100%	18,213	77.9%	5,167	22.1%	17,000	93.3%

Cases Disposed of by Jury Trials							
	Number of Trials	Number Guilty	Percent Guilty	Number Not Guilty	Percent Not Guilty	Number of Mistrials	Percent of Mistrials
Felony	395	255	64.5%	127	32.2%	13	3.3%
Misdemeanor	19	10	52.6%	9	47.4%	0	0.0%
Total	414	265	64.0%	136	32.9%	13	3.1%

Cases Disposed of by Court Trials							
	Number of Trials	Number Guilty	Percent Guilty	Number Not Guilty	Percent Not Guilty	Number of Mistrials	Percent of Mistrials
Felony	71	47	66.2%	24	33.8%	0	0.0%
Misdemeanor	636	405	63.7%	231	36.3%	0	0.0%
Total	707	452	63.9%	255	36.1%	0	0.0%

Case Dispositions		
	Number of Guilty Pleas	Number of Dismissals
Felony	3,212	1,924
Misdemeanor	3,795	6,948
Total	7,007	8,872

Convictions		
	Number of Convictions	Conviction Rate
Felony	3,514	62.7%
Misdemeanor	4,210	36.9%
Total	7,724	45.4%

Fiscal Year 2003 Strategic Goals

In carrying out their criminal prosecution responsibilities, the United States Attorneys are guided by the law enforcement and special prosecution priorities of the Attorney General. These areas are set forth in the Department's Strategic Plan and Performance Report. The Fiscal Year 2003 prosecution priorities are addressed separately below.

Terrorism

During Fiscal Year 2002, the Attorney General directed the United States Attorneys to establish an Anti-Terrorism Task Force (now Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council) in each district. This Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council (ATAC) is supervised by the United States Attorney and coordinated by an experienced prosecutor from the United States Attorney's office. The ATAC is designed to further the Department's three-pronged approach to protecting America from the threat of terrorism by focusing on the prevention of terrorist acts, the investigation of threats and incidents, and the prosecution of those accused of committing crimes by terrorist means.

The ATACs have become a valuable addition to the law enforcement community and have made great strides in furthering the President's war on terrorism and in forging relationships with state and local law enforcement. ATACs include approximately 5,300 state and local law enforcement agencies and continue to grow daily. The ATACs' primary responsibilities are to coordinate anti-terrorism initiatives, initiate training programs, and facilitate information sharing. These ATAC responsibilities are distinguished from those of Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs), which retain primary operational responsibility for terrorism investigations.

The ATACs and the JTTFs received valuable training in Fiscal Year 2003. In December 2002, the Deputy Attorney General directed the development and implementation of joint training on national security matters, including the USA PATRIOT Act and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. The training was developed by a working group consisting of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Central Intelligence Agency, the Criminal Division, the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review, the United States Attorneys' offices, and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. The national security training was conducted through a series of 5 National Security Conferences held at the National Advocacy Center in Columbia, South Carolina from May 2003 to July 2003. A sixth conference was held May 20-23, 2003, in Washington, D.C. for Assistant United States Attorneys and FBI field supervisors in the Washington, D.C., area.

The attendees for each National Security Conference consisted of district or regional teams with members from the ATACs and the JTTFs. Each National Security Conference included a series of lectures, panels, and an interactive, all-day small-group discussion of a 12-segment hypothetical that was developed specifically for the conferences. Following the National Security Conferences, participants provided local and regional training sessions for nearly 4,000 FBI agents, JTTF members, and United States Attorney's office employees.

In addition to the National Security Conferences, a Bioterrorism - Train the Trainers' Conference was held in Atlanta, Georgia, in April of 2003. This course invited ATAC Coordinators, FBI Weapons of Mass Destruction Coordinators, and representatives from the Public Health Department from every state to encourage and provide training and training materials for district-wide or region-wide law enforcement/public health conferences. Finally, a United States Attorneys' seminar entitled "What You Should Know to Combat Terrorism," was held at the National Advocacy Center from January 23-24, 2003. The seminar provided an overview of the statutes and Department of Justice guidelines critical to combating terrorism, including the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, the 199 review process, the USA Patriot Act, and the Classified Intelligence Protection Act. Training for ATACs continued in 2004 with the ATAC Coordinators' Conference on March 29-April 1, 2004.

During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 572 terrorism and anti-terrorism cases against 786 defendants. This includes international and domestic terrorism, terrorism-related financing, and terrorism-related hoaxes, as well as anti-terrorism cases, that is, those cases brought to prevent or disrupt potential or actual terrorist threats where the offense conduct is not obviously a federal crime of terrorism. A total of 682 cases against 761 defendants were also terminated in Fiscal Year 2003. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated, 87 percent were convicted.

Examples of successful terrorism or anti-terrorism prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2003 include the following:

In the **Western District of New York**, a defendant pled guilty to a charge of contributing goods and services to specially designated terrorists, notably Usama bin Laden and al Qaeda. The defendant is 1 of 6 defendants who was charged in a two-count indictment in October 2002, with providing material support or resources to al Qaeda. In conjunction with the plea agreement, the government filed a superseding criminal information charging the defendant with contributing funds and services, which is in violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act. The defendant pled guilty to the charge in the superseding information and agreed to cooperate with the government's ongoing criminal investigation. On October 21, 2002, he was indicted by a federal grand jury in Buffalo, along with 5 co-defendants. The indictment charged the defendants with conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists from the spring of 2001 through mid-September 2002. The indictment also charged the defendants with providing material support from the spring of 2001 through the beginning of August 2001, and for receiving military-type training at the Al Farooq terrorism camp affiliated with Usama bin Laden and al Qaeda near Kandahar, Afghanistan. The 6 defendants in this case received sentences ranging from 7 years in prison to 10 years in prison.

In the **District of Oregon**, six defendants were convicted after they sought to travel to Afghanistan to fight against American forces after the September 11, 2001, attacks. The sentencing terms for the defendants ranged from 3 years in prison to 18 years in prison.

In the **Middle District of Pennsylvania**, a defendant, age 59, was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months in prison for mailing 17 letters containing a white powdery substance intended to look like anthrax to a number of local, state, and federal officials. On October 22, 2001, at the height of the national anthrax crisis, the defendant and her co-conspirator, age 27, caused the 17 anthrax hoax letters to be placed in a mailbox at the Nanticoke, Pennsylvania Post Office. Two of the letters were addressed to President George W. Bush, and the others were directed to state and local officials. The defendant and co-defendant used the names of 2 juveniles as the letter-senders in order to seek revenge on the juveniles for accusing the defendant's son of threatening them. Three days after the letters were mailed, United States Postal Inspectors arrested the defendants at an apartment in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Firearms

Enforcing federal criminal laws is the second strategic goal in the Department's Strategic Plan. Achieving this goal requires the investigation and prosecution of a diverse and challenging array of criminal offenses, first and foremost of which are violent crime offenses, particularly those involving firearms. During Fiscal Year 2003, Project Safe Neighborhoods Task Forces across the nation continued to work to implement the coordinated strategy to reduce gun violence. These task forces were led by the United States Attorney in each of the federal judicial districts. On May 14, 2001, the President and the Attorney General, along with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, announced Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN): America's Network Against Gun Violence. PSN focuses on an invigorated enforcement effort that, through new resources and tools, either builds on the successful programs already in place or creates effective gun violence reduction programs. PSN consists of 5 essential elements: partnership; strategic planning; training; community outreach and public awareness; and accountability. United States Attorneys in each of the federal judicial districts work side by side with local law enforcement and other officials to tailor the PSN strategy to fit the unique gun crime problem in their district. Although programs may differ among districts, the 5 essential elements are met through heightened coordination among federal, state, and local agencies to target gun crime and with increased resources at the federal and local levels.

During Fiscal Year 2003, PSN Task Forces and United States Attorneys' offices across the nation continued to vigorously enforce gun laws to prevent and deter gun crime, which helped to further PSN's goal of unprecedented prosecution of federal gun crimes. Their efforts helped to set a Department record of 13,037 defendants charged under 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924, and a record of 10,556 cases filed. When compared with the prior year, this represents a 23 percent increase in the number of defendants filed, the largest ever increase, and a 24 percent increase in the number of

cases filed. The 13,037 defendants filed in Fiscal Year 2003 included those charged in cases that were handled by the United States Attorneys' offices as purely firearms cases, and defendants charged with firearms offenses in any other criminal cases, such as narcotics cases, organized crime cases, violent crime in Indian Country cases, or other violent crime cases such as bank robberies.

Criminals convicted of violating gun laws continue to receive substantial punishment for their crimes. During Fiscal Year 2003, 90 percent of all defendants who were terminated were convicted, the highest conviction rate over the last several years. Of the convicted defendants, 8,868, or 93 percent, were sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 6,375, or 72 percent, were sentenced to terms of at least 3 years in prison, and 4,405, or 50 percent, were sentenced to terms of 5 or more years in prison, including 83 life sentences.

Examples of successful firearms prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2003 include the following:

In the **District of Arizona**, a career criminal, who had 16 prior felony convictions, was sentenced to 10 years in prison after he pled guilty to owning, pawning, and then attempting to redeem a semi-automatic weapon. The defendant's prior felonies, mostly in New Jersey, included breaking and entering, attempted breaking and entering, possession of burglary tools, aggravated assault, receiving a stolen automobile, possession of a handgun by a convicted person, and possession of a controlled dangerous substance. When he attempted to redeem the gun he pawned from a federally licensed firearms dealer, he was identified as a convicted felon during a Brady background check. He had lied on the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Form 4473 (Firearms Transaction Record) about his criminal past.

In the **Southern District of Indiana**, a defendant, age 51, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was sentenced to 17 years and 7 months in prison as an armed career criminal. On April 23, 2002, Indianapolis police officers were dispatched to a residence following a 911 call that reported an assault. Officers found 3 persons inside the residence, including the defendant. The officers found the defendant, who had been beaten by 1 of the other 2 persons, and took him to a hospital. A search of the defendant's pockets at the hospital revealed a .16 gauge, Winchester shotgun shell. Meanwhile, police recovered a loaded, .16 gauge, sawed-off shotgun from his bed inside the residence. The defendant had previous felony convictions for 2 armed robberies in 1980, 3 armed robberies in 1989, an armed robbery in 1990, and 2 counts of battery in 1990 for assaulting 2 correctional staff while confined. During the past 22 years, he has been in prison for all but 3 years and 6 months.

In the **Southern District of New York**, a defendant, a gun-runner who was convicted in March 2003 of multiple firearms offenses, was sentenced to 19 years and 6 months in prison. The defendant, age 22, and his co-defendant, age 21, were each convicted of firearms trafficking conspiracy, dealing in firearms without a license, and transporting firearms into, or receiving firearms in, the state where they

reside. The defendant was also convicted of traveling in interstate commerce to acquire firearms that he intended to sell without a license. This was the first trial resulting from a long-term investigation of violent and drug crimes by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives and the City of Newburgh Police Department. In June 2001, the defendant began recruiting straw purchasers in Georgia to buy guns that he could transport to Newburgh for sale on the black market. His co-defendant gave the straw purchasers cash and selected weapons for purchase. At least 18 handguns, including high powered Intratec 9 mm. handguns and Masterpiece Arms 45 caliber handguns, were purchased for the defendants by the Georgia straw purchasers. Seven of those guns were recovered during the execution of search warrants at homes of suspected drug dealers, and 1 was recovered at the scene of an attempted murder.

In the **District of Rhode Island**, 3 defendants in firearms cases brought under Project Safe Neighborhoods initiatives, were sentenced to an aggregate of more than 48 years in prison for various firearms and drug trafficking offenses. The first defendant, a career offender, was sentenced to 24 years and 4 months in prison for brokering "guns for drugs" trades in which drug-dependent New Hampshire residents acted as straw buyers for guns that he delivered to Providence area drug dealers. The second defendant, also a career offender, was sentenced to 14 years and 4 months in prison for cocaine and heroin trafficking and being a felon in possession of 2 handguns found during a search of his apartment. The third defendant was sentenced to the statutory maximum of 10 years in prison for being a felon in possession of a handgun, which was discovered in his car after a police pursuit that was precipitated by a traffic stop. The cases of the first 2 defendants resulted from an investigation by a firearms task force led by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives. The third defendant's case was prosecuted federally as a result of a joint, federal-state screening of firearms cases.

In the **Eastern District of Texas**, a United States District Judge sentenced a defendant to 15 years in prison after a 2-day sentencing hearing. The defendant was convicted by a jury on 8 counts of being a prohibited person in possession of firearms and ammunition. He was subject to a Protective Order that restrained him from harassing and threatening his former spouse, and prohibited him from possessing firearms or ammunition. Nearly 8 months after the Protective Order was signed, the defendant was involved in the fatal shooting of a Whitewright, Texas, police officer. Although a state court jury found him not guilty of the murder, a federal jury concluded that he possessed ammunition that was found in the field adjacent to the road where the officer was shot. During the trial, evidence showed that the rifle discovered in the defendant's home fired the shell casing found in the field near the dead police officer. The evidence also revealed that the defendant had possessed firearms on several other occasions while subject to the Protective Order, all of which provided the basis for the remaining counts. As part of the sentencing, the judge made a finding of fact that, by a preponderance of the evidence, the defendant killed

the officer on the morning of December 23, 2000. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives investigated the case with the Texas Rangers.

In the **Western District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to 17 years and 6 months in prison for unlawful possession of a firearm as a convicted felon. Because of his prior convictions for violent crimes and a serious drug offense, the defendant was considered an armed career criminal, subjecting him to an enhanced sentence. In April 2002, the defendant was arrested at a residence in Smithville, Texas. Officers found him with 3 firearms, ammunition, and a small quantity of illegal drugs.

Narcotics Prosecutions

To help achieve the Department's strategic goal of enforcing federal criminal laws related to drug enforcement, the United States Attorneys' objectives are twofold. First, they seek to reduce the threat, trafficking, and related violence of illegal drugs by identifying, disrupting, and dismantling drug trafficking organizations. Second, they aim to break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand for illegal drugs. Integral to this strategy is the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program. Under this program, the efforts and expertise of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies are directed toward major drug traffickers and their organizations, with disruption and dismantling of these organizations as their ultimate goal. The Department's drug strategy has placed increased emphasis upon conducting financial investigations as an integral part of each OCDETF investigation, to eliminate the infrastructure of drug organizations and to permanently remove the profits garnered by drug traffickers.

The Administration, through the Office of National Drug Control Policy, established a goal of reducing use of illegal drugs by 10 percent in 2 years and 25 percent in 5 years. This goal is to be achieved through the Department's supply reduction efforts and through programs aimed at prevention and treatment. During Fiscal Year 2003, each United States Attorney's office took an active role in working with federal, state, and local law enforcement officials to coordinate demand reduction efforts. Many offices were actively involved in planning these demand reduction programs in support of a national demand reduction initiative.

During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys filed 17,169 cases against 30,635 drug defendants. These cases included both OCDETF and non-OCDETF drug cases as well as those drug cases classified under the Government Regulatory/Money Laundering and Violent Crime program categories. A total of 16,480 cases against 28,944 defendants were also terminated. Ninety-two percent of the defendants who were terminated in Fiscal Year 2003 were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 92 percent were sentenced to prison.

OCDETF

The Attorney General's Drug Enforcement Strategy refocused the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program to identify, disrupt, and dismantle major drug supply and money laundering organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of these enterprises. OCDETF combines the resources and expertise of its member federal agencies - the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, United States Marshals, Internal Revenue Service, United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and United States Coast Guard - with United States Attorneys' offices across the country, to investigate and prosecute these major drug supply and money laundering organizations. Law enforcement has developed a priority targeting strategy that identifies and targets organizations at all levels of the drug supply pyramid. The international "command and control" organizations - the "most wanted" of the drug trade - are identified on the multi-agency Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List. OCDETF agencies have also identified various organizations which operate domestically and pose a major threat to a particular region or regions of the United States. The OCDETF Program seeks to target all drug trafficking and money laundering networks that are "linked" to these international, national, and regional priority targets and, thereby, to attack simultaneously all components of these organizations nationwide.

During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys filed 2,491 OCDETF cases against 7,404 defendants, representing a 21 percent decrease in cases filed and a 14 percent decrease in defendants when compared with the prior year. This decline was anticipated, however, and reflects the OCDETF Program's shift to focus resources on long-term, more complex investigations of high-level organizations operating in multiple jurisdictions. In addition, the United States Attorneys terminated 3,008 OCDETF cases against 8,241 defendants. A total of 7,472 defendants, or 91 percent of all terminated defendants, were convicted, with 90 percent of all convicted defendants sentenced to prison. Fifty-six percent of the defendants were sentenced to prison for more than 5 years.

The following investigative activities for Fiscal Year 2003 reflect the OCDETF Program's commitment to disrupting and dismantling high-level drug supply and money laundering organizations:

"Operation Trifecta," a 19-month long OCDETF investigation, resulted in the indictment of one defendant on the CPOT List and the arrests of more than 400 of his associates in the United States and Mexico. The drug organization was one of the largest and most powerful drug trafficking organizations in Mexico. The operation resulted in the seizure of over 12 tons of cocaine, approximately 6 tons of marijuana, approximately 160 pounds of methamphetamine, and more than \$10.5 million in United States currency. The defendant, who has been indicted in California and Texas on narcotics trafficking charges, was not arrested and remains a fugitive.

On August 29, 2003, law enforcement officials arrested an individual who is listed on the CPOT List, and 28 members of his money laundering and cocaine trafficking organization. In connection with the arrests, agents seized 69 bank accounts in the United States and Colombia, valued at approximately \$13 million. The operation also resulted in the seizure of more than 350 kilograms of cocaine and 20 kilograms of heroin.

On October 16, 2003, an individual who is listed on the CPOT List, was arrested in a joint operation between the Haitian National Police and the Drug Enforcement Administration in Haiti. The individual was one of the most significant and well-known cocaine traffickers operating in Haiti, and was responsible for the shipment of multiple-ton quantities of cocaine into the United States. The individual was taken into United States custody, and transported to Miami, Florida, to face narcotics trafficking charges.

A majority of the OCDETF cases prosecuted during Fiscal Year 2003 reflect investigations that were initiated prior to the OCDETF Program's refocus on high-level drug supply and money laundering organizations. Examples of these include the following:

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant, the former right-hand man of a Colombian drug king pin, was sentenced to 30 years and 5 months in prison and fined \$25,000. He was one of the lead defendants in a 43-defendant indictment resulting from "Operation Millennium," a Special Operations Division investigation involving the Drug Enforcement Administration and Colombian National Police. It is believed that the drug organization was responsible for exporting up to 30 tons of cocaine per month from Colombia. To date, 30 "Operation Millennium" defendants have been extradited from Colombia to the United States, and 31 defendants have been convicted of drug trafficking and money laundering charges.

In the **District of North Dakota**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison on narcotics charges. He was the leader of the largest drug trafficking conspiracy ever brought to justice in North Dakota, and became the first defendant in the state's history to be sentenced to life in prison on narcotics charges. The defendant also received a consecutive sentence of 30 years in prison and an additional, consecutive sentence of life in prison for possessing, using, and carrying a machine gun in relation to the drug trafficking crimes. The defendant's organization moved between 300 and 500 pounds of methamphetamine, worth approximately \$18 million, into North Dakota. Five other defendants have been convicted and sentenced to terms ranging from 4 years and 9 months in prison to 15 years in prison.

In the **District of Oregon**, 2 defendants were each sentenced to life in prison after the successful dismantling of an interstate conspiracy to transport multi-kilogram quantities of powder cocaine from Fresno, California, to Portland, Oregon, where it was converted to over 100 kilograms of crack cocaine for distribution in the

inner city neighborhoods of Portland. Twenty-five other defendants were sentenced to terms ranging from 4 years and 9 months in prison to 30 years in prison. Assets valued at over \$1 million were forfeited. The case was collaboratively worked on by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internal Revenue Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Immigration and Neutralization Service, Portland Police Bureau, and California Highway Patrol.

Non-OCDETF Drugs

In addition to OCDETF cases, the United States Attorneys also filed a total of 14,678 non-OCDETF drug cases against 23,231 defendants during Fiscal Year 2003. This represents a 1 percent increase in cases filed and a 5 percent increase in defendants filed when compared with the prior year. A total of 13,472 non-OCDETF cases against 20,703 defendants were also terminated during the year, representing a 6 percent increase in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. Ninety-three percent of all terminated defendants were convicted, with 92 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

Examples of non-OCDETF drug cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2003 include the following:

In the **District of Idaho**, a man described as the pre-eminent drug dealer in eastern Idaho for the past decade was sentenced to 40 years in prison. The defendant maintained a home in Pocatello, Idaho, but his primary residence was in California. From 1992, until his organization was broken up in 2002, the organization supplied much of the cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine in the Pocatello area, and trafficked these drugs throughout southeast Idaho and into Jackson Hole, Wyoming. The drugs were generally brought to Pocatello in vehicles, concealed within hidden compartments. In Pocatello, they were removed, broken down into smaller units for sale, and kept at various storage units. The proceeds were laundered using wire services located in the United States and Mexico. The defendant pled guilty to possession with intent to distribute 500 grams or more of methamphetamine, money laundering, and a forfeiture count. The case was investigated by the Idaho State Police, the Internal Revenue Service, and the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

In the **Southern District of Indiana**, a defendant, who was a doctor, was sentenced to 4 years and 3 months in prison and ordered to pay more than \$128,000 in restitution to the Medicaid program after he pled guilty to unlawful trafficking in OxyContin and health care fraud. Between late July 2001 and late December 2001, the defendant prescribed OxyContin for a co-conspirator in amounts that were not medically and reasonably necessary. In one 14-day period during November 2001, the defendant prescribed 860 (80mg) tablets of OxyContin for his co-conspirator. From January 2001 through mid-December 2001, the defendant caused the Indiana Medicaid program to pay \$130,000 for OxyContin for the co-conspirator. After

filling the prescriptions the defendant wrote for her, the co-conspirator sold OxyContin to several individuals in Jennings County, Indiana. She previously pled guilty to unlawful trafficking in OxyContin and health care fraud and was sentenced to 3 years and 5 months in prison.

In the **District of Kansas**, 2 defendants, both of California, were found guilty of conspiracy to manufacture and distribute more than 10 grams of LSD and possession with intent to distribute more than 10 grams of LSD. The 2 defendants were sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole, and 30 years in prison without the possibility of parole, respectively. The investigation resulted in the largest LSD lab seizure the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has ever made. It included the seizure of approximately 41.3 kilograms of LSD, approximately 97.5 kilograms of lysergic acid, the precursor to LSD, and approximately 23.6 kilograms of iso-LSD, a by-product from the manufacture of LSD. In the history of DEA, there have been only 4 seizures of complete LSD labs, 3 of which involved the defendants' operations--a lab in Mountainview, California, in 1998, and a lab in Oregon in 1996. The lab in this case was located in Wamego, Kansas.

In the **District of Montana**, a defendant who had 2 prior felony drug convictions was sentenced on methamphetamine conspiracy charges to life in prison without the possibility of parole. He was also deemed a career offender and was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole for 2 counts of possession with intent to distribute methamphetamine. For being an illegal alien, as well as a felon in possession of a firearm, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison. After a four-day trial in February 2003, the defendant was convicted of 1 count of conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute methamphetamine, and 2 counts of possession with intent to distribute methamphetamine. Prior to trial, he pled guilty to the firearms charges. Co-defendants and co-conspirators convicted during the same trial were previously sentenced. Two of the co-defendants/co-conspirators were each sentenced to 10 years and 1 month in prison. A third co-defendant/co-conspirator was sentenced to 7 years and 8 months in prison, and a fourth was sentenced to 3 years and 5 months in prison. The investigation was conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Montana Division of Criminal Investigations, the United States Border Patrol, and the City/County Street Crimes Unit, Billings.

In the **Western District of Pennsylvania**, a defendant was sentenced to 18 years in prison for his narcotics conspiracy conviction. The defendant pled guilty to conspiring to distribute 4 pounds of cocaine in the Penn Hills area. He was sentenced as a career criminal under the United States Sentencing Guidelines on the basis of prior convictions for third degree murder, homicide by vehicle, armed robbery,

income tax evasion, and multiple drug offenses. Since his arrest for armed robbery in October 1979, the defendant had been engaged in criminal conduct, been in prison, been on bond pending trial, or been on probation or parole for all but approximately 3 years.

In the **Middle District of Tennessee**, a former Nashville police officer was sentenced to 14 years in prison after he pled guilty to conspiracy to distribute more than 1,000 kilograms of marijuana, possession with intent to distribute 100 kilograms or more of marijuana, and conspiracy to distribute 5 kilograms or more of cocaine. The defendant committed the offenses while on the Nashville police force. He was arrested on December 12, 2002, by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and Nashville Metropolitan Police Department Vice Division officers after he purchased 600 pounds of marijuana from an undercover agent. The defendant delivered \$20,000 in cash as payment for the marijuana. Upon his arrest, the defendant stated that he had obtained the money from a co-conspirator, an officer with the Lebanon Police Department, and that 300 of the 600 pounds of marijuana was to go to the co-conspirator. The defendant further stated that the co-conspirator had received most of the 1,500 pounds purchased over the past year. He then made recorded phone calls to the co-conspirator confirming his statements to law enforcement officials. The co-conspirator was arrested at the Lebanon Police Department without incident. The defendant was involved with a point man for a large organization operating out of Mexico that distributed marijuana and cocaine in the Nashville area. The defendant assisted the point man in offloading marijuana shipments and distributing both marijuana and cocaine. After receiving drugs from the point man, the defendant distributed the drugs to the co-conspirator. The defendant admitted to distributing at least 1,500 pounds of marijuana as well as 5 kilograms of cocaine to the co-conspirator.

Corporate Fraud

It was a banner year for the United States Attorneys and the Corporate Fraud Task Force which, in only the Task Force's first year, oversaw an impressive number of corporate fraud prosecutions. In Fiscal Year 2003, United States Attorneys' offices opened 224 corporate fraud matters and charged 313 defendants. In addition, 146 defendants were terminated with 133 defendants being convicted of corporate fraud charges. Clearly, the United States Attorneys have heeded the President's call to action to combat corporate fraud. The number of significant corporate fraud matters undertaken by the United States Attorneys have contributed substantially to restoring confidence in America's financial markets and reinvigorating corporate governance practices.

The Corporate Fraud Task Force observed its first anniversary this year by recognizing the accomplishments of the United States Attorneys and their interagency partners. The Corporate Fraud

Task Force includes, as members, the United States Attorneys for the Central District of California, Northern District of California, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern District of New York, Southern District of New York, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Southern District of Texas, as well as several federal law enforcement and regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over the securities industry.

Examples of corporate fraud cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2003 include the following:

In the **Northern District of Alabama**, several former executives of HealthSouth Corporation were charged with offenses arising out of their scheme to artificially inflate the company's earnings, misrepresent its true financial condition, and mislead lenders which had extended over \$1 billion in credit to HealthSouth Corporation. To date, 14 defendants including the former Chief Information Officer, Vice President of Finance, and 3 Chief Financial Officers, have pleaded guilty to crimes in connection with this investigation. In another significant case, 2 former executives of Just For Feet, Inc., a company that grew to be the second largest athletic shoe retailer in the United States, pleaded guilty to charges in connection with a scheme to overstate company earnings.

In the **Northern District of Illinois**, 7 former employees of Anicom, Inc., which was a nationwide distributor of wire and cable products, were indicted and charged with crimes involving a complex accounting fraud scheme designed to falsely inflate sales by tens of millions of dollars. Five defendants, including the former Comptroller, subsequently pleaded guilty and agreed to cooperate. Charges remain pending against the former Chairman of the Board and former Chief Financial Officer.

In the **Middle District of Pennsylvania**, 5 former executives of Rite-Aid, Inc., the nation's third largest drug store chain, pleaded guilty to various charges in connection with a scheme to inflate the company's earnings. Among those who pleaded guilty were the former Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. A sixth defendant, Rite-Aid's former Chief Legal Counsel, was convicted after a jury trial of 10 of 11 counts in the indictment.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, 3 former executives of Dynegy, Inc., were indicted on charges in connection with a complex scheme of accounting manipulations to defraud the investing public into believing the company was more profitable than it was. When this scheme was disclosed to the financial markets, Dynegy's stock price plummeted nearly 90 percent in 1 day. Among the victims were the 140,000 employees of the University of California system, who lost a total of \$100 million from their pension and benefit funds in 1 day. Two of the former executives pleaded guilty to securities fraud charges, while the third was later convicted after a jury trial of all counts.

Civil Rights Prosecutions

The United States Attorneys handle civil rights prosecutions in their districts in consultation and coordination with the Department's Civil Rights Division. The United States Attorneys are committed to protecting the rights and interests of the American people. The Department's strategic goals are to uphold the civil rights of all Americans, reduce racial discrimination, and promote reconciliation through vigorous enforcement of civil rights laws. Among other civil rights violations, the United States Attorneys' offices prosecute incidents of violence or threats against individuals perceived to be of Middle-Eastern origin, bias motivated crimes, trafficking in persons, police and other official misconduct, and violations of voting rights.

The United States Attorneys' offices also enforce federal statutes prohibiting discrimination in housing, consumer credit, and public accommodations. In addition to these traditional areas, the Department is increasing its efforts in protecting the growing number of elderly Americans. The increasing number of older adults residing in long-term care facilities are often particularly vulnerable to inadequate or failure of care and treatment. These efforts are very important as elder abuse and neglect often go undetected and the medical community is rarely trained to diagnose or report it.

During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys filed 51 criminal civil rights cases against 81 defendants. The United States Attorneys also terminated a total of 61 cases against 104 defendants. Eighty-one percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, with 79 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking in persons is a modern-day form of slavery, and is a significant problem in the United States and abroad. Victims are often lured from outside the United States with false promises of better economic opportunities and good jobs, and then are forced to work under inhumane conditions. Many trafficking victims are forced to work in the sex industry, in labor settings involving domestic servitude, or in prison-like factories.

On October 28, 2000, the President signed into law the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, which addresses modern worker exploitation and sex trafficking both domestically and abroad. This statute gave federal prosecutors powerful new tools for pursuing traffickers and, as importantly, it greatly enhanced the federal government's ability to help the victims of this terrible crime.

Examples of cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2003 include the following:

In the **District of New Hampshire**, a jury convicted 2 defendants of the forced labor and document servitude of 2 Jamaican immigrants they brought to the United States to work in their tree cutting business. This case broke new ground in the development of the law under the new Trafficking Victims Protection Act statute. Both defendants were sentenced to almost 6 years in prison.

In the **District of New Jersey**, 6 defendants pleaded guilty in an elaborate scheme to smuggle young girls from Mexico and then force them into prostitution in New Jersey brothels. The defendants were sentenced to terms ranging up to 18 years in prison. Two other defendants remain fugitives.

In the **Southern District of Texas**, 6 defendants smuggled women from Central America into the United States and beat, raped, and held them for forced labor. The defendants were convicted and sentenced to terms ranging up to 23 years in prison. Two additional defendants, 1 of whom pled guilty, still remain fugitives.

Bias Motivated Crimes

The United States Attorneys continued their efforts to ensure that any problems of bias motivated crimes in their districts were adequately addressed. The United States Attorneys' offices continued to deter civil rights violations through the prosecution of these crimes.

Examples of bias motivated crimes cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2003 include the following:

In the **Central District of California**, a leader of the Jewish Defense League pled guilty in a civil rights conspiracy to bomb a Culver City mosque and the California office of a United States Congressman, and faces a mandatory minimum sentence of 10 years in prison on weapons-related charges. His co-defendant committed suicide in prison while awaiting trial on these charges.

In the **Middle District of Florida**, 4 defendants, including a doctor and his wife, pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to destroy the Islamic Education Center of St. Petersburg, Florida, and received sentencing terms ranging up to 12 years and 7 months in prison.

In the **Middle District of Florida**, a defendant was sentenced to 2 years and 3 months in prison for damaging the Islamic Center Mosque in Tallahassee, Florida, by intentionally crashing his truck into the building.

In the Northern District of Illinois, 2 skinhead defendants pleaded guilty for their role in assaulting minority students whom they chased as the students walked home from a high school football game. During the assault, the defendants surrounded a terrified African-American girl and held a knife to her throat while threatening to kill her. The defendants were sentenced to 3 years and 1 month in prison and 1 year and 8 months in prison, respectively.

In the **Western District of Louisiana**, 5 members of the Louisiana Ku Klux Klan, including the Grand Dragon, were sentenced to terms ranging up to 15 years in prison on civil rights charges. The defendants were convicted of burning a large cross at a home owned by 3 African-Americans who had recently moved to the area for employment. The wife of one of the Klansmen also pled guilty to charges of conspiracy.

In the **District of Massachusetts**, a white supremacist was sentenced to 21 years and 10 months in prison following his trial conviction for conspiring to make a destructive device to blow up property of a Jewish or African-American association to create a catalyst for a “racial holy war.”

In the **Southern District of Mississippi**, a defendant was convicted and sentenced to life in prison for the 1966 murder of an elderly African-American farm worker who was lured to a national forest and shot multiple times at close range. The defendant and his now-deceased co-conspirators hoped the murder would bring Martin Luther King, Jr., to Mississippi, where they planned to assassinate him. A local trial in 1967 ended in an acquittal.

Official Misconduct

The conviction of law enforcement officers who deprive citizens of rights under color of law or use threat or force to injure or intimidate persons in their enjoyment of specific rights is an important part of the Department’s effort to keep our streets and neighborhoods safe for citizens across the country.

Examples of civil rights cases, specifically pertaining to official misconduct, that were successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2003 include the following:

In the **District of Colorado**, in the largest criminal civil rights case ever prosecuted against federal detention officers, 7 correctional guards from the United States Penitentiary in Florence, Colorado, were indicted on color of law charges for systematically beating inmates and lying to cover-up their illegal conduct. The jury convicted the 3 ring leaders of conspiracy and substantive counts, and the court recently sentenced the defendants to significant jail time.

In the **Middle District of Florida**, a Jacksonville Sheriff's Deputy was sentenced to life in prison after being convicted of strangling a businessman to death whom he had arrested as part of a robbery scheme. His co-conspirators, who also participated in numerous color of law robberies and thefts prior to the murder, were convicted as well and received lengthy prison sentences.

In the **Southern District of Mississippi**, 2 Deputy Sheriffs from the Sharkey County Mississippi Sheriff's Department, were convicted for their role in the shooting and beating of an unarmed man who fled from officers. The first defendant shot the victim in the back after the victim stopped running and raised his arms in surrender. The second defendant kicked and stomped on the victim after he had fallen to the ground. The defendant who shot the victim was sentenced to 11 years and 6 months in prison.

In the **Western District of Texas**, 2 Deputies from the El Paso County Sheriff's Department in Texas, pleaded guilty to color of law violations for sexually assaulting female motorists. The first defendant was sentenced to 10 years in prison, and the second defendant failed to appear for his sentencing and remains a fugitive.

III. ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

The asset forfeiture laws are designed to attack the profit motive for crime, to seize assets used to commit crimes, and generally to deter criminal activity. Asset forfeiture has proven to be an effective law enforcement tool. In addition to disgorging criminal proceeds and deterring crime, asset forfeiture has been used to facilitate the return of funds to victims of fraud, and has resulted in millions of dollars being transferred to state, local and international law enforcement efforts through equitable sharing.

The United States Attorneys' offices use both criminal and civil asset forfeiture laws to strip away property derived from criminal activity such as narcotics violations, money laundering, racketeering and fraud, as well as property used to facilitate the commission of certain crimes. Whether through civil or criminal proceedings, the laws governing asset forfeiture provide due process to all persons claiming an ownership interest in the property.

Fiscal Year 2003 was the third full year in which the Civil Asset Forfeiture Reform Act of 2000 (CAFRA) was in effect. When it took effect, on August 23, 2000, CAFRA brought many procedural changes to civil asset forfeiture practice, and added several important law enforcement benefits affecting both criminal and civil asset forfeiture. In civil cases, CAFRA:

- Imposes a 60-day notice deadline for administrative forfeitures (90 days if the case is adopted from a state or local agency);
- Eliminates cost bonds;
- Imposes a 90-day deadline for filing a civil complaint after a claim has been made;
- Authorizes appointment of counsel if a claimant is indigent and has a Criminal Justice Act appointed counsel in a related criminal case, or the property being forfeited is the claimant's primary residence;
- Raises the government's burden of proof to preponderance of the evidence; and
- Awards attorney fees to all claimants who "substantially prevail" except for those claims the government readily acknowledges and does not contest.

CAFRA also strengthens law enforcement in the following areas:

- Expands civil asset forfeiture to include the proceeds of all offenses constituting a "specified unlawful activity" under the money laundering statutes;
- Expands criminal asset forfeiture to all cases in which civil forfeiture is authorized;
- Permits the use of forfeited funds to pay restitution to crime victims;
- Requires claimants to provide access to foreign financial records;
- Expands forfeiture in alien smuggling cases to include gross proceeds of the offense and property traceable thereto;
- Codifies the fugitive disentitlement doctrine; and
- Permits criminal Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSAs) to share grand jury information with civil AUSAs.

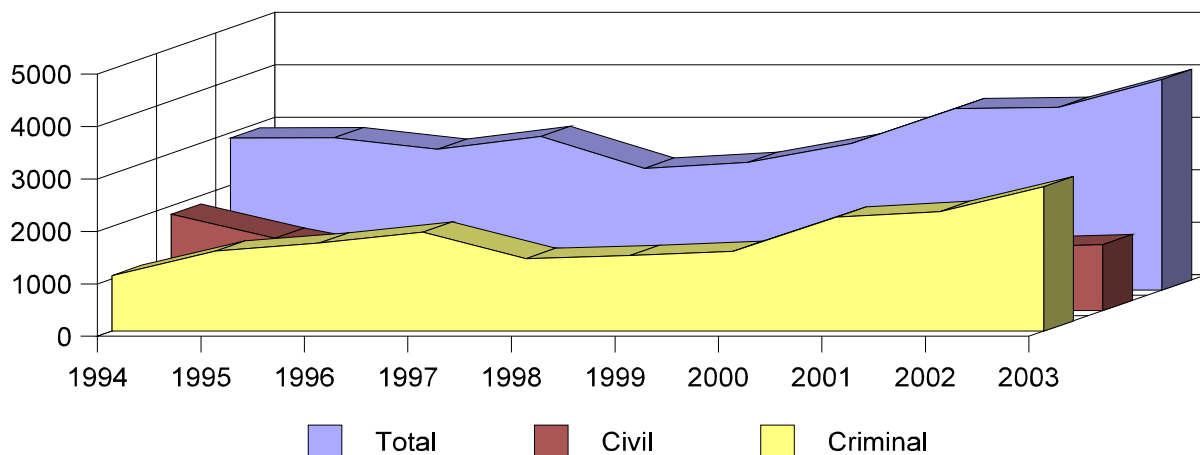
As reflected on Table 20, the United States Attorneys' offices filed asset forfeiture counts in 3,462 criminal cases which sought forfeiture as a criminal penalty during Fiscal Year 2003, representing an increase of 34 percent over the prior year. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 4,400 criminal asset forfeiture cases pending, an increase of 33 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 2002. Additionally, 2,156 civil forfeiture actions were filed by the United States Attorneys during the fiscal year, an increase of 7 percent when compared to the prior year.

As shown on Table 5, the United States Attorneys also obtained 1,260 civil asset forfeiture judgments in favor of the United States during the year, which represents a 5 percent increase when compared with the prior year. Asset Forfeiture Chart 1 below reflects the number of judgments the United States Attorneys' offices obtained in criminal and civil asset forfeiture cases during the past 10 years. The chart does not include federal administrative asset forfeiture matters or state court filings.

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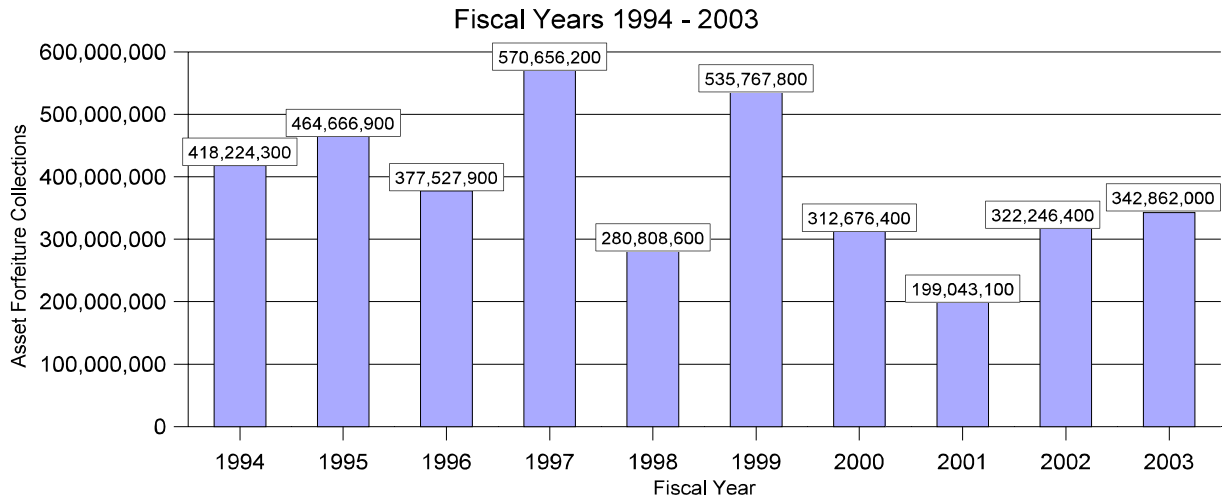
AF CHART 1 -- Criminal/Civil Judgments in Favor of the U.S.

Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



The United States Attorneys' work on judicial asset forfeitures resulted in an estimated recovery of \$342,862,055 in forfeited cash and property during Fiscal Year 2003. This represents an increase of 7 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 2002. Approximately \$5,381,206, or 2 percent, of the forfeited property was retained for official law enforcement use. Approximately \$18,858,859 of asset forfeiture proceeds were applied to restitution in victim-related offenses. See Table 20. All other assets were converted to cash value and the proceeds used for law enforcement purposes by federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement.

AF CHART 2 -- Criminal and Civil Asset Forfeiture Collections



Asset Forfeiture Chart 2 above shows combined civil and criminal asset forfeiture recoveries reported through collections by United States Attorneys' offices over the past 10 years. The chart does not include federal administrative forfeitures or state court forfeitures.

Examples of asset forfeiture cases successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2003 include the following:

In the **Eastern District of California**, the United States District Court ordered \$10 to \$12 million in assets situated in Costa Rica to be civilly forfeited to the United States. The forfeiture arose from an international investment fraud scheme conducted through the internet. The defendants induced approximately 15,000 individuals into investing \$60 million in the Tri West Investment Club scheme by falsely representing that the individuals' investments would earn substantial profits in a Bank Debenture Trading Program.

In the **Middle District of Florida**, the United States District Court issued a Final Order of Forfeiture for assets valued in excess of \$7,602,412.10 when liquidated, arising from the criminal convictions of 2 defendants for mail fraud, wire fraud, and money laundering in connection with their telemarketing business. In addition, the government expects to receive more than \$1 million from the sale of the defendants' forfeited real property.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a joint law enforcement effort resulted in forfeiture and international sharing of funds recovered on behalf of the Government of Peru. Representatives from the United States and Peruvian governments signed an international agreement authorizing the transfer of \$20,277,618.32 to the Government of

Peru. This resulted from an investigation involving the proceeds of fraud, corruption, and money laundering by a former Peruvian Intelligence Chief and other associates of the government of the former Peruvian President.

In the **Eastern District of North Carolina** , the United States Attorney's office filed a civil asset forfeiture case to recover the stolen, original copy of North Carolina's Bill of Rights. The original copy had been missing since 1865 when General Sherman occupied the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, and the document fell into the hands of a Union soldier. After extensive litigation, including a claim raised by a silent investor of the antique dealer who later attempted to sell the document, the court found that the document was stolen property from the State of North Carolina and should be returned to the state.

IV. CIVIL LITIGATION

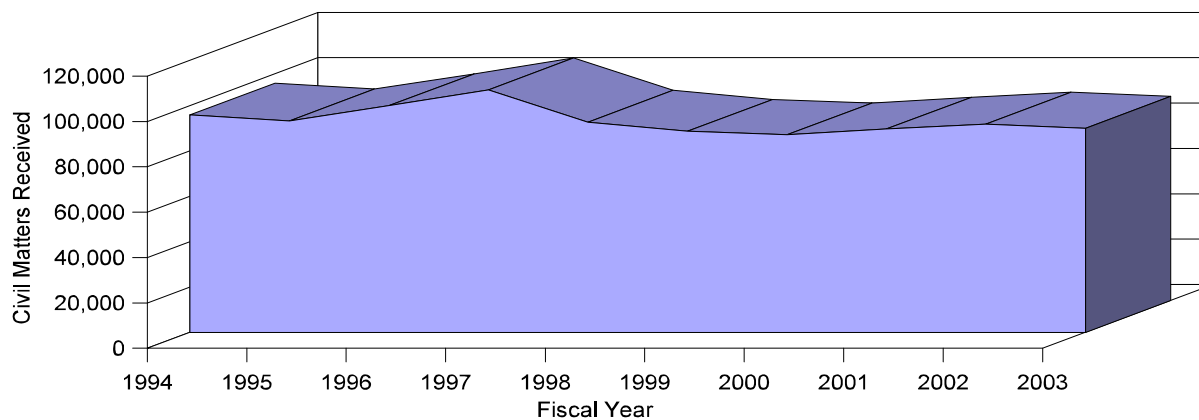
Civil litigation by the United States Attorneys arises in various contexts: affirmative litigation, in which the United States as plaintiff initiates actions to assert and protect government interests; defensive litigation, in which the United States as defendant protects its interests in lawsuits filed against the government; bankruptcy litigation, in which the United States is a creditor, an intervener, a party in interest, or is otherwise involved in a bankruptcy matter; and a variety of other matters, not easily categorized, in which the United States has an interest and which require the expertise of civil attorneys.

During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys' offices received a total of 89,959 civil matters. The client agencies for the majority of civil matters received during the year were the Internal Revenue Service, components of the Department of Justice, and the Department of Agriculture. See Table 6 and Chart 1 below. Of the matters received, 13,415, or 15 percent, were affirmative matters, 55,112 or 61 percent, were defensive matters, and 21,432, or 24 percent were other civil matters. During the same period of time, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 9,646 matters. United States Attorneys terminate civil matters for a variety of reasons, including when settlements are reached with the opposing party, when referrals are made for agency actions such as administrative recoupments, and when, under the circumstances, declination is appropriate.

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CIVIL CHART 1 -- Civil Matters Received

Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



Civil matters and cases represent a significant portion of the United States Attorneys' caseload. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2003, there were a total of 128,087 pending civil matters and cases, representing 49 percent of the 262,966 total pending criminal and civil matters and cases in the United States Attorneys' offices. Of the pending civil matters and cases as of the end of Fiscal Year 2003, 23,269, or 18 percent, were affirmative litigation; 84,472, or 66 percent, were defensive litigation; and 20,346, or 16 percent, were other civil cases and matters handled by the United States Attorneys. See Table 5.

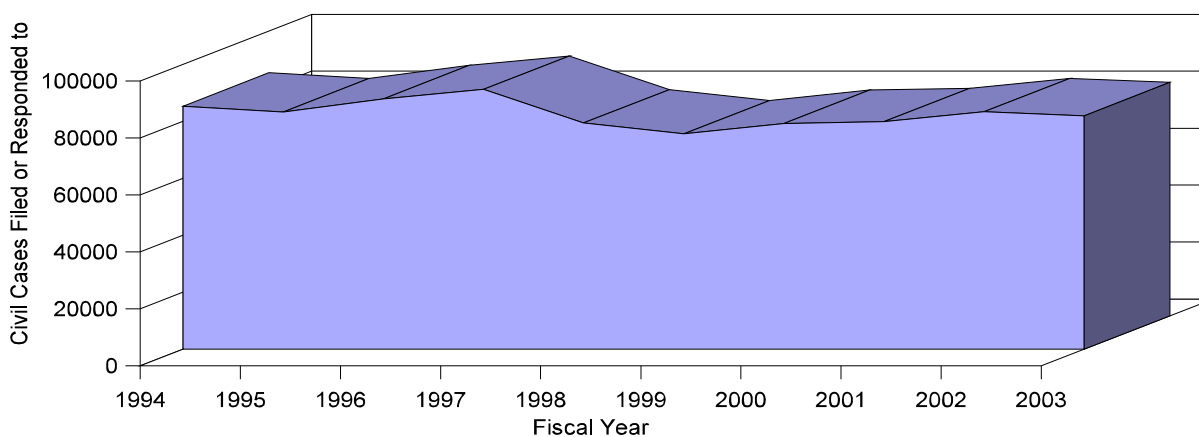
While the pending civil matters and cases represent a diverse range of causes of action, 77 percent of these matters and cases were classified as Bankruptcy, Commercial Litigation, Prisoner Litigation, Program Litigation, and Social Security. See Table 5. The data on Table 5 does not reflect case complexity, and, as with any statistical representation of workload, cannot paint an accurate picture of the time and effort required to investigate and litigate the matters and cases. For example, matters and cases in the areas of asset forfeiture, employment discrimination, constitutional torts, and fraud are some of the most complex cases handled by the United States Attorneys' offices, and represent only 15 percent of all pending matters and cases, but may involve months of investigation, depositions, discovery, and a lengthy trial. Conversely, a tax lien case may involve one short appearance before a judge. Nonetheless, each matter and case is treated the same for statistical purposes.

A total of 14,999 civil matters were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2003. Of these pending matters, 4,336, or 29 percent, had been pending for less than 6 months, 6,763, or 45 percent, had been pending for less than 12 months, and 9,752, or 65 percent, had been pending for less than 24 months. See Table 16.

During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys' offices filed or responded to a total of 81,935 civil cases, a decrease of 2 percent when compared to the prior year. The client agencies for the majority of civil cases filed or responded to during the year were the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Justice Agencies, and the Department of Agriculture. See Table 6 and Chart 2 below.

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CIVIL CHART 2 -- Civil Cases Filed or Responded to
Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003

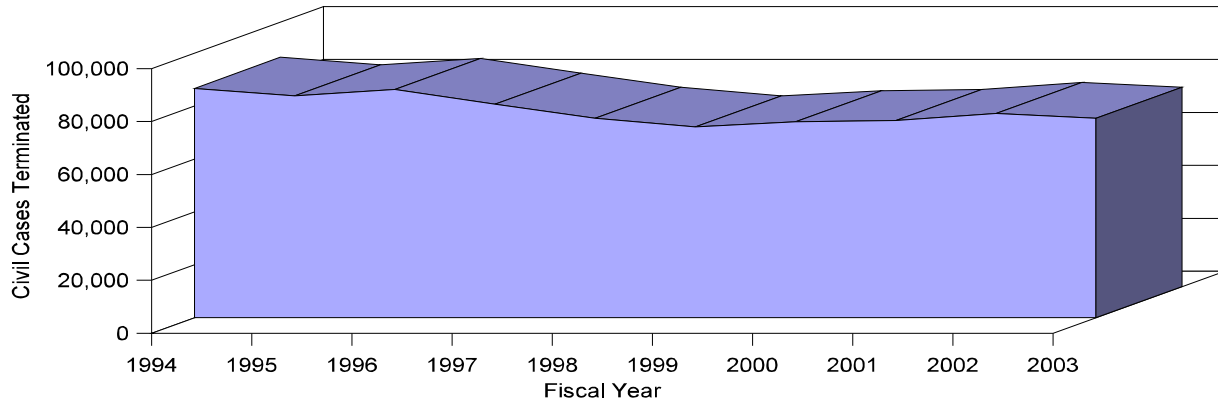


Of the 81,935 civil cases filed or responded to by the United States, 8,950, or 11 percent, were affirmative civil cases, 54,208, or 66 percent, were defensive civil cases, and 18,777, or 23 percent, were other civil cases. Also during Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 75,434 cases. Judgments were issued in 30,832, or 41 percent, of these cases. A total of 23,915, or 78 percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States. Additionally, 17,206, or 23 percent, of the cases were settled. See Civil Chart 3 and 4 below, and Table 5.

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CIVIL CHART 3 -- Civil Cases Terminated

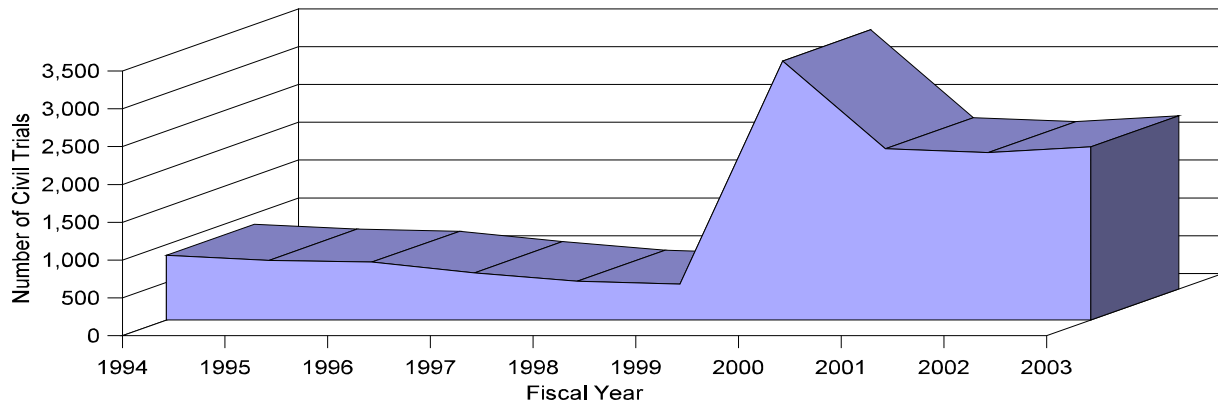
Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



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CIVIL CHART 4 -- Civil Cases Disposed of by Trial

Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



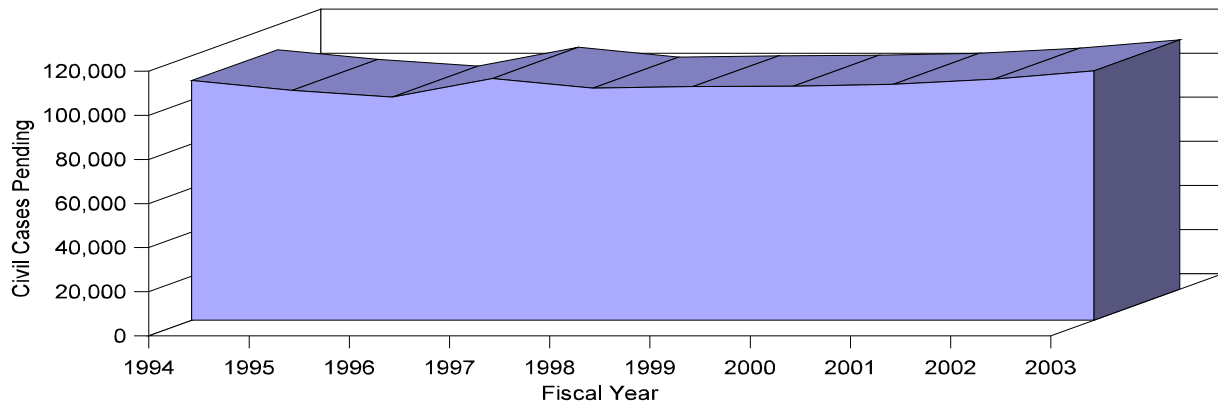
Beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil disposition codes used in the LIONS case management system were revised to more accurately represent the outcomes in civil cases. The definitions of the codes used for civil cases disposed of by trial were expanded to include evidentiary hearings. Thus, the Fiscal Year 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 data for civil cases disposed of by trial cannot be compared to data for prior years.

A total of 113,088 civil cases were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2003. Of these pending cases, 30,172 or 27 percent, had been pending for less than 6 months, 51,013, or 45 percent, had been pending for less than 12 months, and 76,039, or 67 percent, had been pending for less than 24 months. See Civil Chart 5 and 6 below, and Table 17.

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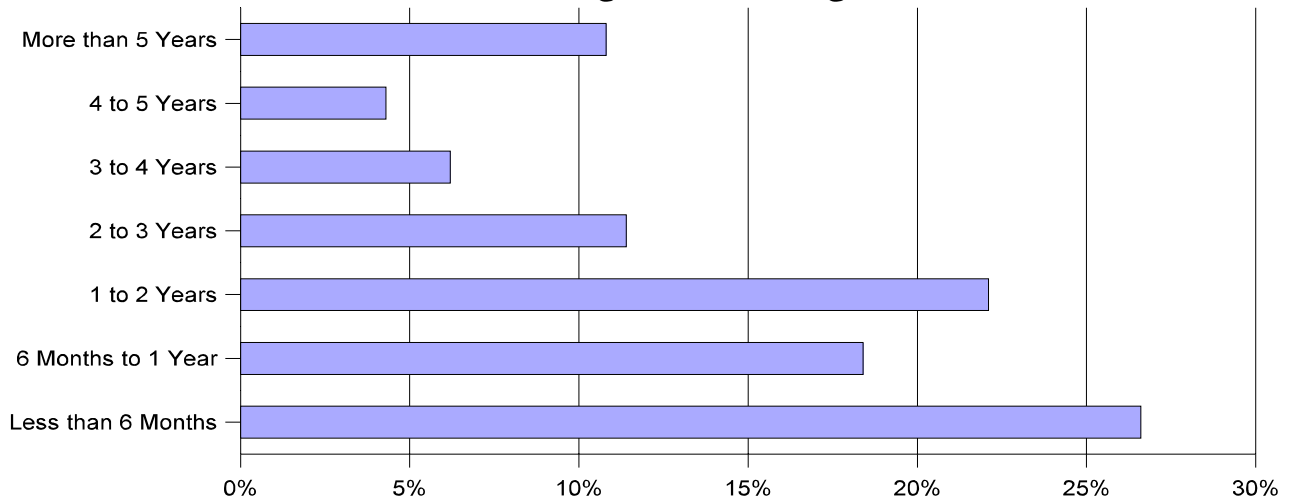
CIVIL CHART 5 -- Civil Cases Pending

Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



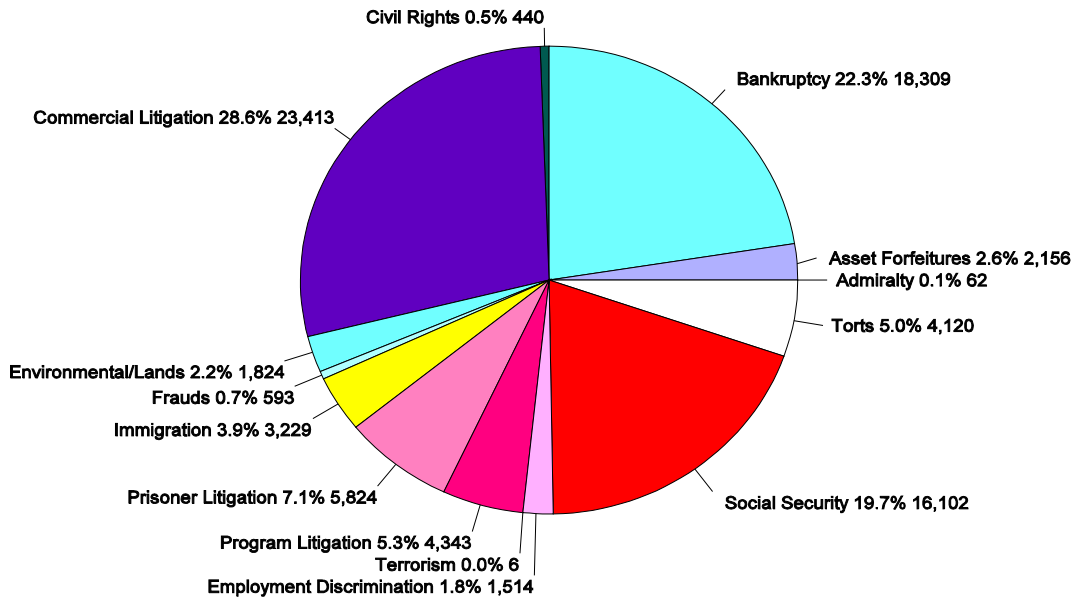
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CIVIL CHART 6 -- Age of Pending Civil Cases

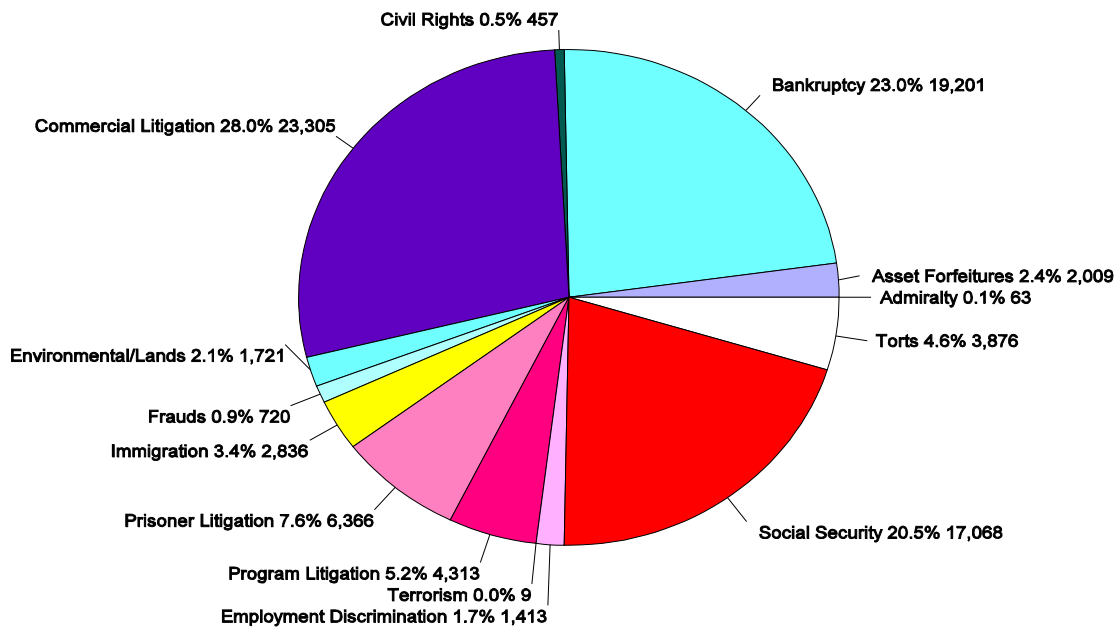


Civil Chart 7 below displays civil cases filed or responded to by cause of action, or case type, during Fiscal Year 2003, while Civil Chart 8 below displays civil cases pending by cause of action, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Year 2003.

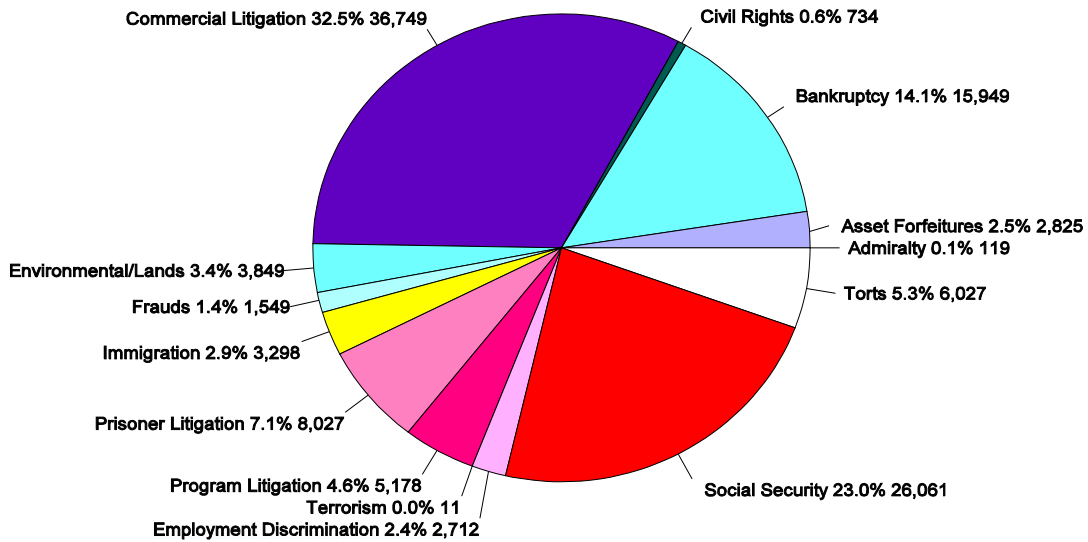
CIVIL CHART 7 -- Civil Cases Filed or Responded to by Cause of Action
Fiscal Year 2003 -- Total Cases Filed 81,935



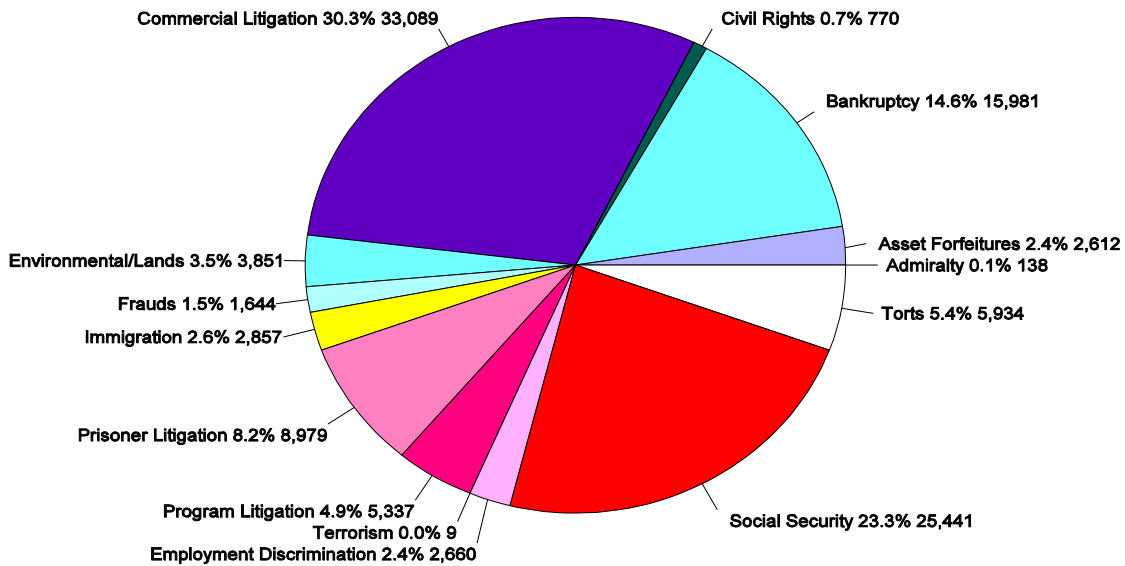
Fiscal Year 2002 -- Total Cases Filed 83,357



CIVIL CHART 8 -- Civil Cases Pending by Cause of Action
Fiscal Year 2003 -- Total Cases Pending 113,088



Fiscal Year 2002 -- Total Cases Pending 109,302



Affirmative Civil Litigation

Affirmative civil litigation includes several practice areas, namely, affirmative civil enforcement (ACE), civil asset forfeiture, and bankruptcy adversarial proceedings. It also includes 2 other groups of cases: commercial litigation, which comprises such affirmative cases as collection of defaulted Health Education Assistance loans, National Health Service Corps scholarships, and other student loans; and program litigation, which refers to such affirmative matters as enforcement of administrative subpoenas, judicial assistance provided on behalf of international requests, and tax-related cases and matters which are not seeking a tax refund.

The United States Attorneys received a total of 13,415 affirmative civil matters, and filed a total of 8,950 affirmative civil cases during Fiscal Year 2003. This represents a decrease of 6 percent in the number of matters received and a decrease of 4 percent in the number of cases filed when compared to the prior year. The client agencies for the majority of the affirmative civil matters and cases were the Department of Justice Agencies, the Department of Agriculture, and the Internal Revenue Service.

As of the end of Fiscal Year 2003, a total of 23,269 affirmative civil matters and cases were pending, representing 10,320 civil affirmative matters and 12,949 civil affirmative cases. The largest category of affirmative civil matters received was asset forfeiture (34 percent of all matters received), followed by commercial litigation (25 percent) and fraud (11 percent). The largest category of affirmative civil cases filed was commercial litigation (30 percent of all cases filed), followed by asset forfeiture (24 percent) and environmental/lands (13 percent).

The United States Attorneys terminated a total of 6,274 affirmative civil matters in Fiscal Year 2003. As noted above, the United States Attorneys terminate matters for a number of reasons including settlements, referrals to agencies for administrative recoupment, and declinations under appropriate circumstances. During Fiscal Year 2003, 5,194 affirmative civil cases were resolved by judgments, with 5,065 of these judgments in favor of the United States.

Affirmative Civil Enforcement

The Affirmative Civil Enforcement (ACE) program is an essential component of the United States Attorneys' successful prosecution of fraud, waste, and abuse in federal programs. ACE litigation recovers funds wrongfully paid by the United States, and helps ensure that the government is fully compensated for the losses and damages caused by those who have enriched themselves at the government's expense. Further, beyond recouping the government's losses, ACE advances federal agencies' goals for program integrity by deterring future misconduct.

The primary statutory tool of ACE attorneys is the civil False Claims Act, which provides the United States with a cause of action against any person who knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for money or property to the United States; makes or causes to be made a false statement to get a false claim paid or approved; conspires to defraud the government by getting a false claim paid; or makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false statement to conceal, avoid, or decrease an obligation to the government. The statute provides for treble damages for the government's loss, plus penalties for each false claim.

In addition, ACE attorneys may use other statutes and common law legal remedies to recoup monies wrongfully obtained from the United States and obtain compensation for the government's losses. These include the Medical Care Recovery Act, the Truth in Negotiations Act, the Buy American Act, the Civil Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, the Anti-Kickback Act, and common law causes of action for fraud, negligent misrepresentation, and breach of contract.

Although many of the False Claims Act matters and cases handled by the United States Attorneys are referred directly from federal or state agencies, a significant number of them result from filings by private persons known as "relators" who file suits on behalf of the federal government under the qui tam provisions in the Act. When a qui tam complaint is filed, the government inquires into the relator's allegations and decides whether to pursue them. If a qui tam lawsuit ultimately results in a recovery for the United States, the relator may be entitled to share in that recovery.

Another significant aspect of the United States Attorneys' ACE programs is the use of the civil remedies provided in many federal statutes to enforce the United States' laws and ensure that those who have imposed illegal burdens on the public accept responsibility for them. Examples include: civil cases brought under the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act; the Consumer Products Safety Act; and various environmental and civil rights statutes.

In Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys reported the recovery of **over \$1.9 billion through** the ACE program. During Fiscal Year 2003, 1,736 ACE cases and matters were settled or resulted in judgments, representing a 6 percent increase over Fiscal Year 2002.

During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys received 4,123 ACE matters, an increase of 1 percent when compared with the prior year, and filed or responded to 1,901 ACE cases, representing virtually no change when compared with Fiscal Year 2002. At the end of Fiscal Year 2003, 7,806 ACE matters and cases were pending, down from 8,324 at the end of Fiscal Year 2002. As in previous years, a major focus of the United States Attorneys' ACE activities is the prosecution of health care fraud. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2003, 1,277 civil health care fraud matters were pending. A large majority of civil health care fraud cases and matters are settled without a complaint ever being filed. During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys filed or responded to 231 civil health care fraud cases, representing an increase of 5 percent when compared to the prior year.

Examples of successful ACE prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2003 include the following:

In the **Eastern District of California**, in a whistle-blower case under the federal False Claims Act, the United States recovered \$54,000,000 from Tenet Healthcare Corporation and Redding Medical Center (RMC) based on allegations that doctors at RMC performed unnecessary cardiology procedures on Medicare, Medicaid, and TRICARE patients, and then fraudulently billed for the surgeries. The recovery is the largest in the history of the Department of Justice for a case alleging medical necessity fraud.

In the **Southern District of New York**, the United States Attorney's office and Shubert Organization, Inc., the owners and operators of 16 land-marked Broadway theatres, agreed to a settlement to make the theatres accessible to people with disabilities in

compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (the “ADA”). The settlement requires Shubert Organization, Inc., to install accessible wheelchair and companion seating locations as well as aisle transfer seating, in their theatres. The Shubert Organization, Inc., has also agreed to sell tickets for a certain number of wheelchair seating locations on the orchestra level at balcony prices, and to install or provide accessible restrooms. The comprehensive corrective measures required by the settlement will ensure that people with disabilities will have an equal opportunity to experience the diverse and spectacular entertainment events offered in the historic Broadway theatre district.

Bankruptcy

It is in the vital interest of the United States to have a strong voice in bankruptcy proceedings. The primary purposes of bankruptcy are two-fold: a fresh start for the bankruptcy debtor and an equitable distribution of assets to the creditors. The United States usually participates in those bankruptcy cases where it is a creditor for unpaid taxes or uncollected government loans. When a debtor submits to the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court, a court of equity, the creditors, including the United States in that role, must abide by the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code (Title 11) and the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, which severely restrict their collection actions.

The United States Attorneys filed or responded to a total of 18,309 bankruptcy cases, in which the United States was: the plaintiff in 1,066 adversary proceedings or separate litigation within a bankruptcy case; the defendant in 1,339 adversary proceedings; and a creditor or party-in-interest in 15,904 cases which are classified under “other designations.” Cases opened under “other designations” are in response to the filing of a bankruptcy petition by a debtor against whom the United States has a claim, usually referred to a United States Attorney's office by another government agency. Bankruptcy cases filed in United States Bankruptcy Courts for Fiscal Year 2003 totaled 1,661,966, a fiscal year historic high during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2003. Although the United States Attorneys are only involved in a fraction of the bankruptcy cases filed, if the caseload of the United States Bankruptcy Courts is increasing, the United States Attorneys’ bankruptcy caseload will follow suit.

Defensive Civil Litigation

As noted previously, the United States Attorneys represent and defend the interests of the federal government in lawsuits filed against the United States, or defensive civil litigation. Such litigation includes, for example, tort suits brought by those who allege they were harmed as a result of government action, the adjudication of Social Security disability claims, alleged contract violations, habeas corpus cases, and race, sex, and age discrimination actions. The United States Attorneys’ offices represent and defend the government in its many roles -- employer, regulator, law enforcer, medical care provider, revenue collector, contractor, procurer, property owner, judicial and correctional system manager, administrator of federal benefits, and others.

All lawsuits filed against the government must be defended, and the number of defensive civil cases handled by the United States Attorneys has represented a significant portion of all civil cases handled during the past several years. During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys’ offices received 55,112 defensive civil matters from federal agencies. These defensive civil referrals represented 61 percent of all civil matters received during the year. Commercial litigation, Social Security actions, prisoner

litigation, torts, and program litigation accounted for 87 percent of all defensive civil matters received during the year. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys represented the government in 54,208 defensive civil cases that were filed in court during Fiscal Year 2003, a 2 percent decrease when compared to the prior year. Defensive civil cases represented 66 percent of all civil cases during the year. During the same period of time, the offices terminated 49,146 defensive civil cases, a decrease of 6 percent when compared to the prior year. Judgments were issued in 24,210 of these cases, with a total of 17,523, or 72 percent, of these judgments in favor of the United States. An additional 5,981, or 12 percent, of cases filed against the United States were dismissed. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2003, a total of 83,268 defensive civil cases were pending, an increase of 4 percent when compared to the prior year.

Commercial litigation cases represented the largest category of cases in the United States Attorneys' defensive civil program. During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys responded to 20,066 defensive commercial litigation cases, which represented 37 percent of all defensive civil cases. The second largest category was Social Security, with 15,979 cases responded to, which represented 29 percent of all defensive civil cases.

Unlike affirmative civil litigation where the United States initiates legal action, the successes of defensive litigation are difficult to quantify. In some cases, liability issues must be resolved and the United States Attorney's office represents the interests of the United States in the resolution of those issues. In other cases, the United States may have apparent liability to a plaintiff and the United States Attorney's role is to confirm liability and then negotiate or litigate a reasonable damages award. Often, a plaintiff may sue the United States seeking to enforce a regulation or law, or restrain the United States from enforcing a regulation or law. In these cases, the United States Attorney's office represents not only the fiscal interests of the government, but also the government's intangible interest in the implementation of lawful policies and practices.

Examples of successful defensive civil cases handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2003 include the following:

In the **District of Columbia**, the United States Attorney's office successfully defended a Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) action arising from the bombings of the United States Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, in 1998. Survivors of those killed in the attacks alleged negligence on the part of the United States in the design and implementation of security measures at the embassies. The United States Attorney's office obtained dismissal based on the discretionary function, foreign country, and independent contractor exceptions to the FTCA, a result affirmed on appeal.

In the **Western District of Washington**, following the eruption of Mount St. Helens in 1980, Congress passed the Monument Act requiring the United States Forest Service to acquire interests in lands from owners within the boundaries of the monument, including any "mineral and geothermal interests." In a suit attacking the United States Forest Service's evaluation of patented mineral interests under the Monument Act, the United States District Court found the United States Forest Service's valuation decision was

reasonable, and in conformity with the requirements of land exchanges under the Monument Act. The case is currently under appeal.

In the **Western District of Washington**, in a case alleging a violation of the Endangered Species Act, plaintiffs claimed the Navy's program to upgrade its facilities at the Naval Submarine Base in Bangor, Washington, failed to take proper account of the potential impact of an accidental detonation of a Trident II missile on the environment and on listed species in the area. The United States District Court concluded that the risk of an accidental explosion or detonation of non-nuclear components of a Trident II missile was so remote and speculative that an environmental analysis of the consequences of such an event was not required. An appeal is currently pending.

V. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

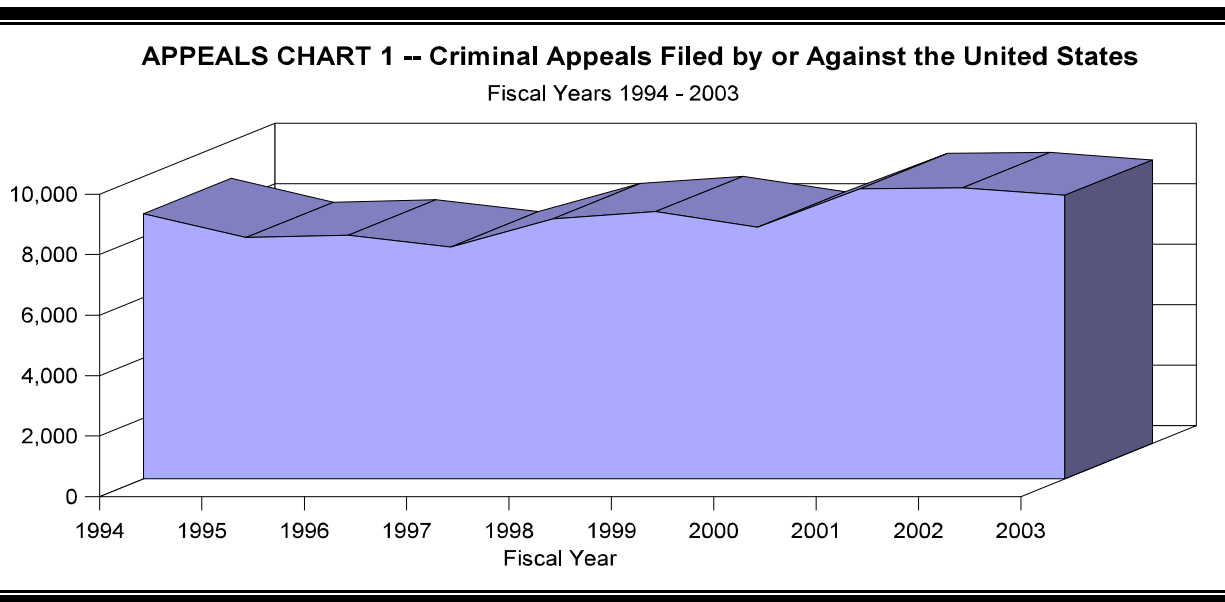
Criminal Appeals

Appeals, in general, are very time consuming, requiring a thorough review of the entire record in the case, the filing of a brief and reply brief and, in most cases, participation in an oral argument which requires travel to the city where the United States Court of Appeals for the circuit is located. Furthermore, the complexity of appellate work and the time required to handle that work increases when convictions are based on complex facts such as those found in organized crime, organized crime drug enforcement and other narcotics cases, financial institution fraud, armed career criminal, public corruption, health care fraud, and computer fraud cases.

As a result of the implementation of the United States Sentencing Guidelines in November 1987, Assistant United States Attorneys now spend far more time than before on sentencing issues, such as preparing sentencing memoranda, conducting lengthy sentencing hearings, and handling sentencing appeals. While deemed necessary, the additional sentencing and sentencing appeals work associated with the Sentencing Guidelines has affected the United States Attorneys' ability to pursue the investigation and prosecution of more cases.

During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys handled a total of 9,373 criminal appeals filed by or against the United States, representing a 3 percent decrease when compared to Fiscal Year 2002. See Appeals Chart 1 below.

[D]

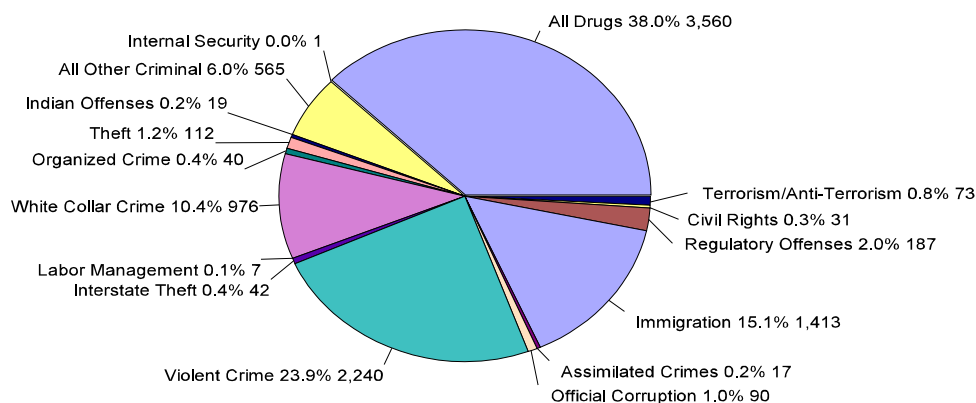


A total of 9,929 appeals were terminated during Fiscal Year 2003, representing an increase of 6 percent in the number of appeals terminated when compared to the prior year. The United States Courts of Appeals ruled in favor of the United States in 8,399, or 85 percent, of the appeals terminated during the year. See Table 7.

[D]

APPEALS CHART 2 -- Criminal Appeals Filed by Program Category

Fiscal Year 2003 -- Total Appeals Filed 9,373



The largest category of criminal appeals filed during Fiscal Year 2003 was narcotics, which accounted for 3,560, or 38 percent, of all criminal appeals filed during the year. See Appeals Chart 2 above. Other large categories of criminal appeals included violent crime, with 2,240 appeals filed in Fiscal Year 2003, and immigration, with 1,413 appeals filed during the year.

Examples of criminal appeals successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2003 include the following:

In the **Central District of California**, in a published decision, a panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed a defendant's conviction for international parental kidnaping. In violation of a California joint custody order, the defendant took his daughter to Italy. The child's mother went to Italy to seek return of the child, and an Italian court ordered the child's return. The mother was later found dead, which is still under investigation in Italy. In the meantime, a federal grand jury indicted the defendant under 18 U.S.C. §1204(a). The defendant brought a motion to dismiss based on his claim that the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction precluded the federal prosecution. The United States District Court denied the motion and the defendant entered a conditional guilty plea. He received a term of 364 days in custody and 1 year of supervised release. The defendant has served his term and is currently in immigration detention. The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the United States District Court's ruling and rejected the

defendant's claim that §1204(d), which says section §1204 does not "detract" from the Hague Convention, precluded the federal prosecution. The court held that the plain language of the statute made clear that the criminal remedy complemented any civil remedy under the Hague Convention.

In the **Southern District of Florida**, 3 defendants were involved in a conspiracy to murder various witnesses who were scheduled to testify against 2 drug kingpins. As a result of that conspiracy, 3 potential witnesses were murdered, and various attempts were made to kill others. The defendants appealed life sentences imposed after a jury found them guilty of witness tampering. The court summarily rejected challenges to limitation of cross examination, jury instructions, and sufficiency of evidence. The court also held that when a statute of limitations defense is clear on the face of the indictment and requires no further development of facts at trial, a defendant waives his right to raise that defense by failing to raise it in a pretrial motion.

In the **District of New Jersey**, the United States successfully defended the conviction and sentence of a defendant that bilked customers of First Jersey Securities, a brokerage specializing in penny stocks, out of tens of millions of dollars. After a bench trial in the Southern District of New York, the defendant was ordered to return over \$75 million to his defrauded customers, the largest litigated judgment in the Security and Exchange Commission's history. However, within a few weeks of that order, the defendant filed for bankruptcy in New Jersey and illegally concealed over \$20 million in assets from the United States Bankruptcy Court. The defendant was successfully prosecuted in the district for bankruptcy fraud and sentenced to 9 years and 2 months in prison. On appeal, the defendant raised a host of trial errors, including allegations of prosecutorial misconduct, weight of evidence, and improper jury instructions, all of which were rejected by the United States Court of Appeals. Likewise, the United States Court of Appeals upheld the defendant's sentence, finding that the United States District Court properly calculated the amount of loss involved in the defendant's scheme, properly enhanced the defendant's sentence for obstructing justice, and did not violate any ex post facto principles.

Post-Sentencing Motions

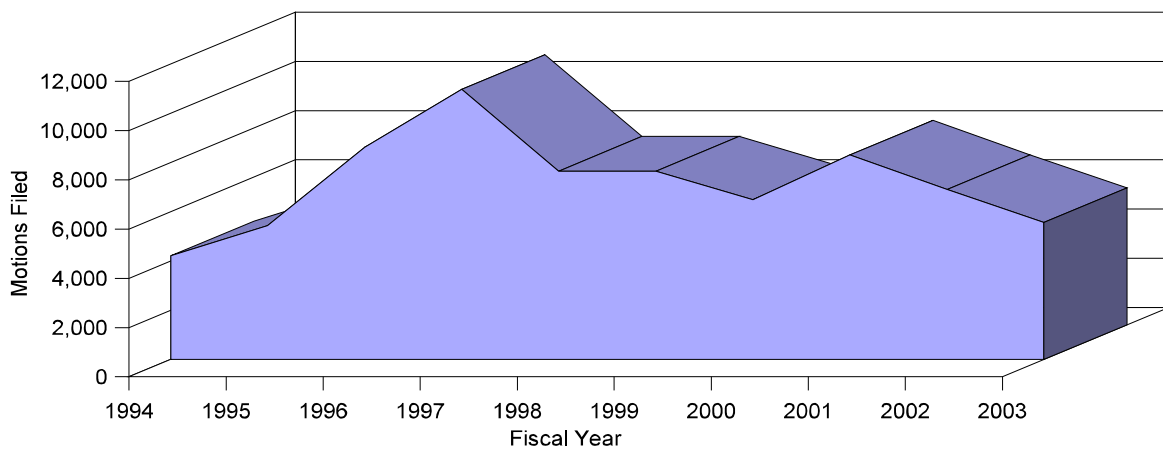
Between Fiscal Year 1988, when the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect, and Fiscal Year 1997, there was a dramatic increase year to year in the number of post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. These motions, filed by defendants primarily to vacate a sentence, increased from 1,500 in Fiscal Year 1988 to 10,974 in Fiscal Year 1997, or a 632 percent increase. In Fiscal Year 1997 alone, the number increased by 2,342, or 27 percent, when compared with the prior year. See Appeals Chart 3 below. These post-sentencing motions are in addition to the criminal appeals discussed above. The work required of Assistant United States Attorneys to respond to these motions is time consuming and burdensome.

The Prison Litigation Reform Act, which included provisions intended to curb abuses and excesses in prisoner litigation, was enacted in Fiscal Year 1996, and was expected to result in a reduction in post-sentencing motions. The Act required that prisoners pursue an administrative claim before a complaint could be filed in United States District Court, made prisoners responsible for filing fees, and subjected prisoners to sanctions for frequent and frivolous claims. However, two factors, perhaps among others, caused the number of motions to continue to increase during Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997. The United States Supreme Court's decision in Bailey, which changed in a major way how the law was viewed in firearms cases, resulted in the subsequent filing of additional post-sentencing motions. This decision led many inmates who had received enhanced penalties to file for sentence reductions. Additionally, because the newly enacted Prison Litigation Reform Act included a one-year statute of limitations, many incarcerated defendants and defense lawyers quickly filed hundreds of motions.

[D]

APPEALS CHART 3 -- Post Sentencing Motions Filed by Incarcerated Defendants

Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



The reduction in the volume of prisoner litigation that was expected after the Prison Litigation Reform Act was enacted, appears to have occurred during Fiscal Year 1998 and again in Fiscal Year 1999. During Fiscal Year 1998, 7,592 post-sentencing motions were filed, a decrease of 3,382, or 31 percent, when compared to the prior year. In Fiscal Year 1999, this decrease continued with 6,652 motions filed, showing a further decline of 12 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 1998. See Appeals Chart 3 above. Although that trend slowed, the number of motions filed continued to decrease in Fiscal Year 2000 with 6,489 post-sentencing motions filed, a decrease of 3 percent when compared with Fiscal Year 1999. In Fiscal Year 2001, however, there was an increase in these filings to 8,311, or 28 percent over the prior year. Then, in Fiscal Year 2002, 6,903 post-sentencing motions were filed, which represents a decrease of 17 percent when compared with the prior year. In Fiscal Year 2003, this trend continued with 5,567 post-sentencing motions filed, which represents a decrease of 19 percent when compared with Fiscal Year 2002.

In spite of the decreased number again, the 5,567 motions filed in Fiscal Year 2003 still represents a 271 percent increase over the 1,500 motions filed in Fiscal Year 1988 when the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect.

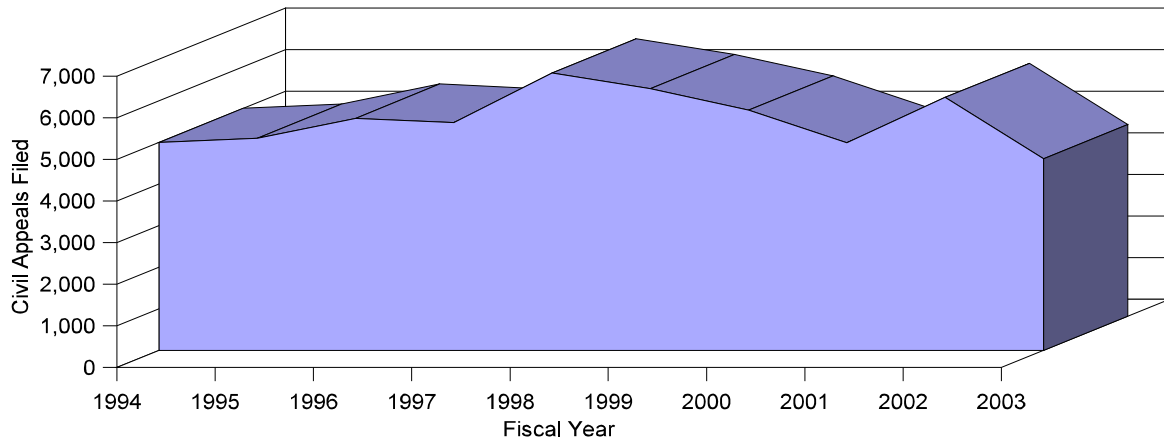
Civil Appeals

During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys' offices also handled a total of 4,609 civil appeals filed by or against the United States. This represents a decrease of 24 percent in the number of appeals handled when compared to the prior year. See Appeals Chart 4 below. The United States Attorneys terminated 5,495 civil appeals during the year, a decrease of 10 percent when compared to the prior year. Of the appeals terminated during the year, 4,314, or 79 percent, were decided in favor of the United States. See Table 7.

[D]

APPEALS CHART 4 -- Civil Appeals Filed by or Against the United States

Fiscal Years 1994 - 2003



Examples of civil appeals successfully handled by a United States Attorney during Fiscal Year 2003 follow:

In the **Central District of California**, in a published decision, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the United States District Court's ruling in favor of the United States and held that the Feres doctrine bars a military reservist, who had been discharged from the United States National Guard but not from the Reserve, from bringing an action for damages against the individual military personnel who allegedly wrongly revoked her United States National Guard discharge and ordered her back to active duty.

In the **Northern District of California**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that the \$729,454.92 in damages and civil penalties awarded to the United States did not violate the Excessive Fines Clause of the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution. This was the second appeal in this False Claims Act case, following a trial, an initial appeal, and a remand. The defendant, who operated a physical therapy clinic that was not eligible to bill Medicare, caused the clinic to submit 8,499 claims to Medicare using the identification number of his father, a physician who was not involved in patient care at the clinic. The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reasoned that the Medicare program was damaged by the entire amount of the claims (\$331,078), even though the physical therapy services were actually rendered. Under the False Claims Act, the defendant could have been subject to up to \$993,234 in treble damages and \$84,990,000 in civil penalties for the 8,499 false claims. Based on this and other factors, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that the \$729,454.92 awarded by the United States District Court was not excessive.

VI. RECONCILIATION OF FEDERAL CASE PROCESSING DATA

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and United States Sentencing Commission each collect data describing criminal case processing events. However, different methods of reporting and different definitions are used to identify, tabulate and report the information based on the specific needs and missions of the individual agencies. For example, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts publishes data that identifies cases based upon the criminal charge carrying the longest sentence that could be imposed. In contrast, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, which maintains case data for the 94 United States Attorneys' offices, publishes criminal case and defendant data based upon program categories or criminal case types, such as violent crime, official corruption, or organized crime. See Table 3. As a result of such differences, data published by these 3 agencies are not readily comparable.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys started classifying case and defendant data by program category, or criminal case type, in Fiscal Year 1992. Prior to that, the data was classified and displayed by criminal offense. Also in Fiscal Year 1992, greater emphasis was placed on the prosecution of violent crime. This resulted in a change in the way some criminal cases, primarily narcotics cases, were classified. Those cases involving narcotics that would otherwise be classified as narcotics cases based on the statutes charged, were classified as violent crime cases if the defendants were also charged with a firearms offense or other violent crime, such as murder. Thus, beginning in Fiscal Year 1992, not all narcotics cases or cases in which narcotics offenses were charged, were classified and displayed under the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs or the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force program categories on Table 3.

Beginning in Fiscal Year 1996, in an effort to eliminate confusion and display both violent crime and narcotics case data without double counting, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys further broke out Table 3 to show those narcotics cases included under the Violent Crime program category. This display of the case data allows users of Table 3 to see all narcotics cases without losing information on an equally important criminal prosecution area, violent crime. The display also shows those narcotics cases classified under the Government Regulatory Offenses/Money Laundering program category. It should be emphasized that the display of data on Table 3 does not result in the double counting of cases. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys has not double counted cases in the past and has maintained its long-standing policy that cases should not be double counted in displaying data on Table 3.

The Attorney General recognizes the need for greater consistency in the way the federal criminal agencies capture and report information. To this end, components of the Department, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the United States Sentencing Commission, began working together in Fiscal Year 1997 to address the issue of data reconciliation. During Fiscal Years 1997 and 1998, representatives of this interagency Data Reconciliation Working Group met on a regular basis to identify data differences and try to make the data more compatible and readily understandable. The working group provided a report to the Attorney General, entitled Comparing Case Processing Statistics, that summarized the findings of the working group in identifying data differences. A copy of the report is provided on the following pages. The working group also conducted a comparison of terminated defendants contained in

the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and Administrative Office of the United States Courts' databases for 4 judicial districts. This comparison showed that the majority of defendants matched. For a complete discussion of the reconciliation of federal case processing statistics, see the report Reconciling Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics, which was published by the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics in September 1999.



- ◆ Administrative Office of the United States Courts ◆ Bureau of Justice Statistics
◆ Executive Office for the United States Attorneys ◆ Federal Bureau of Prisons
◆ United States Sentencing Commission

April 1998, NCJ-169274

Comparing Case Processing Statistics

Information describing Federal criminal case processing is decentralized. Each of the Federal criminal justice agencies collects similar data describing criminal case processing events. However, based on the specific needs and missions of the individual agencies, different criteria are used to tabulate and report these data. Therefore, statistics published or reported by the agencies are not directly comparable. The differences are primarily due to the way in which the agencies:

- Tally *defendants and cases processed*
- Define *defendants processed*
- Classify *offense committed*
- Classify *disposition and sentence imposed*.

Federal criminal justice agencies

The *Department of Justice* collects data on the workload and activities of the United States attorneys. According to the Executive Office for the U.S. Attorneys, the U.S. attorneys initiate approximately 95 percent of the criminal cases prosecuted by the Department. Litigating divisions of the Department handle the remaining cases. While many of the cases initiated by the litigating divisions are included in the U.S. attorneys' database, each division maintains its own separate data collection system to track cases processed.

Comparison of the number of defendants processed by Federal agencies, 1996

Defendants —	All offenses				Drug trafficking offenses only			
	Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	U.S. Sentencing Commission	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	U.S. Sentencing Commission	Federal Bureau of Prisons
Cases filed	58,141	67,700	NA	NA	20,788	21,528	NA	NA
Cases terminated	52,366	62,946	NA	NA	18,692	19,267	NA	NA
Convicted and sentenced	45,380	52,270	42,436	NA	16,083	16,461	16,251	NA
Imprisoned	33,136	37,579	33,962	35,254	14,432	15,535	15,371	15,203

The table illustrates how these differences affect the number of defendants reported by the agencies at various stages of the Federal criminal justice system. For example, the difference in the number of defendant in cases filed that is reported by the U.S. attorneys and the Federal judiciary is primarily attributable to the handling of defendants in cases filed before U.S. magistrates: the judiciary includes these defendants in their official statistics whereas U.S. attorneys do not.

The differences identified can be reconciled by standardizing certain case processing concepts. The agencies agreed that the Bureau of Justice Statistics will reconcile the case processing statistics reported by the agencies. These reconciled statistics will be part of the annual report *Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics*. This report, which will highlight specific aspects of the Federal criminal justice system, will conform to the standards used in the BJS *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics*. The *Compendium*, also an annual report provides greater detail about defendants processed at each phase of the Federal criminal justice system.

The *Administrative Office of the United States Courts* collects data on the caseload and activities of the Federal judiciary including district court judges, magistrate judges, and the probation and pretrial services system. The Federal judiciary handles all Federal criminal cases whether initiated by the U.S. attorney offices in each judicial district or by other divisions within the Department of Justice.

The *United States Sentencing Commission*, while not collecting workload statistics, collects data on defendants convicted in Federal courts who were sentenced pursuant to the provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. It is estimated that approximately 86 percent of all defendants convicted are sentenced pursuant to the Federal sentencing guidelines.

The *Bureau of Prisons* collects data on Federal prisoners. Reported statistics include size (including admissions, releases, and standing count) and composition of the Federal prison population.

Comparing published Federal case processing statistics

While each of the Federal agencies processing criminal defendants generally reports on the same individuals, many of the case processing statistics vary across agencies. The differences in these reported statistics are attributable, in part, to the differing needs and missions of the agencies. The primary differences in data collection techniques are described below:

Tally of defendants and cases processed

While each agency's statistical publication reports on the same 12-month period (October 1 through September 30), the agencies' reports do not necessarily describe the same records. Except for the U.S. attorneys, the agencies report on those records for which an event actually *occurred* during the reporting period. The U.S. attorneys, on the other hand, report on those records for which an event was recorded or *posted* in their database during the reporting period even if the event actually occurred prior to the start of the reporting period. In addition, because the Sentencing Commission relies on the submission of paper documents, cases for which documents were received after a certain cut-off date are not reported.

Defendants processed

Even though there is an identifiable cohort of individuals processed in the criminal justice system, the definition of a defendant can vary across agencies. The U.S. attorneys and the Federal judiciary have similar definitions of a criminal defendant. The U.S. attorneys define a criminal defendant as a person for whom a significant paper has been filed in Federal court before either a U.S. district court judge or a U.S. magistrate judge. The Federal judiciary defines a criminal defendant as a person against whom a U.S. district court judge or a U.S. magistrate judge has taken a specific action. (While the U.S. attorneys and the Federal judiciary define defendants in similar ways, the U.S. attorneys report separately the number of cases filed before U.S. magistrate judges.) For both the U.S. attorneys and the Federal judiciary, an individual person may be counted more than once if the defendant appeared in more than one case. The Sentencing Commission, on the other hand, defines a defendant as a person for whom a sentencing event has occurred. Unlike the U.S. attorneys and the Federal judiciary, the Sentencing Commission counts individual defendants more than once only if the defendant was sentenced on more than one occasion. Therefore, defendant counts reported by the Sentencing Commission are typically lower than those reported by the U.S. attorneys and the Federal judiciary.

Offenses committed

The Federal code defines hundreds of laws for which defendants can be criminally prosecuted. While all agencies collect statute-specific offense data, data describing criminal statutes are typically consolidated into more descriptive offense categories for reporting or management purposes. Even though each agency consolidates the Federal statutes using the same generic criteria, like the substance of the offense (e.g., murder, fraud, and drugs), the composition of these categories often varies by agency. Unlike offense categories reported by the Federal judiciary, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Bureau of Prisons, those reported by the U.S. attorneys are not based entirely on statutes. The U.S. attorneys assign program categories and charges according to the type of criminal action

or specific departmental initiative. For some offenses, particularly fraud offenses, the U.S. attorneys' program categories are more descriptive than the offense categories used by other agencies. For example, an offense charged under a specific fraud statute would be assigned a program category by the U.S. attorneys that details a specific type of fraud, e.g., health care fraud; or, an offense charged under a weapons statute might be assigned a program category that indicates *Project Triggerlock* if the defendant was a repeat weapons offender.

The U.S. attorneys assign the most significant, or most serious, offense in a manner that also differs from the Federal judiciary, the Sentencing Commission, and the Bureau of Prisons. The U.S. attorneys assign the most significant offense based on the priority of a particular program category within the Department of Justice, whereas the other agencies define the most significant offense based on the offense statutory maximum (or, in the case of the Bureau of Prisons, the actual sentence imposed).

Disposition and sentence imposed

Only the U.S. attorneys and the Federal judiciary report on the number of defendants in cases terminated during a given reporting period. In describing the offenses for which defendants were convicted, classification of the terminating offense differs by agency. The U.S. attorneys report the original program category assigned regardless of whether the defendant was convicted of the charge associated with that program category. The other agencies report the most serious offense for which the defendant was actually adjudicated.

Each agency reports whether imprisonment or probation was imposed and the duration of the term as well as whether a fine and/or restitution was ordered. However, the reporting of sentences imposed has a different priority within each agency. For instance, in furtherance of its mission to promulgate the Federal sentencing guidelines, the Commission collects the most detailed data on sentences imposed and the mechanisms for determining the sentence.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Recognizing the incomparability of case processing statistics across Federal agencies, in 1982, the Bureau of Justice Statistics implemented the Federal Justice Statistics Program. The goals of the Federal Justice Statistics Program are to provide uniform case processing statistics across different stages of the Federal criminal justice system and to track individual defendants from one stage of the process to another. Using data obtained from each of the Federal agencies, the Bureau of Justice Statistics compiles comprehensive information describing individuals processed in the Federal criminal justice system. Uniform definitions are applied to commonly used statistics describing data from each stage of the criminal justice process. Further, because the definitions used in the Federal Justice Statistics Program are consistent with the definitions used by other Bureau of Justice Statistics programs, the comparison of Federal and State case processing statistics is facilitated.

In addition to the reconciled statistics, the BJS publishes two series of publications describing the Federal criminal justice system: the *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics*, an annual publication that describes events occurring in the Federal criminal justice system, and a series of Special Reports addressing specific aspects of the Federal criminal justice system, specific offenses, or other special issues of interest.

VII. CONCLUSION

The United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report is intended to provide a narrative and statistical summary of the work of the United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 2003. The report serves to illustrate the many prosecution and litigation accomplishments of the men and women who work in the offices. The report also addresses the significant, and critically important, liaison work that is performed by the United States Attorneys and their staffs with federal, state, and local law enforcement officials, the victims of crime, local communities, schools, and other organizations.

In Fiscal Year 2001, the United States witnessed the brutal terrorist attacks of September 11. During Fiscal Year 2003, the United States Attorneys' anti-terrorism efforts included the investigation and prosecution of terrorism and anti-terrorism cases, and coordination among law enforcement officials at federal, state, and local levels, in an effort to prevent future terrorist attacks. The United States Attorneys also addressed the continuing, illegal use of firearms by those who perpetrate crimes and accompanying acts of violence in our communities. Project Safe Neighborhoods has been implemented in all 94 districts to invigorate the enforcement of gun laws. Drug prosecutions continued to be a priority of the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2003, with emphasis on large drug organizations. The United States Attorneys continued, as well, to prosecute white collar crime, with particular emphasis on corporate fraud, and to prosecute civil rights violations.

In the judicial asset forfeiture area, the United States Attorneys used both the criminal and civil asset forfeiture laws to strip away, by court procedures containing due process protection, criminally used and criminally acquired property from drug dealers, money launderers, racketeers, and other criminals.

In addition, the United States Attorneys asserted and defended the interests of the United States through their work in the civil arena. During the year, Assistant United States Attorneys continued their work in Affirmative Civil Enforcement (ACE). ACE is important as a powerful legal tool to help ensure that federal funds are recovered, that federal laws are obeyed, and that violators provide compensation to the government for losses and damages they cause as a result of fraud, waste, and abuse of government funds and resources.

As this Annual Statistical Report illustrates, the work of the United States Attorneys and their staffs encompasses a wide range of activities from prosecuting the most violent criminals to protecting the federal fisc, and from coordinating federal, state, and local law enforcement in priority areas to assisting the victims of crime. The statistics provided here, the accompanying narrative, and the case summaries represent the outstanding work that has been performed by the United States Attorneys and their staffs throughout the country.

VIII. DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES

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Table 1
Criminal Cases Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		Filed 2/ Terminated 3/	End		Begin		Filed 2/ Terminated 3/	End		Begin		Filed Terminated 4/	End	
	Pending			Pending		Pending			Pending		Pending			Pending	
Alabama, Middle	119	194	126	187	178	247	168	257	107	80	91	96			
Alabama, Northern	369	502	478	393	500	673	630	543	81	109	118	72			
Alabama, Southern	206	229	215	220	334	327	340	321	7	3	5	5			
Alaska	83	191	146	128	117	307	209	215	16	33	29	20			
Arizona	3,054	3,635	3,594	3,095	4,121	4,427	4,341	4,207	542	1,702	932	1,312			
Arkansas, Eastern	184	253	191	246	266	370	278	358	7	12	10	9			
Arkansas, Western	134	178	186	126	145	213	203	155	17	35	20	32			
California, Central	2,224	1,396	1,406	2,214	3,491	2,075	1,973	3,593	1,118	1,007	865	1,260			
California, Eastern	974	868	740	1,102	1,491	1,227	1,036	1,682	334	229	220	343			
California, Northern	1,234	604	440	1,398	2,067	815	544	2,338	562	251	166	647			
California, Southern	2,182	3,512	3,535	2,159	3,027	3,896	3,967	2,956	628	685	477	836			
Colorado	748	549	511	786	1,249	733	658	1,324	171	68	73	166			
Connecticut	376	310	290	396	654	425	391	688	132	60	39	153			
Delaware	139	106	128	117	159	129	149	139	55	48	32	71			
District of Columbia	848	529	485	892	1,205	644	619	1,230	60	108	65	103			
Florida, Middle	1,391	1,271	1,123	1,539	2,070	1,953	1,693	2,330	121	43	50	114			
Florida, Northern	290	304	247	347	415	470	386	499	175	199	290	84			
Florida, Southern	3,619	1,679	1,899	3,399	5,723	2,616	2,894	5,445	338	475	519	294			
Georgia, Middle	194	254	211	237	299	393	332	360	42	192	208	26			
Georgia, Northern	688	745	657	776	1,252	1,171	941	1,482	296	119	146	269			
Georgia, Southern	207	257	254	210	281	363	351	293	207	278	190	295			
Guam	167	90	108	149	196	113	120	189	29	19	23	25			
Hawaii	481	298	261	518	856	414	479	791	512	251	332	431			
Idaho	174	256	212	218	289	329	312	306	26	45	32	39			
Illinois, Central	495	438	343	590	571	502	416	657	23	18	13	28			
Illinois, Northern	1,215	873	815	1,273	1,960	1,435	1,292	2,103	689	271	136	824			
Illinois, Southern	175	302	239	238	306	481	400	387	18	26	25	19			
Indiana, Northern	318	316	329	305	461	447	426	482	12	13	15	10			
Indiana, Southern	161	231	204	188	280	364	317	327	41	38	31	48			
Iowa, Northern	323	429	347	405	396	530	437	489	24	25	22	27			
Iowa, Southern	255	296	281	270	361	427	417	371	13	8	12	9			
Kansas	444	521	446	519	613	770	580	803	29	19	24	24			
Kentucky, Eastern	256	441	406	291	330	667	540	457	23	45	39	29			

Table 1 (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		2/ Terminated	3/ Terminated	End	Begin		2/ Terminated	3/ Terminated	End	Begin		4/ Terminated	End	
	Pending	Filed			Pending	Pending	Filed			Pending	Pending	Filed		Pending	
Kentucky, Western	240	240	231	249	363	331	320	374	19	26	13	32			
Louisiana, Eastern	299	342	315	326	467	504	499	472	15	64	71	8			
Louisiana, Middle	154	249	151	252	174	291	163	302	10	61	10	61			
Louisiana, Western	185	302	243	244	337	453	384	406	151	640	669	122			
Maine	149	208	175	182	168	257	196	229	9	51	37	23			
Maryland	610	506	478	638	874	771	657	988	1,013	78	64	1,027			
Massachusetts	700	436	382	754	1,239	611	588	1,262	129	57	51	135			
Michigan, Eastern	853	698	597	954	1,457	1,065	839	1,683	728	405	314	819			
Michigan, Western	269	328	355	242	384	455	498	341	59	53	59	53			
Minnesota	360	358	328	390	539	512	501	550	15	2	15	2			
Mississippi, Northern	113	127	137	103	158	181	182	157	10	18	27	1			
Mississippi, Southern	266	395	377	284	340	595	544	391	20	86	83	23			
Missouri, Eastern	479	823	734	568	611	1,017	901	727	60	89	82	67			
Missouri, Western	465	676	529	612	689	933	765	857	20	75	63	32			
Montana	258	389	316	331	381	540	448	473	6	18	17	7			
Nebraska	530	730	598	662	718	969	817	870	20	32	35	17			
Nevada	790	690	677	803	1,013	859	828	1,044	257	295	271	281			
New Hampshire	184	211	170	225	221	250	202	269	10	40	36	14			
New Jersey	983	768	672	1,079	1,308	934	794	1,448	496	353	153	696			
New Mexico	1,610	2,331	2,467	1,474	1,984	2,665	2,818	1,831	159	810	344	625			
New York, Eastern	2,386	1,317	1,520	2,183	3,866	1,873	2,181	3,558	1,065	479	336	1,208			
New York, Northern	504	483	461	526	808	643	582	869	98	96	57	137			
New York, Southern	3,625	1,377	1,113	3,889	5,752	2,078	1,756	6,074	1,092	578	366	1,304			
New York, Western	467	438	396	509	784	549	508	825	262	350	187	425			
North Carolina, Eastern	400	549	491	458	496	679	603	572	23	33	28	28			
North Carolina, Middle	209	365	385	189	254	432	458	228	0	13	3	10			
North Carolina, Western	472	297	293	476	943	642	656	929	44	101	85	60			
North Dakota	106	222	208	120	141	273	263	151	2	17	18	1			
Northern Mariana Islands	30	23	18	35	40	30	27	43	11	3	3	11			
Ohio, Northern	422	494	520	396	783	861	911	733	80	78	101	57			
Ohio, Southern	375	407	422	360	514	560	555	519	102	226	117	211			
Oklahoma, Eastern	60	98	72	86	76	115	91	100	6	10	10	6			
Oklahoma, Northern	179	171	167	183	240	201	212	229	7	12	6	13			
Oklahoma, Western	163	224	199	188	203	301	242	262	69	83	76	76			
Oregon	833	801	731	903	1,071	941	882	1,130	106	113	100	119			

Table 1 (Continued)

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		2/ Terminated 3/	End		Begin		2/ Terminated 3/	End		Begin		4/ Terminated 4/	End	
	Pending	Filed		Pending	Terminated	Pending	Filed		Pending	Filed	Pending	Filed		Pending	
Pennsylvania, Eastern	936	696	641	991	1,580	1,064	976	1,668	131	36	40	127			
Pennsylvania, Middle	381	290	257	414	579	482	353	708	37	40	35	42			
Pennsylvania, Western	352	379	306	425	502	508	439	571	56	7	15	48			
Puerto Rico	492	358	518	332	1,334	846	1,269	911	23	12	20	15			
Rhode Island	87	117	105	99	113	141	134	120	0	0	0	0			
South Carolina	883	835	767	951	1,456	1,373	1,284	1,545	77	224	132	169			
South Dakota	212	367	320	259	245	466	386	325	6	21	16	11			
Tennessee, Eastern	446	570	551	465	674	870	779	765	23	107	104	26			
Tennessee, Middle	257	232	172	317	414	354	265	503	19	40	23	36			
Tennessee, Western	465	523	432	556	625	681	590	716	19	46	43	22			
Texas, Eastern	409	611	513	507	556	1,008	711	853	37	38	27	48			
Texas, Northern	856	969	845	980	1,289	1,395	1,230	1,454	71	242	180	133			
Texas, Southern	3,554	4,778	4,670	3,662	4,672	5,707	5,492	4,887	171	947	683	435			
Texas, Western	3,171	4,396	4,136	3,431	4,319	5,724	5,433	4,610	921	2,454	2,094	1,281			
Utah	660	796	694	762	833	942	766	1,009	235	71	121	185			
Vermont	209	134	123	220	327	230	214	343	8	29	22	15			
Virgin Islands	207	209	277	139	265	252	295	222	66	28	36	58			
Virginia, Eastern	824	1,137	1,023	938	1,215	1,795	1,574	1,436	2,541	2,691	2,609	2,623			
Virginia, Western	305	379	341	343	570	644	582	632	56	422	406	72			
Washington, Eastern	485	514	474	525	485	514	474	525	16	24	18	22			
Washington, Western	453	492	458	487	694	784	643	835	406	820	700	526			
West Virginia, Northern	122	188	191	119	185	320	305	200	2	3	1	4			
West Virginia, Southern	172	270	243	199	216	351	318	249	18	44	42	20			
Wisconsin, Eastern	226	239	219	246	370	371	303	438	45	16	26	35			
Wisconsin, Western	129	151	137	143	163	184	181	166	16	36	25	27			
Wyoming	150	238	203	185	191	294	244	241	38	508	354	192			
All Districts	59,898	59,998	56,397	63,499	88,931	81,624	75,950	94,605	17,666	20,865	16,928	21,603			

1/ Magistrate Court cases do not include petty offenses.

2/ Includes 543 cases or 562 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 475 cases or 577 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

4/ Includes 58 cases or 63 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

Table 2
Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Alabama, Middle	102	2	20	2	0	130	4	30	4	0	0	21
Alabama, Northern	405	8	58	7	0	533	8	79	10	0	2	41
Alabama, Southern	199	4	12	0	0	314	6	20	0	0	0	16
Alaska	120	0	21	5	0	169	2	31	5	2	5	16
Arizona	3,470	3	118	3	0	4,171	6	158	6	0	5	35
Arkansas, Eastern	171	1	17	2	0	239	6	30	3	0	1	13
Arkansas, Western	179	0	5	1	1	195	0	5	1	2	0	6
California, Central	1,300	12	73	17	4	1,824	16	104	21	8	11	92
California, Eastern	677	2	45	13	3	927	4	77	15	13	3	38
California, Northern	404	1	35	0	0	490	2	52	0	0	3	5
California, Southern	3,370	9	152	0	4	3,730	13	220	0	4	4	92
Colorado	436	7	59	9	0	545	11	92	10	0	3	27
Connecticut	267	3	14	6	0	354	4	26	7	0	0	25
Delaware	111	2	14	1	0	124	3	21	1	0	8	9
District of Columbia	434	14	31	6	0	547	21	44	7	0	1	54
Florida, Middle	1,037	11	61	13	1	1,579	15	84	14	1	3	113
Florida, Northern	228	4	7	6	2	361	8	8	7	2	0	28
Florida, Southern	1,798	25	56	18	2	2,709	64	93	25	3	9	256
Georgia, Middle	192	1	13	2	3	293	3	31	2	3	0	13
Georgia, Northern	598	3	48	8	0	852	4	76	9	0	5	43
Georgia, Southern	215	0	34	4	1	298	3	45	4	1	2	12
Guam	99	0	8	1	0	109	0	10	1	0	0	4
Hawaii	217	0	41	3	0	419	3	54	3	0	0	24
Idaho	191	3	15	2	1	273	4	31	2	2	0	20
Illinois, Central	323	2	15	3	0	391	2	20	3	0	0	24
Illinois, Northern	780	2	27	5	1	1,242	3	36	10	1	4	79
Illinois, Southern	221	2	13	3	0	370	3	24	3	0	1	17
Indiana, Northern	294	2	32	1	0	381	2	42	1	0	1	28
Indiana, Southern	191	0	8	5	0	294	0	17	5	1	2	29
Iowa, Northern	327	3	13	4	0	413	3	17	4	0	2	34
Iowa, Southern	261	7	10	3	0	392	8	13	3	1	3	28
Kansas	408	3	28	7	0	524	6	41	9	0	4	25
Kentucky, Eastern	360	5	33	6	2	460	7	63	7	3	0	17

Table 2 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
		Guilty					Guilty					
Kentucky, Western	215	5	9	2	0	288	6	21	5	0	3	19
Louisiana, Eastern	304	0	7	4	0	479	0	15	5	0	1	10
Louisiana, Middle	101	1	43	5	1	110	1	46	5	1	0	9
Louisiana, Western	219	3	19	2	0	334	8	40	2	0	1	20
Maine	163	1	8	3	0	182	1	9	4	0	4	12
Maryland	439	2	32	5	0	590	5	57	5	0	5	48
Massachusetts	360	2	12	5	3	553	8	19	5	3	0	42
Michigan, Eastern	519	13	58	7	0	721	22	88	7	1	1	72
Michigan, Western	336	1	14	4	0	463	4	27	4	0	1	39
Minnesota	313	1	12	2	0	478	1	20	2	0	1	43
Mississippi, Northern	126	2	8	0	1	166	3	12	0	1	0	16
Mississippi, Southern	340	3	29	5	0	471	4	57	7	5	1	22
Missouri, Eastern	670	2	55	7	0	828	4	62	7	0	2	30
Missouri, Western	483	5	30	6	5	682	6	57	13	7	5	28
Montana	270	7	38	0	1	374	17	55	1	1	7	43
Nebraska	557	3	32	4	2	755	8	48	4	2	2	45
Nevada	581	4	75	13	4	709	5	95	15	4	2	26
New Hampshire	153	2	10	4	1	180	2	15	4	1	0	7
New Jersey	647	1	15	8	1	760	1	18	14	1	1	37
New Mexico	2,371	4	83	7	2	2,676	9	122	7	4	0	43
New York, Eastern	1,456	13	47	3	1	2,105	19	51	5	1	0	96
New York, Northern	414	3	41	3	0	518	4	57	3	0	2	20
New York, Southern	1,054	15	28	14	2	1,672	21	44	17	2	1	132
New York, Western	375	1	15	4	1	465	7	28	5	3	0	8
North Carolina, Eastern	457	5	25	3	1	555	7	37	3	1	2	37
North Carolina, Middle	343	1	25	16	0	407	3	29	19	0	0	28
North Carolina, Western	260	1	22	10	0	601	4	39	11	1	2	55
North Dakota	194	1	13	0	0	247	1	15	0	0	9	24
Northern Mariana Islands	18	0	0	0	0	26	0	1	0	0	2	6
Ohio, Northern	484	9	20	6	1	851	13	38	7	2	0	35
Ohio, Southern	398	3	14	7	0	515	5	27	8	0	2	26
Oklahoma, Eastern	62	1	7	2	0	77	1	11	2	0	0	3
Oklahoma, Northern	133	0	34	0	0	168	0	44	0	0	0	14
Oklahoma, Western	187	3	9	0	0	225	5	11	1	0	3	25
Oregon	640	3	79	7	2	765	4	104	7	2	4	17

Table 2 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	612	4	20	5	0	933	6	27	10	0	4	78
Pennsylvania, Middle	229	3	19	5	1	314	5	26	5	3	0	9
Pennsylvania, Western	261	0	41	4	0	385	0	49	5	0	1	10
Puerto Rico	477	2	38	0	1	1,130	5	132	1	1	48	44
Rhode Island	100	0	4	1	0	123	2	8	1	0	1	10
South Carolina	641	5	92	29	0	1,100	9	144	31	0	6	50
South Dakota	278	14	22	5	1	333	14	32	6	1	0	37
Tennessee, Eastern	500	2	38	7	4	669	6	86	11	7	9	35
Tennessee, Middle	139	0	21	12	0	217	2	32	14	0	0	12
Tennessee, Western	363	8	57	3	1	496	8	82	3	1	2	45
Texas, Eastern	464	3	40	4	2	642	4	58	4	3	3	27
Texas, Northern	757	3	69	12	4	1,096	7	108	15	4	22	60
Texas, Southern	4,360	19	284	7	0	5,069	24	391	8	0	58	122
Texas, Western	3,964	6	154	7	5	5,156	15	239	13	10	4	109
Utah	606	5	72	5	6	667	6	80	6	7	0	21
Vermont	106	1	9	1	6	179	2	20	1	12	0	5
Virgin Islands	256	2	19	0	0	267	2	26	0	0	3	7
Virginia, Eastern	942	11	61	6	3	1,459	14	91	7	3	33	72
Virginia, Western	319	7	13	0	2	531	10	39	0	2	8	45
Washington, Eastern	406	4	60	3	1	406	4	60	3	1	4	18
Washington, Western	387	2	49	17	3	551	2	69	18	3	0	14
West Virginia, Northern	172	4	14	1	0	278	4	22	1	0	1	14
West Virginia, Southern	226	2	12	3	0	294	3	17	4	0	0	27
Wisconsin, Eastern	202	4	12	1	0	283	4	15	1	0	3	19
Wisconsin, Western	133	1	2	1	0	171	1	8	1	0	0	14
Wyoming	185	1	14	2	1	224	2	15	2	1	3	15
All Districts	52,112	375	3,340	475	95	69,621	614	4,989	577	149	359	3,340

Not guilty counts include 16 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 16 defendants.

Other dispositions include transfers, dismissals other than by court, pretrial diversions, and proceedings suspended indefinitely by court.

Table 2A
Disposition of Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States Magistrate Court
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Alabama, Middle	61	3	21	0	0	65	4	22	0	0	1	3
Alabama, Northern	37	1	71	1	0	37	1	77	1	2	2	1
Alabama, Southern	3	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	12	1	6	6	3	12	1	7	6	3	9	0
Arizona	500	0	87	0	21	774	0	130	0	28	2	0
Arkansas, Eastern	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	9	0	1	0	0
Arkansas, Western	5	0	7	0	4	8	0	7	0	5	1	0
California, Central	60	2	203	4	508	61	2	247	4	551	40	0
California, Eastern	75	5	55	3	34	78	5	62	3	72	13	6
California, Northern	32	0	117	1	2	36	0	119	1	10	1	0
California, Southern	5	0	183	4	193	5	0	253	4	215	0	0
Colorado	43	0	25	0	1	44	0	27	0	2	3	0
Connecticut	1	0	31	0	1	1	0	33	0	5	0	0
Delaware	13	0	6	0	3	16	0	11	0	5	0	0
District of Columbia	25	0	27	0	2	25	0	38	0	2	1	0
Florida, Middle	2	0	36	1	0	2	0	42	1	5	0	0
Florida, Northern	245	2	34	5	4	245	2	34	5	4	11	2
Florida, Southern	2	0	76	15	342	3	0	116	16	384	1	0
Georgia, Middle	173	1	25	1	0	176	1	30	1	0	49	5
Georgia, Northern	3	0	129	5	0	3	0	138	5	0	2	0
Georgia, Southern	139	0	48	1	1	140	0	48	1	1	0	0
Guam	0	0	12	1	1	0	0	21	1	1	0	0
Hawaii	116	1	178	0	17	122	1	190	0	19	4	0
Idaho	12	0	12	1	6	12	0	12	2	6	0	0
Illinois, Central	0	0	9	1	1	0	0	11	1	1	0	0
Illinois, Northern	3	0	94	4	4	3	0	124	4	5	0	0
Illinois, Southern	2	1	8	1	11	2	1	10	1	11	2	0
Indiana, Northern	7	0	6	1	1	7	0	6	1	1	0	0
Indiana, Southern	3	0	14	4	5	3	0	16	5	7	0	0
Iowa, Northern	5	0	4	4	5	5	0	5	4	8	1	0
Iowa, Southern	2	0	3	1	3	2	0	6	1	3	1	0
Kansas	1	0	16	3	1	1	0	19	3	1	1	0
Kentucky, Eastern	10	0	6	0	11	15	0	11	0	13	0	0

Table 2A (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Kentucky, Western	12	0	1	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	5	0
Louisiana, Eastern	46	0	5	1	0	62	0	8	1	0	4	0
Louisiana, Middle	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	7	1	2	0	0
Louisiana, Western	540	4	109	13	1	540	4	111	13	1	17	0
Maine	6	0	4	0	5	7	0	9	0	21	0	0
Maryland	27	1	35	0	1	27	1	35	0	1	19	0
Massachusetts	0	0	22	1	16	0	0	23	1	27	0	0
Michigan, Eastern	5	0	242	2	15	12	0	274	3	25	2	0
Michigan, Western	19	0	34	1	3	19	0	36	1	3	0	0
Minnesota	4	0	2	0	0	9	0	6	0	0	3	0
Mississippi, Northern	22	0	3	0	0	23	0	4	0	0	13	2
Mississippi, Southern	41	0	12	1	25	41	0	15	1	26	33	0
Missouri, Eastern	2	0	54	14	1	2	0	64	15	1	0	0
Missouri, Western	6	0	35	0	12	6	0	39	0	18	1	0
Montana	10	0	6	0	0	11	0	6	0	0	2	0
Nebraska	1	0	7	18	8	1	0	8	18	8	1	0
Nevada	133	1	107	5	0	151	1	114	5	0	10	2
New Hampshire	2	0	6	0	4	2	0	9	0	25	0	0
New Jersey	55	1	70	23	0	56	1	72	23	1	0	1
New Mexico	164	0	97	1	17	164	0	121	1	58	0	0
New York, Eastern	0	0	159	8	47	0	0	206	11	119	0	0
New York, Northern	3	0	25	0	0	16	0	41	0	0	0	0
New York, Southern	72	0	122	0	20	74	0	197	0	95	0	0
New York, Western	73	0	38	5	15	104	0	56	5	22	0	0
North Carolina, Eastern	8	2	7	0	3	9	2	12	0	5	2	0
North Carolina, Middle	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
North Carolina, Western	55	0	11	0	2	65	0	17	0	3	0	0
North Dakota	9	0	6	1	1	9	0	6	2	1	2	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	22	0	56	2	9	24	0	66	2	9	6	0
Ohio, Southern	51	2	34	2	8	51	2	48	2	14	1	0
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	1	0
Oklahoma, Northern	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	3	0	2	1	0
Oklahoma, Western	12	0	28	1	4	13	0	34	1	28	0	0
Oregon	10	0	40	10	35	10	0	44	11	35	4	1

Table 2A (Continued)

District	----- Criminal Cases -----					----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not Guilty	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	10	0	23	5	0	11	0	23	6	0	1	0
Pennsylvania, Middle	8	0	14	1	4	8	0	14	2	11	0	1
Pennsylvania, Western	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	13	4	0	0	0	15	4	1	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	32	1	20	1	19	32	2	26	1	71	1	3
South Dakota	6	2	6	0	0	7	2	7	0	0	4	0
Tennessee, Eastern	88	0	6	0	6	88	0	9	0	7	5	0
Tennessee, Middle	0	0	7	0	11	0	0	12	0	11	0	0
Tennessee, Western	2	1	7	2	4	2	1	34	2	4	2	1
Texas, Eastern	4	0	9	2	6	4	0	14	2	7	0	0
Texas, Northern	104	0	31	5	18	106	0	41	5	28	3	1
Texas, Southern	89	0	466	2	11	93	0	576	2	12	10	0
Texas, Western	1,537	4	448	10	28	1,549	4	487	10	44	2	8
Utah	26	0	65	3	20	27	0	69	4	21	0	1
Vermont	3	0	2	0	0	13	0	7	0	2	0	0
Virgin Islands	7	0	4	1	2	7	0	26	1	2	1	0
Virginia, Eastern	1,676	28	863	6	7	1,692	28	876	6	7	294	1
Virginia, Western	251	2	140	3	7	252	2	142	3	7	11	1
Washington, Eastern	7	0	5	1	5	7	0	5	1	5	0	0
Washington, Western	464	0	206	12	4	467	0	209	13	11	1	0
West Virginia, Northern	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	5	0	8	0	4	8	0	14	0	20	4	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	4	0	17	0	2	4	0	20	0	2	0	0
Wisconsin, Western	19	0	2	3	1	19	0	2	3	1	12	0
Wyoming	329	0	25	0	0	329	0	25	0	0	4	0
All Districts	7,678	68	5,354	240	1,600	8,152	70	6,255	254	2,197	627	40

Magistrate Court case data does not include petty offenses.

Other dispositions include transfers, dismissals other than by court, pretrial diversions, and proceedings suspended indefinitely by court.

Table 3
Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----					
	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other	
Assimilated Crimes	293	267	298	279	210	4	62	3	0	
Civil Rights Prosecutions	51	61	81	104	84	16	3	1	0	
Government Regulatory Offenses - Total 5/	1,568	1,474	2,401	2,144	1,875	16	220	29	4	
Copyright Violations	42	38	76	52	49	0	2	1	0	
Counterfeiting	698	732	1,106	1,135	1,008	4	106	17	0	
Customs Violations - Duty	37	32	65	47	41	1	4	0	1	
Customs Violations - Currency	91	90	133	109	87	1	20	1	0	
Energy Pricing and Related Fraud	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Environmental Offenses	228	207	332	305	258	7	38	2	0	
Health and Safety Violations	14	7	30	14	12	0	1	1	0	
Money Laundering - Narcotics	81	56	129	94	83	2	9	0	0	
Money Laundering - Other	106	86	194	138	121	1	9	6	1	
Trafficking in Contraband Cigarettes	10	6	43	11	9	0	2	0	0	
Other Regulatory Offenses	259	220	291	239	207	0	29	1	2	
Immigration	16,621	16,006	17,653	17,065	16,425	25	585	23	7	
Internal Security Offenses	17	22	20	24	24	0	0	0	0	
Interstate Theft	158	166	283	311	283	2	22	4	0	
Labor Management Offenses - Total	97	105	140	124	106	0	15	3	0	
Corruption - Bribery	10	10	20	13	12	0	1	0	0	
Corruption - Pension Benefit	19	27	21	33	33	0	0	0	0	
Labor Racketeering	11	9	39	16	14	0	2	0	0	
Other Labor Offenses	57	59	60	62	47	0	12	3	0	
All Drug Offenses - Total	16,625	16,013	29,687	28,131	25,927	187	1,842	112	63	
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	2,441	2,917	7,309	8,073	7,328	61	622	40	22	
Non-OCDETF Drugs - Subtotal	14,184	13,096	22,378	20,058	18,599	126	1,220	72	41	
Drug Dealing	13,998	12,890	22,160	19,792	18,381	124	1,181	66	40	
Drug Possession	186	206	218	266	218	2	39	6	1	
Official Corruption - Total	454	449	704	687	621	14	49	2	1	
Federal Procurement	35	34	48	53	50	0	2	1	0	
Federal Program	55	64	100	111	91	2	17	1	0	
Federal Law Enforcement	39	33	44	37	35	1	1	0	0	
Federal Corruption Other	115	124	157	156	139	1	15	0	1	
Local Corruption	126	114	200	200	183	7	10	0	0	
State Corruption	45	29	88	53	51	0	2	0	0	
Other Official Corruption	39	51	67	77	72	3	2	0	0	

Table 3 (Continued)

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----					
	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other	
Organized Crime	148	134	456	318	286	3	24	4	1	
Terrorism/Anti-Terrorism	572	682	786	761	661	15	76	9	0	
Theft - Total	1,433	1,465	1,806	1,830	1,676	8	130	11	5	
Checks/Postal	1,061	1,070	1,335	1,357	1,253	6	86	8	4	
Motor Vehicle Theft	39	54	89	91	83	0	5	2	1	
Theft of Government Property	333	341	382	382	340	2	39	1	0	
Violent Crime - Total 5/	11,927	10,122	14,148	12,002	10,609	208	1,002	163	20	
Violent Indian Offenses	679	571	752	645	571	19	54	0	1	
Violent Crime - Non-OCDETF Drugs	413	320	724	551	512	2	36	0	1	
Violent Crime - OCDETF Drugs	50	91	95	168	144	4	20	0	0	
Organized Crime	50	44	103	93	76	2	14	1	0	
Other Violent Crime	10,735	9,096	12,474	10,545	9,306	181	878	162	18	
Non-Violent Crime in Indian Country	111	126	157	171	149	1	19	1	1	
White Collar Crime - Total	6,144	5,888	8,658	8,035	7,226	73	560	147	29	
Advance Fee Schemes	50	50	78	77	68	1	6	2	0	
Fraud Against Business Institutions	615	587	920	822	756	2	43	15	6	
Antitrust Violations	19	21	20	29	27	0	2	0	0	
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	1,845	1,912	2,471	2,519	2,296	13	158	48	4	
Bankruptcy Fraud	116	112	133	128	118	1	8	1	0	
Commodities Fraud	29	25	37	34	32	0	2	0	0	
Computer Fraud	173	145	199	180	159	1	8	10	2	
Consumer Fraud	129	109	238	167	136	2	23	4	2	
Corporate Fraud	141	65	313	146	133	4	9	0	0	
Federal Procurement Fraud	75	82	92	111	91	6	10	4	0	
Federal Program Fraud	859	751	1,099	935	837	8	76	12	2	
Health Care Fraud	361	327	530	499	436	16	42	4	1	
Insurance Fraud	94	123	194	205	182	2	17	4	0	
Other Investment Fraud	70	61	104	87	76	2	6	3	0	
Securities Fraud	178	191	299	317	289	2	19	7	0	
Tax Fraud	529	510	713	628	560	9	42	7	10	
Other Fraud	861	817	1,218	1,151	1,030	4	89	26	2	
All Other	3,779	3,417	4,346	3,964	3,459	42	380	65	18	
Totals	59,998	56,397	81,624	75,950	69,621	614	4,989	577	149	

1/ Includes 543 cases or 562 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 475 cases or 577 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 15 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 15 defendants.

4/ Includes transfers, dismissals other than by court, pretrial diversions, and proceedings suspended indefinitely by court.

5/ Subcategories were added to Government Regulatory /Money Laundering Offenses and Violent Crime in FY 1996 to identify drug cases which were classified as either Government Regulatory Offenses or Violent Crime.

Data on this table does not include Magistrate Cases

Table 3A
Criminal Cases in which a Firearms Offense was Charged Under 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924*
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

	---- Cases ----		---- Defendants ----		Defendants Guilty of Firearms Offense	Percentage of Defendants Guilty of Firearms Offense	Defendants Guilty of Firearms or Other Non-Firearms Offense	Percentage of Defendants Guilty of Firearms or Other Non-Firearms Offense	Guilty Defendants Sentenced to Prison	Percentage of Guilty Defendants Sentenced to Prison
	Filed	Terminated	Filed	Terminated						
FY 1992	4,754	4,516	7,059	5,824	4,396	75.5%	5,064	87.0%	4,482	88.5%
FY 1993	4,852	4,921	6,896	6,450	4,939	76.6%	5,676	88.0%	5,165	91.0%
FY 1994	4,274	4,485	6,275	6,023	4,481	74.4%	5,258	87.3%	4,833	91.9%
FY 1995	4,564	4,261	6,667	5,734	4,193	73.1%	4,993	87.1%	4,602	92.2%
FY 1996	3,793	4,120	5,489	5,516	3,925	71.2%	4,877	88.4%	4,480	91.9%
FY 1997	3,703	3,381	5,150	4,418	3,257	73.7%	3,789	85.8%	3,421	90.3%
FY 1998	4,391	3,921	5,876	5,032	3,612	71.8%	4,256	84.6%	3,895	91.5%
FY 1999	5,500	4,269	7,057	5,439	3,985	73.3%	4,830	88.8%	4,518	93.5%
FY 2000	6,281	5,258	8,054	6,859	5,012	73.1%	6,113	89.1%	5,656	92.5%
FY 2001	7,041	6,096	8,845	7,776	5,927	76.2%	7,031	90.4%	6,515	92.7%
FY 2002	8,534	6,861	10,634	8,727	6,678	76.5%	7,747	88.8%	7,186	92.8%
FY 2003	10,556	8,534	13,037	10,612	8,290	78.1%	9,558	90.1%	8,868	92.8%

*Includes any and all criminal cases where 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924 was brought as any charge in a case against a defendant. Both statutes were run together to eliminate double counting of cases/defendants when more than one subsection of Section 922 or 924 was charged in the same case, or both Sections 922 and 924 were charged in the same case.

Table 3B
Criminal Cases and Defendants in United States District Court By Referring Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

Agency	----- Cases -----			----- Defendants -----			----- Dispositions -----					
	Filed	1/ Terminated	2/ Terminated	Filed	1/ Terminated	2/ Terminated	Guilty	Not Guilty	3/ Dismissed	4/ Dismissed	Other	
Agriculture	209		183	295		258	213		4		39	2
Commerce	14		11	22		27	19		0		8	0
Department of Defense - Total	554		560	626		635	514		11		97	13
Air Force	68		80	75		84	66		2		13	3
Army	219		193	235		207	155		4		46	2
Marine Corps	7		8	7		9	8		0		1	0
Navy	127		140	134		150	124		2		21	3
All Other Defense	133		139	175		185	161		3		16	5
Education	40		44	58		85	66		2		17	0
Energy	7		10	7		10	10		0		0	0
Health and Human Services	432		420	564		530	440		14		56	20
Housing and Urban Development	129		120	200		162	145		1		16	0
Interior	595		552	716		693	597		17		74	5
Department of Justice - Total	35,266		34,190	49,548		47,225	43,706		302		2,753	464
Drug Enforcement Administration	8,405		7,731	16,347		14,668	13,454		103		1,012	99
Federal Bureau of Investigation	9,351		9,544	14,475		14,466	12,968		166		1,028	304
Immigration & Naturalization Service	16,565		16,041	17,663		17,100	16,423		28		622	27
Marshals Service	552		509	587		545	445		3		70	27
All Other Justice	393		365	476		446	416		2		21	7
Labor	140		169	186		201	172		0		21	8
Postal Service	2,015		1,998	2,652		2,558	2,341		9		175	33
State	808		665	1,055		887	816		6		59	6
Transportation	126		136	172		161	132		4		23	2
Department of the Treasury - Total	15,544		13,747	19,928		17,611	16,020		191		1,268	132
Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms	7,991		6,294	9,428		7,328	6,507		122		663	36
Customs	4,934		4,997	6,663		6,666	6,269		45		317	35
Internal Revenue Service	815		749	1,178		1,061	941		10		89	21
Secret Service	1,709		1,636	2,536		2,445	2,203		14		190	38
All Other Treasury	95		71	123		111	100		0		9	2
Department of Veteran Affairs	131		110	148		115	101		1		11	2
Environmental Protection Agency	86		88	110		121	108		4		8	1
General Services Administration	18		22	22		26	21		1		4	0
Small Business Administration	10		10	11		11	11		0		0	0
Securities & Exchange Commission	25		25	52		57	54		1		1	1
All Other Agencies	3,849		3,337	5,252		4,577	4,135		46		359	37
All Agencies	59,998		56,397	81,624		75,950	69,621		614		4,989	726

1/ Includes 543 cases or 562 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 475 cases or 577 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 15 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 15 defendants.

4/ Includes transfers, dismissals other than by court, pretrial diversions, and proceedings suspended indefinitely by court.

Data on this table does not include Magistrate Cases

Table 4
Civil Cases Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Begin	Filed	Terminated	End	Judgment	Settlements	Judgment	Dismissed	Other	After Court	After Jury	
	Pending			Pending	For U.S.		Versus U.S.			Trials	Trials	
Alabama, Middle	553	499	630	422	119	398	70	21	22	2	0	
Alabama, Northern	1,122	1,209	1,393	938	913	180	112	35	153	4	1	
Alabama, Southern	448	526	601	373	158	322	49	14	58	1	0	
Alaska	172	116	121	167	46	27	14	18	16	6	2	
Arizona	1,053	754	717	1,090	354	171	51	50	91	4	2	
Arkansas, Eastern	3,996	953	691	4,258	322	213	33	6	117	6	4	
Arkansas, Western	734	704	749	689	167	230	33	31	288	0	0	
California, Central	4,576	3,002	2,459	5,119	860	317	265	352	665	79	9	
California, Eastern	1,062	1,004	905	1,161	339	92	111	130	233	8	0	
California, Northern	1,104	788	838	1,054	321	216	137	104	60	9	21	
California, Southern	680	755	733	702	240	189	62	76	166	3	1	
Colorado	943	1,045	865	1,123	273	381	42	22	147	13	6	
Connecticut	2,127	1,088	1,072	2,143	264	181	34	34	559	11	1	
Delaware	800	476	346	930	37	173	6	19	111	2	2	
District of Columbia	1,395	1,147	1,080	1,462	422	78	5	96	479	3	0	
Florida, Middle	4,066	3,473	2,816	4,723	633	235	695	712	541	78	2	
Florida, Northern	556	683	678	561	241	54	77	62	244	33	28	
Florida, Southern	4,701	3,265	2,990	4,976	618	560	145	346	1,321	31	1	
Georgia, Middle	544	486	520	510	137	249	77	13	44	11	3	
Georgia, Northern	992	1,123	1,059	1,056	715	25	4	35	280	5	1	
Georgia, Southern	378	1,106	1,000	484	109	791	24	43	33	15	1	
Guam	65	35	38	62	9	10	6	4	9	0	3	
Hawaii	373	225	240	358	42	111	9	32	46	1	0	
Idaho	225	184	187	222	44	89	11	15	28	1	3	
Illinois, Central	370	473	392	451	174	95	38	62	23	32	13	
Illinois, Northern	4,172	2,081	1,362	4,891	463	143	167	290	299	11	2	
Illinois, Southern	356	339	340	355	180	48	15	51	46	5	1	
Indiana, Northern	492	789	684	597	128	233	53	42	228	5	3	
Indiana, Southern	1,088	924	838	1,174	217	270	168	107	76	3	33	
Iowa, Northern	355	400	377	378	79	169	72	45	12	2	0	
Iowa, Southern	277	467	428	316	204	83	51	68	22	1	1	
Kansas	916	1,366	1,244	1,038	200	535	127	125	257	5	4	
Kentucky, Eastern	1,645	1,687	1,525	1,807	776	105	320	64	260	3	6	

Table 4 (Continued)

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Begin			End	Judgment		Judgment				After Court	After Jury
	Pending	Filed	Terminated	Pending	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other		Trials	Trials
Kentucky, Western	1,094	1,102	1,128	1,068	420	360	28	96	224		2	7
Louisiana, Eastern	469	512	484	497	264	54	28	25	113		13	5
Louisiana, Middle	266	250	268	248	36	155	5	6	66		2	0
Louisiana, Western	665	772	849	588	352	223	77	11	186		24	2
Maine	338	267	241	364	16	59	11	6	149		4	1
Maryland	1,344	701	683	1,362	336	66	72	65	144		15	6
Massachusetts	761	517	456	822	172	91	29	34	130		24	8
Michigan, Eastern	1,344	1,143	1,252	1,235	493	463	77	106	113		10	1
Michigan, Western	1,555	544	360	1,739	190	77	36	17	40		8	4
Minnesota	536	774	646	664	253	252	19	36	86		3	2
Mississippi, Northern	280	269	241	308	45	125	10	20	41		16	1
Mississippi, Southern	481	407	404	484	163	122	6	28	85		8	4
Missouri, Eastern	585	398	487	496	276	39	55	10	107		8	3
Missouri, Western	824	721	823	722	397	135	164	38	89		10	1
Montana	265	264	253	276	95	62	19	38	39		7	3
Nebraska	304	436	477	263	123	177	27	28	122		9	21
Nevada	335	227	265	297	188	19	5	11	42		2	0
New Hampshire	132	229	202	159	37	87	11	5	62		1	0
New Jersey	4,618	2,080	959	5,739	202	88	45	19	605		3	0
New Mexico	673	732	731	674	174	148	122	54	233		20	2
New York, Eastern	4,679	3,248	3,363	4,564	494	294	100	555	1,920		104	9
New York, Northern	1,738	915	779	1,874	151	117	27	19	465		0	1
New York, Southern	5,678	1,458	1,068	6,068	169	158	65	70	606		14	199
New York, Western	2,240	1,137	1,025	2,352	192	38	23	47	725		3	1
North Carolina, Eastern	591	998	780	809	334	225	29	69	123		36	10
North Carolina, Middle	354	358	350	362	185	13	29	11	112		6	2
North Carolina, Western	267	335	346	256	99	104	8	23	112		4	3
North Dakota	134	219	200	153	86	78	8	7	21		1	0
Northern Mariana Islands	20	10	12	18	4	0	4	0	4		0	3
Ohio, Northern	3,018	2,386	2,394	3,010	378	763	311	503	439		4	3
Ohio, Southern	2,255	1,978	1,873	2,360	240	148	183	315	987		7	11
Oklahoma, Eastern	414	395	349	460	110	15	91	16	117		5	1
Oklahoma, Northern	384	508	511	381	161	84	47	114	105		2	1
Oklahoma, Western	846	1,029	1,025	850	458	276	24	105	162		4	2
Oregon	782	949	839	892	173	112	356	47	151		18	285

Table 4 (Continued)

District	----- Civil Cases -----				----- Dispositions -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Begin			End	Judgment	Judgment				After Court	After Jury	
	Pending	Filed	Terminated	Pending	For U.S.	Settlements	Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	Trials	Trials	
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,699	877	1,172	1,404	271	41	63	48	749	28	3	
Pennsylvania, Middle	1,296	1,012	1,299	1,009	754	306	17	50	172	19	4	
Pennsylvania, Western	1,505	1,296	1,252	1,549	459	50	108	67	568	2	0	
Puerto Rico	1,100	771	934	937	356	327	6	120	125	4	1	
Rhode Island	296	165	120	341	58	30	8	8	16	4	0	
South Carolina	2,141	2,048	1,793	2,396	964	212	507	36	74	211	3	
South Dakota	264	278	246	296	78	67	15	33	53	12	5	
Tennessee, Eastern	1,159	673	517	1,315	196	115	75	19	112	3	1	
Tennessee, Middle	606	301	191	716	86	13	13	10	69	20	4	
Tennessee, Western	768	891	828	831	50	744	28	1	5	10	26	
Texas, Eastern	956	1,274	1,160	1,070	295	384	41	88	352	18	2	
Texas, Northern	1,200	1,248	1,353	1,095	346	337	45	216	409	19	2	
Texas, Southern	2,043	1,552	1,272	2,323	375	362	6	90	439	16	2	
Texas, Western	2,503	1,535	1,230	2,808	551	371	71	74	163	104	3	
Utah	418	230	312	336	152	20	45	9	86	6	37	
Vermont	228	227	248	207	76	62	13	49	48	12	3	
Virgin Islands	134	58	45	147	7	9	10	9	10	0	1	
Virginia, Eastern	1,121	1,266	1,411	976	492	501	56	75	287	22	10	
Virginia, Western	609	688	727	570	273	170	152	45	87	3	2	
Washington, Eastern	332	405	409	328	110	127	60	15	97	5	59	
Washington, Western	1,076	1,134	520	1,690	108	114	158	32	108	30	5	
West Virginia, Northern	264	255	231	288	98	46	51	16	20	2	1	
West Virginia, Southern	649	545	529	665	286	98	67	18	60	6	0	
Wisconsin, Eastern	957	1,155	1,066	1,046	75	273	5	136	577	7	5	
Wisconsin, Western	484	491	427	548	94	200	60	18	55	0	0	
Wyoming	174	120	101	193	35	27	3	18	18	3	3	
All Districts	106,587	81,935	75,434	113,088	23,915	17,206	6,917	6,978	20,418	1,356	938	

Note that beginning in Fiscal Year 1998, data on civil debt collection cases is no longer included in the civil caseload data displayed on this table. Thus, comparisons cannot be made of the data on this table with that of Fiscal Year 1997 or prior years.

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Other dispositions include transfers, dismissals other than by court, and proceedings suspended for administrative reasons.

Table 5
Civil Matters and Cases by Cause of Action
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

Cause of Action	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----				
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Plaintiff											
Admiralty	13	2	3	9	19	20	3	8	0	2	7
Asset Forfeiture	4,618	3,017	2,748	2,111	2,749	1,766	1,235	204	24	117	186
Bankruptcy	1,080	23	1	1,066	878	1,258	839	239	17	5	158
Civil Rights	295	600	130	60	168	64	23	24	1	3	13
Commercial Litigation	3,299	2,324	1,009	2,648	3,509	2,681	1,931	172	16	180	382
Employment Discrimination	3	7	1	2	4	2	0	2	0	0	0
Environmental/Lands	507	727	141	1,182	2,722	841	210	565	11	14	41
Fraud	1,542	2,377	1,426	516	1,334	565	179	122	26	127	111
Immigration	41	80	13	31	60	34	21	5	0	5	3
Prisoner Litigation	397	29	14	386	419	440	344	1	14	19	62
Program Litigation	1,341	1,030	616	808	905	770	266	47	13	106	338
Social Security	35	6	8	28	42	17	8	0	2	0	7
Terrorism	6	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Torts	238	97	162	100	137	101	6	74	5	5	11
Totals	13,415	10,320	6,274	8,950	12,949	8,559	5,065	1,463	129	583	1,319
United States as Defendant											
Admiralty	46	0	0	46	88	53	18	12	5	8	10
Asset Forfeiture	57	28	20	36	66	39	22	0	2	9	6
Bankruptcy	1,341	7	1	1,339	1,430	1,343	259	692	112	99	181
Civil Rights	370	45	14	347	510	319	192	31	7	28	61
Commercial Litigation	20,288	139	219	20,066	32,396	16,140	1,723	245	2,011	3,428	8,733
Employment Discrimination	1,498	34	24	1,468	2,652	1,445	822	326	23	135	139
Environmental/Lands	628	50	26	599	1,051	621	186	62	49	100	224
Fraud	45	38	17	32	68	28	4	8	1	12	3
Immigration	3,253	136	73	3,144	3,179	2,672	1,545	53	173	520	381
Prisoner Litigation	5,346	164	91	5,293	7,463	5,573	4,623	16	119	139	676
Program Litigation	2,712	326	333	2,458	3,314	2,471	935	280	333	284	639
Social Security	16,002	53	13	15,979	25,910	15,186	5,921	109	3,721	797	4,638
Terrorism	3	1	0	3	8	3	2	0	1	0	0
Torts	3,523	183	86	3,398	5,133	3,253	1,271	1,119	130	422	311
Totals	55,112	1,204	917	54,208	83,268	49,146	17,523	2,953	6,687	5,981	16,002

Table 5 (Continued)

Cause of Action	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----					
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	
All Other Designations												
Admiralty	7	4	3	7	12	3	0	1	0	0	2	
Asset Forfeiture	30	27	16	9	10	4	3	0	0	0	1	
Bankruptcy	15,952	169	58	15,904	13,641	15,376	800	12,665	63	229	1,619	
Civil Rights	88	114	32	33	56	26	11	4	1	2	8	
Commercial Litigation	816	127	108	699	844	552	108	38	23	82	301	
Employment Discrimination	48	9	4	44	56	18	12	0	0	4	2	
Environmental/Lands	65	41	25	43	76	39	6	2	2	2	27	
Fraud	161	165	61	45	147	38	6	6	0	16	10	
Immigration	135	100	94	54	59	21	14	1	0	1	5	
Prisoner Litigation	162	14	12	145	145	146	122	1	1	2	20	
Program Litigation	2,880	2,378	1,801	1,077	959	932	120	19	6	37	750	
Social Security	152	36	32	95	109	27	12	2	2	1	10	
Terrorism	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Torts	933	289	207	622	757	546	112	51	3	38	342	
Totals	21,432	3,475	2,455	18,777	16,871	17,729	1,327	12,790	101	414	3,097	
Grand Totals	89,959	14,999	9,646	81,935	113,088	75,434	23,915	17,206	6,917	6,978	20,418	

Data on this table includes land acquisition and other civil actions in U.S. District, Bankruptcy, and state courts.

Other dispositions includes transfers, dismissals other than by court, and proceedings suspended for administrative reasons.

The data provided where the United States is otherwise designated includes counsel for third parties, amicus, creditor, intervenor, and other appearances by the U.S. Attorney.

The criteria used in this table were changed in FY 1995. Direct comparisons to prior years should not be made.

Note that beginning in Fiscal Year 1998, data on civil debt collection cases is no longer included in the civil caseload data displayed on this table. Thus, comparisons cannot be made of the data on this table with that of Fiscal Year 1997 or prior years.

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison cannot be made of this data with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Table 6
Civil Matters and Cases by Referring Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

Referring Agency	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----					
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	
United States as Plaintiff												
Agriculture	2,636	1,491	688	2,327	2,720	2,525	1,961	151	14	147	252	
Commerce	21	14	8	10	21	10	2	3	1	0	4	
Defense	218	328	148	83	186	105	24	31	7	15	28	
Education	80	71	93	103	89	133	81	24	2	9	17	
Energy	31	13	13	20	38	2	2	0	0	0	0	
Environmental Protection Agency	189	254	68	113	273	148	58	56	0	8	26	
Equal Employment	21	18	3	16	38	5	0	3	1	0	1	
General Services Administration	33	29	15	14	31	6	3	1	2	0	0	
Health and Human Services	1,182	1,343	926	422	885	403	68	124	17	83	111	
Housing and Urban Development	140	191	74	85	144	71	32	19	0	4	16	
Interior	204	330	59	949	2,248	589	86	483	4	5	11	
Justice	4,365	3,412	2,567	2,145	2,835	2,011	1,301	197	30	135	348	
Labor	99	86	51	51	71	63	35	17	4	0	7	
Postal Service	173	167	98	71	128	68	30	21	3	5	9	
Small Business Administration	96	104	61	72	167	79	38	16	1	7	17	
State	28	51	21	10	5	14	0	1	0	0	13	
Transportation	72	66	52	41	73	44	17	9	4	11	3	
Treasury, excluding IRS	584	393	305	265	362	223	148	38	5	11	21	
Internal Revenue Service	2,106	737	458	1,598	1,730	1,602	934	202	20	114	332	
General Accounting Office	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Department of Veteran Affairs	399	498	133	234	352	141	54	15	0	13	59	
Other	737	723	433	320	552	317	191	52	14	16	44	
Totals	13,415	10,320	6,274	8,950	12,949	8,559	5,065	1,463	129	583	1,319	
United States as Defendant												
Agriculture	1,317	46	18	1,297	1,641	1,172	362	129	133	196	352	
Commerce	94	3	2	90	157	73	36	15	5	3	14	
Defense	1,027	58	18	991	1,641	984	422	284	27	132	119	
Education	572	6	4	570	684	564	131	205	63	85	80	
Energy	46	9	0	41	76	34	15	7	2	5	5	
Environmental Protection Agency	98	13	2	92	181	96	37	15	7	7	30	
Equal Employment	30	2	3	26	45	23	16	1	0	1	5	
General Services Administration	59	6	4	52	106	55	26	18	1	6	4	
Health and Human Services	1,996	70	24	1,958	2,885	2,046	511	320	232	213	770	
Housing and Urban Development	2,716	21	23	2,688	4,337	1,856	188	40	336	495	797	
Interior	397	29	11	378	659	371	105	107	26	53	80	
Justice	10,793	607	422	10,419	13,847	9,887	6,849	230	382	899	1,527	
Labor	112	6	5	110	154	93	53	10	4	14	12	

Table 6 (Continued)

Referring Agency	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----				
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated	Judgment For U.S.	Judgment Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Defendant (Continued)											
Postal Service	1,276	42	27	1,251	1,990	1,258	538	398	56	150	116
Small Business Administration	610	5	4	612	1,393	464	67	31	55	102	209
State	43	9	6	38	65	43	21	5	0	7	10
Transportation	218	11	3	214	446	222	91	51	5	32	43
Treasury, excluding IRS	215	13	10	207	362	222	127	27	6	22	40
Internal Revenue Service	16,345	99	188	16,146	25,662	13,529	1,548	580	1,478	2,591	7,332
General Accounting Office	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Veteran Affairs	761	26	17	741	1,145	723	273	206	30	95	119
Other	16,387	123	126	16,287	25,787	15,431	6,107	274	3,839	873	4,338
Totals	55,112	1,204	917	54,208	83,268	49,146	17,523	2,953	6,687	5,981	16,002
All Other Designations											
Agriculture	1,975	33	22	1,968	1,624	1,921	167	1,483	19	49	203
Commerce	7	6	2	5	6	6	1	1	0	1	3
Defense	141	47	33	105	156	99	21	36	2	11	29
Education	625	8	5	622	639	500	36	392	9	18	45
Energy	12	3	5	9	21	3	1	0	0	0	2
Environmental Protection Agency	27	11	6	24	62	19	1	10	0	3	5
Equal Employment	8	9	2	4	4	2	1	0	0	1	0
General Services Administration	18	1	3	14	21	12	4	4	0	1	3
Health and Human Services	1,025	398	284	570	811	507	27	97	4	21	358
Housing and Urban Development	179	23	14	166	214	152	6	91	1	9	45
Interior	65	31	12	46	70	34	9	7	2	2	14
Justice	2,742	2,212	1,651	1,072	1,058	875	220	74	3	37	541
Labor	56	14	15	42	42	36	3	19	1	2	11
Postal Service	117	22	20	104	140	67	18	20	2	10	17
Small Business Administration	522	14	10	516	401	545	15	482	0	7	41
State	47	117	61	8	8	13	1	3	0	1	8
Transportation	69	12	11	57	88	42	7	16	0	3	16
Treasury, excluding IRS	45	20	9	35	56	36	10	10	0	2	14
Internal Revenue Service	12,987	214	117	12,863	10,816	12,413	670	9,881	53	222	1,587
General Accounting Office	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Veteran Affairs	166	21	17	146	130	130	10	72	0	3	45
Other	598	259	156	400	503	317	99	92	5	11	110
Totals	21,432	3,475	2,455	18,777	16,871	17,729	1,327	12,790	101	414	3,097
Grand Totals	89,959	14,999	9,646	81,935	113,088	75,434	23,915	17,206	6,917	6,978	20,418

Data on this table includes land acquisition and other civil actions in U.S. District, Bankruptcy, and state courts.

Other dispositions includes transfers, dismissals other than by court, and proceedings suspended for administrative reasons.

The data provided where the United States is otherwise designated includes counsel for third parties, amicus, creditor, intervenor, and other appearances by the U.S. Attorney.

Note that beginning in Fiscal Year 1998, data on civil debt collection cases is no longer included in the civil caseload data displayed on this table. Thus, comparisons cannot be made of the data on this table with that of Fiscal Year 1997 or prior years.

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Table 7
Appeals Filed and Closed By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----			
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Alabama, Middle	24	13	1	5	19	7	13	0	3	16
Alabama, Northern	70	52	3	18	73	61	38	0	28	66
Alabama, Southern	87	70	7	1	78	54	32	2	3	37
Alaska	24	31	5	0	36	20	23	1	3	27
Arizona	275	179	11	81	271	76	59	4	16	79
Arkansas, Eastern	37	25	0	2	27	18	16	2	2	20
Arkansas, Western	22	18	0	1	19	16	20	3	1	24
California, Central	351	398	28	0	426	232	263	20	16	299
California, Eastern	86	60	4	9	73	64	59	7	14	80
California, Northern	87	81	4	1	86	81	64	19	35	118
California, Southern	180	238	23	0	261	76	76	13	1	90
Colorado	61	58	5	0	63	99	111	6	5	122
Connecticut	41	24	0	1	25	29	17	0	5	22
Delaware	17	14	0	4	18	11	4	0	0	4
District of Columbia	116	91	3	15	109	96	148	1	19	168
Florida, Middle	325	186	11	155	352	179	81	7	138	226
Florida, Northern	108	108	2	18	128	60	48	2	14	64
Florida, Southern	447	505	15	0	520	240	268	6	0	274
Georgia, Middle	37	31	1	13	45	27	21	0	6	27
Georgia, Northern	180	146	8	9	163	77	106	3	0	109
Georgia, Southern	41	32	1	18	51	39	49	3	12	64
Guam	8	9	4	0	13	4	7	0	0	7
Hawaii	34	47	4	13	64	19	26	3	4	33
Idaho	44	16	2	8	26	20	9	7	9	25
Illinois, Central	56	48	1	8	57	25	25	0	4	29
Illinois, Northern	202	162	11	11	184	111	94	1	15	110
Illinois, Southern	53	49	1	18	68	38	41	2	7	50
Indiana, Northern	54	38	7	15	60	13	9	3	4	16
Indiana, Southern	45	39	1	15	55	50	21	2	42	65
Iowa, Northern	110	73	8	14	95	10	12	1	1	14
Iowa, Southern	70	57	3	9	69	25	21	1	3	25
Kansas	79	57	3	6	66	57	54	2	4	60
Kentucky, Eastern	82	62	3	0	65	45	45	4	3	52

Table 7 (Continued)

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----			
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Kentucky, Western	57	34	1	2	37	19	15	0	2	17
Louisiana, Eastern	44	55	1	11	67	42	54	2	1	57
Louisiana, Middle	16	6	0	8	14	8	8	1	6	15
Louisiana, Western	73	51	6	4	61	32	27	0	4	31
Maine	45	31	1	1	33	3	2	1	0	3
Maryland	90	87	2	23	112	73	51	4	18	73
Massachusetts	114	46	7	22	75	33	42	1	9	52
Michigan, Eastern	115	112	10	30	152	111	92	3	32	127
Michigan, Western	97	60	5	16	81	15	10	1	4	15
Minnesota	70	44	3	3	50	65	57	3	3	63
Mississippi, Northern	22	23	2	0	25	8	9	0	3	12
Mississippi, Southern	36	33	6	2	41	37	31	1	10	42
Missouri, Eastern	54	53	3	0	56	59	70	0	0	70
Missouri, Western	139	114	6	11	131	86	66	4	4	74
Montana	118	79	16	16	111	18	15	2	6	23
Nebraska	129	104	2	5	111	35	38	1	8	47
Nevada	124	141	17	8	166	46	42	6	5	53
New Hampshire	27	20	1	4	25	21	21	1	1	23
New Jersey	136	85	9	14	108	110	65	4	25	94
New Mexico	81	63	7	13	83	50	47	6	13	66
New York, Eastern	216	206	11	2	219	148	115	8	42	165
New York, Northern	54	60	7	0	67	46	36	6	0	42
New York, Southern	32	19	2	0	21	45	39	7	30	76
New York, Western	44	40	6	6	52	28	36	2	6	44
North Carolina, Eastern	91	119	2	0	121	67	65	1	4	70
North Carolina, Middle	87	95	0	17	112	5	6	1	3	10
North Carolina, Western	122	80	9	55	144	24	18	3	16	37
North Dakota	29	10	3	1	14	13	13	0	4	17
Northern Mariana Islands	10	5	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	1
Ohio, Northern	102	72	2	24	98	68	74	4	8	86
Ohio, Southern	58	52	3	12	67	30	24	3	11	38
Oklahoma, Eastern	22	17	0	1	18	34	29	4	1	34
Oklahoma, Northern	43	37	0	3	40	27	24	8	8	40
Oklahoma, Western	44	48	1	0	49	34	42	5	0	47
Oregon	91	61	9	24	94	111	48	12	31	91

Table 7 (Continued)

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----			
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	192	178	1	4	183	27	43	0	0	43
Pennsylvania, Middle	52	60	3	2	65	107	92	4	4	100
Pennsylvania, Western	70	66	6	4	76	55	54	3	7	64
Puerto Rico	222	129	10	33	172	24	39	1	5	45
Rhode Island	52	51	0	2	53	9	10	2	5	17
South Carolina	173	180	5	0	185	67	77	1	1	79
South Dakota	38	35	5	5	45	19	11	1	5	17
Tennessee, Eastern	96	89	5	19	113	30	24	2	4	30
Tennessee, Middle	41	33	2	6	41	34	22	0	10	32
Tennessee, Western	118	92	5	11	108	27	13	2	7	22
Texas, Eastern	91	77	1	16	94	54	48	2	4	54
Texas, Northern	202	180	5	30	215	74	73	2	15	90
Texas, Southern	666	773	25	9	807	78	108	3	6	117
Texas, Western	533	670	9	8	687	104	198	5	5	208
Utah	62	52	9	12	73	15	15	2	12	29
Vermont	17	10	1	4	15	9	6	1	4	11
Virgin Islands	30	21	2	2	25	7	3	0	1	4
Virginia, Eastern	140	121	7	21	149	133	90	1	33	124
Virginia, Western	68	44	3	11	58	45	41	2	5	48
Washington, Eastern	102	81	8	8	97	18	15	3	3	21
Washington, Western	63	65	10	4	79	50	30	12	10	52
West Virginia, Northern	34	33	1	1	35	24	23	0	3	26
West Virginia, Southern	92	85	2	5	92	13	9	2	4	15
Wisconsin, Eastern	60	44	8	19	71	16	28	2	5	35
Wisconsin, Western	43	23	3	7	33	23	17	0	1	18
Wyoming	31	28	0	5	33	15	13	0	4	17
All Districts	9,373	8,399	476	1,054	9,929	4,609	4,314	283	898	5,495

Table 8
Cases Filed in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 2003 Compared with Fiscal Year 2002

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	105	194	UP	84.76	522	499	DOWN	4.41	627	693	UP	10.52
Alabama, Northern	502	502		0.00	1,284	1,209	DOWN	5.85	1,786	1,711	DOWN	4.20
Alabama, Southern	261	229	DOWN	12.27	542	526	DOWN	2.96	803	755	DOWN	5.98
Alaska	139	191	UP	37.41	136	116	DOWN	14.71	275	307	UP	11.63
Arizona	3,361	3,635	UP	8.15	759	754	DOWN	0.66	4,120	4,389	UP	6.52
Arkansas, Eastern	185	253	UP	36.75	1,048	953	DOWN	9.07	1,233	1,206	DOWN	2.19
Arkansas, Western	166	178	UP	7.22	762	704	DOWN	7.62	928	882	DOWN	4.96
California, Central	1,594	1,396	DOWN	12.43	2,466	3,002	UP	21.73	4,060	4,398	UP	8.32
California, Eastern	851	868	UP	1.99	822	1,004	UP	22.14	1,673	1,872	UP	11.89
California, Northern	543	604	UP	11.23	775	788	UP	1.67	1,318	1,392	UP	5.61
California, Southern	3,437	3,512	UP	2.18	676	755	UP	11.68	4,113	4,267	UP	3.74
Colorado	557	549	DOWN	1.44	831	1,045	UP	25.75	1,388	1,594	UP	14.84
Connecticut	270	310	UP	14.81	1,332	1,088	DOWN	18.32	1,602	1,398	DOWN	12.74
Delaware	153	106	DOWN	30.72	643	476	DOWN	25.98	796	582	DOWN	26.89
District of Columbia	501	529	UP	5.58	763	1,147	UP	50.32	1,264	1,676	UP	32.59
Florida, Middle	1,063	1,271	UP	19.56	3,774	3,473	DOWN	7.98	4,837	4,744	DOWN	1.93
Florida, Northern	218	304	UP	39.44	676	683	UP	1.03	894	987	UP	10.40
Florida, Southern	1,734	1,679	DOWN	3.18	3,157	3,265	UP	3.42	4,891	4,944	UP	1.08
Georgia, Middle	208	254	UP	22.11	496	486	DOWN	2.02	704	740	UP	5.11
Georgia, Northern	672	745	UP	10.86	1,120	1,123	UP	0.26	1,792	1,868	UP	4.24
Georgia, Southern	337	257	DOWN	23.74	952	1,106	UP	16.17	1,289	1,363	UP	5.74
Guam	111	90	DOWN	18.92	50	35	DOWN	30.00	161	125	DOWN	22.37
Hawaii	230	298	UP	29.56	290	225	DOWN	22.42	520	523	UP	0.57
Idaho	222	256	UP	15.31	196	184	DOWN	6.13	418	440	UP	5.26
Illinois, Central	613	438	DOWN	28.55	441	473	UP	7.25	1,054	911	DOWN	13.57
Illinois, Northern	863	873	UP	1.15	2,064	2,081	UP	0.82	2,927	2,954	UP	0.92
Illinois, Southern	195	302	UP	54.87	382	339	DOWN	11.26	577	641	UP	11.09
Indiana, Northern	364	316	DOWN	13.19	655	789	UP	20.45	1,019	1,105	UP	8.43
Indiana, Southern	208	231	UP	11.05	1,426	924	DOWN	35.21	1,634	1,155	DOWN	29.32
Iowa, Northern	335	429	UP	28.05	354	400	UP	12.99	689	829	UP	20.31
Iowa, Southern	279	296	UP	6.09	378	467	UP	23.54	657	763	UP	16.13
Kansas	457	521	UP	14.00	1,336	1,366	UP	2.24	1,793	1,887	UP	5.24
Kentucky, Eastern	363	441	UP	21.48	1,576	1,687	UP	7.04	1,939	2,128	UP	9.74

Table 8 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	250	240	DOWN	4.00	1,078	1,102	UP	2.22	1,328	1,342	UP	1.05
Louisiana, Eastern	315	342	UP	8.57	529	512	DOWN	3.22	844	854	UP	1.18
Louisiana, Middle	125	249	UP	99.20	280	250	DOWN	10.72	405	499	UP	23.20
Louisiana, Western	241	302	UP	25.31	794	772	DOWN	2.78	1,035	1,074	UP	3.76
Maine	214	208	DOWN	2.81	237	267	UP	12.65	451	475	UP	5.32
Maryland	496	506	UP	2.01	979	701	DOWN	28.40	1,475	1,207	DOWN	18.17
Massachusetts	483	436	DOWN	9.74	414	517	UP	24.87	897	953	UP	6.24
Michigan, Eastern	634	698	UP	10.09	1,148	1,143	DOWN	0.44	1,782	1,841	UP	3.31
Michigan, Western	337	328	DOWN	2.68	557	544	DOWN	2.34	894	872	DOWN	2.47
Minnesota	328	358	UP	9.14	661	774	UP	17.09	989	1,132	UP	14.45
Mississippi, Northern	153	127	DOWN	17.00	249	269	UP	8.03	402	396	DOWN	1.50
Mississippi, Southern	353	395	UP	11.89	399	407	UP	2.00	752	802	UP	6.64
Missouri, Eastern	707	823	UP	16.40	501	398	DOWN	20.56	1,208	1,221	UP	1.07
Missouri, Western	537	676	UP	25.88	847	721	DOWN	14.88	1,384	1,397	UP	0.93
Montana	333	389	UP	16.81	212	264	UP	24.52	545	653	UP	19.81
Nebraska	519	730	UP	40.65	430	436	UP	1.39	949	1,166	UP	22.86
Nevada	711	690	DOWN	2.96	247	227	DOWN	8.10	958	917	DOWN	4.28
New Hampshire	159	211	UP	32.70	239	229	DOWN	4.19	398	440	UP	10.55
New Jersey	764	768	UP	0.52	2,405	2,080	DOWN	13.52	3,169	2,848	DOWN	10.13
New Mexico	2,232	2,331	UP	4.43	693	732	UP	5.62	2,925	3,063	UP	4.71
New York, Eastern	1,539	1,317	DOWN	14.43	4,213	3,248	DOWN	22.91	5,752	4,565	DOWN	20.64
New York, Northern	474	483	UP	1.89	930	915	DOWN	1.62	1,404	1,398	DOWN	0.43
New York, Southern	1,420	1,377	DOWN	3.03	1,596	1,458	DOWN	8.65	3,016	2,835	DOWN	6.01
New York, Western	390	438	UP	12.30	1,098	1,137	UP	3.55	1,488	1,575	UP	5.84
North Carolina, Eastern	450	549	UP	22.00	808	998	UP	23.51	1,258	1,547	UP	22.97
North Carolina, Middle	342	365	UP	6.72	306	358	UP	16.99	648	723	UP	11.57
North Carolina, Western	340	297	DOWN	12.65	331	335	UP	1.20	671	632	DOWN	5.82
North Dakota	175	222	UP	26.85	201	219	UP	8.95	376	441	UP	17.28
Northern Mariana Islands	29	23	DOWN	20.69	19	10	DOWN	47.37	48	33	DOWN	31.25
Ohio, Northern	555	494	DOWN	11.00	2,534	2,386	DOWN	5.85	3,089	2,880	DOWN	6.77
Ohio, Southern	385	407	UP	5.71	1,850	1,978	UP	6.91	2,235	2,385	UP	6.71
Oklahoma, Eastern	84	98	UP	16.66	409	395	DOWN	3.43	493	493		0.00
Oklahoma, Northern	156	171	UP	9.61	503	508	UP	0.99	659	679	UP	3.03
Oklahoma, Western	180	224	UP	24.44	1,151	1,029	DOWN	10.60	1,331	1,253	DOWN	5.87
Oregon	711	801	UP	12.65	948	949	UP	0.10	1,659	1,750	UP	5.48

Table 8 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	694	696	UP	0.28	1,221	877	DOWN	28.18	1,915	1,573	DOWN	17.86
Pennsylvania, Middle	320	290	DOWN	9.38	1,055	1,012	DOWN	4.08	1,375	1,302	DOWN	5.31
Pennsylvania, Western	349	379	UP	8.59	1,405	1,296	DOWN	7.76	1,754	1,675	DOWN	4.51
Puerto Rico	400	358	DOWN	10.50	954	771	DOWN	19.19	1,354	1,129	DOWN	16.62
Rhode Island	123	117	DOWN	4.88	153	165	UP	7.84	276	282	UP	2.17
South Carolina	818	835	UP	2.07	2,028	2,048	UP	0.98	2,846	2,883	UP	1.30
South Dakota	316	367	UP	16.13	218	278	UP	27.52	534	645	UP	20.78
Tennessee, Eastern	492	570	UP	15.85	725	673	DOWN	7.18	1,217	1,243	UP	2.13
Tennessee, Middle	214	232	UP	8.41	358	301	DOWN	15.93	572	533	DOWN	6.82
Tennessee, Western	502	523	UP	4.18	880	891	UP	1.25	1,382	1,414	UP	2.31
Texas, Eastern	459	611	UP	33.11	1,110	1,274	UP	14.77	1,569	1,885	UP	20.14
Texas, Northern	807	969	UP	20.07	1,263	1,248	DOWN	1.19	2,070	2,217	UP	7.10
Texas, Southern	4,336	4,778	UP	10.19	1,314	1,552	UP	18.11	5,650	6,330	UP	12.03
Texas, Western	4,012	4,396	UP	9.57	1,540	1,535	DOWN	0.33	5,552	5,931	UP	6.82
Utah	673	796	UP	18.27	273	230	DOWN	15.76	946	1,026	UP	8.45
Vermont	149	134	DOWN	10.07	266	227	DOWN	14.67	415	361	DOWN	13.02
Virgin Islands	354	209	DOWN	40.97	43	58	UP	34.88	397	267	DOWN	32.75
Virginia, Eastern	1,077	1,137	UP	5.57	1,388	1,266	DOWN	8.79	2,465	2,403	DOWN	2.52
Virginia, Western	316	379	UP	19.93	814	688	DOWN	15.48	1,130	1,067	DOWN	5.58
Washington, Eastern	560	514	DOWN	8.22	405	405		0.00	965	919	DOWN	4.77
Washington, Western	440	492	UP	11.81	1,077	1,134	UP	5.29	1,517	1,626	UP	7.18
West Virginia, Northern	187	188	UP	0.53	235	255	UP	8.51	422	443	UP	4.97
West Virginia, Southern	260	270	UP	3.84	484	545	UP	12.60	744	815	UP	9.54
Wisconsin, Eastern	235	239	UP	1.70	1,120	1,155	UP	3.12	1,355	1,394	UP	2.87
Wisconsin, Western	140	151	UP	7.85	456	491	UP	7.67	596	642	UP	7.71
Wyoming	207	238	UP	14.97	92	120	UP	30.43	299	358	UP	19.73
All Districts	56,658	59,998	UP	5.89	83,357	81,935	DOWN	1.71	140,015	141,933	UP	1.36

Criminal data includes cases instituted by transfer under Rule 20. Data on this table does not include Magistrate cases.

Note that beginning in Fiscal Year 1998, data on civil debt collection cases is no longer included in the civil caseload data displayed on this table. Thus, comparisons cannot be made of the data on this table with that of Fiscal Year 1997 or prior years.

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Table 9
Cases Terminated in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 2003 Compared with Fiscal Year 2002

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	100	126	UP	26.00	739	630	DOWN	14.75	839	756	DOWN	9.90
Alabama, Northern	432	478	UP	10.64	1,147	1,393	UP	21.44	1,579	1,871	UP	18.49
Alabama, Southern	203	215	UP	5.91	516	601	UP	16.47	719	816	UP	13.49
Alaska	144	146	UP	1.38	130	121	DOWN	6.93	274	267	DOWN	2.56
Arizona	2,715	3,594	UP	32.37	1,157	717	DOWN	38.03	3,872	4,311	UP	11.33
Arkansas, Eastern	200	191	DOWN	4.50	791	691	DOWN	12.65	991	882	DOWN	11.00
Arkansas, Western	133	186	UP	39.84	732	749	UP	2.32	865	935	UP	8.09
California, Central	1,678	1,406	DOWN	16.21	2,153	2,459	UP	14.21	3,831	3,865	UP	0.88
California, Eastern	740	740		0.00	870	905	UP	4.02	1,610	1,645	UP	2.17
California, Northern	516	440	DOWN	14.73	808	838	UP	3.71	1,324	1,278	DOWN	3.48
California, Southern	3,557	3,535	DOWN	0.62	694	733	UP	5.61	4,251	4,268	UP	0.39
Colorado	375	511	UP	36.26	744	865	UP	16.26	1,119	1,376	UP	22.96
Connecticut	222	290	UP	30.63	1,554	1,072	DOWN	31.02	1,776	1,362	DOWN	23.32
Delaware	65	128	UP	96.92	296	346	UP	16.89	361	474	UP	31.30
District of Columbia	387	485	UP	25.32	1,204	1,080	DOWN	10.30	1,591	1,565	DOWN	1.64
Florida, Middle	1,042	1,123	UP	7.77	3,102	2,816	DOWN	9.22	4,144	3,939	DOWN	4.95
Florida, Northern	217	247	UP	13.82	667	678	UP	1.64	884	925	UP	4.63
Florida, Southern	1,634	1,899	UP	16.21	2,204	2,990	UP	35.66	3,838	4,889	UP	27.38
Georgia, Middle	206	211	UP	2.42	584	520	DOWN	10.96	790	731	DOWN	7.47
Georgia, Northern	671	657	DOWN	2.09	1,204	1,059	DOWN	12.05	1,875	1,716	DOWN	8.48
Georgia, Southern	256	254	DOWN	0.79	1,042	1,000	DOWN	4.04	1,298	1,254	DOWN	3.39
Guam	94	108	UP	14.89	37	38	UP	2.70	131	146	UP	11.45
Hawaii	193	261	UP	35.23	243	240	DOWN	1.24	436	501	UP	14.90
Idaho	162	212	UP	30.86	216	187	DOWN	13.43	378	399	UP	5.55
Illinois, Central	399	343	DOWN	14.04	485	392	DOWN	19.18	884	735	DOWN	16.86
Illinois, Northern	672	815	UP	21.27	1,449	1,362	DOWN	6.01	2,121	2,177	UP	2.64
Illinois, Southern	200	239	UP	19.50	383	340	DOWN	11.23	583	579	DOWN	0.69
Indiana, Northern	388	329	DOWN	15.21	660	684	UP	3.63	1,048	1,013	DOWN	3.34
Indiana, Southern	175	204	UP	16.57	1,216	838	DOWN	31.09	1,391	1,042	DOWN	25.09
Iowa, Northern	310	347	UP	11.93	289	377	UP	30.44	599	724	UP	20.86
Iowa, Southern	222	281	UP	26.57	421	428	UP	1.66	643	709	UP	10.26
Kansas	435	446	UP	2.52	1,242	1,244	UP	0.16	1,677	1,690	UP	0.77
Kentucky, Eastern	336	406	UP	20.83	1,524	1,525	UP	0.06	1,860	1,931	UP	3.81

Table 9 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	256	231	DOWN	9.77	986	1,128	UP	14.40	1,242	1,359	UP	9.42
Louisiana, Eastern	316	315	DOWN	0.32	493	484	DOWN	1.83	809	799	DOWN	1.24
Louisiana, Middle	166	151	DOWN	9.04	203	268	UP	32.01	369	419	UP	13.55
Louisiana, Western	233	243	UP	4.29	659	849	UP	28.83	892	1,092	UP	22.42
Maine	206	175	DOWN	15.05	206	241	UP	16.99	412	416	UP	0.97
Maryland	497	478	DOWN	3.83	835	683	DOWN	18.21	1,332	1,161	DOWN	12.84
Massachusetts	439	382	DOWN	12.99	373	456	UP	22.25	812	838	UP	3.20
Michigan, Eastern	536	597	UP	11.38	997	1,252	UP	25.57	1,533	1,849	UP	20.61
Michigan, Western	319	355	UP	11.28	244	360	UP	47.54	563	715	UP	26.99
Minnesota	277	328	UP	18.41	754	646	DOWN	14.33	1,031	974	DOWN	5.53
Mississippi, Northern	132	137	UP	3.78	209	241	UP	15.31	341	378	UP	10.85
Mississippi, Southern	373	377	UP	1.07	382	404	UP	5.75	755	781	UP	3.44
Missouri, Eastern	593	734	UP	23.77	573	487	DOWN	15.01	1,166	1,221	UP	4.71
Missouri, Western	535	529	DOWN	1.13	840	823	DOWN	2.03	1,375	1,352	DOWN	1.68
Montana	289	316	UP	9.34	188	253	UP	34.57	477	569	UP	19.28
Nebraska	407	598	UP	46.92	382	477	UP	24.86	789	1,075	UP	36.24
Nevada	586	677	UP	15.52	339	265	DOWN	21.83	925	942	UP	1.83
New Hampshire	119	170	UP	42.85	234	202	DOWN	13.68	353	372	UP	5.38
New Jersey	670	672	UP	0.29	3,228	959	DOWN	70.30	3,898	1,631	DOWN	58.16
New Mexico	1,901	2,467	UP	29.77	648	731	UP	12.80	2,549	3,198	UP	25.46
New York, Eastern	1,196	1,520	UP	27.09	4,561	3,363	DOWN	26.27	5,757	4,883	DOWN	15.19
New York, Northern	503	461	DOWN	8.35	827	779	DOWN	5.81	1,330	1,240	DOWN	6.77
New York, Southern	1,063	1,113	UP	4.70	934	1,068	UP	14.34	1,997	2,181	UP	9.21
New York, Western	340	396	UP	16.47	1,007	1,025	UP	1.78	1,347	1,421	UP	5.49
North Carolina, Eastern	409	491	UP	20.04	734	780	UP	6.26	1,143	1,271	UP	11.19
North Carolina, Middle	424	385	DOWN	9.20	339	350	UP	3.24	763	735	DOWN	3.67
North Carolina, Western	326	293	DOWN	10.13	344	346	UP	0.58	670	639	DOWN	4.63
North Dakota	157	208	UP	32.48	215	200	DOWN	6.98	372	408	UP	9.67
Northern Mariana Islands	15	18	UP	20.00	7	12	UP	71.42	22	30	UP	36.36
Ohio, Northern	535	520	DOWN	2.81	2,300	2,394	UP	4.08	2,835	2,914	UP	2.78
Ohio, Southern	303	422	UP	39.27	1,555	1,873	UP	20.45	1,858	2,295	UP	23.51
Oklahoma, Eastern	81	72	DOWN	11.12	395	349	DOWN	11.65	476	421	DOWN	11.56
Oklahoma, Northern	130	167	UP	28.46	461	511	UP	10.84	591	678	UP	14.72
Oklahoma, Western	181	199	UP	9.94	1,067	1,025	DOWN	3.94	1,248	1,224	DOWN	1.93
Oregon	628	731	UP	16.40	956	839	DOWN	12.24	1,584	1,570	DOWN	0.89

Table 9 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	692	641	DOWN	7.37	813	1,172	UP	44.15	1,505	1,813	UP	20.46
Pennsylvania, Middle	318	257	DOWN	19.19	781	1,299	UP	66.32	1,099	1,556	UP	41.58
Pennsylvania, Western	324	306	DOWN	5.56	1,185	1,252	UP	5.65	1,509	1,558	UP	3.24
Puerto Rico	430	518	UP	20.46	929	934	UP	0.53	1,359	1,452	UP	6.84
Rhode Island	140	105	DOWN	25.00	127	120	DOWN	5.52	267	225	DOWN	15.74
South Carolina	641	767	UP	19.65	1,762	1,793	UP	1.75	2,403	2,560	UP	6.53
South Dakota	333	320	DOWN	3.91	173	246	UP	42.19	506	566	UP	11.85
Tennessee, Eastern	480	551	UP	14.79	541	517	DOWN	4.44	1,021	1,068	UP	4.60
Tennessee, Middle	179	172	DOWN	3.92	301	191	DOWN	36.55	480	363	DOWN	24.38
Tennessee, Western	328	432	UP	31.70	818	828	UP	1.22	1,146	1,260	UP	9.94
Texas, Eastern	440	513	UP	16.59	1,003	1,160	UP	15.65	1,443	1,673	UP	15.93
Texas, Northern	764	845	UP	10.60	1,290	1,353	UP	4.88	2,054	2,198	UP	7.01
Texas, Southern	4,185	4,670	UP	11.58	1,278	1,272	DOWN	0.47	5,463	5,942	UP	8.76
Texas, Western	4,107	4,136	UP	0.70	1,118	1,230	UP	10.01	5,225	5,366	UP	2.69
Utah	584	694	UP	18.83	183	312	UP	70.49	767	1,006	UP	31.16
Vermont	115	123	UP	6.95	243	248	UP	2.05	358	371	UP	3.63
Virgin Islands	273	277	UP	1.46	23	45	UP	95.65	296	322	UP	8.78
Virginia, Eastern	1,018	1,023	UP	0.49	1,232	1,411	UP	14.52	2,250	2,434	UP	8.17
Virginia, Western	259	341	UP	31.66	673	727	UP	8.02	932	1,068	UP	14.59
Washington, Eastern	351	474	UP	35.04	354	409	UP	15.53	705	883	UP	25.24
Washington, Western	406	458	UP	12.80	1,066	520	DOWN	51.22	1,472	978	DOWN	33.56
West Virginia, Northern	165	191	UP	15.75	199	231	UP	16.08	364	422	UP	15.93
West Virginia, Southern	249	243	DOWN	2.41	440	529	UP	20.22	689	772	UP	12.04
Wisconsin, Eastern	195	219	UP	12.30	1,096	1,066	DOWN	2.74	1,291	1,285	DOWN	0.47
Wisconsin, Western	107	137	UP	28.03	435	427	DOWN	1.84	542	564	UP	4.05
Wyoming	133	203	UP	52.63	100	101	UP	1.00	233	304	UP	30.47
All Districts	51,436	56,397	UP	9.64	77,141	75,434	DOWN	2.22	128,577	131,831	UP	2.53

Note that beginning in Fiscal Year 1998, data on civil debt collection cases is no longer included in the civil caseload data displayed on this table. Thus, comparisons cannot be made of the data on this table with that of Fiscal Year 1997 or prior years.

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Criminal data includes cases terminated by transfer under Rule 20 and cases dismissed because of superseding indictments or informations. Data on this table does not include Magistrate cases.

Table 10
Cases Pending in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 2003 Compared with Fiscal Year 2002

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	119	187	UP	57.14	553	422	DOWN	23.69	672	609	DOWN	9.38
Alabama, Northern	369	393	UP	6.50	1,122	938	DOWN	16.40	1,491	1,331	DOWN	10.74
Alabama, Southern	206	220	UP	6.79	448	373	DOWN	16.75	654	593	DOWN	9.33
Alaska	83	128	UP	54.21	172	167	DOWN	2.91	255	295	UP	15.68
Arizona	3,054	3,095	UP	1.34	1,053	1,090	UP	3.51	4,107	4,185	UP	1.89
Arkansas, Eastern	184	246	UP	33.69	3,996	4,258	UP	6.55	4,180	4,504	UP	7.75
Arkansas, Western	134	126	DOWN	5.98	734	689	DOWN	6.14	868	815	DOWN	6.11
California, Central	2,224	2,214	DOWN	0.45	4,576	5,119	UP	11.86	6,800	7,333	UP	7.83
California, Eastern	974	1,102	UP	13.14	1,062	1,161	UP	9.32	2,036	2,263	UP	11.14
California, Northern	1,234	1,398	UP	13.29	1,104	1,054	DOWN	4.53	2,338	2,452	UP	4.87
California, Southern	2,182	2,159	DOWN	1.06	680	702	UP	3.23	2,862	2,861	DOWN	0.04
Colorado	748	786	UP	5.08	943	1,123	UP	19.08	1,691	1,909	UP	12.89
Connecticut	376	396	UP	5.31	2,127	2,143	UP	0.75	2,503	2,539	UP	1.43
Delaware	139	117	DOWN	15.83	800	930	UP	16.25	939	1,047	UP	11.50
District of Columbia	848	892	UP	5.18	1,395	1,462	UP	4.80	2,243	2,354	UP	4.94
Florida, Middle	1,391	1,539	UP	10.63	4,066	4,723	UP	16.15	5,457	6,262	UP	14.75
Florida, Northern	290	347	UP	19.65	556	561	UP	0.89	846	908	UP	7.32
Florida, Southern	3,619	3,399	DOWN	6.08	4,701	4,976	UP	5.84	8,320	8,375	UP	0.66
Georgia, Middle	194	237	UP	22.16	544	510	DOWN	6.25	738	747	UP	1.21
Georgia, Northern	688	776	UP	12.79	992	1,056	UP	6.45	1,680	1,832	UP	9.04
Georgia, Southern	207	210	UP	1.44	378	484	UP	28.04	585	694	UP	18.63
Guam	167	149	DOWN	10.78	65	62	DOWN	4.62	232	211	DOWN	9.06
Hawaii	481	518	UP	7.69	373	358	DOWN	4.03	854	876	UP	2.57
Idaho	174	218	UP	25.28	225	222	DOWN	1.34	399	440	UP	10.27
Illinois, Central	495	590	UP	19.19	370	451	UP	21.89	865	1,041	UP	20.34
Illinois, Northern	1,215	1,273	UP	4.77	4,172	4,891	UP	17.23	5,387	6,164	UP	14.42
Illinois, Southern	175	238	UP	36.00	356	355	DOWN	0.29	531	593	UP	11.67
Indiana, Northern	318	305	DOWN	4.09	492	597	UP	21.34	810	902	UP	11.35
Indiana, Southern	161	188	UP	16.77	1,088	1,174	UP	7.90	1,249	1,362	UP	9.04
Iowa, Northern	323	405	UP	25.38	355	378	UP	6.47	678	783	UP	15.48
Iowa, Southern	255	270	UP	5.88	277	316	UP	14.07	532	586	UP	10.15
Kansas	444	519	UP	16.89	916	1,038	UP	13.31	1,360	1,557	UP	14.48
Kentucky, Eastern	256	291	UP	13.67	1,645	1,807	UP	9.84	1,901	2,098	UP	10.36

Table 10 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	240	249	UP	3.75	1,094	1,068	DOWN	2.38	1,334	1,317	DOWN	1.28
Louisiana, Eastern	299	326	UP	9.03	469	497	UP	5.97	768	823	UP	7.16
Louisiana, Middle	154	252	UP	63.63	266	248	DOWN	6.77	420	500	UP	19.04
Louisiana, Western	185	244	UP	31.89	665	588	DOWN	11.58	850	832	DOWN	2.12
Maine	149	182	UP	22.14	338	364	UP	7.69	487	546	UP	12.11
Maryland	610	638	UP	4.59	1,344	1,362	UP	1.33	1,954	2,000	UP	2.35
Massachusetts	700	754	UP	7.71	761	822	UP	8.01	1,461	1,576	UP	7.87
Michigan, Eastern	853	954	UP	11.84	1,344	1,235	DOWN	8.12	2,197	2,189	DOWN	0.37
Michigan, Western	269	242	DOWN	10.04	1,555	1,739	UP	11.83	1,824	1,981	UP	8.60
Minnesota	360	390	UP	8.33	536	664	UP	23.88	896	1,054	UP	17.63
Mississippi, Northern	113	103	DOWN	8.85	280	308	UP	10.00	393	411	UP	4.58
Mississippi, Southern	266	284	UP	6.76	481	484	UP	0.62	747	768	UP	2.81
Missouri, Eastern	479	568	UP	18.58	585	496	DOWN	15.22	1,064	1,064		0.00
Missouri, Western	465	612	UP	31.61	824	722	DOWN	12.38	1,289	1,334	UP	3.49
Montana	258	331	UP	28.29	265	276	UP	4.15	523	607	UP	16.06
Nebraska	530	662	UP	24.90	304	263	DOWN	13.49	834	925	UP	10.91
Nevada	790	803	UP	1.64	335	297	DOWN	11.35	1,125	1,100	DOWN	2.23
New Hampshire	184	225	UP	22.28	132	159	UP	20.45	316	384	UP	21.51
New Jersey	983	1,079	UP	9.76	4,618	5,739	UP	24.27	5,601	6,818	UP	21.72
New Mexico	1,610	1,474	DOWN	8.45	673	674	UP	0.14	2,283	2,148	DOWN	5.92
New York, Eastern	2,386	2,183	DOWN	8.51	4,679	4,564	DOWN	2.46	7,065	6,747	DOWN	4.51
New York, Northern	504	526	UP	4.36	1,738	1,874	UP	7.82	2,242	2,400	UP	7.04
New York, Southern	3,625	3,889	UP	7.28	5,678	6,068	UP	6.86	9,303	9,957	UP	7.02
New York, Western	467	509	UP	8.99	2,240	2,352	UP	5.00	2,707	2,861	UP	5.68
North Carolina, Eastern	400	458	UP	14.50	591	809	UP	36.88	991	1,267	UP	27.85
North Carolina, Middle	209	189	DOWN	9.57	354	362	UP	2.25	563	551	DOWN	2.14
North Carolina, Western	472	476	UP	0.84	267	256	DOWN	4.12	739	732	DOWN	0.95
North Dakota	106	120	UP	13.20	134	153	UP	14.17	240	273	UP	13.75
Northern Mariana Islands	30	35	UP	16.66	20	18	DOWN	10.00	50	53	UP	6.00
Ohio, Northern	422	396	DOWN	6.17	3,018	3,010	DOWN	0.27	3,440	3,406	DOWN	0.99
Ohio, Southern	375	360	DOWN	4.00	2,255	2,360	UP	4.65	2,630	2,720	UP	3.42
Oklahoma, Eastern	60	86	UP	43.33	414	460	UP	11.11	474	546	UP	15.18
Oklahoma, Northern	179	183	UP	2.23	384	381	DOWN	0.79	563	564	UP	0.17
Oklahoma, Western	163	188	UP	15.33	846	850	UP	0.47	1,009	1,038	UP	2.87
Oregon	833	903	UP	8.40	782	892	UP	14.06	1,615	1,795	UP	11.14

Table 10 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	936	991	UP	5.87	1,699	1,404	DOWN	17.37	2,635	2,395	DOWN	9.11
Pennsylvania, Middle	381	414	UP	8.66	1,296	1,009	DOWN	22.15	1,677	1,423	DOWN	15.15
Pennsylvania, Western	352	425	UP	20.73	1,505	1,549	UP	2.92	1,857	1,974	UP	6.30
Puerto Rico	492	332	DOWN	32.53	1,100	937	DOWN	14.82	1,592	1,269	DOWN	20.29
Rhode Island	87	99	UP	13.79	296	341	UP	15.20	383	440	UP	14.88
South Carolina	883	951	UP	7.70	2,141	2,396	UP	11.91	3,024	3,347	UP	10.68
South Dakota	212	259	UP	22.16	264	296	UP	12.12	476	555	UP	16.59
Tennessee, Eastern	446	465	UP	4.26	1,159	1,315	UP	13.45	1,605	1,780	UP	10.90
Tennessee, Middle	257	317	UP	23.34	606	716	UP	18.15	863	1,033	UP	19.69
Tennessee, Western	465	556	UP	19.56	768	831	UP	8.20	1,233	1,387	UP	12.48
Texas, Eastern	409	507	UP	23.96	956	1,070	UP	11.92	1,365	1,577	UP	15.53
Texas, Northern	856	980	UP	14.48	1,200	1,095	DOWN	8.75	2,056	2,075	UP	0.92
Texas, Southern	3,554	3,662	UP	3.03	2,043	2,323	UP	13.70	5,597	5,985	UP	6.93
Texas, Western	3,171	3,431	UP	8.19	2,503	2,808	UP	12.18	5,674	6,239	UP	9.95
Utah	660	762	UP	15.45	418	336	DOWN	19.62	1,078	1,098	UP	1.85
Vermont	209	220	UP	5.26	228	207	DOWN	9.22	437	427	DOWN	2.29
Virgin Islands	207	139	DOWN	32.86	134	147	UP	9.70	341	286	DOWN	16.13
Virginia, Eastern	824	938	UP	13.83	1,121	976	DOWN	12.94	1,945	1,914	DOWN	1.60
Virginia, Western	305	343	UP	12.45	609	570	DOWN	6.41	914	913	DOWN	0.11
Washington, Eastern	485	525	UP	8.24	332	328	DOWN	1.21	817	853	UP	4.40
Washington, Western	453	487	UP	7.50	1,076	1,690	UP	57.06	1,529	2,177	UP	42.38
West Virginia, Northern	122	119	DOWN	2.46	264	288	UP	9.09	386	407	UP	5.44
West Virginia, Southern	172	199	UP	15.69	649	665	UP	2.46	821	864	UP	5.23
Wisconsin, Eastern	226	246	UP	8.84	957	1,046	UP	9.29	1,183	1,292	UP	9.21
Wisconsin, Western	129	143	UP	10.85	484	548	UP	13.22	613	691	UP	12.72
Wyoming	150	185	UP	23.33	174	193	UP	10.91	324	378	UP	16.66
All Districts	59,898	63,499	UP	6.01	106,587	113,088	UP	6.09	166,485	176,587	UP	6.06

Criminal data does not include Magistrate cases.

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

Note that beginning in Fiscal Year 1998, data on civil debt collection cases is no longer included in the civil caseload data displayed on this table. Thus, comparisons cannot be made of the data on this table with that of Fiscal Year 1997 or prior years.

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Table 11
Grand Jury Proceedings and Criminal and Civil Matters Received
Fiscal Year 2003 Compared with Fiscal Year 2002

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	88	157	UP	78.40	285	352	UP	23.50	605	612	UP	1.15
Alabama, Northern	431	420	DOWN	2.56	843	795	DOWN	5.70	1,322	1,237	DOWN	6.43
Alabama, Southern	225	203	DOWN	9.78	401	436	UP	8.72	566	542	DOWN	4.25
Alaska	75	101	UP	34.66	360	429	UP	19.16	169	147	DOWN	13.02
Arizona	2,320	2,716	UP	17.06	4,576	5,927	UP	29.52	957	962	UP	0.52
Arkansas, Eastern	147	195	UP	32.65	1,055	1,027	DOWN	2.66	1,163	981	DOWN	15.65
Arkansas, Western	150	161	UP	7.33	326	336	UP	3.06	758	705	DOWN	7.00
California, Central	1,021	818	DOWN	19.89	2,989	3,102	UP	3.78	2,856	3,439	UP	20.41
California, Eastern	649	679	UP	4.62	1,471	1,541	UP	4.75	918	1,154	UP	25.70
California, Northern	366	400	UP	9.28	1,493	1,512	UP	1.27	1,086	1,081	DOWN	0.47
California, Southern	1,244	1,021	DOWN	17.93	4,160	4,100	DOWN	1.45	849	1,050	UP	23.67
Colorado	499	447	DOWN	10.43	1,017	1,066	UP	4.81	932	1,183	UP	26.93
Connecticut	157	160	UP	1.91	571	574	UP	0.52	1,305	1,160	DOWN	11.12
Delaware	132	93	DOWN	29.55	294	231	DOWN	21.43	699	538	DOWN	23.04
District of Columbia	279	327	UP	17.20	1,194	1,219	UP	2.09	911	1,291	UP	41.71
Florida, Middle	743	935	UP	25.84	2,301	2,532	UP	10.03	4,258	3,766	DOWN	11.56
Florida, Northern	190	263	UP	38.42	638	683	UP	7.05	746	705	DOWN	5.50
Florida, Southern	1,432	1,438	UP	0.41	2,861	2,875	UP	0.48	3,181	2,710	DOWN	14.81
Georgia, Middle	163	204	UP	25.15	750	609	DOWN	18.80	515	503	DOWN	2.34
Georgia, Northern	433	498	UP	15.01	1,330	1,234	DOWN	7.22	1,192	1,205	UP	1.09
Georgia, Southern	187	202	UP	8.02	660	711	UP	7.72	1,012	1,177	UP	16.30
Guam	61	54	DOWN	11.48	199	136	DOWN	31.66	98	55	DOWN	43.88
Hawaii	176	247	UP	40.34	493	886	UP	79.71	353	278	DOWN	21.25
Idaho	170	216	UP	27.05	695	852	UP	22.58	246	248	UP	0.81
Illinois, Central	299	270	DOWN	9.70	823	609	DOWN	26.01	454	475	UP	4.62
Illinois, Northern	556	594	UP	6.83	1,466	1,527	UP	4.16	2,281	2,218	DOWN	2.77
Illinois, Southern	153	237	UP	54.90	419	537	UP	28.16	468	446	DOWN	4.71
Indiana, Northern	293	218	DOWN	25.60	560	567	UP	1.25	682	824	UP	20.82
Indiana, Southern	115	141	UP	22.60	404	446	UP	10.39	1,493	976	DOWN	34.63
Iowa, Northern	256	332	UP	29.68	467	663	UP	41.97	405	444	UP	9.62
Iowa, Southern	227	255	UP	12.33	392	428	UP	9.18	424	500	UP	17.92
Kansas	359	415	UP	15.59	1,097	999	DOWN	8.94	1,369	1,395	UP	1.89
Kentucky, Eastern	283	337	UP	19.08	1,095	858	DOWN	21.65	1,671	1,758	UP	5.20

Table 11 (Continued)

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	181	165	DOWN	8.84	548	591	UP	7.84	1,165	1,114	DOWN	4.38
Louisiana, Eastern	227	214	DOWN	5.73	977	605	DOWN	38.08	607	609	UP	0.32
Louisiana, Middle	86	204	UP	137.20	276	412	UP	49.27	319	299	DOWN	6.27
Louisiana, Western	148	202	UP	36.48	973	1,142	UP	17.36	821	824	UP	0.36
Maine	113	115	UP	1.76	533	513	DOWN	3.76	277	311	UP	12.27
Maryland	356	396	UP	11.23	1,403	1,069	DOWN	23.81	1,218	905	DOWN	25.70
Massachusetts	329	324	DOWN	1.52	1,485	1,254	DOWN	15.56	533	645	UP	21.01
Michigan, Eastern	417	481	UP	15.34	1,413	1,441	UP	1.98	1,345	1,298	DOWN	3.50
Michigan, Western	246	249	UP	1.21	591	571	DOWN	3.39	578	600	UP	3.80
Minnesota	242	270	UP	11.57	591	507	DOWN	14.22	746	850	UP	13.94
Mississippi, Northern	111	82	DOWN	26.13	337	275	DOWN	18.40	304	287	DOWN	5.60
Mississippi, Southern	275	308	UP	12.00	761	812	UP	6.70	481	459	DOWN	4.58
Missouri, Eastern	540	628	UP	16.29	1,228	1,449	UP	17.99	587	487	DOWN	17.04
Missouri, Western	421	570	UP	35.39	1,200	1,242	UP	3.50	955	782	DOWN	18.12
Montana	260	322	UP	23.84	552	688	UP	24.63	239	286	UP	19.66
Nebraska	460	651	UP	41.52	937	1,062	UP	13.34	480	474	DOWN	1.25
Nevada	567	566	DOWN	0.18	1,668	1,621	DOWN	2.82	353	322	DOWN	8.79
New Hampshire	118	139	UP	17.79	296	380	UP	28.37	265	266	UP	0.37
New Jersey	300	260	DOWN	13.34	1,908	2,071	UP	8.54	2,590	2,216	DOWN	14.45
New Mexico	646	620	DOWN	4.03	2,954	3,450	UP	16.79	733	771	UP	5.18
New York, Eastern	1,073	979	DOWN	8.77	2,262	2,243	DOWN	0.84	4,276	3,362	DOWN	21.38
New York, Northern	199	174	DOWN	12.57	960	988	UP	2.91	953	956	UP	0.31
New York, Southern	742	808	UP	8.89	2,580	2,589	UP	0.34	1,837	1,742	DOWN	5.18
New York, Western	161	182	UP	13.04	1,100	1,145	UP	4.09	1,209	1,262	UP	4.38
North Carolina, Eastern	336	432	UP	28.57	862	949	UP	10.09	944	1,060	UP	12.28
North Carolina, Middle	309	317	UP	2.58	689	598	DOWN	13.21	317	370	UP	16.71
North Carolina, Western	291	244	DOWN	16.16	677	673	DOWN	0.60	381	396	UP	3.93
North Dakota	123	160	UP	30.08	511	459	DOWN	10.18	220	241	UP	9.54
Northern Mariana Islands	10	17	UP	70.00	60	36	DOWN	40.00	29	17	DOWN	41.38
Ohio, Northern	392	355	DOWN	9.44	1,412	1,245	DOWN	11.83	2,822	2,869	UP	1.66
Ohio, Southern	203	188	DOWN	7.39	1,102	1,202	UP	9.07	1,990	2,138	UP	7.43
Oklahoma, Eastern	69	70	UP	1.44	250	265	UP	6.00	407	395	DOWN	2.95
Oklahoma, Northern	110	129	UP	17.27	362	403	UP	11.32	521	556	UP	6.71
Oklahoma, Western	105	128	UP	21.90	450	461	UP	2.44	1,219	1,186	DOWN	2.71
Oregon	590	662	UP	12.20	1,257	1,218	DOWN	3.11	1,032	1,042	UP	0.96

Table 11 (Continued)

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change	FY 2002	FY 2003		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	459	490	UP	6.75	1,205	2,290	UP	90.04	1,391	1,052	DOWN	24.38
Pennsylvania, Middle	195	164	DOWN	15.90	646	690	UP	6.81	1,202	1,106	DOWN	7.99
Pennsylvania, Western	282	283	UP	0.35	766	836	UP	9.13	1,483	1,366	DOWN	7.89
Puerto Rico	279	248	DOWN	11.12	1,030	1,016	DOWN	1.36	1,351	880	DOWN	34.87
Rhode Island	86	82	DOWN	4.66	381	413	UP	8.39	183	208	UP	13.66
South Carolina	713	712	DOWN	0.15	1,250	1,406	UP	12.48	2,066	2,401	UP	16.21
South Dakota	263	313	UP	19.01	1,131	1,035	DOWN	8.49	248	303	UP	22.17
Tennessee, Eastern	378	432	UP	14.28	984	1,236	UP	25.60	740	706	DOWN	4.60
Tennessee, Middle	172	206	UP	19.76	479	566	UP	18.16	395	343	DOWN	13.17
Tennessee, Western	439	456	UP	3.87	943	977	UP	3.60	894	900	UP	0.67
Texas, Eastern	365	511	UP	40.00	821	1,098	UP	33.73	1,148	1,297	UP	12.97
Texas, Northern	592	746	UP	26.01	1,560	1,840	UP	17.94	1,394	1,355	DOWN	2.80
Texas, Southern	3,870	4,339	UP	12.11	5,435	6,487	UP	19.35	1,474	1,775	UP	20.42
Texas, Western	3,451	3,872	UP	12.19	6,592	7,428	UP	12.68	1,790	1,771	DOWN	1.07
Utah	618	739	UP	19.57	1,123	1,371	UP	22.08	331	308	DOWN	6.95
Vermont	104	96	DOWN	7.70	229	239	UP	4.36	299	257	DOWN	14.05
Virgin Islands	37	35	DOWN	5.41	436	354	DOWN	18.81	45	76	UP	68.88
Virginia, Eastern	742	779	UP	4.98	5,359	4,752	DOWN	11.33	1,617	1,486	DOWN	8.11
Virginia, Western	259	330	UP	27.41	832	983	UP	18.14	823	698	DOWN	15.19
Washington, Eastern	481	442	DOWN	8.11	1,025	938	DOWN	8.49	435	458	UP	5.28
Washington, Western	186	201	UP	8.06	1,726	1,752	UP	1.50	1,169	1,263	UP	8.04
West Virginia, Northern	126	121	DOWN	3.97	357	358	UP	0.28	254	281	UP	10.62
West Virginia, Southern	160	195	UP	21.87	714	750	UP	5.04	554	592	UP	6.85
Wisconsin, Eastern	177	175	DOWN	1.13	439	509	UP	15.94	1,192	1,239	UP	3.94
Wisconsin, Western	103	123	UP	19.41	341	345	UP	1.17	510	546	UP	7.05
Wyoming	134	187	UP	39.55	519	879	UP	69.36	111	130	UP	17.11
All Districts	39,306	42,642	UP	8.48	109,173	115,976	UP	6.23	91,796	89,959	DOWN	2.01

Criminal data does not include Magistrate cases.

Civil data includes land acquisition cases.

Note that beginning in Fiscal Year 1998, data on civil debt collection cases is no longer included in the civil caseload data displayed on this table. Thus, comparisons cannot be made of the data on this table with that of Fiscal Year 1997 or prior years.

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Table 12A
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2003
Criminal Debts Owed the United States

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$349,810	287	\$268,296	\$8,032	249	\$6,006,890	491
Alabama, Northern	\$9,271,213	1,064	\$20,232,977	\$381,985	774	\$121,421,418	3,523
Alabama, Southern	\$2,093,794	336	\$169,565	\$1,214,522	332	\$6,345,793	510
Alaska	\$5,721,143	227	\$1,223,322	\$9,671	217	\$16,007,071	673
Arizona	\$6,907,261	2,533	\$1,453,408	\$1,285,793	2,161	\$52,315,643	5,252
Arkansas, Eastern	\$1,306,245	312	\$379,906	\$124,523	334	\$8,929,131	567
Arkansas, Western	\$677,042	280	\$246,789	\$68,102	238	\$3,434,291	671
California, Central	\$72,504,635	2,083	\$13,929,632	\$11,653,045	1,887	\$433,368,683	6,152
California, Eastern	\$15,858,654	1,266	\$1,632,390	\$936,913	1,060	\$81,249,691	2,712
California, Northern	\$52,170,901	1,004	\$47,308,184	\$1,166,959	926	\$130,106,270	3,311
California, Southern	\$13,832,168	1,539	\$1,551,826	\$4,274,706	1,563	\$52,525,261	3,047
Colorado	\$10,502,914	852	\$545,574	\$131,468	738	\$48,755,384	993
Connecticut	\$4,886,965	522	\$2,723,505	\$2,125,364	497	\$37,412,622	854
Delaware	\$64,189,282	177	\$64,216,977	\$52,154	119	\$576,117	177
District of Columbia	\$10,709,386	602	\$1,358,744	\$833,372	734	\$36,278,027	1,332
Florida, Middle	\$55,929,359	1,730	\$2,446,585	\$6,315,957	1,640	\$316,896,056	4,275
Florida, Northern	-\$646,673	329	\$461,027	\$1,687,000	482	\$1,488,552,474	1,393
Florida, Southern	\$156,762,633	2,971	\$17,669,615	\$7,586,447	2,821	\$579,846,599	6,462
Georgia, Middle	\$5,226,491	650	\$557,642	\$155,050	571	\$9,714,816	847
Georgia, Northern	\$15,937,749	1,117	\$1,177,916	\$574,572	992	\$63,346,151	3,158
Georgia, Southern	\$936,972	677	\$593,175	\$472,594	647	\$19,314,112	911
Guam*	\$180,904	160	\$177,749	\$214,636	203	\$1,301,328	241
Hawaii	\$462,281	436	\$442,659	\$601,745	511	\$15,629,110	822
Idaho	\$544,688	393	\$405,075	\$57,015	239	\$5,034,206	712
Illinois, Central	\$2,740,530	468	\$908,409	\$489,919	431	\$11,449,129	722
Illinois, Northern	\$24,224,927	1,648	\$7,003,933	\$12,127,416	1,347	\$153,879,143	3,982
Illinois, Southern	\$2,262,782	658	\$1,599,689	\$4,209,261	669	\$41,051,623	1,806
Indiana, Northern	\$590,779	455	\$266,797	\$301,523	468	\$13,109,877	858
Indiana, Southern	\$2,887,439	198	\$583,547	\$55,148	-13	\$12,425,937	1,213
Iowa, Northern	\$338,044	427	\$175,688	\$83,871	412	\$5,118,583	479
Iowa, Southern	\$1,624,539	436	\$414,873	\$40,060	373	\$4,811,022	487
Kansas	\$827,073	654	\$554,564	\$389,834	640	\$17,706,961	1,139
Kentucky, Eastern	\$720,383	550	\$448,732	\$879,271	462	\$7,116,718	829

Table 12A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$1,142,179	797	\$610,686	\$88,883	775	\$12,213,007	998
Louisiana, Eastern	\$11,463,595	651	\$1,391,934	\$636,802	615	\$61,109,306	1,762
Louisiana, Middle	\$4,552,187	295	\$2,299,712	\$813,298	255	\$20,019,544	707
Louisiana, Western	\$2,847,470	1,221	\$793,221	\$134,833	1,146	\$41,253,035	908
Maine	\$1,259,653	237	\$180,619	\$15,114	251	\$3,356,227	470
Maryland	\$17,801,740	686	\$2,091,516	\$10,950,723	649	\$34,944,904	1,705
Massachusetts	\$46,989,802	602	\$7,614,998	\$588,725	721	\$163,026,133	2,536
Michigan, Eastern	\$12,406,750	885	\$3,864,938	\$24,519,110	952	\$85,012,015	1,833
Michigan, Western	\$2,019,044	725	\$685,539	\$826,544	618	\$14,980,798	1,966
Minnesota	\$10,609,742	616	\$9,056,870	\$1,897,421	592	\$19,945,206	1,137
Mississippi, Northern	\$31,008,039	213	\$169,935	\$30,097	214	\$35,808,340	298
Mississippi, Southern	\$2,238,485	703	\$3,973,213	\$379,516	558	\$15,463,062	1,571
Missouri, Eastern	\$1,370,193	1,016	\$624,911	\$614,965	979	\$5,084,516	1,382
Missouri, Western	\$7,465,840	812	\$6,155,707	\$698,715	688	\$21,373,480	1,684
Montana	\$959,717	458	\$190,447	\$78,898	375	\$6,477,837	611
Nebraska	\$349,678	742	\$273,375	\$11,491	531	\$2,270,185	873
Nevada	\$19,052,699	761	\$498,937	\$2,539,488	730	\$29,084,007	1,860
New Hampshire	\$686,090	218	\$176,722	\$141,805	234	\$15,598,293	263
New Jersey	\$8,870,359	1,239	\$3,459,574	\$6,945,665	1,305	\$59,618,881	3,575
New Mexico	\$1,824,989	1,405	\$540,000	\$825,786	1,081	\$10,815,847	2,768
New York, Eastern	\$87,308,534	2,161	\$9,676,487	\$23,658,678	2,008	\$277,666,095	4,461
New York, Northern	\$10,161,745	568	\$1,011,000	\$303,662	552	\$18,024,199	742
New York, Southern	\$28,937,838	1,985	\$26,151,335	\$2,709,876	1,996	\$940,884,859	4,413
New York, Western	\$904,181	712	\$699,606	\$72,450	617	\$6,150,637	1,117
North Carolina, Eastern	\$9,309,983	788	\$4,478,016	\$607,996	503	\$24,648,261	2,750
North Carolina, Middle	\$479,675	418	\$560,840	\$159,124	438	\$3,312,401	921
North Carolina, Western	\$28,937,313	771	\$28,728,782	\$174,329	613	\$14,486,266	1,897
North Dakota	\$449,222	342	\$130,484	\$23,907	286	\$4,997,992	397
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$3,843,104	1,134	\$1,358,266	\$1,418,153	1,014	\$97,018,143	2,216
Ohio, Southern	\$5,187,815	909	\$833,945	\$263,331	859	\$23,735,380	1,895
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$229,845	129	\$66,952	\$43,162	101	\$1,447,274	171
Oklahoma, Northern	\$11,204,037	293	\$543,598	\$26,495	229	\$31,756,409	588
Oklahoma, Western	\$891,318	284	\$347,396	\$276,519	302	\$13,551,620	472
Oregon	\$722,389	814	\$630,074	\$346,603	791	\$3,707,703	1,948

Table 12A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$33,101,163	1,588	\$26,780,957	\$774,763	1,121	\$276,080,111	5,035
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$383,433	362	\$357,381	\$98,578	438	\$7,232,294	843
Pennsylvania, Western	\$1,411,904	408	\$528,861	\$92,502	411	\$11,499,047	656
Puerto Rico	\$13,632,860	1,330	\$2,921,784	\$234,513	899	\$129,872,050	2,103
Rhode Island	\$6,388,160	154	\$668,024	\$141,291	183	\$75,894,282	735
South Carolina	\$4,059,965	1,277	\$6,292,046	\$3,746,522	1,081	\$12,759,394	1,985
South Dakota	\$753,529	405	\$466,478	\$125,743	424	\$46,950,626	780
Tennessee, Eastern	\$2,633,906	721	\$1,363,634	\$19,770,614	599	\$9,770,237	1,190
Tennessee, Middle	\$2,351,336	506	\$1,194,473	\$1,269,950	363	\$16,191,227	691
Tennessee, Western	\$54,574,436	560	\$392,967	\$335,755	577	\$67,972,641	1,103
Texas, Eastern	\$2,279,433	740	\$890,245	\$677,239	731	\$14,211,853	1,503
Texas, Northern	\$8,090,951	359	\$17,155,974	\$49,000,041	1,270	\$217,809,460	2,070
Texas, Southern	\$41,199,532	5,839	\$2,958,149	\$900,616	3,240	\$405,438,437	18,664
Texas, Western	\$11,950,936	3,773	\$6,122,112	\$156,034	-1,469	\$185,431,943	22,613
Utah	\$975,997	753	\$537,993	\$435,687	-124	\$4,503,251	2,946
Vermont	\$452,476	224	\$341,043	\$5,965	201	\$2,625,398	214
Virgin Islands	\$152,594	100	\$184,200	\$6,483,486	113	\$1,479,120	244
Virginia, Eastern	\$9,228,358	3,743	\$2,336,448	\$1,780,019	3,382	\$48,771,272	5,601
Virginia, Western	\$1,238,716	1,001	\$1,030,004	\$871,625	797	\$7,204,034	1,636
Washington, Eastern	\$253,009	509	\$151,826	\$489,262	409	\$1,543,138	675
Washington, Western	\$31,371,735	1,486	\$14,328,530	\$11,736,586	1,257	\$56,964,514	2,274
West Virginia, Northern	\$691,860	301	\$463,015	\$20,974,285	280	\$5,559,444	434
West Virginia, Southern	\$13,396,318	389	\$60,600,073	\$145,666	336	\$786,326,220	953
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$2,410,630	459	\$765,024	\$165,094	386	\$11,129,410	1,333
Wisconsin, Western	\$1,767,507	204	\$766,952	\$190,643	150	\$4,789,337	265
Wyoming	\$309,151	549	\$147,856	\$22,232	398	\$1,241,081	769
All Districts	\$1,161,077,458	80,371	\$462,744,452	\$263,954,806	65,755	\$8,329,127,818	190,811

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Collected amount includes payments received by the United States Attorneys, the Courts, and other agencies.

Other decreases includes transfers, remands, presidential pardons, death of debtor, etc.

A negative number results when adjustments to amounts recorded in prior fiscal years exceed actual Fiscal Year 2003 totals.

*Data for the Districts of Guam and Northern Mariana Islands are combined.

Table 12B
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2003
Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$2,282,780	28	\$278,994	\$150,798	17	\$17,779,962	218
Alabama, Northern	\$21,315,477	97	\$658,470	\$2,607,150	71	\$88,900,808	625
Alabama, Southern	\$2,977,444	58	\$337,000	\$205,894	36	\$18,658,677	316
Alaska	\$1,177,996	38	\$331,865	\$107,022	21	\$10,881,351	255
Arizona	\$17,079,320	171	\$1,360,608	\$8,603,164	170	\$170,644,442	1,168
Arkansas, Eastern	\$15,558,531	66	\$840,527	\$626,948	30	\$34,291,854	327
Arkansas, Western	\$3,889,169	39	\$326,756	\$6,897	18	\$80,775,290	173
California, Central	\$201,844,329	364	-\$9,045,952	\$73,867,460	119	\$1,586,438,146	3,171
California, Eastern	\$36,053,496	136	\$1,083,151	\$407,376	64	\$169,650,867	628
California, Northern	\$74,892,452	109	\$17,447,104	\$11,406,493	136	\$555,093,184	1,263
California, Southern	\$378,192,153	67	\$57,173,855	\$618,395	55	\$589,686,652	420
Colorado	\$23,577,830	73	\$885,002	\$18,155,245	51	\$55,462,007	438
Connecticut	\$23,683,797	55	\$6,596,910	\$3,013,779	14	\$288,351,846	333
Delaware	\$3,160,737	33	\$402,404	\$118,506	18	\$17,278,954	142
District of Columbia	\$8,698,601	65	\$556,580	\$6,052,211	81	\$76,575,067	487
Florida, Middle	\$261,091,877	162	\$1,088,464	\$3,808,664	70	\$1,073,646,514	1,486
Florida, Northern	\$22,894,764	27	\$5,891,911	\$124,258	23	\$83,983,963	266
Florida, Southern	\$96,290,796	201	\$7,585,105	\$15,962,794	90	\$1,071,042,674	1,895
Georgia, Middle	\$20,045,140	60	\$362,030	\$319,772	35	\$35,607,728	252
Georgia, Northern	\$80,475,634	164	\$6,815,116	\$355,372	38	\$343,448,278	951
Georgia, Southern	\$15,402,409	38	\$253,615	\$1,440,529	41	\$32,719,667	200
Guam*	\$346,856	12	\$66,663	\$293,836	6	\$3,410,642	80
Hawaii	\$3,056,984	53	\$514,056	\$189,167	48	\$86,368,006	321
Idaho	\$2,017,637	35	\$470,533	\$500,406	19	\$12,034,271	162
Illinois, Central	-\$6,481,087	54	\$2,457,128	\$560,600	39	\$52,408,742	379
Illinois, Northern	\$172,958,211	326	\$9,538,663	\$4,041,648	86	\$584,950,115	1,738
Illinois, Southern	-\$42,327,231	41	\$1,094,219	\$908,557	14	\$125,710,411	206
Indiana, Northern	\$23,087,568	52	\$254,465	\$467,132	26	\$71,779,708	299
Indiana, Southern	\$22,270,596	35	\$603,953	\$1,209,625	-17	\$98,354,168	399
Iowa, Northern	\$992,327	60	\$238,861	\$129,066	36	\$34,571,554	256
Iowa, Southern	\$20,801,071	45	\$235,758	\$982,358	21	\$34,912,257	164
Kansas	\$15,218,683	72	\$1,002,427	\$1,314,094	43	\$101,942,209	432
Kentucky, Eastern	\$3,580,591	39	\$510,012	\$2,938,325	57	\$44,940,695	333

Table 12B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$3,111,204	59	\$465,428	\$1,011,037	34	\$30,835,603	369
Louisiana, Eastern	\$95,373,799	72	\$1,500,342	\$174,990	24	\$179,364,494	473
Louisiana, Middle	\$759,327	18	\$209,438	\$177,201	10	\$26,796,525	182
Louisiana, Western	\$4,255,149	57	\$407,666	\$678,159	25	\$53,992,932	270
Maine	\$2,412,783	33	\$661,450	\$85,677	19	\$26,189,342	194
Maryland	\$696,486,713	100	\$1,701,466	\$182,341	22	\$758,867,578	567
Massachusetts	\$44,322,752	3	\$3,190,520	\$35,679,238	18	\$708,225,794	771
Michigan, Eastern	\$285,903,921	130	\$4,741,744	\$12,617,777	99	\$437,230,146	1,041
Michigan, Western	\$16,699,818	88	\$612,009	\$1,418,566	61	\$48,188,207	455
Minnesota	\$47,998,460	119	\$13,833,773	\$8,580,039	62	\$129,042,019	501
Mississippi, Northern	\$8,774,677	47	\$222,880	\$709,626	35	\$19,960,648	168
Mississippi, Southern	\$2,528,130	60	\$295,844	\$24,873	34	\$38,026,145	344
Missouri, Eastern	\$22,215,143	129	\$3,331,824	\$5,493,446	46	\$109,820,717	601
Missouri, Western	\$24,167,901	87	\$2,788,333	\$1,172,903	53	\$102,356,678	475
Montana	\$1,806,650	57	\$413,534	\$303,743	42	\$12,671,303	383
Nebraska	\$3,929,602	43	\$367,794	\$118,436	17	\$53,379,832	275
Nevada	\$74,882,457	171	\$1,603,834	\$5,780,832	136	\$310,252,432	1,113
New Hampshire	\$6,010,008	35	\$326,655	\$119,717	14	\$21,700,160	163
New Jersey	\$82,283,173	168	\$3,202,658	\$4,785,999	61	\$420,021,943	962
New Mexico	\$4,712,451	80	\$219,062	\$477,148	52	\$35,548,641	334
New York, Eastern	-\$2,062,708,339	276	\$7,405,597	\$20,824,455	78	\$1,722,232,245	1,335
New York, Northern	\$8,176,515	54	\$2,418,999	\$1,525,945	33	\$57,850,967	277
New York, Southern	\$520,307,997	202	\$22,385,505	\$1,730,112	69	\$4,444,268,031	1,551
New York, Western	\$21,511,068	38	\$991,428	\$476,221	26	\$69,933,073	397
North Carolina, Eastern	\$7,442,951	121	\$420,487	\$746,476	45	\$57,649,963	912
North Carolina, Middle	\$32,060,223	55	\$1,167,923	\$102,418	36	\$70,475,581	403
North Carolina, Western	\$30,399,277	133	\$2,762,738	\$959,860	46	\$96,115,695	694
North Dakota	\$1,986,329	55	\$206,635	\$61,458	22	\$9,396,434	238
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$114,165,912	252	\$2,036,132	\$3,972,771	157	\$388,475,307	1,891
Ohio, Southern	\$11,139,515	139	\$2,353,835	\$1,126,542	45	\$80,228,276	767
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$690,605	29	\$139,245	\$100,233	22	\$7,489,868	102
Oklahoma, Northern	\$10,354,719	41	\$758,107	\$471,079	35	\$31,044,837	266
Oklahoma, Western	\$8,838,964	64	\$457,925	\$252,454	31	\$64,829,657	308
Oregon	\$10,436,893	97	\$1,692,907	\$1,318,095	75	\$146,270,479	647

Table 12B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$55,853,068	219	\$16,088,007	\$10,752,556	64	\$242,888,568	963
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$6,524,622	56	\$2,015,562	\$1,509,510	26	\$36,116,630	412
Pennsylvania, Western	\$3,843,806	67	\$744,665	\$138,106	23	\$38,230,965	372
Puerto Rico	\$4,805,506	38	\$2,188,278	\$1,968,817	12	\$17,313,009	182
Rhode Island	\$1,889,467	11	\$246,416	\$514,343	12	\$72,817,161	170
South Carolina	\$65,595,280	278	\$23,826,110	\$2,671,395	117	\$101,624,833	1,255
South Dakota	\$1,563,302	79	\$481,235	\$661,008	69	\$25,634,409	439
Tennessee, Eastern	\$9,062,802	85	\$1,456,621	\$182,681	35	\$67,831,064	418
Tennessee, Middle	\$7,669,533	34	\$364,561	\$317,325	28	\$31,307,007	258
Tennessee, Western	\$82,269,962	122	\$1,235,012	\$43,938	25	\$122,377,211	629
Texas, Eastern	\$32,044,387	75	\$1,776,866	\$3,440,407	40	\$103,881,938	422
Texas, Northern	\$108,160,010	262	\$4,483,370	\$1,381,515	111	\$410,556,990	1,465
Texas, Southern	\$65,485,411	136	\$1,018,429	\$5,506,243	45	\$374,054,164	1,209
Texas, Western	\$371,988,974	79	\$4,801,571	\$681,322	-53	\$655,670,087	1,233
Utah	\$9,981,516	72	\$2,086,786	\$354,747	-68	\$46,328,492	566
Vermont	\$597,318	24	\$320,437	\$96,101	16	\$23,422,796	92
Virgin Islands	\$925,104	5	\$45,097	\$130,393	5	\$3,330,593	66
Virginia, Eastern	\$35,036,796	135	\$5,053,779	\$10,609,438	114	\$190,081,450	1,602
Virginia, Western	\$3,350,872	72	\$1,764,496	\$2,845,120	28	\$27,536,339	260
Washington, Eastern	\$3,208,198	47	\$331,218	\$2,904,465	24	\$25,205,095	236
Washington, Western	\$17,940,809	134	\$7,212,267	\$2,947,727	96	\$251,370,294	918
West Virginia, Northern	\$1,483,909	18	\$129,882	\$263,320	11	\$7,118,486	107
West Virginia, Southern	\$3,526,311	46	\$530,710	\$1,387,769	26	\$38,248,503	259
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$17,204,465	78	\$1,440,791	\$1,359,673	42	\$96,895,377	524
Wisconsin, Western	\$2,422,720	39	\$664,722	\$285,241	18	\$28,200,967	217
Wyoming	\$7,592,784	83	\$422,539	\$5,108,924	52	\$18,758,474	268
All Districts	\$2,589,570,617	8,281	\$284,239,398	\$332,815,494	4,078	\$21,477,833,159	53,754

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Collected amount includes payments received by the United States Attorneys, the Courts, and other agencies.

Other decreases includes transfers, remands, presidential pardons, death of debtor, etc.

A negative number results when adjustments to amounts recorded in prior fiscal years exceed actual Fiscal Year 2003 totals.

*Data for the Districts of Guam and Northern Mariana Islands are combined.

Table 12C
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2003
Criminal Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$2,632,590	315	\$547,290	\$158,829	266	\$23,786,853	709
Alabama, Northern	\$30,586,690	1,161	\$20,891,447	\$2,989,135	845	\$210,322,226	4,148
Alabama, Southern	\$5,071,238	394	\$506,565	\$1,420,415	368	\$25,004,470	826
Alaska	\$6,899,139	265	\$1,555,187	\$116,693	238	\$26,888,422	928
Arizona	\$23,986,581	2,704	\$2,814,015	\$9,888,958	2,331	\$222,960,085	6,420
Arkansas, Eastern	\$16,864,776	378	\$1,220,433	\$751,470	364	\$43,220,985	894
Arkansas, Western	\$4,566,211	319	\$573,545	\$74,998	256	\$84,209,581	844
California, Central	\$274,348,963	2,447	\$4,883,680	\$85,520,506	2,006	\$2,019,806,829	9,323
California, Eastern	\$51,912,150	1,402	\$2,715,542	\$1,344,289	1,124	\$250,900,559	3,340
California, Northern	\$127,063,353	1,113	\$64,755,288	\$12,573,452	1,062	\$685,199,454	4,574
California, Southern	\$392,024,321	1,606	\$58,725,682	\$4,893,102	1,618	\$642,211,913	3,467
Colorado	\$34,080,744	925	\$1,430,576	\$18,286,712	789	\$104,217,391	1,431
Connecticut	\$28,570,762	577	\$9,320,415	\$5,139,143	511	\$325,764,468	1,187
Delaware	\$67,350,019	210	\$64,619,381	\$170,661	137	\$17,855,070	319
District of Columbia	\$19,407,987	667	\$1,915,324	\$6,885,583	815	\$112,853,094	1,819
Florida, Middle	\$317,021,237	1,892	\$3,535,050	\$10,124,621	1,710	\$1,390,542,570	5,761
Florida, Northern	\$22,248,091	356	\$6,352,938	\$1,811,258	505	\$1,572,536,437	1,659
Florida, Southern	\$253,053,429	3,172	\$25,254,720	\$23,549,241	2,911	\$1,650,889,273	8,357
Georgia, Middle	\$25,271,631	710	\$919,672	\$474,822	606	\$45,322,544	1,099
Georgia, Northern	\$96,413,383	1,281	\$7,993,032	\$929,944	1,030	\$406,794,429	4,109
Georgia, Southern	\$16,339,381	715	\$846,790	\$1,913,123	688	\$52,033,779	1,111
Guam*	\$527,760	172	\$244,412	\$508,473	209	\$4,711,970	321
Hawaii	\$3,519,265	489	\$956,715	\$790,912	559	\$101,997,116	1,143
Idaho	\$2,562,325	428	\$875,608	\$557,421	258	\$17,068,476	874
Illinois, Central	-\$3,740,558	522	\$3,365,537	\$1,050,519	470	\$63,857,871	1,101
Illinois, Northern	\$197,183,138	1,974	\$16,542,596	\$16,169,064	1,433	\$738,829,258	5,720
Illinois, Southern	-\$40,064,449	699	\$2,693,908	\$5,117,818	683	\$166,762,033	2,012
Indiana, Northern	\$23,678,347	507	\$521,262	\$768,655	494	\$84,889,585	1,157
Indiana, Southern	\$25,158,035	233	\$1,187,500	\$1,264,773	-30	\$110,780,105	1,612
Iowa, Northern	\$1,330,371	487	\$414,549	\$212,937	448	\$39,690,138	735
Iowa, Southern	\$22,425,609	481	\$650,631	\$1,022,418	394	\$39,723,279	651
Kansas	\$16,045,756	726	\$1,556,990	\$1,703,928	683	\$119,649,170	1,571
Kentucky, Eastern	\$4,300,975	589	\$958,744	\$3,817,596	519	\$52,057,413	1,162

Table 12C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$4,253,383	856	\$1,076,115	\$1,099,921	809	\$43,048,610	1,367
Louisiana, Eastern	\$106,837,395	723	\$2,892,275	\$811,792	639	\$240,473,800	2,235
Louisiana, Middle	\$5,311,514	313	\$2,509,150	\$990,499	265	\$46,816,069	889
Louisiana, Western	\$7,102,619	1,278	\$1,200,887	\$812,992	1,171	\$95,245,967	1,178
Maine	\$3,672,437	270	\$842,069	\$100,791	270	\$29,545,569	664
Maryland	\$714,288,453	786	\$3,792,982	\$11,133,064	671	\$793,812,482	2,272
Massachusetts	\$91,312,553	605	\$10,805,519	\$36,267,962	739	\$871,251,927	3,307
Michigan, Eastern	\$298,310,671	1,015	\$8,606,682	\$37,136,887	1,051	\$522,242,160	2,874
Michigan, Western	\$18,718,862	813	\$1,297,547	\$2,245,110	679	\$63,169,006	2,421
Minnesota	\$58,608,202	735	\$22,890,643	\$10,477,460	654	\$148,987,225	1,638
Mississippi, Northern	\$39,782,716	260	\$392,815	\$739,722	249	\$55,768,988	466
Mississippi, Southern	\$4,766,616	763	\$4,269,057	\$404,390	592	\$53,489,207	1,915
Missouri, Eastern	\$23,585,337	1,145	\$3,956,735	\$6,108,411	1,025	\$114,905,232	1,983
Missouri, Western	\$31,633,741	899	\$8,944,040	\$1,871,619	741	\$123,730,158	2,159
Montana	\$2,766,367	515	\$603,981	\$382,641	417	\$19,149,139	994
Nebraska	\$4,279,280	785	\$641,169	\$129,927	548	\$55,650,017	1,148
Nevada	\$93,935,157	932	\$2,102,771	\$8,320,320	866	\$339,336,439	2,973
New Hampshire	\$6,696,098	253	\$503,377	\$261,522	248	\$37,298,453	426
New Jersey	\$91,153,532	1,407	\$6,662,232	\$11,731,664	1,366	\$479,640,824	4,537
New Mexico	\$6,537,440	1,485	\$759,062	\$1,302,934	1,133	\$46,364,488	3,102
New York, Eastern	-\$1,975,399,805	2,437	\$17,082,084	\$44,483,133	2,086	\$1,999,898,340	5,796
New York, Northern	\$18,338,260	622	\$3,429,999	\$1,829,607	585	\$75,875,166	1,019
New York, Southern	\$549,245,836	2,187	\$48,536,839	\$4,439,989	2,065	\$5,385,152,890	5,964
New York, Western	\$22,415,249	750	\$1,691,034	\$548,671	643	\$76,083,710	1,514
North Carolina, Eastern	\$16,752,934	909	\$4,898,504	\$1,354,472	548	\$82,298,224	3,662
North Carolina, Middle	\$32,539,898	473	\$1,728,763	\$261,542	474	\$73,787,982	1,324
North Carolina, Western	\$59,336,591	904	\$31,491,519	\$1,134,189	659	\$110,601,961	2,591
North Dakota	\$2,435,551	397	\$337,118	\$85,366	308	\$14,394,426	635
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$118,009,016	1,386	\$3,394,398	\$5,390,924	1,171	\$485,493,450	4,107
Ohio, Southern	\$16,327,330	1,048	\$3,187,780	\$1,389,873	904	\$103,963,656	2,662
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$920,449	158	\$206,196	\$143,395	123	\$8,937,142	273
Oklahoma, Northern	\$21,558,755	334	\$1,301,705	\$497,573	264	\$62,801,246	854
Oklahoma, Western	\$9,730,282	348	\$805,321	\$528,973	333	\$78,381,277	780
Oregon	\$11,159,282	911	\$2,322,981	\$1,664,699	866	\$149,978,181	2,595

Table 12C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$88,954,232	1,807	\$42,868,964	\$11,527,318	1,185	\$518,968,679	5,998
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$6,908,054	418	\$2,372,943	\$1,608,088	464	\$43,348,924	1,255
Pennsylvania, Western	\$5,255,710	475	\$1,273,526	\$230,609	434	\$49,730,011	1,028
Puerto Rico	\$18,438,365	1,368	\$5,110,062	\$2,203,331	911	\$147,185,059	2,285
Rhode Island	\$8,277,627	165	\$914,440	\$655,634	195	\$148,711,443	905
South Carolina	\$69,655,245	1,555	\$30,118,156	\$6,417,918	1,198	\$114,384,227	3,240
South Dakota	\$2,316,831	484	\$947,713	\$786,751	493	\$72,585,034	1,219
Tennessee, Eastern	\$11,696,708	806	\$2,820,255	\$19,953,295	634	\$77,601,302	1,608
Tennessee, Middle	\$10,020,870	540	\$1,559,034	\$1,587,275	391	\$47,498,233	949
Tennessee, Western	\$136,844,398	682	\$1,627,979	\$379,693	602	\$190,349,852	1,732
Texas, Eastern	\$34,323,820	815	\$2,667,111	\$4,117,646	771	\$118,093,791	1,925
Texas, Northern	\$116,250,960	621	\$21,639,344	\$50,381,557	1,381	\$628,366,451	3,535
Texas, Southern	\$106,684,943	5,975	\$3,976,578	\$6,406,860	3,285	\$779,492,601	19,873
Texas, Western	\$383,939,910	3,852	\$10,923,683	\$837,356	-1,522	\$841,102,030	23,846
Utah	\$10,957,514	825	\$2,624,778	\$790,434	-192	\$50,831,742	3,512
Vermont	\$1,049,793	248	\$661,479	\$102,066	217	\$26,048,195	306
Virgin Islands	\$1,077,698	105	\$229,297	\$6,613,879	118	\$4,809,713	310
Virginia, Eastern	\$44,265,154	3,878	\$7,390,227	\$12,389,457	3,496	\$238,852,722	7,203
Virginia, Western	\$4,589,588	1,073	\$2,794,500	\$3,716,745	825	\$34,740,373	1,896
Washington, Eastern	\$3,461,206	556	\$483,044	\$3,393,727	433	\$26,748,233	911
Washington, Western	\$49,312,544	1,620	\$21,540,796	\$14,684,314	1,353	\$308,334,808	3,192
West Virginia, Northern	\$2,175,769	319	\$592,898	\$21,237,605	291	\$12,677,930	541
West Virginia, Southern	\$16,922,629	435	\$61,130,783	\$1,533,435	362	\$824,574,724	1,212
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$19,615,095	537	\$2,205,815	\$1,524,767	428	\$108,024,787	1,857
Wisconsin, Western	\$4,190,226	243	\$1,431,673	\$475,884	168	\$32,990,304	482
Wyoming	\$7,901,935	632	\$570,396	\$5,131,156	450	\$19,999,555	1,037
All Districts	\$3,750,648,075	88,652	\$746,983,850	\$596,770,301	69,833	\$29,806,960,977	244,565

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Collected amount includes payments received by the United States Attorneys, the Courts, and other agencies.

Other decreases includes transfers, remands, presidential pardons, death of debtor, etc.

A negative number results when adjustments to amounts recorded in prior fiscal years exceed actual Fiscal Year 2003 totals.

*Data for the Districts of Guam and Northern Mariana Islands are combined.

Table 12D
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2003
Civil Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$5,161,467	51	\$367,387	\$2,906,574	85	\$5,797,972	90
Alabama, Northern	\$16,182,557	74	\$10,115,938	\$792,105	88	\$10,729,926	118
Alabama, Southern	\$13,732,992	30	\$3,502,769	\$13,256,172	94	\$832,769	55
Alaska	\$1,244,169	68	\$703,635	\$772,386	65	\$5,098,757	184
Arizona	\$19,368,577	91	\$7,076,957	\$785,128	141	\$38,222,812	470
Arkansas, Eastern	\$15,046,473	163	\$5,548,732	\$4,669,580	191	\$121,683,315	289
Arkansas, Western	\$5,385,295	98	\$4,294,577	\$1,499,179	115	\$543,117	42
California, Central	\$155,868,857	271	\$170,757,284	\$20,317,545	1,575	\$242,423,830	19,664
California, Eastern	\$63,007,999	52	\$63,270,234	\$1,044,375	100	\$11,913,470	176
California, Northern	\$59,966,786	90	\$85,929,487	\$5,114,774	462	\$210,534,631	7,383
California, Southern	\$10,414,921	68	\$12,769,413	\$287,248	100	\$5,552,498	129
Colorado	\$16,047,615	59	\$11,837,124	\$321,038	48	\$9,140,520	174
Connecticut	\$9,413,701	196	\$21,840,375	\$4,642,023	337	\$39,074,325	316
Delaware	\$294,018,802	29	\$292,143,267	\$316,536	36	\$2,036,293	25
District of Columbia	\$161,291,308	23	\$166,199,455	\$10,779,212	265	\$27,803,345	2,063
Florida, Middle	\$61,104,913	147	\$71,293,285	\$19,638,485	1,112	\$109,372,794	2,463
Florida, Northern	\$5,643,588	108	\$6,284,857	\$5,158,453	354	\$5,529,168	228
Florida, Southern	\$61,999,290	3,768	\$32,286,594	\$33,164,172	4,987	\$130,403,417	8,132
Georgia, Middle	\$1,882,023	75	\$1,471,983	\$700,664	126	\$1,756,675	163
Georgia, Northern	\$40,447,614	129	\$37,874,072	\$5,888,304	297	\$31,978,764	1,589
Georgia, Southern	\$3,723,180	116	\$857,641	\$4,620,848	123	\$3,561,942	136
Guam*	\$9,209,283	3	\$221,930	\$139,706	28	\$10,109,857	43
Hawaii	\$9,448,003	58	\$5,325,858	\$2,603,998	60	\$14,229,476	209
Idaho	\$7,187,873	64	\$6,113,291	\$360,931	74	\$7,791,062	133
Illinois, Central	\$8,908,896	268	\$6,388,360	\$3,697,748	326	\$1,984,587	89
Illinois, Northern	\$29,164,419	994	\$10,518,101	\$20,066,654	1,055	\$85,871,469	3,095
Illinois, Southern	\$43,449,507	100	\$95,758,057	\$1,122,730	126	\$1,607,883	86
Indiana, Northern	\$6,578,049	108	\$4,802,817	\$2,875,661	229	\$24,631,316	168
Indiana, Southern	\$5,875,169	271	\$3,434,591	\$3,209,943	-137	\$23,882,471	910
Iowa, Northern	\$3,544,669	60	\$2,771,288	\$708,888	80	\$2,333,246	98
Iowa, Southern	\$2,586,088	46	\$2,022,522	\$5,835,181	128	\$5,057,294	359
Kansas	\$18,645,323	315	\$10,777,817	\$7,010,833	362	\$6,331,205	130
Kentucky, Eastern	\$11,096,367	600	\$10,099,643	\$7,859,696	736	\$12,063,343	208

Table 12D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$14,743,859	186	\$25,323,563	\$6,289,625	240	\$13,531,956	364
Louisiana, Eastern	\$2,180,036	88	\$2,101,537	\$596,743	240	\$8,870,733	388
Louisiana, Middle	\$2,493,908	31	\$2,106,454	\$500,085	54	\$3,118,941	48
Louisiana, Western	\$53,597,213	72	\$52,498,577	\$914,184	243	\$4,818,582	392
Maine	\$8,979,732	51	\$4,469,406	\$3,294,754	112	\$7,032,384	218
Maryland	\$10,924,987	115	\$13,053,950	\$3,549,986	427	\$30,501,542	1,407
Massachusetts	\$196,602,255	90	\$197,244,672	\$16,571,133	344	\$19,988,386	292
Michigan, Eastern	\$13,579,732	356	\$5,108,608	\$18,270,626	1,058	\$93,615,544	14,537
Michigan, Western	\$4,245,012	124	\$3,749,577	\$1,501,235	257	\$5,161,360	289
Minnesota	\$7,345,213	175	\$6,241,098	\$3,066,418	586	\$12,046,444	930
Mississippi, Northern	\$2,153,298	27	\$2,201,337	\$822,753	33	\$1,417,823	93
Mississippi, Southern	\$55,561,991	126	\$54,113,763	\$2,476,984	181	\$4,452,849	172
Missouri, Eastern	\$5,933,209	27	\$3,749,108	\$350,615	236	\$10,699,426	946
Missouri, Western	\$3,023,284	37	\$1,099,742	\$2,125,582	160	\$12,622,609	708
Montana	\$5,092,760	52	\$11,961,500	\$1,507,018	77	\$3,912,551	98
Nebraska	\$7,930,817	167	\$4,914,760	\$2,051,561	195	\$5,608,966	112
Nevada	\$1,879,550	23	\$598,242	\$984,538	40	\$1,418,931	52
New Hampshire	\$5,352,433	21	\$2,924,880	\$58,739	57	\$4,724,382	91
New Jersey	\$33,089,046	184	\$281,895,419	\$3,896,157	371	\$128,600,334	870
New Mexico	\$3,103,527	53	\$2,599,537	\$2,284,017	186	\$3,119,808	161
New York, Eastern	\$67,512,132	5,574	\$13,256,976	\$40,260,246	6,088	\$136,381,712	9,254
New York, Northern	\$34,801,881	211	\$5,428,524	\$24,104,708	325	\$40,361,763	363
New York, Southern	\$25,592,000	139	\$20,153,689	\$14,131,618	312	\$82,420,796	1,031
New York, Western	\$19,089,501	148	\$11,566,805	\$8,479,816	274	\$8,114,518	603
North Carolina, Eastern	\$16,452,874	67	\$15,333,912	\$3,199,298	219	\$15,234,138	413
North Carolina, Middle	\$1,701,860	34	\$1,830,948	\$444,439	115	\$1,355,319	165
North Carolina, Western	\$8,098,226	110	\$3,026,488	\$4,252,409	136	\$7,285,278	576
North Dakota	\$7,784,878	197	\$4,918,413	\$11,090,374	271	\$12,851,811	308
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio, Northern	\$19,597,481	326	\$12,870,058	\$17,425,615	522	\$28,069,568	3,733
Ohio, Southern	\$9,258,336	471	\$6,639,580	\$2,414,063	583	\$33,883,051	1,211
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$2,006,688	44	\$1,371,562	\$2,501,782	71	\$1,490,811	54
Oklahoma, Northern	\$2,365,654	51	\$2,093,925	\$441,772	77	\$894,095	45
Oklahoma, Western	\$22,978,601	205	\$17,913,039	\$6,437,251	236	\$13,307,452	447
Oregon	\$6,428,759	39	\$5,965,131	\$1,370,076	58	\$2,520,125	81

Table 12D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$14,849,880	152	\$22,403,107	\$5,623,903	352	\$43,532,677	430
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$20,484,018	495	\$11,413,953	\$4,705,393	278	\$18,950,099	593
Pennsylvania, Western	\$17,278,623	409	\$10,549,067	\$17,535,482	684	\$9,299,740	361
Puerto Rico	\$11,414,438	457	\$7,025,000	\$3,812,918	510	\$13,282,128	208
Rhode Island	\$16,548,900	18	\$14,170,107	\$37,296	47	\$7,614,387	73
South Carolina	\$46,115,259	824	\$35,949,717	\$8,590,932	1,069	\$47,731,274	675
South Dakota	\$11,584,370	42	\$10,660,117	\$1,576,812	48	\$3,438,998	18
Tennessee, Eastern	\$4,313,624	31	\$3,307,748	\$943,113	48	\$14,938,278	236
Tennessee, Middle	\$4,088,270	22	\$2,757,606	\$323,917	50	\$6,505,817	104
Tennessee, Western	\$3,322,382	15	\$371,584	\$221,748	117	\$13,297,223	775
Texas, Eastern	\$52,990,229	25	\$50,153,011	\$2,330,731	49	\$3,296,431	24
Texas, Northern	\$16,522,773	79	\$4,392,927	\$3,075,800	259	\$47,395,844	1,217
Texas, Southern	\$21,761,146	95	\$11,632,258	\$149,429,062	2,050	\$89,210,228	13,630
Texas, Western	\$11,858,948	129	\$9,801,831	\$5,465,112	-59	\$21,423,209	1,249
Utah	\$2,695,555	63	\$2,029,398	\$2,506,555	-65	\$3,867,855	283
Vermont	\$2,725,027	66	\$2,585,733	\$10,627	69	\$930,645	50
Virgin Islands	\$1,360,083	10	\$405,546	\$840,780	20	\$2,746,756	37
Virginia, Eastern	\$107,880,234	272	\$100,400,721	\$38,665,742	525	\$21,087,816	838
Virginia, Western	\$3,191,906	32	\$948,580	\$376,595	50	\$3,130,749	40
Washington, Eastern	\$3,471,852	33	\$2,089,696	\$1,634,326	67	\$1,460,628	54
Washington, Western	\$9,216,970	19	\$6,469,180	\$224,573	32	\$12,414,875	103
West Virginia, Northern	\$3,094,403	12	\$2,977,017	\$382,856	56	\$1,546,529	104
West Virginia, Southern	\$2,885,826	29	\$1,479,041	\$706,879	103	\$7,706,617	68
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$6,948,289	384	\$10,743,118	\$1,148,662	515	\$9,173,465	248
Wisconsin, Western	\$3,682,033	186	\$2,932,111	\$765,299	181	\$2,150,991	196
Wyoming	\$1,300,729	12	\$918,460	\$38,978	20	\$1,362,322	64
All Districts	\$2,259,712,269	22,125	\$2,293,550,754	\$650,807,082	35,227	\$2,376,813,115	111,547

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Collected amount includes payments received by the United States Attorneys, the Courts, and other agencies.

Other decreases includes transfers, remands, presidential pardons, death of debtor, etc.

A negative number results when adjustments to amounts recorded in prior fiscal years exceed actual Fiscal Year 2003 totals.

*Data for the Districts of Guam and Northern Mariana Islands are combined.

Table 12E
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2003
Grand Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$7,794,058	366	\$914,676	\$3,065,403	351	\$29,584,825	799
Alabama, Northern	\$46,769,247	1,235	\$31,007,385	\$3,781,240	933	\$221,052,152	4,266
Alabama, Southern	\$18,804,230	424	\$4,009,333	\$14,676,587	462	\$25,837,238	881
Alaska	\$8,143,308	333	\$2,258,822	\$889,080	303	\$31,987,179	1,112
Arizona	\$43,355,158	2,795	\$9,890,972	\$10,674,086	2,472	\$261,182,897	6,890
Arkansas, Eastern	\$31,911,249	541	\$6,769,165	\$5,421,050	555	\$164,904,300	1,183
Arkansas, Western	\$9,951,506	417	\$4,868,122	\$1,574,178	371	\$84,752,698	886
California, Central	\$430,217,821	2,718	\$175,640,963	\$105,838,051	3,581	\$2,262,230,659	28,987
California, Eastern	\$114,920,149	1,454	\$65,985,776	\$2,388,664	1,224	\$262,814,028	3,516
California, Northern	\$187,030,139	1,203	\$150,684,774	\$17,688,227	1,524	\$895,734,084	11,957
California, Southern	\$402,439,242	1,674	\$71,495,095	\$5,180,349	1,718	\$647,764,412	3,596
Colorado	\$50,128,359	984	\$13,267,700	\$18,607,750	837	\$113,357,911	1,605
Connecticut	\$37,984,463	773	\$31,160,790	\$9,781,166	848	\$364,838,793	1,503
Delaware	\$361,368,821	239	\$356,762,648	\$487,196	173	\$19,891,363	344
District of Columbia	\$180,699,295	690	\$168,114,779	\$17,664,795	1,080	\$140,656,439	3,882
Florida, Middle	\$378,126,149	2,039	\$74,828,335	\$29,763,106	2,822	\$1,499,915,364	8,224
Florida, Northern	\$27,891,678	464	\$12,637,795	\$6,969,711	859	\$1,578,065,606	1,887
Florida, Southern	\$315,052,719	6,940	\$57,541,314	\$56,713,413	7,898	\$1,781,292,690	16,489
Georgia, Middle	\$27,153,654	785	\$2,391,655	\$1,175,485	732	\$47,079,219	1,262
Georgia, Northern	\$136,860,997	1,410	\$45,867,105	\$6,818,248	1,327	\$438,773,193	5,698
Georgia, Southern	\$20,062,561	831	\$1,704,431	\$6,533,971	811	\$55,595,721	1,247
Guam*	\$9,737,043	175	\$466,342	\$648,179	237	\$14,821,827	364
Hawaii	\$12,967,268	547	\$6,282,573	\$3,394,910	619	\$116,226,592	1,352
Idaho	\$9,750,198	492	\$6,988,899	\$918,352	332	\$24,859,539	1,007
Illinois, Central	\$5,168,339	790	\$9,753,897	\$4,748,266	796	\$65,842,459	1,190
Illinois, Northern	\$226,347,557	2,968	\$27,060,697	\$36,235,718	2,488	\$824,700,727	8,815
Illinois, Southern	\$3,385,058	799	\$98,451,966	\$6,240,549	809	\$168,369,917	2,098
Indiana, Northern	\$30,256,396	615	\$5,324,079	\$3,644,316	723	\$109,520,901	1,325
Indiana, Southern	\$31,033,204	504	\$4,622,091	\$4,474,716	-167	\$134,662,576	2,522
Iowa, Northern	\$4,875,040	547	\$3,185,837	\$921,825	528	\$42,023,383	833
Iowa, Southern	\$25,011,697	527	\$2,673,153	\$6,857,599	522	\$44,780,573	1,010
Kansas	\$34,691,078	1,041	\$12,334,808	\$8,714,761	1,045	\$125,980,375	1,701
Kentucky, Eastern	\$15,397,342	1,189	\$11,058,387	\$11,677,292	1,255	\$64,120,756	1,370

Table 12E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$18,997,242	1,042	\$26,399,678	\$7,389,546	1,049	\$56,580,566	1,731
Louisiana, Eastern	\$109,017,431	811	\$4,993,812	\$1,408,535	879	\$249,344,533	2,623
Louisiana, Middle	\$7,805,422	344	\$4,615,605	\$1,490,584	319	\$49,935,010	937
Louisiana, Western	\$60,699,833	1,350	\$53,699,464	\$1,727,176	1,414	\$100,064,549	1,570
Maine	\$12,652,168	321	\$5,311,475	\$3,395,545	382	\$36,577,953	882
Maryland	\$725,213,441	901	\$16,846,932	\$14,683,050	1,098	\$824,314,024	3,679
Massachusetts	\$287,914,809	695	\$208,050,191	\$52,839,096	1,083	\$891,240,313	3,599
Michigan, Eastern	\$311,890,403	1,371	\$13,715,290	\$55,407,513	2,109	\$615,857,705	17,411
Michigan, Western	\$22,963,874	937	\$5,047,124	\$3,746,345	936	\$68,330,366	2,710
Minnesota	\$65,953,416	910	\$29,131,742	\$13,543,878	1,240	\$161,033,668	2,568
Mississippi, Northern	\$41,936,013	287	\$2,594,152	\$1,562,475	282	\$57,186,811	559
Mississippi, Southern	\$60,328,607	889	\$58,382,820	\$2,881,373	773	\$57,942,056	2,087
Missouri, Eastern	\$29,518,545	1,172	\$7,705,843	\$6,459,026	1,261	\$125,604,659	2,929
Missouri, Western	\$34,657,025	936	\$10,043,782	\$3,997,201	901	\$136,352,767	2,867
Montana	\$7,859,127	567	\$12,565,481	\$1,889,659	494	\$23,061,690	1,092
Nebraska	\$12,210,097	952	\$5,555,930	\$2,181,488	743	\$61,258,983	1,260
Nevada	\$95,814,707	955	\$2,701,013	\$9,304,858	906	\$340,755,370	3,025
New Hampshire	\$12,048,531	274	\$3,428,257	\$320,260	305	\$42,022,834	517
New Jersey	\$124,242,578	1,591	\$288,557,651	\$15,627,822	1,737	\$608,241,159	5,407
New Mexico	\$9,640,966	1,538	\$3,358,598	\$3,586,951	1,319	\$49,484,295	3,263
New York, Eastern	-\$1,907,887,674	8,011	\$30,339,060	\$84,743,378	8,174	\$2,136,280,052	15,050
New York, Northern	\$53,140,141	833	\$8,858,523	\$25,934,316	910	\$116,236,929	1,382
New York, Southern	\$574,837,835	2,326	\$68,690,528	\$18,571,607	2,377	\$5,467,573,686	6,995
New York, Western	\$41,504,750	898	\$13,257,840	\$9,028,487	917	\$84,198,228	2,117
North Carolina, Eastern	\$33,205,808	976	\$20,232,415	\$4,553,770	767	\$97,532,362	4,075
North Carolina, Middle	\$34,241,758	507	\$3,559,710	\$705,981	589	\$75,143,301	1,489
North Carolina, Western	\$67,434,817	1,014	\$34,518,008	\$5,386,598	795	\$117,887,239	3,167
North Dakota	\$10,220,429	594	\$5,255,531	\$11,175,739	579	\$27,246,237	943
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$137,606,497	1,712	\$16,264,456	\$22,816,539	1,693	\$513,563,018	7,840
Ohio, Southern	\$25,585,666	1,519	\$9,827,360	\$3,803,936	1,487	\$137,846,707	3,873
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$2,927,137	202	\$1,577,758	\$2,645,178	194	\$10,427,954	327
Oklahoma, Northern	\$23,924,409	385	\$3,395,630	\$939,345	341	\$63,695,341	899
Oklahoma, Western	\$32,708,883	553	\$18,718,360	\$6,966,224	569	\$91,688,728	1,227
Oregon	\$17,588,041	950	\$8,288,112	\$3,034,775	924	\$152,498,306	2,676

Table 12E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$103,804,112	1,959	\$65,272,071	\$17,151,221	1,537	\$562,501,355	6,428
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$27,392,072	913	\$13,786,896	\$6,313,480	742	\$62,299,023	1,848
Pennsylvania, Western	\$22,534,333	884	\$11,822,593	\$17,766,090	1,118	\$59,029,751	1,389
Puerto Rico	\$29,852,803	1,825	\$12,135,062	\$6,016,249	1,421	\$160,467,187	2,493
Rhode Island	\$24,826,527	183	\$15,084,548	\$692,930	242	\$156,325,830	978
South Carolina	\$115,770,504	2,379	\$66,067,873	\$15,008,850	2,267	\$162,115,501	3,915
South Dakota	\$13,901,201	526	\$11,607,830	\$2,363,562	541	\$76,024,032	1,237
Tennessee, Eastern	\$16,010,332	837	\$6,128,003	\$20,896,409	682	\$92,539,580	1,844
Tennessee, Middle	\$14,109,140	562	\$4,316,640	\$1,911,192	441	\$54,004,051	1,053
Tennessee, Western	\$140,166,780	697	\$1,999,563	\$601,441	719	\$203,647,075	2,507
Texas, Eastern	\$87,314,049	840	\$52,820,123	\$6,448,377	820	\$121,390,221	1,949
Texas, Northern	\$132,773,734	700	\$26,032,271	\$53,457,356	1,640	\$675,762,295	4,752
Texas, Southern	\$128,446,088	6,070	\$15,608,836	\$155,835,922	5,335	\$868,702,829	33,503
Texas, Western	\$395,798,858	3,981	\$20,725,514	\$6,302,468	-1,581	\$862,525,238	25,095
Utah	\$13,653,068	888	\$4,654,176	\$3,296,989	-257	\$54,699,597	3,795
Vermont	\$3,774,820	314	\$3,247,213	\$112,694	286	\$26,978,840	356
Virgin Islands	\$2,437,780	115	\$634,843	\$7,454,659	138	\$7,556,469	347
Virginia, Eastern	\$152,145,388	4,150	\$107,790,949	\$51,055,199	4,021	\$259,940,537	8,041
Virginia, Western	\$7,781,494	1,105	\$3,743,080	\$4,093,340	875	\$37,871,122	1,936
Washington, Eastern	\$6,933,058	589	\$2,572,740	\$5,028,053	500	\$28,208,860	965
Washington, Western	\$58,529,514	1,639	\$28,009,977	\$14,908,887	1,385	\$320,749,683	3,295
West Virginia, Northern	\$5,270,172	331	\$3,569,914	\$21,620,462	347	\$14,224,460	645
West Virginia, Southern	\$19,808,455	464	\$62,609,824	\$2,240,314	465	\$832,281,340	1,280
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$26,563,384	921	\$12,948,933	\$2,673,428	943	\$117,198,252	2,105
Wisconsin, Western	\$7,872,259	429	\$4,363,785	\$1,241,183	349	\$35,141,295	678
Wyoming	\$9,202,664	644	\$1,488,856	\$5,170,135	470	\$21,361,876	1,101
All Districts	\$6,010,360,343	110,777	\$3,040,534,604	\$1,247,577,383	105,060	\$32,183,774,092	356,112

Data on this table excludes Asset Forfeitures.

Collected amount includes payments received by the United States Attorneys, the Courts, and other agencies.

Civil data for the following districts was provided by the Justice Management Division: California, Central; California, Northern; District of Columbia; Florida, Southern; Illinois, Northern; Michigan, Eastern;

New York, Eastern; New York, Northern; and Texas, Southern.

Other decreases includes transfers, remands, presidential pardons, closed as uncollectible, compromised, returned to agency, death of debtor, etc.

*Data for the Districts of Guam and Northern Mariana Islands are combined.

Table 12F
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2003
Criminal Debts in Suspense

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Alabama, Middle	81	\$2,025,977	41	\$3,579,346	149	\$17,176,533
Alabama, Northern	2,283	\$114,852,721	134	\$5,735,102	549	\$88,666,258
Alabama, Southern	39	\$3,581,665	13	\$2,212,250	98	\$16,113,477
Alaska	140	\$374,251	22	\$8,454,264	48	\$2,323,959
Arizona	474	\$33,037,434	115	\$12,291,449	528	\$146,566,630
Arkansas, Eastern	43	\$4,564,933	29	\$1,818,692	115	\$22,313,494
Arkansas, Western	581	\$1,891,386	25	\$1,475,724	154	\$80,705,121
California, Central	452	\$142,870,677	259	\$145,455,533	946	\$1,052,792,645
California, Eastern	1,616	\$4,585,705	418	\$75,810,257	614	\$164,717,774
California, Northern	1,319	\$21,167,749	161	\$51,707,956	580	\$344,263,295
California, Southern	398	\$11,874,543	87	\$14,986,482	227	\$97,810,360
Colorado	81	\$21,814,985	40	\$25,009,467	195	\$40,663,029
Connecticut	355	\$6,820,700	87	\$16,608,882	238	\$273,563,732
Delaware	127	\$74,020	15	\$401,876	140	\$17,270,844
District of Columbia	107	\$7,884,913	76	\$13,674,487	202	\$57,556,320
Florida, Middle	235	\$164,436,199	211	\$73,840,378	623	\$974,931,972
Florida, Northern	448	\$1,458,643,454	33	\$23,803,891	142	\$32,190,083
Florida, Southern	503	\$240,689,563	182	\$266,110,631	516	\$940,605,668
Georgia, Middle	151	\$2,933,233	31	\$1,028,434	102	\$11,744,127
Georgia, Northern	455	\$21,122,827	107	\$26,695,582	399	\$250,195,130
Georgia, Southern	641	\$8,921,100	46	\$9,698,096	145	\$28,260,174
Guam*	50	\$506,848	6	\$96,583	34	\$1,860,946
Hawaii	154	\$8,981,264	23	\$4,339,204	158	\$82,818,159
Idaho	163	\$620,802	13	\$3,460,102	61	\$10,013,381
Illinois, Central	141	\$4,046,321	71	\$6,280,928	276	\$48,326,612
Illinois, Northern	769	\$38,978,267	206	\$91,151,036	1,033	\$535,994,261
Illinois, Southern	373	\$36,916,725	37	\$2,862,095	162	\$122,233,474
Indiana, Northern	351	\$6,161,256	56	\$6,600,494	254	\$63,187,043
Indiana, Southern	409	\$3,231,451	68	\$8,668,938	267	\$94,770,065
Iowa, Northern	340	\$1,002,264	31	\$3,390,568	200	\$32,293,792
Iowa, Southern	33	\$1,022,035	40	\$3,416,451	131	\$31,972,617
Kansas	223	\$1,417,254	40	\$15,226,044	344	\$93,458,781
Kentucky, Eastern	63	\$2,335,703	14	\$3,002,368	188	\$41,199,605

Table 12F (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Kentucky, Western	74	\$3,201,464	34	\$7,375,870	128	\$20,088,465
Louisiana, Eastern	491	\$22,486,938	149	\$37,437,306	336	\$178,843,220
Louisiana, Middle	147	\$9,863,564	18	\$1,495,659	63	\$24,559,194
Louisiana, Western	168	\$8,944,149	79	\$29,200,251	136	\$45,944,272
Maine	42	\$814,901	14	\$845,838	72	\$20,410,221
Maryland	104	\$6,699,456	64	\$15,161,509	227	\$746,815,467
Massachusetts	58	\$55,907,304	19	\$43,668,090	76	\$537,178,175
Michigan, Eastern	1,280	\$23,984,239	140	\$49,271,319	810	\$145,689,678
Michigan, Western	796	\$5,731,992	29	\$3,185,578	250	\$33,134,268
Minnesota	925	\$15,974,732	51	\$2,963,015	410	\$125,189,557
Mississippi, Northern	138	\$1,155,521	31	\$34,353,530	151	\$19,909,139
Mississippi, Southern	402	\$2,519,301	11	\$874,236	64	\$11,921,944
Missouri, Eastern	160	\$1,950,920	42	\$2,551,306	352	\$103,220,466
Missouri, Western	415	\$8,023,252	51	\$10,270,983	336	\$64,927,280
Montana	67	\$885,901	49	\$4,437,672	203	\$10,125,395
Nebraska	41	\$658,555	17	\$1,173,130	135	\$49,571,914
Nevada	475	\$21,586,251	55	\$7,010,172	1,015	\$270,710,064
New Hampshire	22	\$11,094,978	12	\$3,940,117	48	\$14,322,719
New Jersey	684	\$6,242,775	106	\$26,451,896	396	\$304,141,742
New Mexico	162	\$8,095,942	50	\$2,164,738	265	\$35,334,797
New York, Eastern	721	\$48,926,966	75	\$18,847,221	339	\$872,150,042
New York, Northern	161	\$12,319,367	55	\$4,212,909	197	\$49,966,486
New York, Southern	857	\$267,634,655	218	\$619,213,553	787	\$4,331,679,989
New York, Western	415	\$3,005,160	56	\$2,904,602	369	\$65,989,615
North Carolina, Eastern	159	\$1,866,842	21	\$3,518,080	95	\$37,968,746
North Carolina, Middle	102	\$1,061,641	15	\$373,483	194	\$48,085,723
North Carolina, Western	256	\$3,844,666	9	\$174,266	115	\$59,288,862
North Dakota	34	\$243,180	98	\$4,702,364	236	\$9,394,320
Northern Mariana Islands*	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Ohio, Northern	675	\$14,694,673	124	\$45,133,184	570	\$235,034,402
Ohio, Southern	71	\$596,585	26	\$1,312,485	89	\$6,389,662
Oklahoma, Eastern	34	\$31,773	5	\$36,042	34	\$3,690,294
Oklahoma, Northern	151	\$1,718,034	10	\$721,996	71	\$14,511,616
Oklahoma, Western	46	\$5,206,711	59	\$7,879,269	209	\$63,805,741
Oregon	421	\$740,908	84	\$2,724,184	542	\$145,913,959

Table 12F (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,130	\$188,387,708	345	\$82,805,268	694	\$237,859,531
Pennsylvania, Middle	587	\$1,765,665	81	\$5,401,317	391	\$36,009,169
Pennsylvania, Western	133	\$5,618,004	76	\$5,446,416	316	\$36,153,587
Puerto Rico	136	\$120,143,056	12	\$1,603,289	29	\$6,578,291
Rhode Island	297	\$49,489,085	6	\$2,860,833	41	\$28,680,958
South Carolina	95	\$3,508,833	42	\$3,596,028	205	\$52,345,808
South Dakota	278	\$1,751,980	46	\$44,188,949	325	\$25,223,660
Tennessee, Eastern	48	\$2,104,028	42	\$4,004,807	77	\$41,917,583
Tennessee, Middle	210	\$10,232,537	59	\$5,177,253	220	\$30,946,358
Tennessee, Western	198	\$3,784,233	43	\$5,077,495	234	\$22,516,636
Texas, Eastern	395	\$5,962,497	50	\$5,144,237	250	\$77,221,806
Texas, Northern	221	\$15,015,693	50	\$133,860,626	265	\$159,201,658
Texas, Southern	1,481	\$215,369,029	330	\$170,119,151	790	\$340,697,774
Texas, Western	1,235	\$53,253,739	166	\$98,581,002	498	\$236,897,017
Utah	440	\$1,417,577	54	\$1,253,821	303	\$35,816,653
Vermont	52	\$1,991,863	13	\$444,431	83	\$23,171,700
Virgin Islands	34	\$137,430	3	\$140,862	8	\$905,831
Virginia, Eastern	107	\$13,561,589	27	\$9,004,970	149	\$67,536,591
Virginia, Western	148	\$3,396,608	25	\$1,924,074	102	\$20,962,170
Washington, Eastern	171	\$751,613	39	\$456,451	159	\$14,482,191
Washington, Western	107	\$35,638,994	42	\$10,551,443	220	\$147,018,556
West Virginia, Northern	43	\$3,695,843	8	\$1,162,285	55	\$6,027,062
West Virginia, Southern	405	\$3,265,889	30	\$781,961,174	198	\$34,402,915
Wisconsin, Eastern	471	\$8,539,198	102	\$1,951,163	420	\$95,944,122
Wisconsin, Western	21	\$611,998	30	\$2,322,321	144	\$23,360,273
Wyoming	28	\$248,344	2	\$10,694	40	\$1,706,028
All Districts	32,823	\$3,706,744,551	6,336	\$3,303,529,802	25,354	\$16,328,050,723

*Data for the Districts of Guam and Northern Mariana Islands are combined.

Table 13
United States Attorneys' Court-Related Work Hours
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Alabama, Middle	1,475	49	9	94	12	267	219	460	115	207	2,907
Alabama, Northern	1,935	201	12	359	19	1,089	357	906	182	538	5,598
Alabama, Southern	1,342	61	4	200	6	87	424	383	22	302	2,831
Alaska	409	30	8	86	0	269	15	381	53	206	1,457
Arizona	9,303	316	189	1,152	83	1,785	173	5,426	702	2,138	21,267
Arkansas, Eastern	1,603	40	16	539	5	250	65	331	127	170	3,146
Arkansas, Western	692	4	16	168	0	1,355	23	223	79	378	2,938
California, Central	20,065	2,950	1,266	4,279	79	4,264	435	2,674	1,723	11,411	49,146
California, Eastern	4,520	342	26	489	13	569	69	1,081	420	631	8,160
California, Northern	5,614	962	158	663	27	873	43	1,690	614	1,387	12,031
California, Southern	12,385	272	317	1,398	13	749	30	3,385	829	5,190	24,568
Colorado	3,602	650	36	537	26	842	7	1,671	601	1,413	9,385
Connecticut	6,283	103	77	888	25	1,042	82	494	63	977	10,034
Delaware	685	28	6	304	1	90	81	152	92	395	1,834
District of Columbia	9,562	1,184	651	724	0	562	27	1,351	1,042	144,915	160,018
Florida, Middle	6,912	327	65	1,213	38	1,999	382	4,028	996	2,199	18,159
Florida, Northern	1,785	66	26	371	9	948	74	790	134	863	5,066
Florida, Southern	18,439	337	207	1,967	140	3,428	35	4,052	869	9,122	38,596
Georgia, Middle	994	12	40	124	7	511	181	264	38	324	2,495
Georgia, Northern	3,900	95	115	485	44	1,946	23	2,931	88	1,738	11,365
Georgia, Southern	1,242	43	13	415	9	1,553	267	551	137	696	4,926
Guam	1,045	65	7	92	5	0	0	0	0	45	1,259
Hawaii	1,545	96	38	326	17	227	5	1,365	166	851	4,636
Idaho	1,317	82	24	286	13	600	77	757	199	905	4,260
Illinois, Central	1,973	56	77	314	6	548	102	756	170	731	4,733
Illinois, Northern	9,553	1,958	769	3,218	181	1,261	116	2,294	2,103	8,367	29,820
Illinois, Southern	1,918	278	41	312	4	2,403	54	454	120	1,107	6,691
Indiana, Northern	3,460	27	78	335	1	594	129	692	60	1,043	6,419
Indiana, Southern	1,602	88	18	273	13	1,218	93	726	148	946	5,125
Iowa, Northern	1,016	29	111	445	0	420	43	543	139	405	3,151
Iowa, Southern	1,436	29	37	315	6	260	26	383	67	234	2,793
Kansas	2,361	92	17	295	24	160	358	630	52	720	4,709
Kentucky, Eastern	2,162	128	58	363	20	1,540	15	282	101	567	5,236

Table 13 (Continued)

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Kentucky, Western	1,657	76	46	179	21	1,221	173	454	82	611	4,520
Louisiana, Eastern	1,409	104	14	533	11	83	21	1,009	81	507	3,772
Louisiana, Middle	1,336	37	8	716	0	131	133	513	41	755	3,670
Louisiana, Western	1,236	62	14	238	8	1,902	206	617	292	588	5,163
Maine	843	3	4	235	2	318	96	401	18	472	2,392
Maryland	4,523	158	46	808	6	559	63	1,650	315	1,701	9,829
Massachusetts	5,702	548	56	2,414	75	756	70	1,640	352	2,912	14,525
Michigan, Eastern	5,374	310	99	1,202	80	1,177	94	1,800	430	2,031	12,597
Michigan, Western	1,920	31	56	487	8	1,614	78	854	66	1,205	6,319
Minnesota	2,659	151	38	296	14	484	40	659	173	771	5,285
Mississippi, Northern	1,028	48	21	226	5	1,495	43	393	55	1,359	4,673
Mississippi, Southern	2,062	81	12	505	11	1,049	239	632	188	1,647	6,426
Missouri, Eastern	3,409	260	33	486	50	231	21	1,383	328	1,193	7,394
Missouri, Western	2,266	114	96	534	14	758	76	1,600	131	1,267	6,856
Montana	2,174	90	69	251	0	955	15	395	127	355	4,431
Nebraska	2,260	138	48	268	4	1,078	46	1,601	77	743	6,263
Nevada	2,523	82	68	855	7	851	36	953	76	719	6,170
New Hampshire	811	9	18	190	12	258	15	210	45	571	2,139
New Jersey	6,523	316	46	884	55	1,963	40	1,143	470	3,810	15,250
New Mexico	3,215	113	57	502	29	1,015	282	1,861	124	594	7,792
New York, Eastern	8,649	918	185	849	13	1,373	144	1,937	436	2,877	17,381
New York, Northern	2,156	8	64	354	3	664	107	535	125	1,270	5,286
New York, Southern	9,608	1,064	401	844	23	694	474	1,599	960	4,485	20,152
New York, Western	4,237	247	65	579	32	386	43	3,036	131	2,541	11,297
North Carolina, Eastern	2,411	78	35	404	4	2,460	142	427	129	1,096	7,186
North Carolina, Middle	1,696	109	32	265	8	218	9	235	48	390	3,010
North Carolina, Western	1,558	51	26	359	2	472	71	963	0	770	4,272
North Dakota	1,364	28	22	234	2	1,097	17	342	25	688	3,819
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	5,141	320	85	620	26	1,867	257	996	266	1,479	11,057
Ohio, Southern	2,472	392	35	401	73	72	66	556	216	1,035	5,318
Oklahoma, Eastern	644	29	4	113	0	230	30	202	64	401	1,717
Oklahoma, Northern	1,964	650	278	887	6	150	42	470	68	905	5,420
Oklahoma, Western	1,444	179	17	235	21	28	19	668	117	727	3,455
Oregon	2,525	212	79	970	1	1,310	14	1,665	172	3,460	10,408

Table 13 (Continued)

District	District Court Criminal	District Court Civil	Appellate Court	Grand Jury Total	State Court	Court Travel	Bankruptcy Court	Magistrate Court	Special Depositions, Hearings	Witness Preparation	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	4,706	423	62	1,335	21	677	48	880	592	2,094	10,838
Pennsylvania, Middle	2,270	171	25	413	0	745	146	445	151	751	5,117
Pennsylvania, Western	2,017	243	10	548	8	570	68	537	333	1,635	5,969
Puerto Rico	3,569	550	51	498	41	220	82	792	373	393	6,569
Rhode Island	460	123	27	132	17	11	35	189	48	98	1,140
South Carolina	5,505	125	15	478	28	1,383	27	1,679	189	1,397	10,826
South Dakota	1,872	200	47	447	5	2,048	25	916	205	1,133	6,898
Tennessee, Eastern	2,381	41	41	387	13	1,305	264	1,282	135	1,313	7,162
Tennessee, Middle	2,044	29	26	286	7	255	29	830	174	1,567	5,247
Tennessee, Western	3,677	93	149	486	9	368	549	867	243	331	6,772
Texas, Eastern	2,913	81	16	562	9	1,714	314	1,760	66	878	8,313
Texas, Northern	3,492	102	30	409	7	705	154	1,808	242	1,564	8,513
Texas, Southern	12,636	341	28	1,088	25	924	225	5,804	174	2,178	23,423
Texas, Western	12,813	338	155	2,519	13	4,192	229	7,837	1,160	11,524	40,780
Utah	2,806	38	34	524	2	701	6	1,381	331	868	6,691
Vermont	982	28	27	426	1	862	66	168	38	662	3,260
Virgin Islands	846	28	22	147	50	25	0	461	61	140	1,780
Virginia, Eastern	6,034	349	126	1,473	53	1,309	336	2,317	531	5,955	18,483
Virginia, Western	2,231	74	14	504	19	2,030	106	574	46	1,456	7,054
Washington, Eastern	2,629	82	18	254	0	1,335	218	604	191	978	6,309
Washington, Western	1,353	131	38	353	20	765	150	1,036	533	950	5,329
West Virginia, Northern	1,093	26	6	303	2	1,332	29	517	11	286	3,605
West Virginia, Southern	1,199	22	8	293	10	686	125	260	161	420	3,184
Wisconsin, Eastern	1,827	92	67	266	11	430	23	673	36	703	4,128
Wisconsin, Western	634	63	52	217	7	554	38	212	99	359	2,235
Wyoming	1,303	112	21	304	1	1,399	40	819	233	497	4,729
All Districts	324,226	21,921	7,824	56,604	1,851	89,173	10,584	110,153	24,835	287,186	934,357

District of Columbia data does not include District of Columbia Superior Court time.

Table 14
Criminal Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	102	38	50	40	10	11	18	269
Alabama, Northern	163	59	85	20	8	9	10	354
Alabama, Southern	136	94	79	31	7	7	3	357
Alaska	105	43	37	18	9	6	6	224
Arizona	982	333	347	233	205	158	422	2,680
Arkansas, Eastern	171	136	82	36	16	7	6	454
Arkansas, Western	51	46	39	35	9	6	17	203
California, Central	587	391	400	245	166	133	615	2,537
California, Eastern	271	160	135	101	56	48	119	890
California, Northern	438	353	373	192	145	130	335	1,966
California, Southern	322	98	168	79	60	39	382	1,148
Colorado	199	114	131	60	35	24	125	688
Connecticut	131	117	145	65	21	15	80	574
Delaware	60	20	43	28	14	7	15	187
District of Columbia	239	159	166	85	38	15	49	751
Florida, Middle	504	331	382	259	141	55	83	1,755
Florida, Northern	96	70	69	24	19	5	23	306
Florida, Southern	506	280	341	247	169	104	362	2,009
Georgia, Middle	96	77	72	23	17	10	11	306
Georgia, Northern	309	152	224	105	73	37	131	1,031
Georgia, Southern	138	99	75	81	60	34	12	499
Guam	27	9	20	3	4	4	59	126
Hawaii	130	131	115	44	34	28	241	723
Idaho	150	79	67	45	40	16	24	421
Illinois, Central	115	57	91	31	15	7	20	336
Illinois, Northern	400	326	469	334	252	175	442	2,398
Illinois, Southern	90	68	57	13	9	2	7	246
Indiana, Northern	117	49	61	36	23	9	9	304
Indiana, Southern	120	80	78	23	12	2	25	340
Iowa, Northern	111	76	56	36	23	5	4	311
Iowa, Southern	78	63	74	29	23	9	10	286
Kansas	127	75	68	28	13	7	4	322
Kentucky, Eastern	149	59	58	50	29	13	17	375

Table 14 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	133	82	85	28	21	16	26	391
Louisiana, Eastern	112	77	113	79	35	15	26	457
Louisiana, Middle	66	78	45	17	13	4	2	225
Louisiana, Western	177	99	78	32	6	10	11	413
Maine	125	83	76	42	31	5	3	365
Maryland	283	152	325	292	200	226	320	1,798
Massachusetts	207	170	190	100	84	25	117	893
Michigan, Eastern	370	241	317	196	115	38	156	1,433
Michigan, Western	100	77	93	50	25	13	17	375
Minnesota	124	75	79	55	33	10	23	399
Mississippi, Northern	66	37	75	50	20	9	16	273
Mississippi, Southern	82	67	65	38	15	3	8	278
Missouri, Eastern	376	186	154	71	26	19	25	857
Missouri, Western	293	136	165	52	18	15	31	710
Montana	146	73	66	20	27	11	2	345
Nebraska	125	80	119	50	22	10	14	420
Nevada	272	158	151	81	40	29	41	772
New Hampshire	83	55	63	14	14	4	10	243
New Jersey	545	349	506	216	160	93	307	2,176
New Mexico	705	172	174	73	38	18	49	1,229
New York, Eastern	573	364	434	264	173	41	365	2,214
New York, Northern	210	98	156	72	44	24	52	656
New York, Southern	611	460	577	324	222	171	654	3,019
New York, Western	278	269	200	83	58	24	26	938
North Carolina, Eastern	279	98	151	94	96	70	38	826
North Carolina, Middle	101	41	30	15	4	3	1	195
North Carolina, Western	145	82	60	39	15	10	11	362
North Dakota	54	65	66	17	8	1	2	213
Northern Mariana Islands	7	7	6	3	0	0	11	34
Ohio, Northern	251	165	208	103	61	27	45	860
Ohio, Southern	255	193	161	90	36	22	27	784
Oklahoma, Eastern	58	36	34	28	12	3	0	171
Oklahoma, Northern	108	34	41	18	26	7	5	239
Oklahoma, Western	74	48	71	37	10	5	32	277
Oregon	171	81	113	74	32	21	41	533

Table 14 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	415	289	332	226	154	107	201	1,724
Pennsylvania, Middle	185	147	135	64	34	17	31	613
Pennsylvania, Western	294	123	141	58	30	10	19	675
Puerto Rico	126	75	92	40	21	13	31	398
Rhode Island	67	32	33	9	6	2	7	156
South Carolina	273	207	169	66	25	23	33	796
South Dakota	205	67	69	15	7	1	3	367
Tennessee, Eastern	157	125	110	68	23	15	12	510
Tennessee, Middle	180	94	76	44	18	5	12	429
Tennessee, Western	240	192	158	44	15	7	32	688
Texas, Eastern	210	184	85	43	29	20	16	587
Texas, Northern	353	244	248	152	73	25	53	1,148
Texas, Southern	613	238	283	185	117	46	112	1,594
Texas, Western	733	311	359	172	135	103	399	2,212
Utah	232	80	82	75	66	36	59	630
Vermont	55	43	41	13	10	4	13	179
Virgin Islands	42	21	7	14	3	1	2	90
Virginia, Eastern	1,072	644	633	507	289	256	690	4,091
Virginia, Western	144	74	103	54	18	9	27	429
Washington, Eastern	152	48	45	20	14	6	9	294
Washington, Western	279	258	220	144	75	42	117	1,135
West Virginia, Northern	127	53	63	30	15	11	9	308
West Virginia, Southern	230	127	128	34	17	3	5	544
Wisconsin, Eastern	124	108	89	30	14	19	30	414
Wisconsin, Western	97	46	70	31	14	9	14	281
Wyoming	189	48	57	25	15	2	3	339
All Districts	21,579	12,608	13,732	7,659	4,732	2,931	8,139	71,380

Pending matter data includes 8,003 fugitive matters, 5 matters where the defendant is in a mental institution, 504 matters where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program, and 323 matters where the defendant is unknown.

Table 15
Criminal Cases Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	58	59	28	15	5	2	20	187
Alabama, Northern	127	116	80	33	14	6	17	393
Alabama, Southern	61	69	46	11	5	10	18	220
Alaska	43	39	21	9	4	3	9	128
Arizona	1,127	601	480	244	158	87	398	3,095
Arkansas, Eastern	56	77	60	27	10	8	8	246
Arkansas, Western	64	26	14	6	2	7	7	126
California, Central	428	323	392	218	117	104	632	2,214
California, Eastern	279	275	223	108	64	46	107	1,102
California, Northern	151	197	262	184	141	78	385	1,398
California, Southern	850	163	112	74	56	101	803	2,159
Colorado	214	119	174	53	43	30	153	786
Connecticut	51	62	103	52	37	15	76	396
Delaware	37	29	23	12	7	3	6	117
District of Columbia	174	142	193	116	79	47	141	892
Florida, Middle	375	289	199	138	114	74	350	1,539
Florida, Northern	102	55	33	9	7	3	138	347
Florida, Southern	522	251	311	153	155	121	1,886	3,399
Georgia, Middle	70	82	42	19	8	5	11	237
Georgia, Northern	174	125	129	77	68	34	169	776
Georgia, Southern	80	47	50	9	5	9	10	210
Guam	26	15	23	17	14	11	43	149
Hawaii	119	94	88	38	31	16	132	518
Idaho	78	62	38	13	13	2	12	218
Illinois, Central	162	125	223	32	13	12	23	590
Illinois, Northern	207	219	211	104	102	64	366	1,273
Illinois, Southern	76	71	35	15	5	7	29	238
Indiana, Northern	65	85	57	47	19	10	22	305
Indiana, Southern	58	46	50	11	9	4	10	188
Iowa, Northern	177	104	66	18	14	8	18	405
Iowa, Southern	86	77	45	26	14	6	16	270
Kansas	208	135	78	37	23	12	26	519
Kentucky, Eastern	116	83	54	15	7	2	14	291

Table 15 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	67	74	56	22	11	4	15	249
Louisiana, Eastern	110	55	45	18	7	9	82	326
Louisiana, Middle	44	118	43	28	5	3	11	252
Louisiana, Western	81	67	51	14	11	5	15	244
Maine	64	50	27	15	5	2	19	182
Maryland	149	155	159	68	37	19	51	638
Massachusetts	97	140	173	88	70	31	155	754
Michigan, Eastern	173	171	183	102	57	43	225	954
Michigan, Western	103	36	39	16	13	8	27	242
Minnesota	102	94	71	40	12	17	54	390
Mississippi, Northern	38	25	21	14	2	2	1	103
Mississippi, Southern	111	78	45	17	10	4	19	284
Missouri, Eastern	233	173	95	26	7	7	27	568
Missouri, Western	217	169	118	52	19	14	23	612
Montana	116	103	68	20	7	6	11	331
Nebraska	264	171	95	44	22	20	46	662
Nevada	229	168	184	49	24	34	115	803
New Hampshire	57	64	51	14	12	7	20	225
New Jersey	138	200	290	109	64	62	216	1,079
New Mexico	538	358	222	84	52	31	189	1,474
New York, Eastern	344	349	360	191	136	79	724	2,183
New York, Northern	95	98	107	44	36	18	128	526
New York, Southern	412	467	560	319	271	213	1,647	3,889
New York, Western	72	96	152	71	36	14	68	509
North Carolina, Eastern	142	136	78	29	18	17	38	458
North Carolina, Middle	121	37	13	6	2	2	8	189
North Carolina, Western	111	109	112	60	25	15	44	476
North Dakota	66	22	16	7	2	1	6	120
Northern Mariana Islands	5	6	5	3	2	0	14	35
Ohio, Northern	110	90	77	33	26	18	42	396
Ohio, Southern	91	85	83	39	13	11	38	360
Oklahoma, Eastern	36	24	13	2	4	1	6	86
Oklahoma, Northern	53	42	37	7	11	8	25	183
Oklahoma, Western	67	46	18	11	7	7	32	188
Oregon	239	188	184	76	59	32	125	903

Table 15 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	138	159	205	142	76	69	202	991
Pennsylvania, Middle	85	85	101	60	23	18	42	414
Pennsylvania, Western	66	125	124	41	18	18	33	425
Puerto Rico	110	44	61	32	20	25	40	332
Rhode Island	34	28	9	7	0	3	18	99
South Carolina	180	317	213	76	49	18	98	951
South Dakota	106	66	51	12	5	6	13	259
Tennessee, Eastern	158	122	99	41	18	6	21	465
Tennessee, Middle	58	90	101	27	19	11	11	317
Tennessee, Western	147	163	162	33	10	6	35	556
Texas, Eastern	231	141	57	31	20	9	18	507
Texas, Northern	274	183	105	67	43	39	269	980
Texas, Southern	1,559	413	364	182	131	112	901	3,662
Texas, Western	1,548	507	360	229	138	143	506	3,431
Utah	218	233	152	71	29	22	37	762
Vermont	29	48	56	24	10	3	50	220
Virgin Islands	34	24	38	26	5	4	8	139
Virginia, Eastern	290	155	176	68	53	29	167	938
Virginia, Western	121	93	73	19	12	2	23	343
Washington, Eastern	183	123	119	26	21	19	34	525
Washington, Western	121	96	88	40	21	29	92	487
West Virginia, Northern	35	31	32	15	3	1	2	119
West Virginia, Southern	74	57	41	13	1	6	7	199
Wisconsin, Eastern	55	63	45	20	16	9	38	246
Wisconsin, Western	48	19	30	19	4	7	16	143
Wyoming	91	36	33	5	8	1	11	185
All Districts	17,309	11,947	10,689	5,004	3,211	2,326	13,013	63,499

Pending caseload data includes 15,519 fugitive cases, 72 cases where the defendant is in a mental institution, and 238 cases where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program.

Table 16
Civil Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	14	18	20	7	4	1	0	64
Alabama, Northern	9	10	7	1	8	2	1	38
Alabama, Southern	10	3	1	2	4	0	1	21
Alaska	14	7	16	3	4	1	4	49
Arizona	99	68	79	33	28	20	32	359
Arkansas, Eastern	64	79	38	4	2	1	5	193
Arkansas, Western	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
California, Central	137	77	104	73	102	35	177	705
California, Eastern	47	53	42	32	20	13	56	263
California, Northern	133	53	51	26	29	24	20	336
California, Southern	57	27	45	19	5	6	18	177
Colorado	68	42	24	8	5	5	4	156
Connecticut	36	18	18	12	1	8	11	104
Delaware	6	10	10	2	3	3	3	37
District of Columbia	54	24	39	35	33	66	51	302
Florida, Middle	172	159	235	169	69	51	123	978
Florida, Northern	14	3	6	2	1	0	7	33
Florida, Southern	129	75	108	72	42	38	93	557
Georgia, Middle	7	3	6	1	3	0	1	21
Georgia, Northern	42	19	11	8	9	0	1	90
Georgia, Southern	24	18	16	17	6	4	11	96
Guam	7	8	5	3	14	1	26	64
Hawaii	18	33	43	13	32	10	16	165
Idaho	22	13	13	4	8	5	1	66
Illinois, Central	8	6	11	2	0	0	1	28
Illinois, Northern	95	47	93	50	38	32	61	416
Illinois, Southern	57	29	13	9	6	3	6	123
Indiana, Northern	10	8	4	11	14	7	4	58
Indiana, Southern	32	12	26	15	5	11	7	108
Iowa, Northern	8	16	18	10	3	0	0	55
Iowa, Southern	16	9	6	2	4	1	1	39
Kansas	29	7	6	3	0	1	0	46
Kentucky, Eastern	61	27	78	45	8	2	2	223

Table 16 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	44	13	10	10	6	1	3	87
Louisiana, Eastern	51	19	23	18	4	2	7	124
Louisiana, Middle	19	12	14	14	10	7	9	85
Louisiana, Western	18	18	9	10	4	2	2	63
Maine	11	6	11	2	6	2	2	40
Maryland	83	53	140	33	48	32	43	432
Massachusetts	70	19	35	15	21	11	18	189
Michigan, Eastern	57	27	27	22	27	39	54	253
Michigan, Western	25	26	9	11	6	3	6	86
Minnesota	36	29	26	6	2	0	5	104
Mississippi, Northern	12	8	17	7	92	3	3	142
Mississippi, Southern	20	14	52	11	8	14	19	138
Missouri, Eastern	16	13	15	8	7	3	7	69
Missouri, Western	23	32	38	23	12	12	11	151
Montana	13	18	10	6	2	3	1	53
Nebraska	14	5	12	5	1	1	2	40
Nevada	38	14	21	4	4	5	5	91
New Hampshire	13	7	9	3	4	3	8	47
New Jersey	90	65	109	73	56	36	100	529
New Mexico	33	4	4	13	4	0	2	60
New York, Eastern	83	41	34	20	22	10	51	261
New York, Northern	20	14	18	10	22	7	11	102
New York, Southern	154	117	118	83	74	52	107	705
New York, Western	97	31	68	14	17	8	8	243
North Carolina, Eastern	49	29	19	17	7	7	10	138
North Carolina, Middle	13	2	3	0	1	2	2	23
North Carolina, Western	34	8	5	5	10	4	10	76
North Dakota	13	10	6	0	0	2	2	33
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Ohio, Northern	153	49	69	27	19	17	12	346
Ohio, Southern	62	22	26	13	8	11	8	150
Oklahoma, Eastern	4	1	3	5	1	1	0	15
Oklahoma, Northern	39	8	4	0	3	1	4	59
Oklahoma, Western	89	40	14	1	3	1	1	149
Oregon	36	35	21	7	4	1	19	123

Table 16 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	99	67	147	40	19	10	26	408
Pennsylvania, Middle	26	10	18	16	6	6	19	101
Pennsylvania, Western	88	34	57	37	16	6	6	244
Puerto Rico	110	15	55	9	10	2	9	210
Rhode Island	26	9	8	17	15	11	4	90
South Carolina	309	129	91	64	27	14	22	656
South Dakota	12	8	6	5	8	5	6	50
Tennessee, Eastern	12	8	10	11	2	7	3	53
Tennessee, Middle	12	14	18	9	2	2	8	65
Tennessee, Western	4	9	10	25	7	20	12	87
Texas, Eastern	13	4	15	5	1	3	2	43
Texas, Northern	48	13	20	8	9	3	11	112
Texas, Southern	84	63	46	16	11	13	19	252
Texas, Western	96	69	79	43	33	23	31	374
Utah	43	18	17	8	4	1	3	94
Vermont	26	8	9	5	3	0	1	52
Virgin Islands	10	6	3	2	2	1	3	27
Virginia, Eastern	85	52	72	60	27	18	18	332
Virginia, Western	4	2	4	1	2	1	2	16
Washington, Eastern	27	3	3	4	0	0	3	40
Washington, Western	66	60	57	30	21	4	8	246
West Virginia, Northern	13	4	8	8	8	2	2	45
West Virginia, Southern	14	9	12	3	2	4	3	47
Wisconsin, Eastern	44	11	9	2	1	2	6	75
Wisconsin, Western	25	9	16	4	6	3	1	64
Wyoming	9	3	8	4	5	0	0	29
All Districts	4,336	2,427	2,989	1,625	1,272	817	1,533	14,999

Note that beginning in Fiscal Year 1998, data on civil debt collection cases is no longer included in the civil caseload data displayed on this table. Thus, comparisons cannot be made of the data on this table with that of Fiscal Year 1997 or prior years.

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Table 17
Civil Cases Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Alabama, Middle	154	90	72	25	37	9	35	422
Alabama, Northern	447	139	156	50	30	14	102	938
Alabama, Southern	157	79	82	23	14	9	9	373
Alaska	45	39	42	17	17	3	4	167
Arizona	312	225	269	89	78	42	75	1,090
Arkansas, Eastern	334	228	503	536	349	379	1,929	4,258
Arkansas, Western	293	203	175	11	3	2	2	689
California, Central	1,419	1,049	1,013	416	276	244	702	5,119
California, Eastern	418	285	242	85	57	17	57	1,161
California, Northern	313	203	248	118	67	31	74	1,054
California, Southern	253	162	148	65	39	11	24	702
Colorado	530	156	151	95	34	22	135	1,123
Connecticut	333	362	456	401	272	209	110	2,143
Delaware	131	203	399	73	44	28	52	930
District of Columbia	361	249	325	200	118	54	155	1,462
Florida, Middle	1,327	917	1,105	578	343	313	140	4,723
Florida, Northern	261	139	108	24	11	2	16	561
Florida, Southern	481	442	890	1,238	871	251	803	4,976
Georgia, Middle	226	105	95	30	25	10	19	510
Georgia, Northern	361	217	222	130	42	25	59	1,056
Georgia, Southern	295	78	26	16	14	13	42	484
Guam	7	7	10	7	5	4	22	62
Hawaii	74	55	85	49	36	19	40	358
Idaho	50	42	60	20	23	13	14	222
Illinois, Central	181	111	85	44	18	6	6	451
Illinois, Northern	864	833	1,131	660	383	337	683	4,891
Illinois, Southern	93	101	88	20	13	16	24	355
Indiana, Northern	256	113	110	30	21	26	41	597
Indiana, Southern	400	194	401	78	65	11	25	1,174
Iowa, Northern	157	81	72	30	10	3	25	378
Iowa, Southern	186	81	34	9	1	1	4	316
Kansas	478	244	174	80	18	18	26	1,038
Kentucky, Eastern	749	507	294	103	60	21	73	1,807

Table 17 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Kentucky, Western	375	249	288	76	27	25	28	1,068
Louisiana, Eastern	200	127	104	33	15	7	11	497
Louisiana, Middle	67	51	61	21	9	13	26	248
Louisiana, Western	241	155	127	22	19	10	14	588
Maine	126	74	77	39	16	15	17	364
Maryland	256	241	357	103	59	66	280	1,362
Massachusetts	191	158	137	90	73	63	110	822
Michigan, Eastern	320	233	228	111	60	81	202	1,235
Michigan, Western	268	183	322	218	175	214	359	1,739
Minnesota	234	168	147	66	11	15	23	664
Mississippi, Northern	117	48	79	30	17	6	11	308
Mississippi, Southern	145	83	96	49	24	32	55	484
Missouri, Eastern	170	111	93	41	28	15	38	496
Missouri, Western	286	190	118	58	28	10	32	722
Montana	107	72	52	19	11	6	9	276
Nebraska	120	62	54	10	7	8	2	263
Nevada	100	55	54	38	15	12	23	297
New Hampshire	87	32	18	7	5	2	8	159
New Jersey	828	925	1,966	1,222	219	132	447	5,739
New Mexico	262	163	135	53	25	16	20	674
New York, Eastern	1,124	803	1,443	526	177	82	409	4,564
New York, Northern	398	354	480	280	150	87	125	1,874
New York, Southern	726	563	1,056	841	567	494	1,821	6,068
New York, Western	487	432	580	454	284	54	61	2,352
North Carolina, Eastern	345	204	190	28	20	10	12	809
North Carolina, Middle	126	120	82	20	5	3	6	362
North Carolina, Western	109	51	52	20	16	4	4	256
North Dakota	76	42	18	6	4	1	6	153
Northern Mariana Islands	3	0	5	1	0	0	9	18
Ohio, Northern	894	532	713	251	139	132	349	3,010
Ohio, Southern	790	523	566	199	111	62	109	2,360
Oklahoma, Eastern	167	87	87	29	27	33	30	460
Oklahoma, Northern	197	98	51	10	10	9	6	381
Oklahoma, Western	313	243	182	79	17	8	8	850
Oregon	368	221	155	61	33	13	41	892

Table 17 (Continued)

District	Less Than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	Four to Five Years	Five or More Years	Total
Pennsylvania, Eastern	437	310	387	130	52	26	62	1,404
Pennsylvania, Middle	398	200	233	79	49	23	27	1,009
Pennsylvania, Western	508	279	392	183	79	29	79	1,549
Puerto Rico	322	204	232	77	33	25	44	937
Rhode Island	70	39	36	41	32	31	92	341
South Carolina	762	631	566	232	105	36	64	2,396
South Dakota	100	50	58	20	19	15	34	296
Tennessee, Eastern	272	221	296	194	89	92	151	1,315
Tennessee, Middle	141	102	173	113	88	39	60	716
Tennessee, Western	190	96	126	48	58	207	106	831
Texas, Eastern	456	280	175	62	33	31	33	1,070
Texas, Northern	420	237	234	100	42	25	37	1,095
Texas, Southern	569	394	534	425	161	94	146	2,323
Texas, Western	466	449	608	284	177	168	656	2,808
Utah	55	63	118	40	18	12	30	336
Vermont	69	59	52	9	10	3	5	207
Virgin Islands	18	31	18	26	15	9	30	147
Virginia, Eastern	433	215	177	55	25	18	53	976
Virginia, Western	266	202	74	6	7	8	7	570
Washington, Eastern	170	96	36	12	3	2	9	328
Washington, Western	464	449	473	137	52	40	75	1,690
West Virginia, Northern	122	74	68	15	5	2	2	288
West Virginia, Southern	245	193	109	34	23	45	16	665
Wisconsin, Eastern	403	221	278	75	35	13	21	1,046
Wisconsin, Western	206	116	89	22	8	6	101	548
Wyoming	41	38	40	27	18	4	25	193
All Districts	30,172	20,841	25,026	12,907	7,033	4,906	12,203	113,088

Note that beginning in Fiscal Year 1998, data on civil debt collection cases is no longer included in the civil caseload data displayed on this table. Thus, comparisons cannot be made of the data on this table with that of Fiscal Year 1997 or prior years.

Note that, beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil cause of action codes and civil disposition and trial codes were revised and redefined. Therefore, comparison of this data cannot be made with data for Fiscal Year 1999 and prior years.

Table 18
Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Reason
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

Table 3 Program Category	Assimilated Crimes	Civil Rights Prosecutions	Government Regulatory Offenses	Immigration	Internal Security Offenses	Interstate Theft	Labor Management Offenses	All Drugs	Official Corruption	Organized Crime	Non- Violent Crime in Indian Country	Terrorism	Theft	Violent Crime	White Collar Crime	All Other Criminal	Totals
No Federal Offense Committed	5	141	165	16	2	14	6	126	109	15	25	101	40	785	403	272	2,225
Lack of Criminal Intent	22	225	340	98	13	25	12	645	145	26	15	272	149	1,067	1,285	709	5,048
Suspect Prosecuted by Other Authority or on Other Charge	21	58	535	68	6	36	6	1,035	33	11	41	126	83	2,562	845	667	6,133
No Known Suspect	1	37	22	5	1	5	0	21	7	2	11	63	14	202	160	68	619
Suspect a Fugitive, Serving Sentence, Deceased or Deported	0	1	31	566	0	3	5	61	3	3	8	16	10	129	84	83	1,003
Suspect Cooperating or Restitution Being Made	1	0	17	37	0	1	1	48	4	2	3	2	16	29	64	90	315
Other Disciplinary Alternatives	4	16	118	178	6	3	5	37	79	2	11	13	138	152	524	220	1,506
Office Policy	1	6	111	182	0	4	4	245	20	4	2	10	58	170	612	174	1,603
DOJ/Court Policy	1	165	19	22	1	0	1	18	3	0	0	3	7	30	54	41	365
Lack of Resources	19	27	142	136	3	14	6	323	46	10	9	52	65	313	901	179	2,245
Jurisdiction, Venue, or Witness Problems	2	28	23	67	1	6	2	68	13	2	5	11	10	277	163	69	747
Weak or Insufficient Evidence	17	441	358	183	9	39	19	839	174	25	64	203	169	1,861	1,130	659	6,190
Statute of Limitations or Staleness Problems	9	26	44	62	0	5	2	108	7	5	3	19	32	124	140	80	666
Agency Request	7	74	275	515	4	22	12	343	76	25	4	127	106	569	787	441	3,387
Juvenile Suspect	1	1	32	2	0	0	0	13	0	0	6	8	2	102	11	24	202
Minimal Federal Interest	11	13	345	57	4	7	9	193	33	1	20	27	79	1,407	469	291	2,966
All Other Reasons	0	11	25	31	0	0	1	28	4	0	3	13	8	292	94	47	557
Totals	122	1,270	2,602	2,225	50	184	91	4,151	756	133	230	1,066	986	10,071	7,726	4,114	35,777

Table 19
Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

Declination Reason	Drug Enforcement Administration	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Immigration & Naturalization Service	All Other Justice	Postal Service	Secret Service	All Other Agencies	Totals
No federal offense committed	60	999	30	54	67	78	937	2,225
Lack of criminal intent	323	2,047	128	103	175	475	1,797	5,048
Suspect to be prosecuted on other charge	104	247	18	20	25	60	284	758
Suspect to be prosecuted by other authority	419	1,488	64	122	169	489	2,624	5,375
Suspect serving sentence	8	45	483	2	5	13	49	605
No known suspect	8	402	3	6	25	55	120	619
Suspect a fugitive	14	46	5	5	3	10	23	106
Suspect deceased	13	68	2	1	7	4	87	182
Suspect deported	0	12	81	1	1	2	13	110
Restitution being made	1	25	0	4	5	6	102	143
Other disciplinary alternatives	20	372	182	29	93	56	754	1,506
Minimal federal interest	58	682	53	43	84	298	1,748	2,966
Offender's age, health	2	51	26	7	4	55	108	253
Suspect's cooperation	17	40	36	2	2	16	59	172
Juvenile suspect	5	47	2	0	2	52	94	202
Staleness	37	150	50	6	11	20	215	489
Jurisdiction or venue problems	9	160	32	10	2	14	114	341
Weak or insufficient evidence	443	2,318	225	118	197	356	2,533	6,190
Witness problems	15	124	35	13	5	19	195	406
Petite policy	6	35	2	2	5	17	160	227
Lack of resources	175	1,010	129	35	87	174	635	2,245
Department policy	10	196	18	36	5	15	85	365
Office policy	78	583	201	45	123	88	485	1,603
Statute of limitations	5	71	18	8	5	8	62	177
Agency request	206	1,160	507	78	141	287	1,008	3,387
All other reasons	6	56	0	1	0	0	14	77
Totals	2,042	12,434	2,330	751	1,248	2,667	14,305	35,777

Table 20
Asset Forfeiture Actions Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---		--- Estimated Recoveries ---			Asset Forfeiture Proceeds Applied to Restitution*
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use	
Alabama, Middle	77	76	203	190	11	12	12	\$919,049	\$548,808	\$8,000	\$65,863
Alabama, Northern	8	6	14	45	22	13	21	\$2,845,784	\$70,300	\$0	\$0
Alabama, Southern	8	13	13	44	18	7	6	\$348,468	\$729,483	\$58,744	\$0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	\$47,665	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	51	114	129	335	30	30	54	\$38,385,956	\$9,184,332	\$212,951	\$0
Arkansas, Eastern	13	17	86	83	18	3	5	\$365,992	\$560,947	\$0	\$0
Arkansas, Western	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	\$905,221	\$343,630	\$0	\$298,340
California, Central	4	16	36	47	24	122	196	\$72,832,944	\$30,300,374	\$154,000	\$216,825
California, Eastern	23	42	60	146	18	24	38	\$9,158,923	\$7,699,749	\$0	\$0
California, Northern	2	2	2	2	0	52	53	\$78,045,250	\$11,478,279	\$22,200	\$0
California, Southern	31	57	55	167	24	76	63	\$5,905,328	\$7,089,423	\$0	\$0
Colorado	0	8	0	21	0	32	46	\$29,378,398	\$1,670,204	\$0	\$0
Connecticut	21	23	52	54	46	17	41	\$49,331,118	\$5,717,228	\$16,125	\$0
Delaware	7	6	8	7	0	5	3	\$3,882,013	\$63,990	\$0	\$92,181
District of Columbia	14	36	43	87	9	9	37	\$5,985,206	\$980,573	\$0	\$0
Florida, Middle	664	744	816	981	62	26	43	\$230,685,685	\$20,174,974	\$318,555	\$190,333
Florida, Northern	4	12	41	55	27	4	2	\$20,078,744	\$1,011,402	\$0	\$5,265,660
Florida, Southern	311	345	804	1,189	285	51	75	\$258,944,649	\$38,077,888	\$1,057	\$1,599,135
Georgia, Middle	17	21	86	142	25	12	17	\$684,999	\$219,650	\$40,426	\$0
Georgia, Northern	57	49	174	157	64	43	47	\$1,684,421	\$3,948,744	\$150,750	\$0
Georgia, Southern	9	11	19	27	7	15	13	\$672,342	\$764,532	\$0	\$0
Guam	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	9	21	38	98	9	20	22	\$3,596,995	\$646,050	\$34,335	\$0
Idaho	10	14	38	105	2	3	11	\$3,196,893	\$4,312,141	\$56,838	\$0
Illinois, Central	0	1	0	1	0	11	6	\$3,850,696	\$7,120	\$0	\$1,669,910
Illinois, Northern	165	277	512	906	121	27	46	\$5,283,154	\$15,343,979	\$40,300	\$0
Illinois, Southern	5	5	70	75	2	6	11	\$2,428,363	\$61,147	\$0	\$1,248,934
Indiana, Northern	0	2	0	29	0	14	14	\$117,829	\$16,866	\$5,667	\$0
Indiana, Southern	18	22	58	106	69	20	7	\$0	\$921,905	\$0	\$0
Iowa, Northern	16	19	23	23	10	15	13	\$3,012,444	\$1,508,570	\$0	\$0
Iowa, Southern	8	12	18	51	1	8	9	\$3,630,151	\$1,377,381	\$0	\$0
Kansas	0	2	0	5	0	16	23	\$2,413,911	\$297,915	\$30,275	\$0
Kentucky, Eastern	0	1	0	1	0	8	15	\$13,255,376	\$1,150,783	\$110,644	\$0

Table 20 (Continued)

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---		--- Estimated Recoveries ---			Asset Forfeiture
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use	Proceeds
											Applied to Restitution*
Kentucky, Western	64	90	85	134	44	16	18	\$1,679,879	\$810,115	\$21,821	\$353
Louisiana, Eastern	32	29	111	111	86	0	0	\$54,507,151	\$3,455,357	\$0	\$0
Louisiana, Middle	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	\$60,020	\$314,810	\$0	\$0
Louisiana, Western	27	28	44	50	10	1	1	\$5,806	\$970,606	\$9,946	\$0
Maine	8	6	34	43	11	1	2	\$300,482	\$298,953	\$3,000	\$389,332
Maryland	16	25	63	106	36	67	58	\$27,904,485	\$2,048,071	\$0	\$98,264
Massachusetts	28	58	122	339	102	24	32	\$3,008,817	\$7,082,090	\$0	\$160,371
Michigan, Eastern	17	25	38	77	1	40	56	\$13,674,244	\$3,525,214	\$40,250	\$100,000
Michigan, Western	10	11	33	34	8	13	13	\$4,105,288	\$1,665,010	\$15,676	\$0
Minnesota	100	113	222	244	97	16	17	\$1,053,916	\$2,151,785	\$0	\$795,072
Mississippi, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	8	16	\$11,887,018	\$1,108,929	\$84,775	\$0
Mississippi, Southern	49	45	103	130	47	10	9	\$31,283	\$527,234	\$0	\$0
Missouri, Eastern	23	18	45	37	24	18	16	\$921,216	\$1,120,872	\$20,800	\$708,608
Missouri, Western	15	34	30	70	2	13	8	\$5,824,712	\$2,342,904	\$21,550	\$311,693
Montana	16	11	35	24	16	3	1	\$5,650	\$240,570	\$8,849	\$2,864
Nebraska	91	69	129	92	89	19	20	\$1,213,377	\$4,616,176	\$155,000	\$0
Nevada	208	237	523	635	134	17	15	\$3,911,852	\$5,762,271	\$2,727,545	\$0
New Hampshire	7	7	40	31	11	16	21	\$7,537,050	\$1,615,885	\$4,825	\$0
New Jersey	0	7	0	31	0	34	60	\$28,945,650	\$10,204,151	\$95,300	\$0
New Mexico	0	2	0	8	3	39	60	\$9,629,252	\$1,236,941	\$0	\$12,987
New York, Eastern	61	60	62	61	2	136	269	\$594,209,084	\$28,452,904	\$0	\$0
New York, Northern	38	79	226	728	112	9	16	\$1,795,583	\$1,841,111	\$0	\$0
New York, Southern	1	46	6	147	0	31	47	\$383,175,012	\$26,846,901	\$0	\$2,478,358
New York, Western	10	36	19	148	11	53	52	\$6,500,716	\$4,298,306	\$0	\$0
North Carolina, Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	238	242	\$3,584,769	\$3,927,382	\$0	\$0
North Carolina, Middle	6	6	13	16	7	37	47	\$6,806,967	\$744,600	\$0	\$0
North Carolina, Western	4	11	16	86	7	11	18	\$21,318,088	\$1,620,578	\$56,600	\$0
North Dakota	15	9	31	18	12	1	1	\$5,420	\$0	\$0	\$0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio, Northern	26	30	216	299	137	24	23	\$5,400,596	\$6,071,115	\$148,954	\$0
Ohio, Southern	28	41	114	174	37	31	46	\$15,597,151	\$1,575,667	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	2	0	8	0	3	8	\$544,041	\$10,000	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma, Northern	10	17	74	80	52	10	16	\$3,076,331	\$2,137,454	\$78,880	\$270,111
Oklahoma, Western	15	17	96	85	25	6	8	\$3,440,383	\$2,800,519	\$59,254	\$0
Oregon	26	27	45	49	36	20	19	\$1,162,887	\$1,401,360	\$0	\$459,139

Table 20 (Continued)

District	--- Criminal Cases ---		--- Criminal Property Records ---			--- Civil Cases ---		--- Estimated Recoveries ---		Asset Forfeiture	
	Filed	Pending	Filed	Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Filed	Pending	Case/Matter Appraised Value	Cash	Retained for Official Use	Proceeds Applied to Restitution*
Pennsylvania, Eastern	215	422	425	828	64	4	8	\$1,353,248	\$4,484,786	\$62,239	\$0
Pennsylvania, Middle	2	3	2	3	0	12	22	\$17,476,920	\$8,374,595	\$0	\$5,652
Pennsylvania, Western	51	69	179	279	7	51	124	\$11,154,574	\$1,961,068	\$25,795	\$19,850
Puerto Rico	0	16	0	89	1	36	43	\$8,979,211	\$3,561,786	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	5	3	8	6	0	2	2	\$55,000	\$573,657	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	115	155	581	934	20	14	23	\$189,638,300	\$655,635	\$1,000	\$95,274
South Dakota	1	3	1	3	1	4	8	\$10,055	\$75,200	\$0	\$0
Tennessee, Eastern	27	39	181	289	48	11	11	\$392,534	\$1,658,703	\$72,992	\$0
Tennessee, Middle	16	24	49	72	17	23	34	\$2,635,849	\$919,086	\$17,500	\$0
Tennessee, Western	0	3	0	3	0	17	19	\$660,977	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas, Eastern	81	64	229	174	18	14	13	\$1,900,819	\$690,984	\$25,850	\$0
Texas, Northern	2	2	4	3	12	26	20	\$3,633,874	\$651,969	\$0	\$359,391
Texas, Southern	47	64	112	166	1	60	62	\$26,066,795	\$968,702	\$33,800	\$0
Texas, Western	63	58	181	173	39	68	70	\$24,299,376	\$4,488,126	\$184,640	\$1,117,395
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	12	18	\$1,206,647	\$39,557	\$0	\$72,169
Vermont	14	21	56	76	38	6	6	\$2,257,845	\$385,757	\$0	\$0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$359,116	\$54,100	\$0	\$0
Virginia, Eastern	216	144	508	304	243	17	11	\$2,705,073	\$3,270,698	\$24,346	\$608,782
Virginia, Western	25	28	127	136	63	3	5	\$159,461	\$2,574,710	\$3,958	\$146,012
Washington, Eastern	19	19	29	31	26	18	23	\$7,835,204	\$72,028	\$0	\$0
Washington, Western	3	12	14	45	26	19	51	\$18,164,930	\$1,643,893	\$0	\$0
West Virginia, Northern	4	3	4	3	0	3	6	\$72,857	\$103,034	\$0	\$0
West Virginia, Southern	21	25	60	82	17	10	4	\$10,723,029	\$451,173	\$90,495	\$0
Wisconsin, Eastern	22	38	172	231	37	20	18	\$804,367	\$2,409,144	\$24,700	\$0
Wisconsin, Western	6	11	6	14	9	15	15	\$2,844,948	\$3,689,455	\$0	\$0
Wyoming	3	3	4	3	3	4	2	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Districts	3,462	4,400	8,907	13,223	2,755	2,156	2,825	\$2,410,144,152	\$342,862,055	\$5,381,206	\$18,858,859

Estimated cash recoveries include the appraised values of property retained for official use.

Dollar amounts displayed for Asset Forfeiture proceeds applied to restitution do not constitute asset forfeitures collected. They represent amounts applied to restitution debts from cases in which asset forfeiture was pursued.