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Executive Office for United States Attorneys

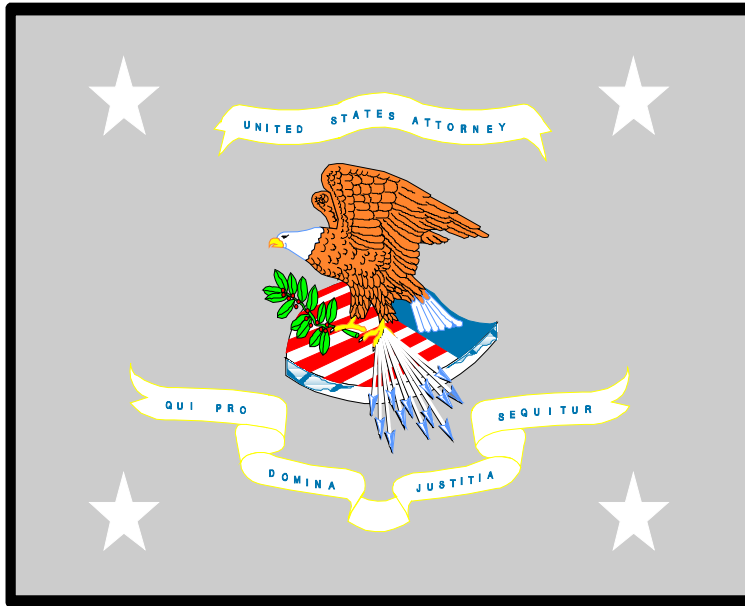


United States Attorneys'
Annual Statistical Report

Fiscal Year 2002

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS'
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT**

FISCAL YEAR 2002



*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 2002. 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 culminated during Fiscal Year 2002, and statistical tables displaying both national and district caseload data. We have redesigned and streamlined the report for Fiscal Year 2002, to mirror priority areas identified in the Department of Justice's Strategic Plan and Performance Report. These priority areas 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.

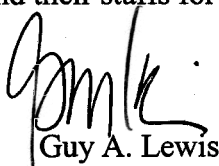
The United States Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General, are responsible for investigating and prosecuting those who violate our nation's laws, for asserting and defending the interests of the United States, its departments, and agencies through the conduct of civil litigation, and for representing the United States in our appellate courts. The United States Attorneys, appointed to serve in the 94 federal judicial districts throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands, are charged with carrying out these prosecution, litigation, and appellate responsibilities within their respective districts. Although there are 94 federal judicial districts, there are only 93 United States Attorneys because 1 United States Attorney is appointed to serve in both the Districts of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. 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 127 staffed branch offices, as of the end of Fiscal Year 2002.

The United States Attorneys' offices conduct most of the criminal prosecutions and civil litigation handled by the Department of Justice. The offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities, from domestic and international terrorism, to organized drug trafficking and firearms crimes, to white collar crime and regulatory offenses. In the civil arena, the United States Attorneys' offices defend federal government agencies, for example, 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 laws, 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 provides management oversight and administrative support to the United States Attorneys' offices. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys provides 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 that are updated to stay in step with current technology. Other areas of support include operational support for the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys, facilities and financial management, legal counsel, personnel, security, and training. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys, through the National Advocacy Center, 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 the Executive Office for United States Attorneys information on the criminal and civil matters, cases, and appeals that they handle. A centralized computer database containing this information is maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. 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, Assistant United States Attorneys, and other members of the staffs 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 find the United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report to be both interesting and useful. The report provides a concise, yet compelling, sample of the accomplishments of the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2002. 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 and their staffs for such a successful year.


Guy A. Lewis
Director

FISCAL YEAR 2002 STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

OVERALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

- 56,658 cases filed against 77,305 defendants—case filings up 6 percent
- 51,436 cases against 70,492 defendants terminated—case terminations up 3 percent
- 64,182 defendants convicted
- 91 percent conviction rate
- 81 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 47 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 27 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

VIOLENT CRIME

- 10,070 cases filed against 11,991 defendants—case filings up 15 percent
- 8,516 cases against 10,142 defendants terminated—case terminations up 9 percent
- 8,889 defendants convicted
- 88 percent conviction rate
- 89 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 66 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 43 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

OVERALL NARCOTICS

- 17,284 cases filed against 30,014 defendants—case filings up 1 percent
 - *{17,735 cases filed against 30,788 defendants—case filings up less than 1 percent—when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime and Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Categories are included}*
- 16,318 cases against 28,272 defendants terminated—case terminations up 4 percent
- 25,944 defendants convicted
- 92 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 63 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 40 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

OCDEF

- 3,044 cases filed against 8,414 defendants—case filings down 3 percent
 - *{3,143 cases filed against 8,605 defendants—case filings down 3 percent—when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime Program Category are included}*
- 3,319 cases against 9,233 defendants terminated—case terminations up 14 percent
- 8,296 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 77 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 54 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

NON-OCDETF

- 14,240 cases filed against 21,600 defendants—case filings up 1 percent
 - *{14,592 cases filed against 22,183 defendants—case filings increased 1 percent—when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime and Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Categories are included}*
- 12,999 cases against 19,039 defendants terminated—case terminations up 2 percent
- 17,648 defendants convicted
- 93 percent conviction rate
- 92 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 56 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 34 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

IMMIGRATION

- 13,676 cases filed against 14,705 defendants—case filings up 9 percent
- 12,357 cases against 13,183 defendants terminated—case terminations up 2 percent
- 12,580 defendants convicted
- 95 percent conviction rate
- 87 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 24 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 6 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

ORGANIZED CRIME

- 140 cases filed against 336 defendants—case filings down 35 percent
 - *{186 cases filed against 466 defendants—case filings down 29 percent—when cases diverted to the Violent Crime Program Category are included}*
- 176 cases against 414 defendants terminated—case terminations down 12 percent
- 372 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 67 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 30 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 12 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION

- 460 cases filed against 668 defendants—case filings up 4 percent
- 399 cases against 527 defendants terminated—case terminations down 18 percent
- 476 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 49 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 24 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 14 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

WHITE COLLAR CRIME

- 6,252 cases filed against 8,820 defendants—case filings down 2 percent
- 6,073 cases against 8,395 defendants terminated—case terminations up 1 percent
- 7,575 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 58 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 16 percent of prison sentences greater than 3 years
- 5 percent of prison sentences greater than 5 years

ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

- Asset forfeiture counts filed in 2,580 criminal cases—up 30 percent
- A total of 2,009 civil asset forfeiture actions filed—up 11 percent
- Estimated recoveries of \$322,246,408 in forfeited cash and property—up 62 percent

OVERALL CIVIL LITIGATION

- 83,357 cases filed or responded to—cases filed/responded to up 4 percent
- 77,141 cases terminated—case terminations up 4 percent
- 23,705 judgments, or 77 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 16,701 settlements—22 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 9,273 cases filed—case filings up 9 percent
- 7,218 cases terminated—case terminations down 7 percent
- 4,581 judgments, or 96 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 930 settlements—12 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

- 1,914 cases filed—case filings up 6 percent
- 1,848 cases terminated—case terminations up 1 percent
- 516 judgments, or 90 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 521 settlements—28 percent of all cases terminated
- \$1.8 billion recovered

DEFENSIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 55,286 cases responded to—up 4 percent
- 52,010 cases terminated—up 6 percent
- 17,679 judgments, or 72 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 3,032 settlements—6 percent of all cases terminated

CIVIL LITIGATION WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED

- 18,798 cases filed or responded to—up 3 percent
- 17,913 cases terminated—up 1 percent
- 1,445 judgments, or 91 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 12,739 settlements—72 percent of all cases terminated

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

- 15,698 criminal and civil appeals filed
- 9,618 criminal appeals filed—up less than 1 percent
- 6,080 civil appeals filed—up 22 percent
- 83 percent of all criminal appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 76 percent of all civil appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 6,903 post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants—down 17 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 2002 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 2002. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys worked diligently with the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2002 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. During Fiscal Year 2002, internal controls covering the Financial Litigation Units in the United States Attorneys' offices were developed and added to the program.

Human Resources

Staffing

The United States Attorneys' offices varied in size during Fiscal Year 2002 from 10.14 allocated Assistant United States Attorney positions in the District of Guam to 363.52 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 5,304 full time equivalent (FTE) attorneys and 5,384 FTE support employees. See Overview Chart 1 below.

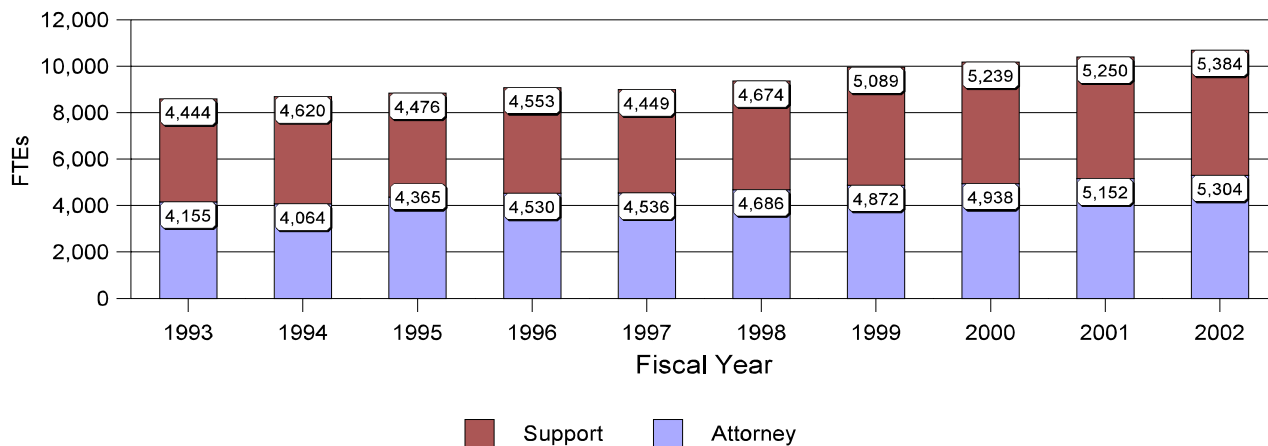
During Fiscal Year 2002, the United States Attorneys received 468 positions for counter-terrorism to carry out the Attorney General's terrorism prevention plan and to respond to the immediate prosecutorial needs of those districts directly affected by recent terrorist acts against the United States. Also, under the Administration's "Project Safe Neighborhoods" and "Safe Schools for the 21st Century"

initiatives, 94 attorneys were allocated to establish new federal-state partnerships to identify and prosecute juveniles who violate state and federal firearms laws. Additionally, 24 positions were allocated to prosecute hackers and computer criminals who steal intellectual property, copyrighted works and other trade secrets, embezzle assets using computer technology, create fraudulent or counterfeit currency, financial instruments or identification documents, or engage in child pornography over the internet. Finally, 14 positions were allocated to address the immigration workload generated from an increase in habeas corpus petitions filed by non-returnable or “post-order” detainees.

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

Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002



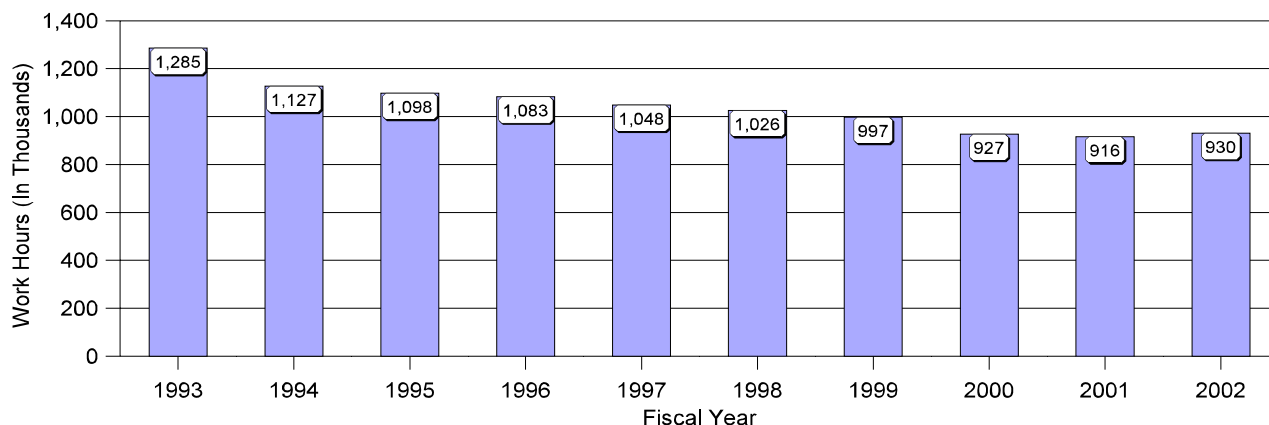
Assistant United States Attorneys constituted 53 percent of all Department attorneys and about 67 percent of those Department attorneys with prosecution or litigation responsibilities. Most new Assistant United States Attorneys have prior litigation experience with a prosecuting attorney’s office, a law firm, or another government agency. In addition to their prior legal experience, Assistant United States Attorneys nationwide have an average of 11 years of experience in United States Attorneys’ offices.

While the civil caseload is larger numerically, about 76 percent of attorney personnel were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 24 percent to civil litigation during Fiscal Year 2002. Ninety-three percent of all attorney work hours spent in United States District Courts were devoted to criminal prosecutions and 7 percent to civil litigation. See Table 13.

During Fiscal Year 2002, a total of 929,949 attorney work hours were devoted to court-related activity. This represented an increase of 13,971, or 2 percent, in the number of court-related work hours when compared to Fiscal Year 2001. See Overview Chart 2 below, and Table 13. Increases were seen in United States District Court for both criminal and civil work hours. The number of work hours devoted to United States Magistrate Court increased again during Fiscal Year 2002, reflecting the increased workload handled in the Magistrate Courts over the past several years.

OVERVIEW CHART 2 -- Court Related Attorney Work Hours

Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002



Of the total court-related work hours, Assistant United States Attorneys spent 492,961 hours, or 53 percent, of their time in court. Sixty-three percent of their time in court was spent on criminal cases in United States District Courts, 22 percent in United States Magistrate Courts, 5 percent on civil cases in United States District Courts, and 6 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 436,988, or 47 percent, of the work hours, 12 percent was spent on grand jury proceedings, 21 percent on court travel time, and 67 percent on witness preparation.

Training

Fiscal Year 2002 was the most successful year of operation for the National Advocacy Center (NAC) since its inception in April 1998. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys, 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 2002, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys conducted training for nearly 14,000 students at the NAC. Approximately 10,000 of the students attending the Executive Office for United States Attorneys' 225 on-site courses were Department employees. The remaining 4,000 students were employees in legal positions in other departments of the government. Another 5,500 students were trained through the Executive Office for United States Attorneys' distance learning programs (videos and satellite broadcasts). In addition to the Executive Office for United States Attorneys' students, NDAA and EOUST conducted 69 courses for an additional 3,905 students during the year.

Nearly one-third of the students who received training at the NAC during Fiscal Year 2002 attended courses in the topical areas covered in the Fiscal Year 2002 Strategic Plan and Performance Report. Those courses were as follows:

Anti-Terrorism	8 courses	1,450 students*
Drug Enforcement	7 courses	870 students
Civil Rights Enforcement	2 courses	117 students
Corporate Fraud	2 courses	355 students
Sound Management	25 courses	1,430 students

* An approximate 25,000 students were trained at 2 Anti-Terrorism Conferences via satellite in January 2002.

The schedule of courses each year is established in accordance with annual prosecutive priorities and the introduction and maintenance of sound management. These courses are conducted for Assistant United States Attorneys and legal personnel in United States Attorneys' offices and the Department, as well as legal personnel in other federal agencies.

The Justice Television Network continued to expand during Fiscal Year 2002 in the variety of subject matter broadcasts that were aired to supplement in-house training. Presently, 220 sites receive 60 hours of broadcasts each week. During the year, almost 300 hours of broadcasting was dedicated to the Department's Strategic Goals: Anti-Terrorism (123 hours); Drug Enforcement (72 hours); Civil Rights Enforcement (18 hours); Corporate Fraud (54 hours); and Sound Management (30 hours).

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 2002, the United States Attorneys also continued in 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 2002. 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, and Firearms, 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 the appropriateness of bringing criminal charges and, when deemed appropriate, initiates 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.

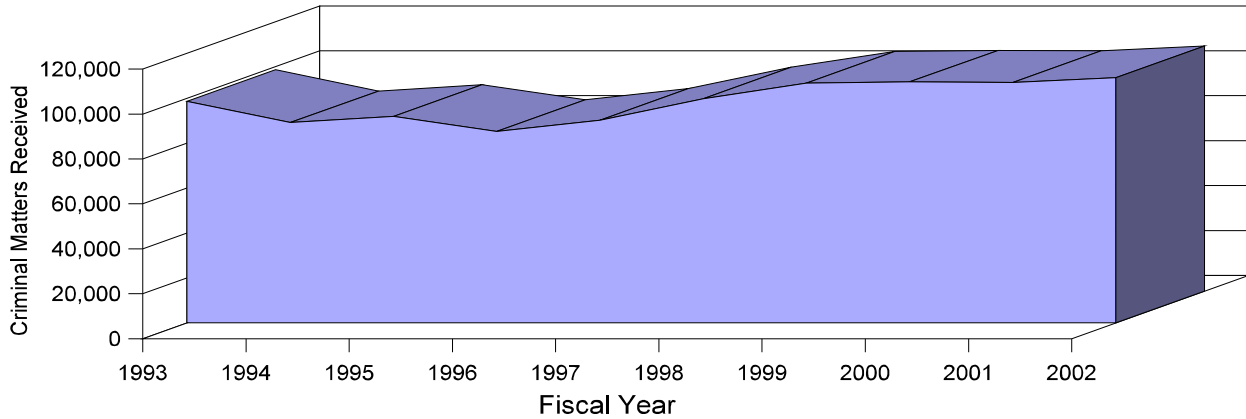
During Fiscal Year 2002, the United States Attorneys' offices received 109,173 criminal matters, an increase of 2,127, or 2 percent, in the number of criminal referrals received from law enforcement

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.

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CRIMINAL CHART 1 -- Criminal Matters Received

Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002

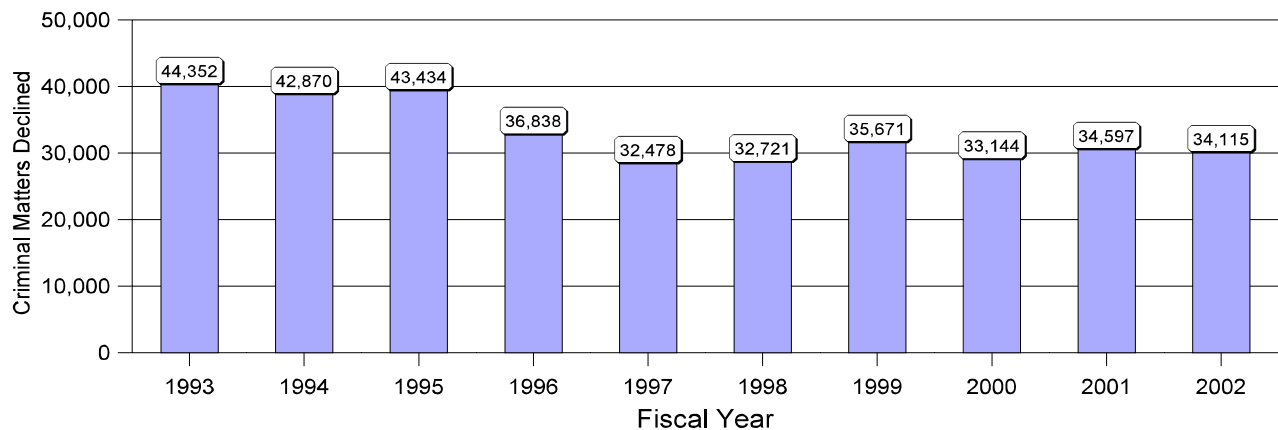


The offices reviewed and immediately or later declined a total of 34,115 criminal matters during the year. See Criminal Chart 2 below, and Tables 18 and 19. As reflected on Tables 18 and 19, the reasons most commonly reported for the declination of these matters included weak or insufficient evidence, suspect to be prosecuted by another authority, lack of criminal intent, minimal federal interest, office policy, agency request, and no federal offense committed.

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CRIMINAL CHART 2 -- Criminal Matters Declined

Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002



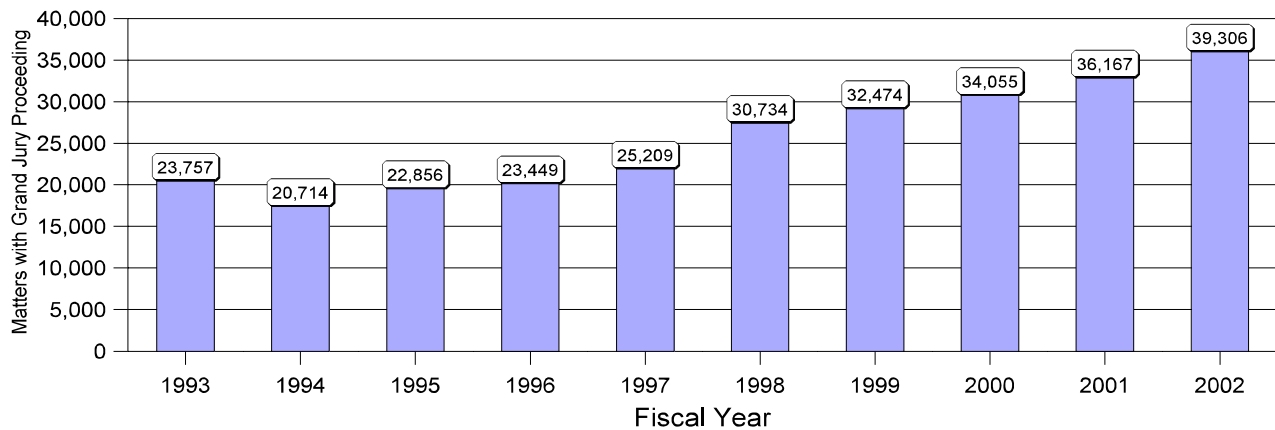
As of the end of Fiscal Year 2002, a total of 70,482 criminal matters were pending, a decrease of 1,321, or 2 percent, when compared to the prior year. Of these, 9,179, or 13 percent, were matters where the defendant was a fugitive, was in a Pre-trial Diversion Program, was in a mental institution, or was unknown. See Table 14. Of all pending matters, 46,200, or 66 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 54,472, or 77 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 39,306 criminal matters during Fiscal Year 2002 in which grand jury proceedings were conducted, an increase of 3,139, or 9 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.

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CRIMINAL CHART 3 -- Proceedings Before Grand Jury

Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002



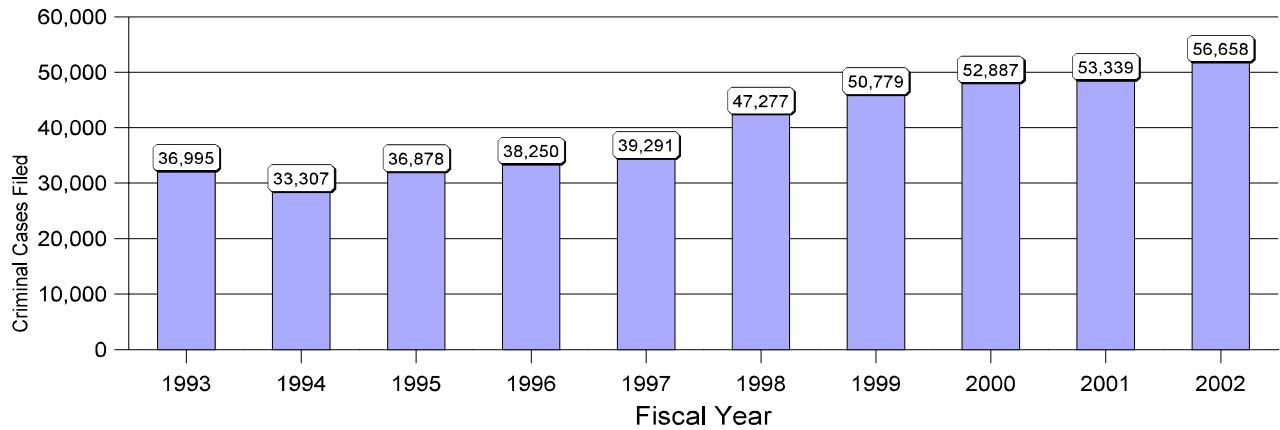
During Fiscal Year 2002, the United States Attorneys' offices filed 56,658 criminal cases against 77,305 defendants in United States District Courts. See Criminal Chart 4 below, and Table 1. This represents a 6 percent increase in cases filed and a 5 percent increase in defendants filed when compared 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 2002 was in the violent crime program category which showed an increase of 15 percent in the number of cases filed, when compared to the prior year. Increases were also observed in the number of immigration cases filed, which increased by 9 percent, official corruption cases filed, which increased by 4 percent, and terrorism/anti-terrorism cases filed, which increased by 2,126 percent.

See Criminal Chart 12 for a display of criminal cases filed by program category, or case type, for Fiscal Years 2001 and 2002. Criminal Charts 4 through 12 do not include United States Magistrate Court or appellate cases.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 4 -- Criminal Cases Filed

Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002

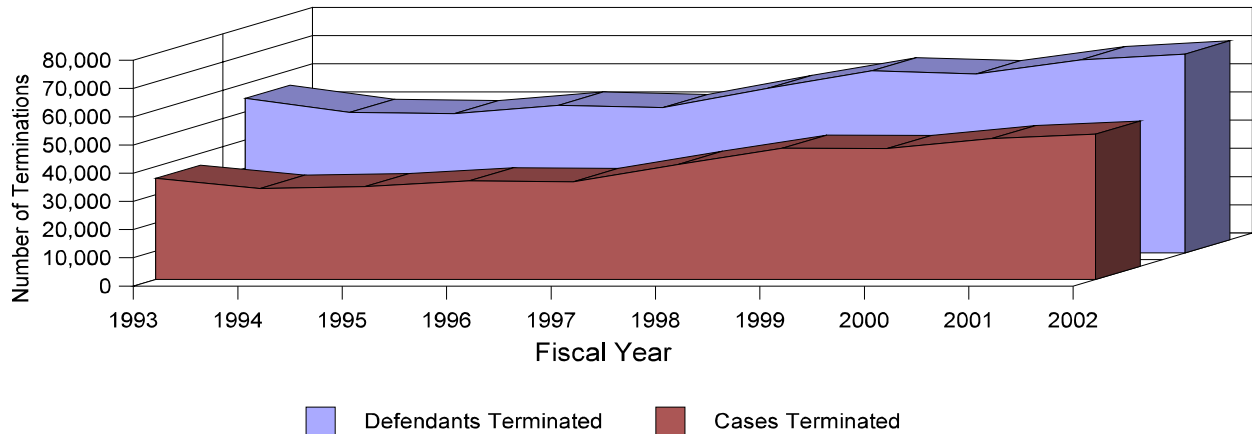


A total of 51,436 cases against 70,492 defendants were also terminated during Fiscal Year 2002, representing an increase of 3 percent in the number of cases terminated and 3 percent in the number of defendants terminated when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 5 below.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 5 -- Criminal Cases and Defendants Terminated

Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002

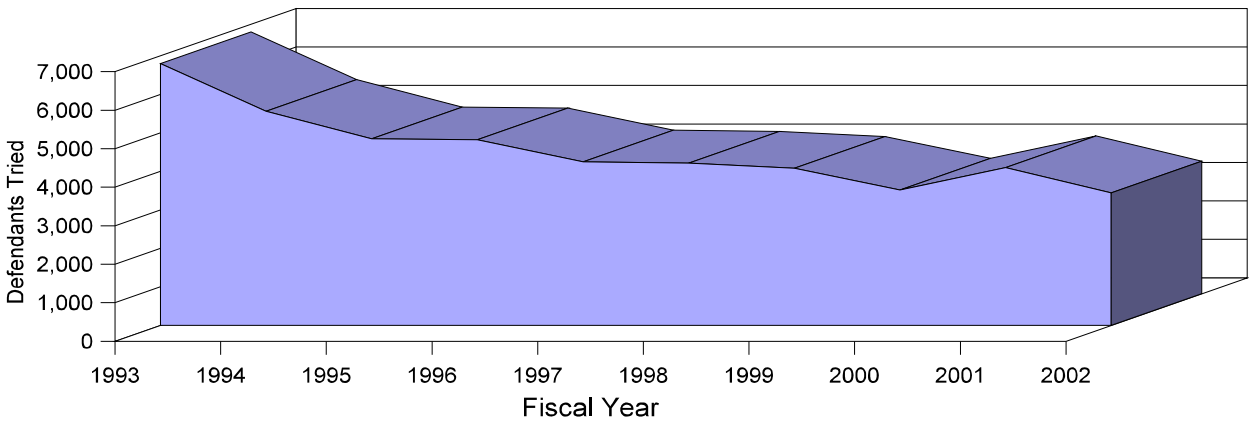


A total of 3,445, or 5 percent, of the terminated defendants were disposed of by trial. See Criminal Chart 6 below, and Table 2.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 6 -- Criminal Defendants Disposed of By Trial

Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002

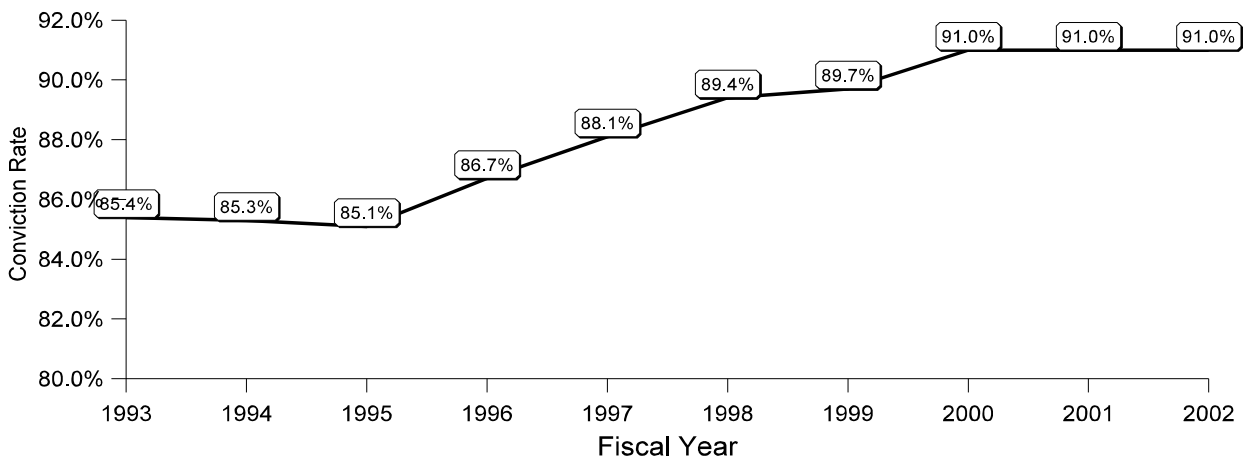


Of the 70,492 defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 2002, 64,182, or 91 percent, either pled guilty or were found guilty. See Criminal Chart 7 below, and Table 3. The rate of conviction equals that of Fiscal Year 2001, and continues to represent the highest conviction rate over the past several years. The highest conviction rate of any program category is seen in immigration cases, where 95 percent of all defendants terminated during Fiscal Year 2002 were convicted.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 7 -- Conviction Rate

Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002

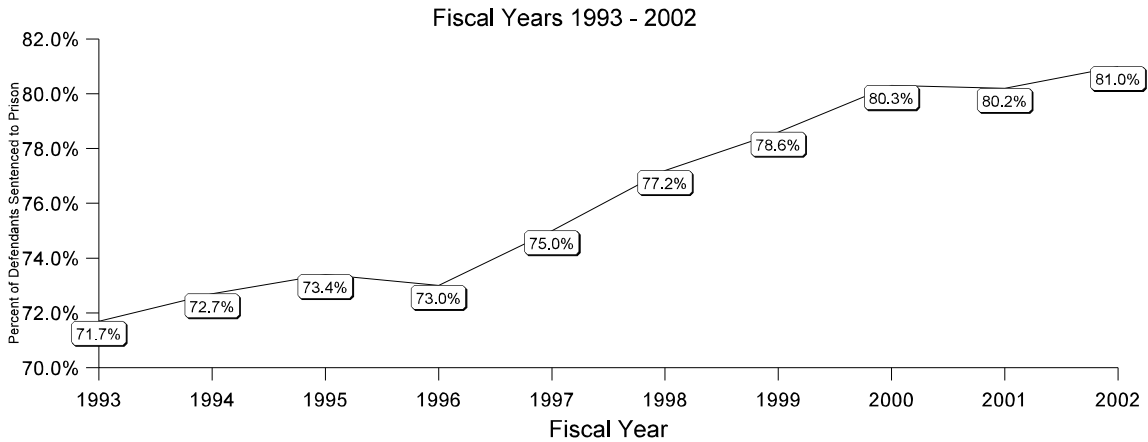


During Fiscal Year 2002, a total of 61,280, or 96 percent, of all convicted defendants pled guilty prior to or during trial. This represents a 2 percent increase in the percentage of convicted defendants who pled guilty when compared to the prior year.

Of the 64,182 defendants who either pled guilty or were found guilty during the fiscal year, 52,016, or 81 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 87 percent in Fiscal Year 2002. A total of 212 guilty defendants received sentences of life in prison during Fiscal Year 2002. See Criminal Charts 8 and 9 below.

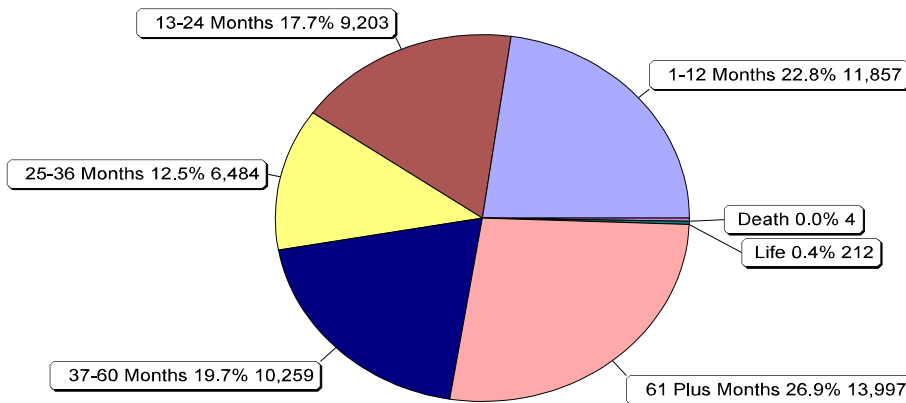
[D]

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



[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 9 -- Length of Sentences for Defendants Sentenced to Prison
Fiscal Year 2002

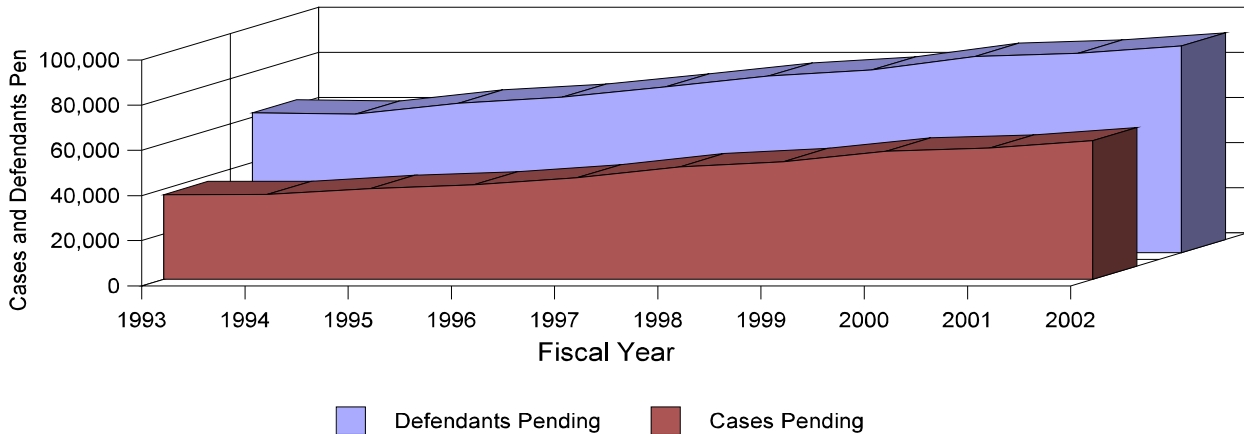


As of the end of Fiscal Year 2002, 61,360 criminal cases against 91,596 defendants were pending. This represents an increase of 6 percent in the number of cases pending and 4 percent in the number of defendants pending, when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 10 below, and Table 1.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 10 -- Criminal Cases and Defendants Pending

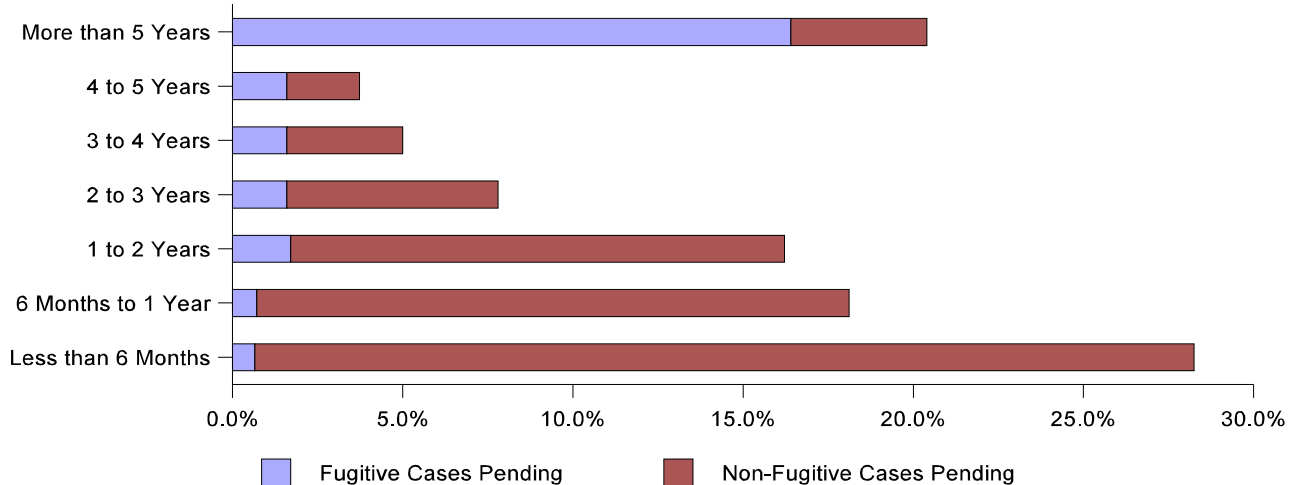
Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002



Of the 61,360 pending criminal cases, 38,472, or 63 percent, had been pending for 24 months or less, and 43,364, 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]

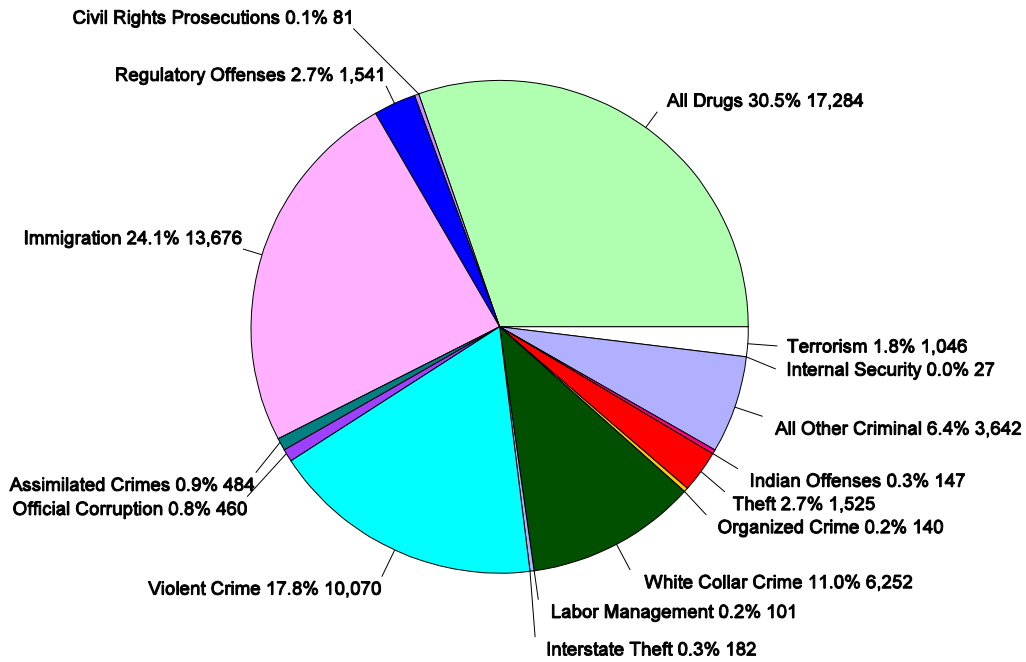
CRIMINAL CHART 11 -- Age of Pending Criminal Cases



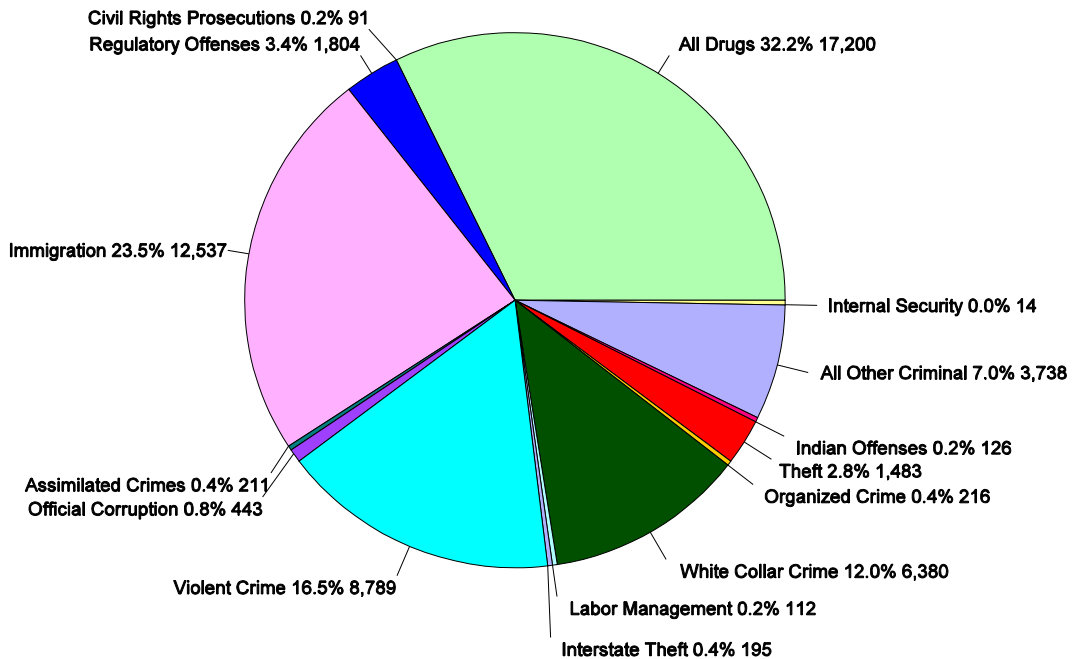
See Criminal Chart 13 below for a display of pending criminal cases by program category, or case type, as of the end of Fiscal Years 2001 and 2002. Criminal Chart 13 does not include cases pending in United States Magistrate Court or pending appellate cases.

CRIMINAL CHART 12 -- Criminal Cases Filed by Program Category

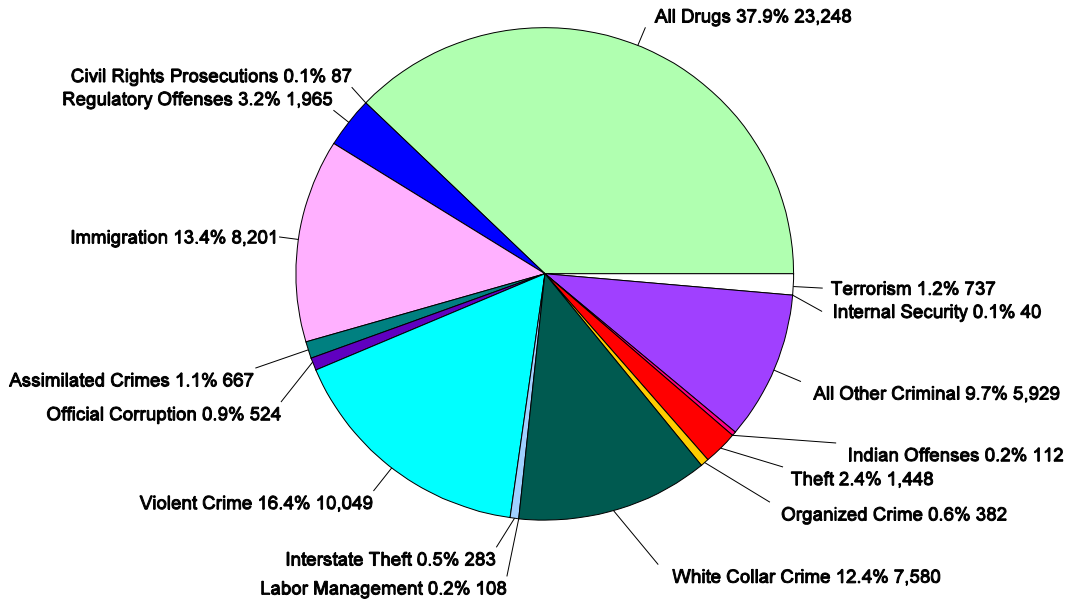
Fiscal Year 2002 -- Total Cases Filed 56,658



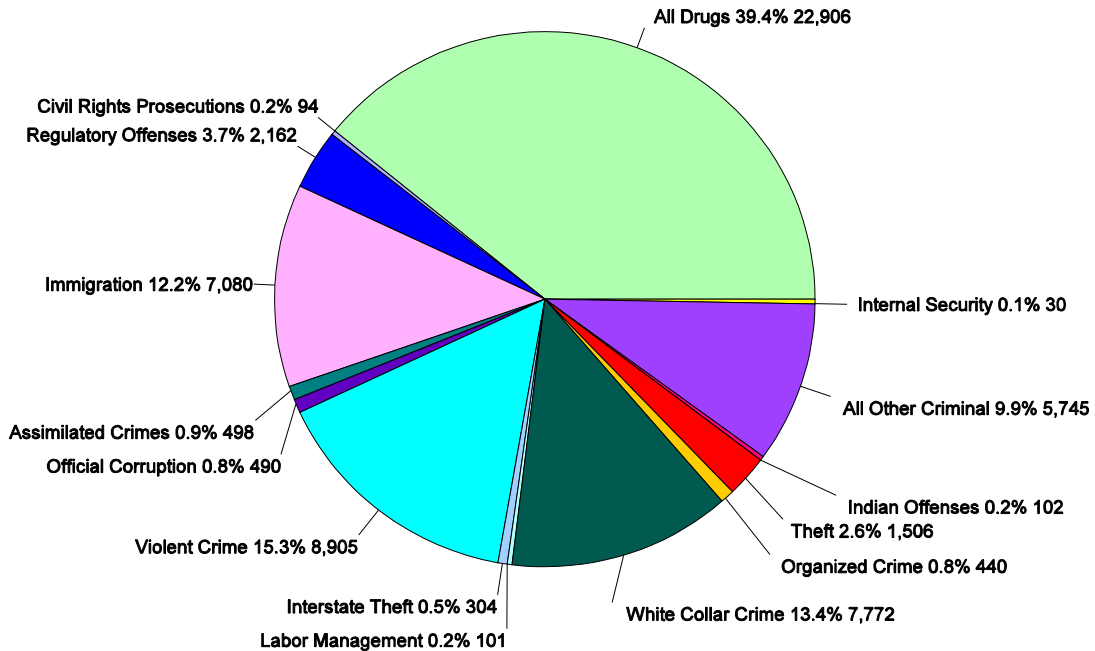
Fiscal Year 2001 -- Total Cases Filed 53,339



CRIMINAL CHART 13 -- Criminal Cases Pending by Program Category
Fiscal Year 2002 -- Total Cases Pending 61,360



Fiscal Year 2001 -- Total Cases Pending 58,135



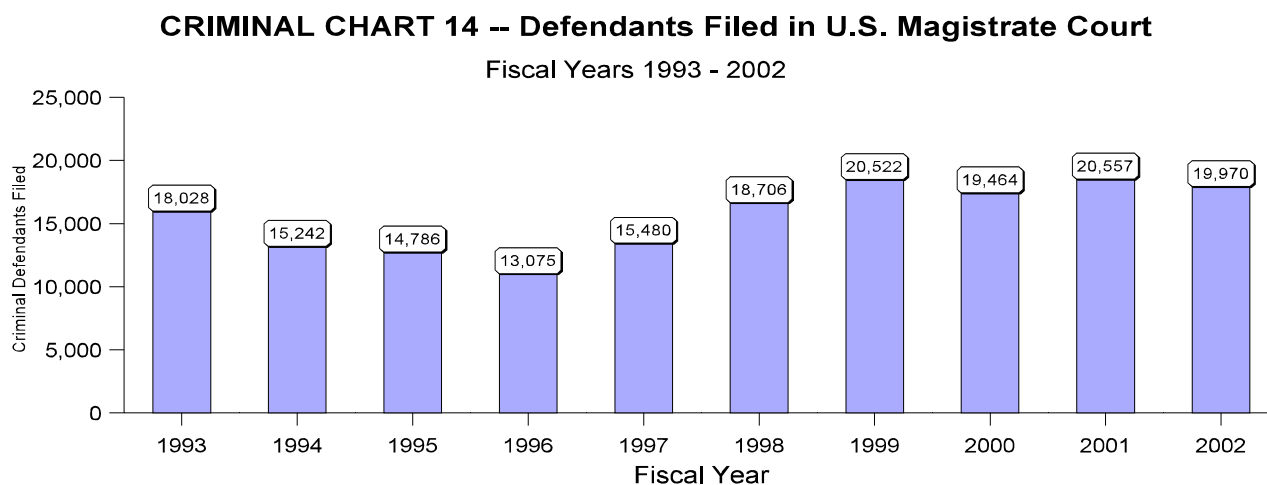
United States Magistrate Court

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.

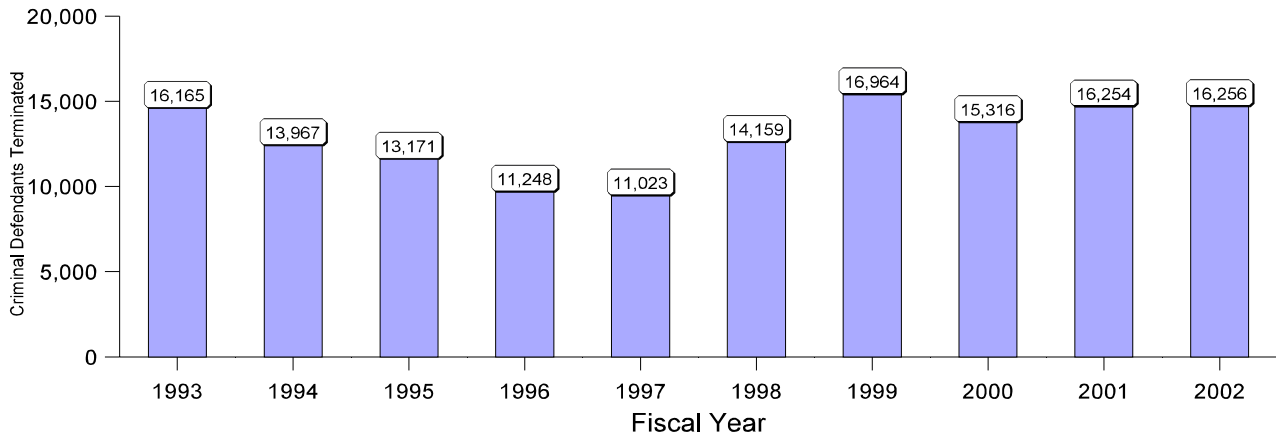
In addition to those cases filed and handled in United States District Courts, the United States Attorneys filed criminal cases against an additional 19,970 defendants in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2002. This represents a decrease of 3 percent when compared to the prior year. See Criminal Chart 14 below, and Table 1. A total of 16,256 defendants were also terminated during the year, which represents no change when compared with Fiscal Year 2001. See Criminal Chart 15 below. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2002, criminal cases against 21,677 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 2001. See Table 1. Petty offenses handled in United States Magistrate Courts are not included in this data.

[D]



[D]

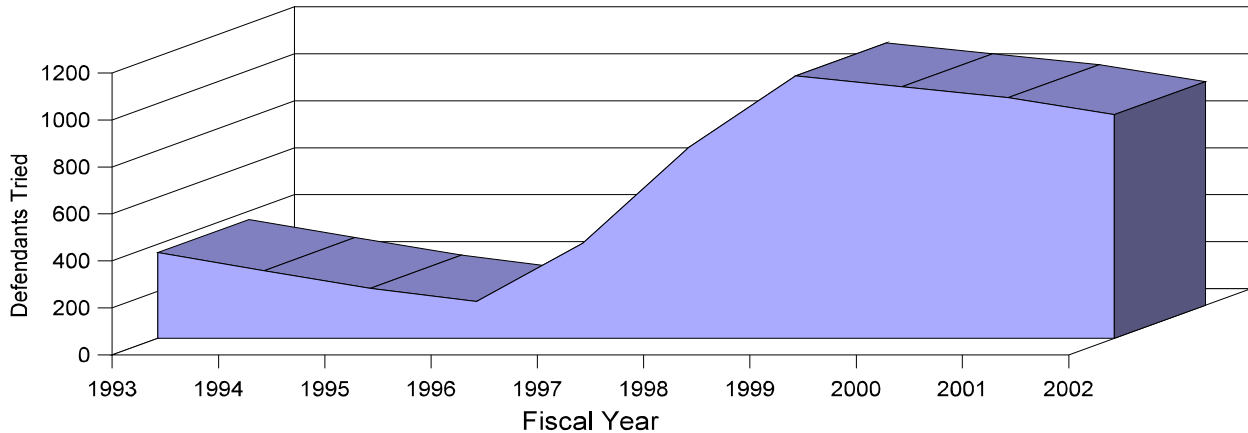
CRIMINAL CHART 15 -- Defendants Terminated in U.S. Magistrate Court
Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002



Of the defendants terminated in United States Magistrate Courts during Fiscal Year 2002, 952, or 6 percent, were terminated after a court or jury trial. See Criminal Chart 16 below, and Table 2A. This represents a decrease of 73 defendants disposed of by trial, or 7 percent, when compared to the prior year.

[D]

CRIMINAL CHART 16 -- Defendants Disposed of By Trial in U.S. Magistrate Court
Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002



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. The Superior Court Division was reorganized in the spring of 2002, when the former Homicide Section was merged with the Major Crimes Section, except for the handling of those homicides relating to child deaths, sex offenses, or those committed in a domestic violence setting. These investigations are now handled by the Sex Offense/Domestic Violence 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 2002. 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	8,385	37.9%	6,482	77.3%	1,903	22.7%	5,455	65.1%
Misdemeanor	13,722	62.1%	10,561	77.0%	3,161	23.0%	10,295	75.0%
Total	22,107	100%	17,043	77.1%	5,064	22.9%	15,750	71.2%

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	293	194	66.2%	95	32.4%	4	1.4%
Misdemeanor	9	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	0	0.0%
Total	302	199	65.9%	99	32.8%	4	1.3%

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	74	51	68.9%	23	31.1%	0	0.0%
Misdemeanor	612	377	61.6%	235	38.4%	0	0.0%
Total	686	428	62.4%	258	37.6%	0	0.0%

Case Dispositions		
	Number of Guilty Pleas	Number of Dismissals
Felony	3,400	1,688
Misdemeanor	3,087	6,587
Total	6,487	8,275

Convictions		
	Number of Convictions	Conviction Rate
Felony	3,767	69.1%
Misdemeanor	3,708	36.0%
Total	7,475	47.5%

Fiscal Year 2002 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 2002 prosecution priorities are addressed separately below.

Terrorism

The Attorney General redefined the strategic goals of the Department in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The primary strategic goal now is to protect America against the threat of terrorism. The objectives to achieve this goal are three-fold: 1) prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur; 2) develop and implement the full range of resources available to investigate terrorist incidents, bringing their perpetrators to justice; and 3) vigorously prosecute those who have committed, or intend to commit, terrorist acts against the United States. To achieve these objectives, the Department and the United States Attorneys have focused attention and resources on work to eliminate terrorist networks, to prevent terrorist attacks, and to bring to justice those who kill Americans in furtherance of their ideologies.

During Fiscal Year 2002, the Attorney General directed the United States Attorneys to establish an Anti-Terrorism Task Force (ATTF) in each district. The United States Attorneys immediately pursued this task and established an ATTF within 30 days of the issuance of the directive. The ATTF in each district is supervised by the United States Attorney and coordinated by one experienced prosecutor from the United States Attorney's office. The ATTF 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.

On November 13-15, 2001, an Anti-Terrorism Conference was held in Washington, D.C., for the newly appointed ATTF Coordinators in each district. Topics addressed during this conference included an Overview of Anti-Terrorism Efforts, Overview of Terrorism-Related Statutes, Handling and Use of Classified Information, Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, Classified Information Procedures Act, Immigration, Information Sharing, Crisis Management, Domestic Terrorism Investigations, Terrorism Intelligence Briefing, Anthrax, and Financial Investigations. The Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, and FBI Director addressed the ATTF Coordinators at the conference.

The Attorney General also directed the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, through its Office of Legal Education (OLE), to develop Anti-Terrorism training for state and federal prosecutors and federal, state, and local law enforcement throughout the country by January 15, 2002. On January 7-11, 2002, OLE, via its Justice Television Network (JTN), conducted two, two-day teleconferences that were broadcast by satellite to the United States Attorneys' offices around the country. Each office was encouraged to invite representatives from its ATTF to view the teleconference. The estimated audience over the 4 days was 25,000 viewers. Topics addressed

during the teleconference included Counter-Terrorism Threat Assessment, Methods of Operation and al Qaeda, Overview of Terrorism, Community Threat Assessment, and Immigration Issues. Each office was provided equipment to videotape the teleconference for use in its anti-terrorism training throughout the district. In addition, a videotape order form enabled ATTF Coordinators to order sets of videotapes and materials which were sent directly to appropriate law enforcement.

To supplement the training received through the teleconference, OLE worked closely with the Criminal Division's Terrorism and Violent Crime Section and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to develop a series of regional conferences. These regional conferences were held on April 17-19, 2002, in San Diego, California; May 21-23, 2002, in Washington, DC; July 16-18, 2002, in Atlanta, Georgia; July 30 - August 1, 2002, in Chicago, Illinois; August 13-15, 2002, in Dallas, Texas; and August 27-29, 2002, in Denver, Colorado. Each ATTF Coordinator was permitted to invite members of the ATTF in his or her district. Coordinators were encouraged to invite a representative sample of the ATTF, including representatives from federal, state, and local law enforcement. Approximately 250 federal and state prosecutors, and federal, state, and local law enforcement officials were trained at each conference. Topics addressed at the conferences included: Overview and Role of Anti-Terrorism Task Forces; Information Sharing on Federal, State, and Local Levels; Domestic Terrorism; International Terrorism; Pentbomb; Immigration Issues; Terrorist Financing; and Counter-Terrorism for Law Enforcement.

Finally, an ATTF Coordinators Conference was held at the National Advocacy Center in Columbia, South Carolina, on September 18-20, 2002. Participants included 136 Assistant United States Attorneys and Department attorneys. Fifty-seven of the Assistant United States Attorneys were ATTF Coordinators. Thirteen of the attendees were Department attorneys in the Criminal Division's Terrorism and Violent Crime Section. The purpose of the conference was to convene all attorneys working on the Anti-Terrorism Task Forces approximately 1 year after their designation to discuss the status and roles of the ATTF and other issues, initiatives, or strategies that had arisen.

Although a specific performance measure was not included for the ATTFs in the Department's Performance Plan, the 93 task forces collectively had over 6,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement and public safety related agencies participating by the close of Fiscal Year 2002. The ATTF Coordinators provided leadership in 3 major arenas: legal and policy coordination; information sharing; and training. All indications are that the ATTFs were a major force multiplier in preventing, disrupting, and defeating terrorist operations.

During Fiscal Year 2002, the United States Attorneys filed a total of 1,046 terrorism and anti-terrorism cases against 1,112 defendants. This includes international and domestic terrorism, terrorism-related financing, 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 394 cases against 428 defendants were also terminated in Fiscal Year 2002. Of those defendants whose cases were terminated, 86 percent were convicted.

Examples of successful terrorism or anti-terrorism prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2002 include the following:

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant and co-defendant were sentenced to 4 years and 10 months in prison and 11 years and 8 months in prison, respectively, for their roles in a plot to damage and destroy electrical power facilities in South Florida. Both the defendant and co-defendant pled guilty to 1 count of conspiracy to damage and destroy property by means of fire and explosives. The defendant, a naturalized United States citizen, admitted to conspiring with his co-defendant to attack targets in South Florida for a “jihad” mission in which they planned to bomb electrical power stations and a National Guard Armory. These attacks were then to be followed by a list of demands on the United States government and other governments around the world.

In the **District of Massachusetts**, the “shoe bomber” was sentenced to life in prison and ordered to pay a \$2 million fine for terrorist acts, including his attempt to ignite explosive bombs located in his footwear while a passenger on an American Airlines flight. The defendant, who received al Qaeda training in Afghanistan, pled guilty on October 4, 2002.

In the **Western District of New York**, 3 of 6 American men accused of attending an al Qaeda training camp in Afghanistan pled guilty to providing material support to Usama bin Laden and al Qaeda. In their guilty pleas, the defendants admitted to receiving training in terrorist tactics and strategy at the al Farooq camp, including the use of weapons and explosives. They said bin Laden visited the camp and spoke to trainees about becoming martyrs for the cause. The defendants who pled guilty are cooperating with the government in the ongoing investigation.

In the **Western District of North Carolina**, jury verdicts and guilty pleas were obtained against members of a secret Hizballah cell for racketeering and material support to Hizballah to fund their operatives in Lebanon engaged in violent activities in northern Israel. Seventeen defendants have been sentenced, ranging from 155 years in prison, to 4 years and 3 months in prison, to 1 year of probation.

In the **District of Utah**, a Salt Lake City resident pled guilty to operating an unlicensed money transmitting business, admitting that he and his associates made a series of bank transfers from Salt Lake City banks to an account at Arab Bank in Amman, Jordan, that was controlled by his brother. The defendant was sentenced to 4 months in prison to be followed by 3 years of supervised release.

In the **Eastern District of Virginia**, a defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to 20 years in prison for aiding the Taliban.

The United States Attorneys and the ATTF Coordinators worked with other federal, state, and local agencies to pursue the full range of available remedies against those intending, committing, or supporting terrorist acts against the United States. The United States Attorneys will continue to use criminal prosecution, immigration proceedings, and seizure of financial assets to bring perpetrators to justice and to deter individuals from committing acts of terrorism in the future.

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 crimes offenses, particularly those involving firearms. During Fiscal Year 2002, 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 and Firearms, 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.

Recognizing that each district has varying problems, PSN does not mandate a single program to be implemented in every district. PSN provides that each district tailor the 5 essential elements to meet their individual needs and violence problems. Each local program is contoured to fit the unique gun problem in a district. In fact, local initiatives often have their own name, such as Project I.C.E., Exile, Ceasefire, FACE, and others that reflect the local emphasis and approach. PSN also emphasizes the need to coordinate existing local programs that target gun crime, promote heightened coordination among federal, state, and local agencies, and increase resources at the federal and local levels.

The United States Attorneys rely on stiff federal penalties and the joint efforts of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to prosecute firearms offenders successfully. During Fiscal Year 2002, the United States Attorneys charged a total of 10,634 defendants with firearms offenses under 18 U.S.C. 922 or 924 in 8,534 criminal cases. When compared with the prior year, this represents a 20 percent increase in the number of defendants filed and a 21 percent increase in the number of cases filed. The 10,634 defendants filed in Fiscal Year 2002 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. Eighty-Nine percent of all defendants who were terminated during the year were convicted, the highest conviction rate over the last several years. Of the convicted defendants, 7,186, or 93 percent, were sentenced to prison. Of the defendants sentenced to prison, 3,614, or 50 percent, were sentenced to terms of 5 or more years in prison, including 64 life sentences.

Examples of successful firearms prosecutions handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2002 include the following:

In the **Western District of Michigan**, a defendant was sentenced to 15 years and 8 months in prison after pleading guilty to federal charges of possessing an unregistered sawed-off shotgun and being a convicted felon in possession of 4 rifles and 6 shotguns, 1 of which had been shortened to less than 14 inches. The guns were discovered during a search of the defendant's home and truck after the Baraga County Sheriff's Department responded to a report that the defendant had threatened to shoot one of his neighbors, which was followed by reports of gunshots in the woods outside the defendant's home. Among his prior felony convictions are a 1973 conviction for burglary, a 1979 conviction for attempted felonious assault, and a 1992 conviction for felony assault with a dangerous weapon. These 3 convictions were crimes of violence and, accordingly, the defendant was sentenced as an armed career criminal under the United States Sentencing Guidelines. This case was brought as part of the Western District of Michigan's Project Safe Neighborhoods program in the Upper Peninsula.

In the **Southern District of Mississippi**, as part of Project Safe Neighborhoods and Operation Ceasefire, a 61-year-old defendant was sentenced to more than 22 years in federal prison as an armed career criminal. The defendant was arrested while trying to make his getaway after robbing the Payless ShoeSource Store in Clinton, Mississippi, with a firearm. He had previously been convicted of 3 violent felonies, including assault with intent to commit robbery, attempted sexual battery of a child, and indecent behavior with a juvenile. The judge sentenced the defendant to 15 years and 8 months in prison for being a convicted felon in possession of a firearm and a consecutive 7 years for brandishing the gun during the commission of the robbery.

In the **District of Nevada**, a defendant was sentenced to 12 years and 7 months in prison following his convictions for bank robbery and being a felon in possession of a firearm. The defendant was first arrested by state authorities on the firearm charge and was released on bail. Under the Project Effect/Project Safe Neighborhoods program in the district, the case was referred by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to the United States Attorney's office for prosecution. The defendant was subsequently indicted, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Prior to his arrest on the federal charge and while out on bail, the defendant committed 2 bank robberies. He was ultimately arrested by police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and was indicted federally for bank robbery. The defendant pled guilty to 1 count of bank robbery and 1 count of felon in possession. At sentencing, the court rejected his motion for a downward departure, finding that he was a career criminal.

In the **Middle District of Tennessee**, a defendant was sentenced as a career offender to 21 years and 10 months in prison after a federal jury convicted him on charges of being a felon in possession of a firearm and possession with intent to distribute cocaine. The defendant's history of criminal offenses stretched from 1974-1997. On January 5, 2001, members of the Maury County Drug Task Force executed a search warrant at the defendant's home and found quantities of marijuana and cocaine, a loaded Marlin .22 caliber model 60W rifle, triple beam scales, and digital scales. This case was investigated and prosecuted under the Project Safe Neighborhoods initiative that partners local and state law enforcement and prosecutors with federal agencies to reduce gun violence by prosecuting violators to the fullest extent possible.

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 Administration, through the Office of National Drug Control Policy, announced the goal of domestic demand reduction for illegal drugs of 10 percent in 2 years and 25 percent in 5 years. During Fiscal Year 2002, 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.

During Fiscal Year 2002, the United States Attorneys filed 17,735 cases against 30,788 drug defendants. These cases included both OCDETF and non-OCDETF drug cases as well as those drug cases classified under Violent Crime. The number of cases filed represents a 1 percent increase when compared with Fiscal Year 2001. A total of 16,696 cases against 28,901 defendants were also terminated, representing an increase of 4 percent in the number of cases terminated when compared to the prior year. Ninety-two percent of the defendants who were terminated in Fiscal Year 2002 were convicted. Of the convicted defendants, 91 percent were sentenced to prison.

OCDETF

This year marked the twentieth anniversary of the creation of the OCDETF Program. Under the OCDETF Program, attorneys across the country work closely with agents from federal investigative agencies and state and local law enforcement officials to target the most serious drug trafficking offenders and to dismantle drug organizations through sophisticated investigations and prosecutions. During Fiscal Year 2001, the Department began work to reinvigorate the OCDETF Program. During Fiscal Year 2002, several improvements were made to the program, including the

focus of law enforcement efforts on specific targets believed to be primarily responsible for the nation's drug supply, and to identify related investigations nationwide.

During Fiscal Year 2002, the United States Attorneys filed 3,143 OCDETF cases against 8,605 defendants. In addition, the United States Attorneys terminated 3,405 OCDETF cases against 9,397 defendants, representing a 13 percent increase in cases terminated and an 11 percent increase in defendants terminated when compared with the prior year. A total of 8,442 defendants, or 90 percent of all terminated defendants, were convicted, with 91 percent of all convicted defendants sentenced to prison. Fifty-four percent of the defendants were sentenced to prison for greater than 5 years.

Examples of OCDETF drug cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2002 include the following:

In the **Southern District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to 30 years in prison after he pled guilty to engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise and conspiracy to launder drug proceeds. Throughout the 1990s, the defendant was a principal figure in the Arellano Felix Drug Trafficking Organization (AFO), also known as the Tijuana Cartel, and directed an operation responsible for smuggling tons of cocaine from Mexico into the United States. The extradition of the defendant, a Mexican national, was the first extradition from Mexico to the United States of a high-ranking member of the AFO and followed numerous challenges by the defendant to the United States/Mexico Extradition Treaty.

In the **Western District of Texas**, 2 defendants were each sentenced to life in prison after a jury convicted them of running a continuing criminal enterprise that distributed approximately 75 tons of marijuana through the West Texas area and other parts of the United States. A third defendant pled guilty before trial to running a continuing criminal enterprise involving more than 30,000 kilograms of marijuana and was sentenced to 21 years in prison. More than 25 defendants connected to this drug distribution operation have been convicted.

In the **Southern District of New York**, 9 defendants pled guilty and 2 defendants were convicted by a jury for participating in an 11-member international conspiracy that laundered tens of millions of dollars of cocaine proceeds from New York and Miami to narcotics traffickers in Colombia. The defendants' criminal organization controlled a clothing business in the heart of the Garment District and used the storefront to receive millions of dollars of narcotics proceeds stuffed in suitcases and bags. After the drug proceeds were collected, the organization laundered the money back to narcotics traffickers in Colombia through a sophisticated network of companies and bank accounts stretching from New York to Florida, to Panama, to the Isle of Man, and to China. The leader of the organization was sentenced to 10 years in prison. The other defendants were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 1 to 8 years.

In the **Northern District of Iowa**, 21 defendants were convicted as part of an investigation into methamphetamine, cocaine, and marijuana trafficking from 1998 through 2002 in the Mason City, Iowa, area. Those convicted in this drug trafficking organization distributed more than 350 pounds of methamphetamine, 5 pounds of cocaine, and 1,200 pounds of marijuana. The drugs had a street value of more than \$18 million. During the course of the investigation, the government confiscated 33 firearms and forfeited approximately \$107,650 in cash. The defendants' sentences ranged from 5 and a half years to 31 years in prison.

In the **Middle District of Tennessee**, a husband and wife were sentenced to 15 and a half years and 2 and a half years in prison, respectively, for their roles in a Los Angeles-based marijuana trafficking and money laundering organization that shipped marijuana in Federal Express and other express mail packages to Nashville. The narcotics organization distributed more than 1,000 kilograms of marijuana during a 2-year period.

In the Western District of Pennsylvania, a defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to life in prison for conducting a criminal enterprise in connection with the largest heroin and cocaine organization ever prosecuted in the district. In addition, the court ordered the defendant to forfeit numerous pieces of real and personal property.

Non-OCDETF Drugs

In addition to OCDETF cases, the United States Attorneys also filed a total of 14,592 non-OCDETF drug cases against 22,183 defendants during Fiscal Year 2002. A total of 13,291 non-OCDETF cases against 19,504 defendants were also terminated during the year, representing an increase of 2 percent in the number of cases 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 2002 include the following:

In the **Central District of California**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison for his role in a conspiracy that sold more than 40,000 gallons of a hydriodic acid that was used in the manufacture of methamphetamine. A fugitive since his indictment in 1994, the defendant was arrested last year in Las Vegas, where he was living under an assumed name. He went to trial and was convicted of 29 felony counts, including conspiracy to aid and abet the manufacture of methamphetamine, possession of a listed chemical knowing it would be used to manufacture methamphetamine, and money laundering. The defendant and several co-defendants

created front companies to purchase chemicals that were then sold to methamphetamine manufacturers. The defendant convinced chemical wholesalers to sell him hydriodic acid by claiming that it was going to be used to mine gold. To support this claim, the defendant provided the chemical companies with fraudulently obtained documents that purportedly showed his interest in land mining operations in the Mojave Desert. The defendant used the front companies to launder more than \$1 million in illicit proceeds.

In the **Northern District of Indiana**, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison after his jury conviction for conspiracy to distribute narcotics. The mandatory life sentence resulted from his 2 prior felony drug convictions and his delivery of more than 50 grams of crack cocaine. On a third count of the indictment, the defendant was also sentenced to 21 years and 10 months in prison.

In the **Eastern District of Kentucky**, a doctor was sentenced to 20 years in prison for his conviction on charges of illegally dispensing Oxycontin. Testimony at trial revealed that shortly after the defendant, an urologist, opened a clinic in Harlan, Kentucky, in October 2000, crowds started waiting in line to see the doctor. In one instance, after having his clinic open for 14 hours, the defendant continued to see patients by flashlight after a power outage occurred. When local pharmacists began refusing to fill prescriptions for Oxycontin written by him, he began sending patients to pharmacies in Tennessee and Virginia. They, too, refused to fill Oxycontin prescriptions written by the defendant after having filled 1,000 in 1 month. The defendant was held accountable for more than 87,000 dosage units of Schedule II controlled substances. He received a two-level enhancement at sentencing for abuse of trust, and was also ordered to forfeit \$17,000 as proceeds from his activity. The defendant had practiced medicine in Michigan until his state conviction for income tax evasion.

In the **Northern District of Texas**, a defendant and his brother were each sentenced to life in prison and a co-defendant was sentenced to almost 20 years in prison following their conviction for conspiracy and possession with intent to distribute cocaine base. The charges stemmed from crack cocaine seizures at the Lubbock International Airport in October 2000 and the Shreveport, Louisiana, bus station in February 2001. The brothers ran an elaborate drug operation that involved manufacturing crack cocaine from cocaine powder and sending conspirators, usually females, to towns around the Lubbock area, including San Angelo, Abilene, Amarillo, and Lamesa, setting them up in motels or rented houses, and supplying them with crack cocaine to sell in those areas. The brothers distributed multi-kilogram loads of crack cocaine from northern Texas to Georgia using female couriers to "body carry" the crack cocaine on buses and airplanes.

In the **Southern District of West Virginia**, a gastroenterologist practicing in Lewisburg, West Virginia, was sentenced to 6 years and 5 months in prison for

illegally distributing Oxycontin. The defendant unlawfully prescribed a variety of controlled substances, including Percocet, hydrocodone, and Xanax, to several different individuals over a 10-month period in exchange for sexual favors.

Corporate Fraud

On July 9, 2002, the President established the Corporate Fraud Task Force to direct the investigation and prosecution of significant cases of corporate fraud committed by corporations and their directors, officers, professional advisors, and employees. The Department's objectives in corporate fraud prosecutions include: (1) deterring fraud through serious sanctions for criminal conduct so as to restore confidence in the integrity of investments; (2) obtaining restitution and redress for victims; and (3) punishing offenders who have abused the trust of the investing community.

Members of the Corporate Fraud Task Force include the United States Attorneys from the following districts: 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. The importance of inter-agency cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of corporate wrong-doers was evidenced by the inclusion of members on the Corporate Fraud Task Force from other agencies, namely, the Secretary of the Treasury, the heads of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Chief of the United States Postal Inspection Service. United States Attorneys' offices work with these agencies, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department's Criminal Division, in pursuing corporate fraud cases.

Specialized training was designed and conducted to better equip prosecutors to combat corporate fraud. In September 2002, the Deputy Attorney General convened all United States Attorneys and representatives from the other agencies represented on the task force for a Corporate Fraud Conference in Washington, D.C. The President, Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Chairman of the SEC, and other representatives of the Task Force addressed the attendees. Subsequently, the Deputy Attorney General directed the Executive Office for United States Attorneys to replicate this training effort for line prosecutors who handle corporate fraud matters. The training will occur during Fiscal Year 2003.

Since the inception of the Corporate Fraud Task Force, United States Attorneys' offices have opened more than 130 corporate fraud matters and charged more than 180 defendants. Over 50 convictions were obtained during this short time period. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys will begin to formally track corporate fraud cases as a part of its case management system as of January 1, 2003. Included below is a small sampling of some of the more significant corporate fraud prosecutions undertaken by the United States Attorneys' offices since the inception of the Corporate Fraud Task Force. Because the task forces were only established in July 2002, most of the defendants convicted in the corporate fraud cases were not yet sentenced by the end of Fiscal Year 2002.

Examples of corporate fraud cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2002 include the following:

In the **Central District of California**, guilty pleas were obtained from 3 Homestore.Com, Inc., executives who fraudulently inflated the company's revenues by over \$30 million through a series of transactions known as "round-tripping" in which the online real estate listing giant bought and sold services solely to increase revenue.

In the **Northern District of California**, the Chief Financial Officer of Media Vision, Inc., a Silicon Valley technology company, was sentenced to 3 years and 5 months in prison to be followed by 3 years of supervised release, after a conviction by a jury of a scheme to inflate the company's earnings and income and to mislead company stockholders. This conviction followed guilty pleas by the company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, the Sales Vice President, and the Controller.

In the **District of Maryland**, a former Allfirst Bank currency trader pled guilty to bank fraud after being charged with making false entry into bank records that caused the bank to lose more than \$691 million. The defendant was sentenced to 7 years and 6 months in prison, 5 years of supervised release, and restitution of the \$691 million.

In the **Southern District of New York**, the former WorldCom Comptroller and 3 former accounting employees pled guilty to securities fraud violations in connection with their participation in a scheme to defraud investors and the public regarding the financial condition and operating performance of the company. These guilty pleas came within just a few months of the irregularities being discovered.

In the **Northern District of Oklahoma**, an executive of Commercial Financial Services pled guilty to charges of conspiracy to commit mail fraud, bank fraud, and money laundering in connection with his ownership of the company.

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, hate 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 2002, the United States Attorneys filed 81 criminal civil rights cases against 115 defendants. The United States Attorneys also terminated a total of 85 cases against 135 defendants. This represents no change in the number of cases terminated but an increase of 22 percent in the number of defendants terminated when compared to Fiscal Year 2001. Eighty-eight percent of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, with 79 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

Hate Crimes Arising Out of Terrorist Attacks on the United States

After the events of September 11, 2001, the prosecution of those who perpetrated threats or violence against individuals who were perceived to be of Middle-Eastern origin became a priority of the Department. The Civil Rights Division, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the United States Attorneys' offices are working together to investigate incidents and prosecute cases involving violence or threats against individuals perceived to be of Middle-Eastern origin. During Fiscal Year 2002, a total of 11 cases against 12 defendants were filed. Also during the year, 10 cases against 10 defendants were terminated. All of the defendants whose cases were terminated during the year were convicted, with 80 percent of the convicted defendants sentenced to prison.

Examples of cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2002 include the following:

In the **District of Utah**, a defendant pled guilty to the arson of a Pakistani-American restaurant in Salt Lake City. The defendant poured gasoline onto a side wall of the restaurant and lit it in an effort to destroy the building. He was sentenced to 4 years and 3 months in prison.

In the **Western District of Washington**, a defendant pled guilty to attempting to set fire to cars in the parking lot of Seattle's Islamic Idriss Mosque. He fired at worshipers who exited the mosque and then fled. The defendant was apprehended by police after crashing his vehicle. He was sentenced to 6 years and 6 months in prison.

Hate Crimes

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

Examples of hate crimes cases successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2002 include the following:

In the **Eastern District of California**, a defendant and his brother were sentenced to lengthy prison terms following their convictions for setting fires at 3 Sacramento synagogues and a building housing a clinic that provides reproductive health services. The defendant was sentenced to 30 years in prison, followed by 3 years of supervised release, and fined \$10,000. His brother was sentenced to 21 years and 3 months in prison, followed by 3 years of supervised release. The brothers were also ordered to pay joint restitution to the victim organizations of \$1,001,255. The arson fires occurred at Congregation B'nai Israel, Congregation Beth Shalom, and the Keneset Israel Torah Center, and at the medical building housing the Choice Medical Group clinic.

In the **Middle District of Georgia**, 2 defendants pled guilty to violating the civil rights of a minority couple and were sentenced, respectively, to 1 year and 6 months in prison and 3 years of probation. The defendants built a cross and placed it in front of the residence of an African-American couple, and set it on fire in order to intimidate the victims. At the time of the cross burning, 1 of the defendants was a city council member.

In the **District of Maryland**, a 21-year old defendant was sentenced to 1 year and 9 months in prison after he pled guilty to participating in a conspiracy to violate the civil rights of 2 African-Americans who had rented a house in a Maryland community. The defendant smashed the windshield of the victims' automobile and, the next evening, he led a group of people, some carrying bats and sticks, who congregated outside the victims' house. The defendant threatened the victims, using racial epithets and telling them they did not belong in the community. Early the next morning, the defendant and another defendant, who was charged separately, constructed a Molotov cocktail using a soft drink bottle, gasoline, and rags. They returned to the area outside the victims' house and firebombed the victims' car.

In the **District of Maryland**, a defendant was sentenced to 5 years and 10 months in prison and ordered to pay restitution of \$10,700 after he pled guilty to violating the housing rights of a group of Mexican nationals in a racially-motivated arson of their rental home.

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 2002 include the following:

In the **Southern District of Florida**, a defendant, who was extradited to the United States following his arrest in Germany, was sentenced to 1 year and 9 months in prison and fined \$6,000 for smuggling aliens into the United States for the purpose of prostitution, facilitating interstate travel for the purpose of prostitution, and money laundering. The defendant also agreed to forfeit a limousine and motor boat he purchased to facilitate his Miami-based escort service. The defendant admitted working with 2 Czech women to recruit Eastern European women to travel to the United States on tourist visas, purportedly to work as models. Instead, the woman worked as high-priced call girls in Miami and other cities.

In the **District of Maryland**, 2 defendants who were found guilty, were each sentenced to 9 years in prison and 3 years of supervised release for holding a teenage Cameroonian girl in involuntary servitude and illegally harboring her in their home to use her as their domestic servant. The defendants were also ordered to pay a total of \$105,306 in restitution to the victim.

In the **District of Nevada**, 5 defendants were sentenced following their convictions for conspiracy to commit money laundering in connection with an international scheme to smuggle Asian women illegally into the United States and use them as prostitutes in brothels in Nevada, California, and other states. Their sentences ranged from 2 years and 3 months in prison to 4 years and 4 months in prison.

Civil Rights - Law Enforcement

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 law enforcement, that were successfully prosecuted by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2002 include the following:

In the **Central District of California**, a former civilian custodial officer who was employed at the Seal Beach City Jail, was sentenced to 4 years and 3 months in prison following his conviction of deprivation of rights under color of law. The defendant, who worked for Correctional Systems, Inc., the contractor that operates the jail, caused a jail inmate to assault another man being held in the facility's detoxification cell. He also caused the security camera in the detoxification cell to be deactivated, preventing the assault from being recorded on 1 of 2 videotapes. However, other videotapes showed the defendant in the hallway outside the detoxification cell as he placed an inmate into the cell and then watched the assault as it occurred. He then erased another videotape that captured the assault and created a false incident report regarding the cause of the victim's injuries.

In the **Central District of California**, 2 former Los Angeles Police Department officers, who were partners and were considered largely responsible for the bulk of wrongdoing within the Rampart Division, pled guilty to federal civil rights violations for covering-up the shooting of an unarmed victim. One former officer was sentenced to 3 years in prison and ordered to pay \$281,010 in restitution, and the other former officer was sentenced to 2 years in prison and ordered to pay \$248,000 in restitution.

In the **Northern District of California**, 2 former prison guards were convicted following a lengthy jury trial of conspiracy to violate civil rights. The defendants, who were correctional officers at Pelican Bay State Prison, conspired to deprive inmates of the right, guaranteed by the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution, to be free from cruel and unusual punishment. They would cause inmates convicted of sex offenses, or whom they disliked for other reasons, to be assaulted by other inmates. In two instances, they committed the assaults themselves. One defendant was sentenced to 7 years in prison and the other defendant was sentenced to 6 years and 4 months in prison.

In the **Western District of New York**, after a 9-and-a-half-week trial, a former Buffalo Police Detective was convicted of multiple felony counts including

conspiracy to violate civil rights and extortion. He was sentenced to 11 years and 4 months in prison.

In the **Eastern District of Texas**, 2 former State of Texas correctional officers were sentenced to prison for beating a prisoner to death. One defendant was sentenced to 8 years and 1 month in prison, and the other defendant was sentenced to 5 years in prison after both pled guilty to assaulting an inmate in the Terrell Prison Unit in Livingston, Texas. The inmate victim was taken to the hospital, but died the next day. The former correctional officers were convicted of manslaughter in state court and given shock probation. They were released from custody after serving 3 months. The defendants were then prosecuted in federal court and pled guilty to violating the civil rights of a prisoner, which resulted in his death.

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 2002 was the second 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.

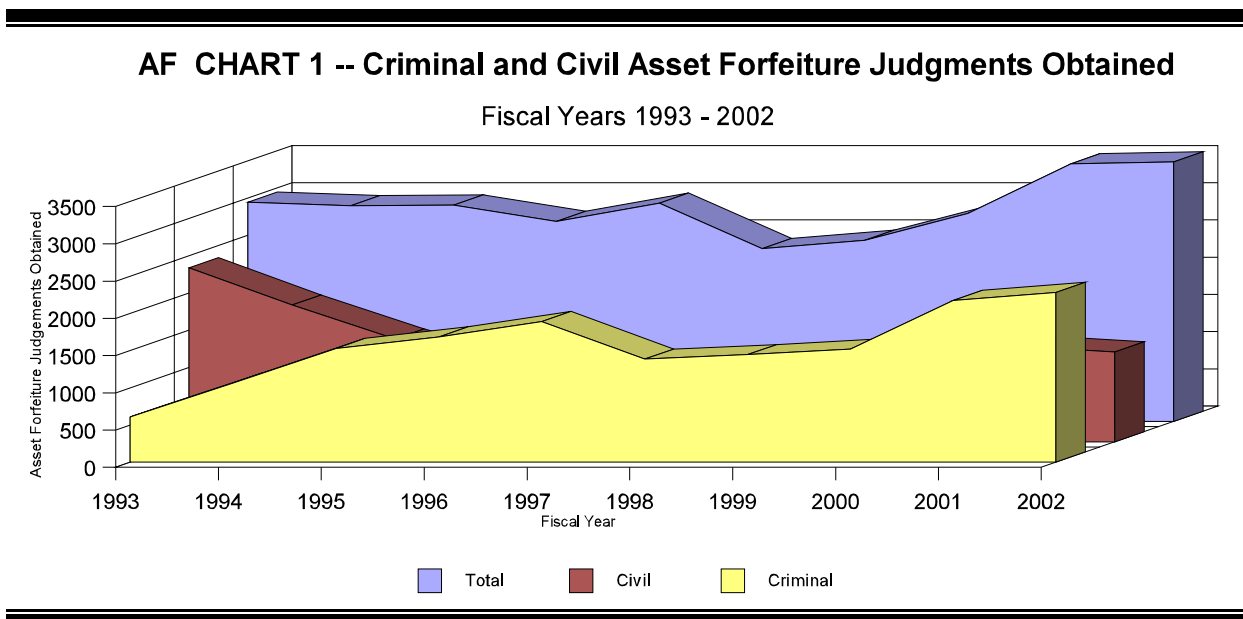
CAFRA also strengthens law enforcement in the following areas:

- 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 2,580 criminal cases which sought forfeiture as a criminal penalty during Fiscal Year 2002, representing an increase of 30 percent over the prior year. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 3,304 criminal asset forfeiture cases pending, an increase of 13 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 2001. Additionally, 2,009 civil forfeiture actions were filed by the United States Attorneys during the fiscal year, an increase of 11 percent when compared to the prior year.

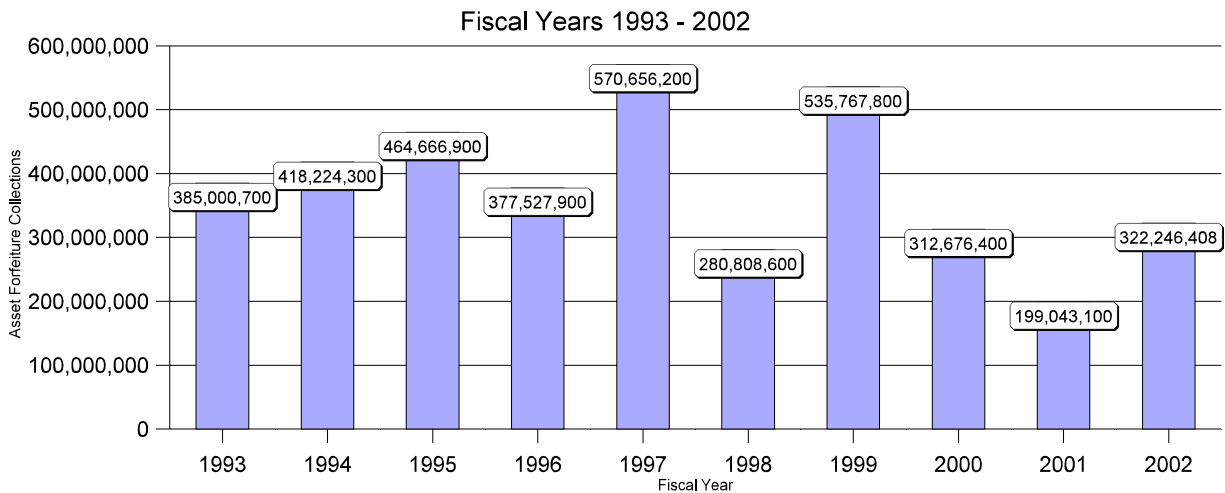
As shown on Table 5, the United States Attorneys also obtained 1,205 civil asset forfeiture judgments in favor of the United States during the year, which represents a 7 percent decrease when compared with the prior year. Asset Forfeiture Chart 1 below reflects the number of judgments the United States Attorneys' offices obtained in criminal and civil asset forfeiture cases during the past ten years. The chart does not include federal administrative asset forfeiture matters or state court filings.

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The United States Attorneys' work on judicial asset forfeitures resulted in an estimated recovery during Fiscal Year 2002 of \$322,246,408 in forfeited cash and property. This represents an increase of 62 percent when compared to Fiscal Year 2001. Approximately \$3,014,335, or slightly less than 1 percent of the forfeited property, was retained for official law enforcement use. Approximately \$83,367,497 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 ten 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 2002 include the following:

In the **Eastern District of New York**, a 67-year old Beverly Hills businessman and former chairman of 2 public companies was sentenced to 6 years in prison and ordered to forfeit \$6 million following his conviction, after a 3-week trial, of 7 counts of securities fraud, securities fraud conspiracy, and money laundering conspiracy. The government's investigation and proof at trial established that the defendant reaped over \$5 million in illegal profits through manipulation of the stock prices of at least 18 stocks underwritten by Stratton Oakmont and related broker-dealers. With the aid of 2 broker-dealers, the defendant laundered the securities fraud proceeds through Plus One Finance, Ltd., in Switzerland and numerous joint investments in the United States, largely in real estate and the film industry.

In the **Northern District of Texas**, a defendant was sentenced to 3 years and 10 months in prison, ordered to pay \$1,105,026.31 in restitution, and ordered to forfeit approximately \$894,776.87 in cash and property following his guilty plea to money laundering, identity fraud, and use of a fraudulent Social Security Number. The defendant admitted that he laundered almost \$1 million obtained through his identity fraud scheme. He used several Social Security Numbers and opened more than 100 different lines of credit with credit card companies and casinos.

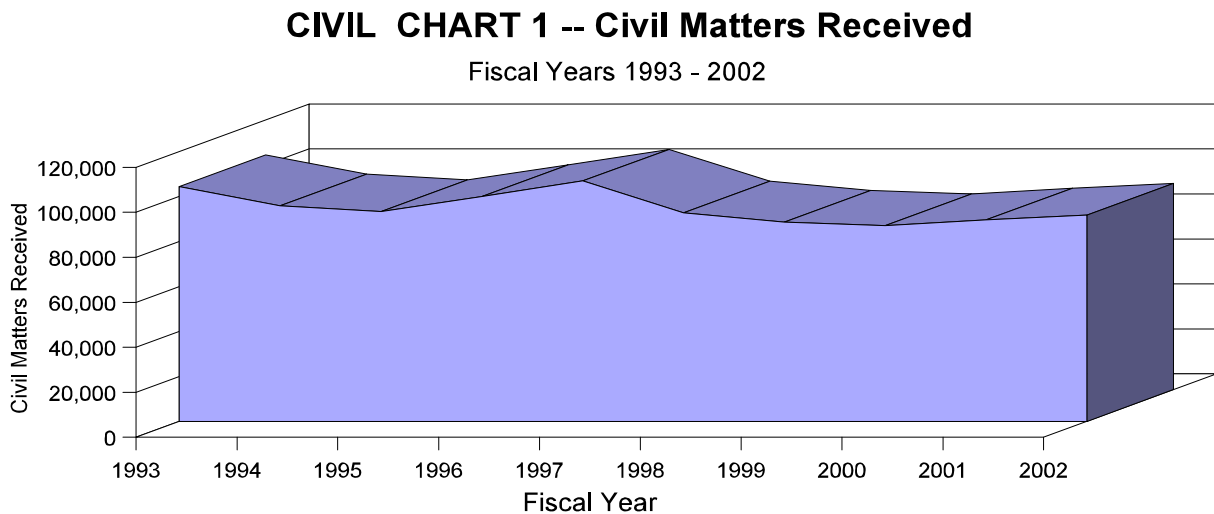
In the **Western District of Washington**, the leaders and the henchman of the Rhee Racketeering Organization were sentenced for racketeering offenses arising from a large-scale illegal pseudoephedrine distribution enterprise. The defendant was sentenced to 8 years in prison to be followed by 3 years of supervised release. He was further required to forfeit assets totaling over \$8 million which were derived from illegal proceeds and/or used to facilitate the Rhee Organization's criminal activities. He was assisted by his 2 sons and numerous other individuals in the Rhee Organization. The defendant used his illegal proceeds to purchase certain properties for the purpose of concealing or disguising the source and existence of the proceeds.

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 2002, the United States Attorneys' offices received a total of 91,796 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, 14,328, or 16 percent, were affirmative matters, 56,211 or 61 percent, were defensive matters, and 21,257, or 23 percent were other civil matters. During the same period of time, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 8,998 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 matters and cases represent a significant portion of the United States Attorneys' caseload. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2002, there were a total of 126,552 pending civil matters and cases, representing 49 percent of the 258,394 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 2002, 25,762, or 20 percent, were affirmative litigation, 81,264, or 64 percent, were defensive litigation, 19,526, 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, 76 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 16 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.

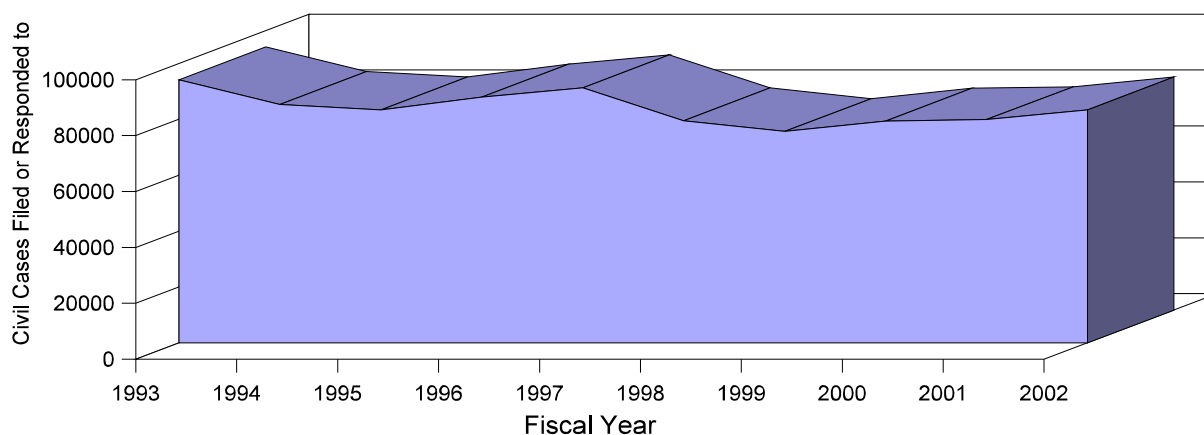
A total of 17,250 civil matters were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2002. Of these pending matters, 4,831, or 28 percent, had been pending for less than 6 months, 7,587, or 44 percent, had been pending for less than 12 months, and 11,375, or 66 percent, had been pending for less than 24 months. See Table 16.

During Fiscal Year 2002, the United States Attorneys' offices filed or responded to a total of 83,357 civil cases, an increase of 4 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 1993 - 2002

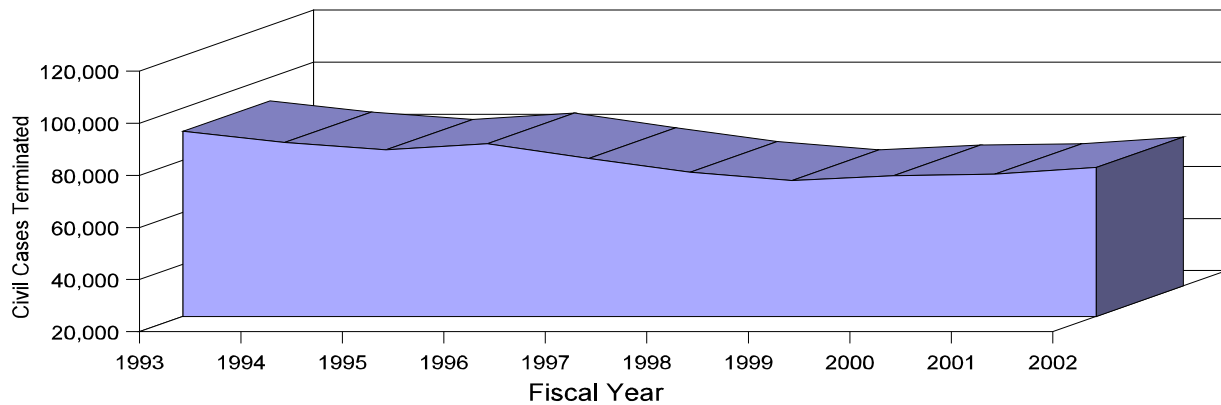


Of the 83,357 civil cases filed or responded to by the United States, 9,273, or 11 percent, were affirmative civil cases, 55,286, or 66 percent, were defensive civil cases, and 18,798, or 23 percent, were other civil cases. Also during Fiscal Year 2002, the United States Attorneys' offices terminated a total of 77,141 cases. Judgments were issued in 30,980, or 40 percent, of these cases. A total of 23,705, or 77 percent, of these judgments were in favor of the United States. Additionally, 16,701, or 22 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

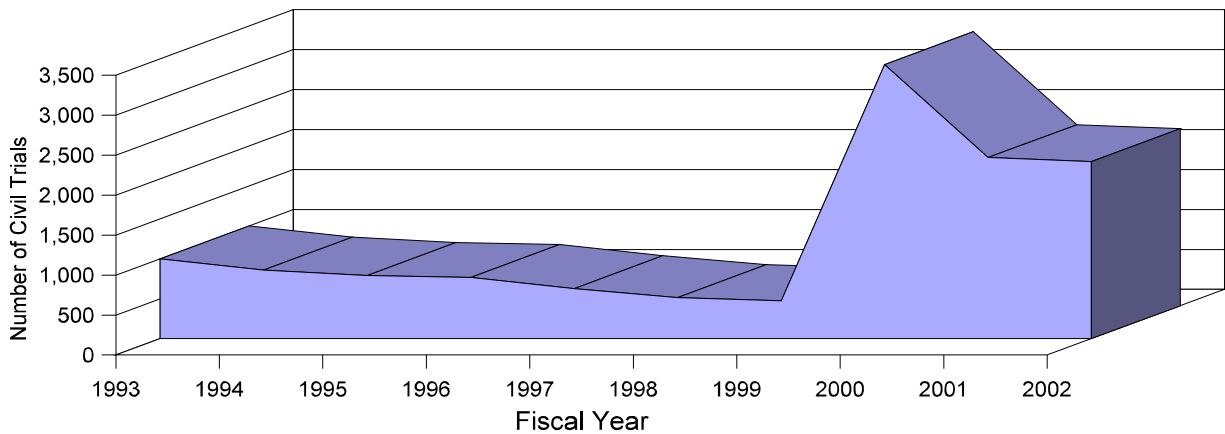
Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002



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CIVIL CHART 4 -- Civil Cases Disposed of by Trial

Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002



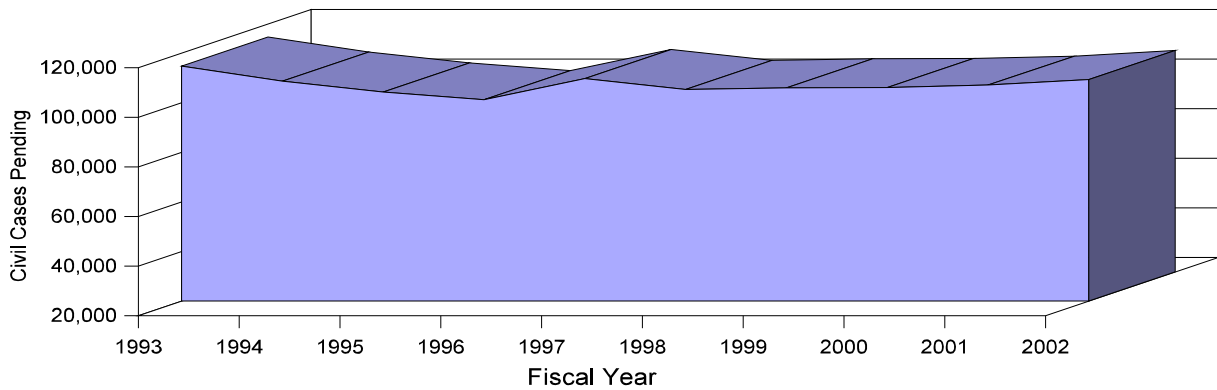
Beginning in Fiscal Year 2000, the civil disposition codes used in the LIONS case management system were revised to more accurately represent the outcomes in civil cases. The definitions of the codes used for civil cases disposed of by trial were expanded to include evidentiary hearings. Thus, the Fiscal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

A total of 109,302 civil cases were pending as of the end of Fiscal Year 2002. Of these pending cases, 31,660 or 29 percent, had been pending for less than 6 months, 52,034, or 48 percent, had been pending for less than 12 months, and 75,925, or 69 percent, had been pending for less than 24 months. See Civil Chart 5 and 6 below, and Table 17.

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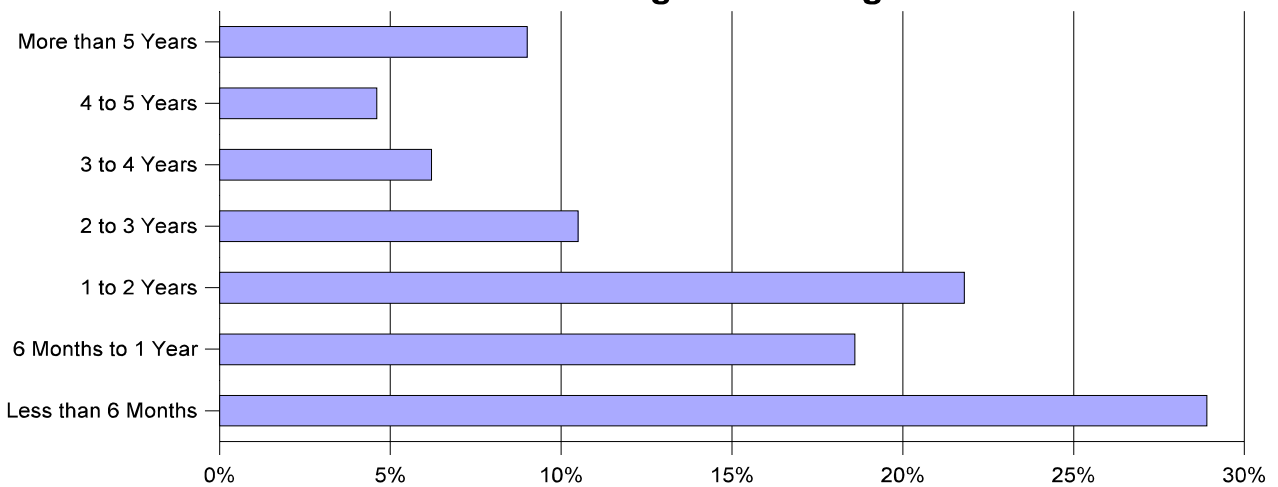
CIVIL CHART 5 -- Civil Cases Pending

Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002



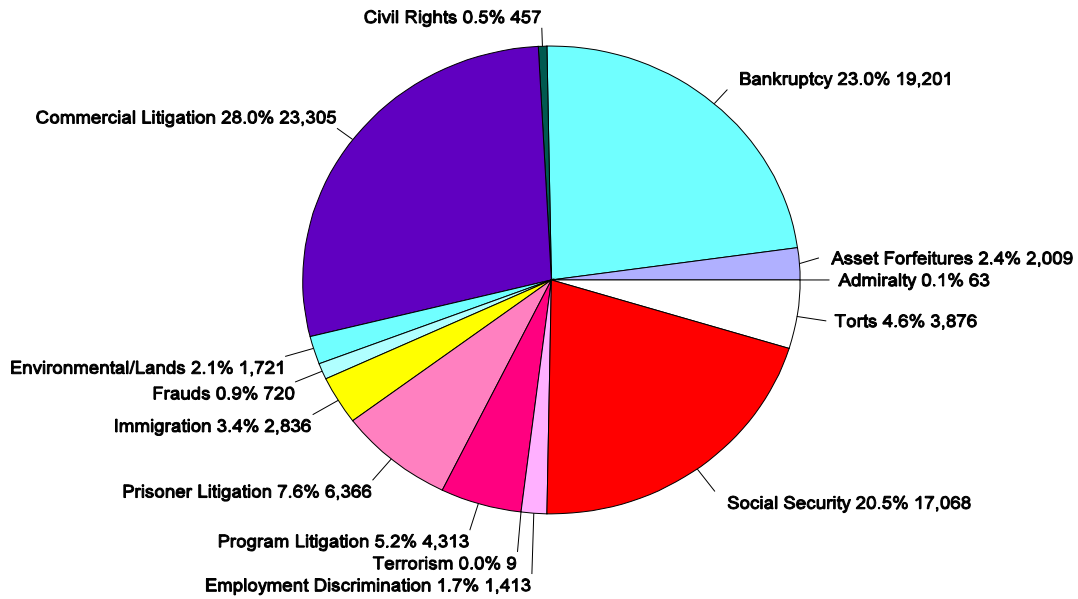
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CIVIL CHART 6 -- Age of Pending Civil Cases

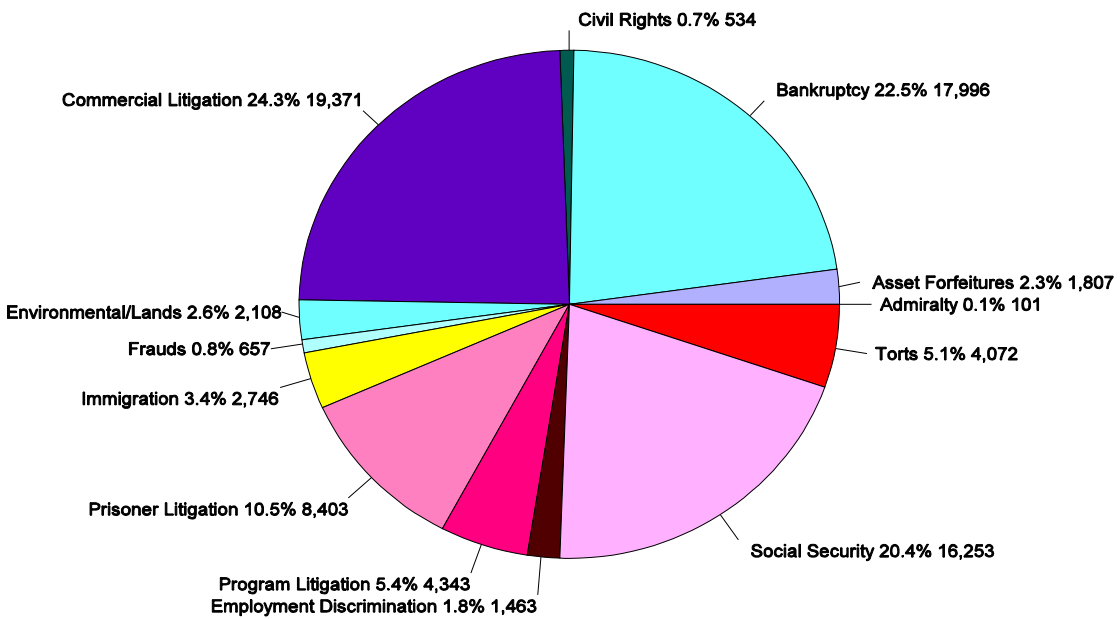


Civil Chart 7 below displays civil cases filed or responded to by cause of action, or case type, during Fiscal Year 2002, while Civil Chart 8 below displays civil cases pending by cause of action or case type as of the end of Fiscal Year 2002.

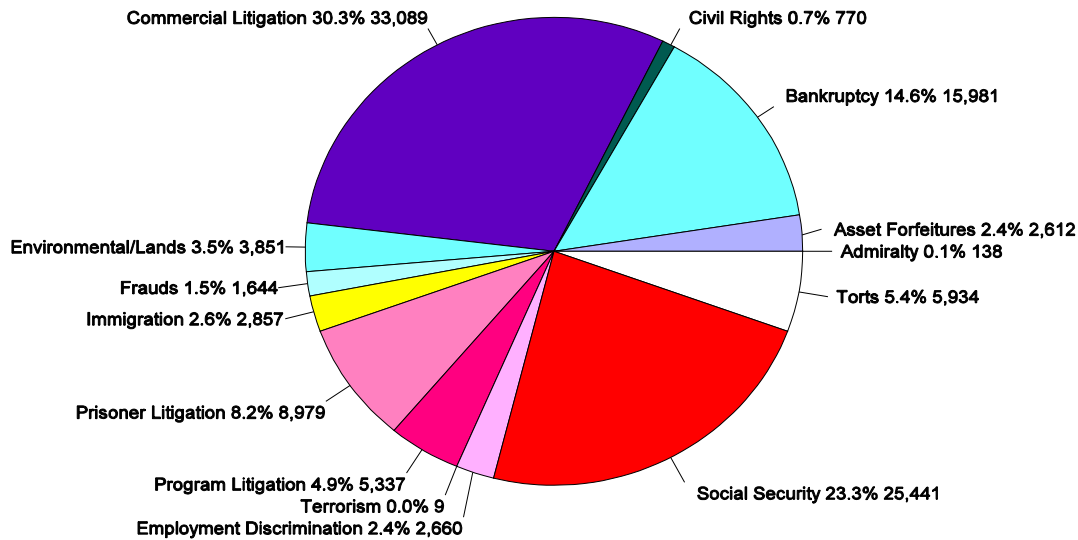
CIVIL CHART 7 -- Civil Cases Filed or Responded to by Cause of Action
Fiscal Year 2002 -- Total Cases Filed 83,357



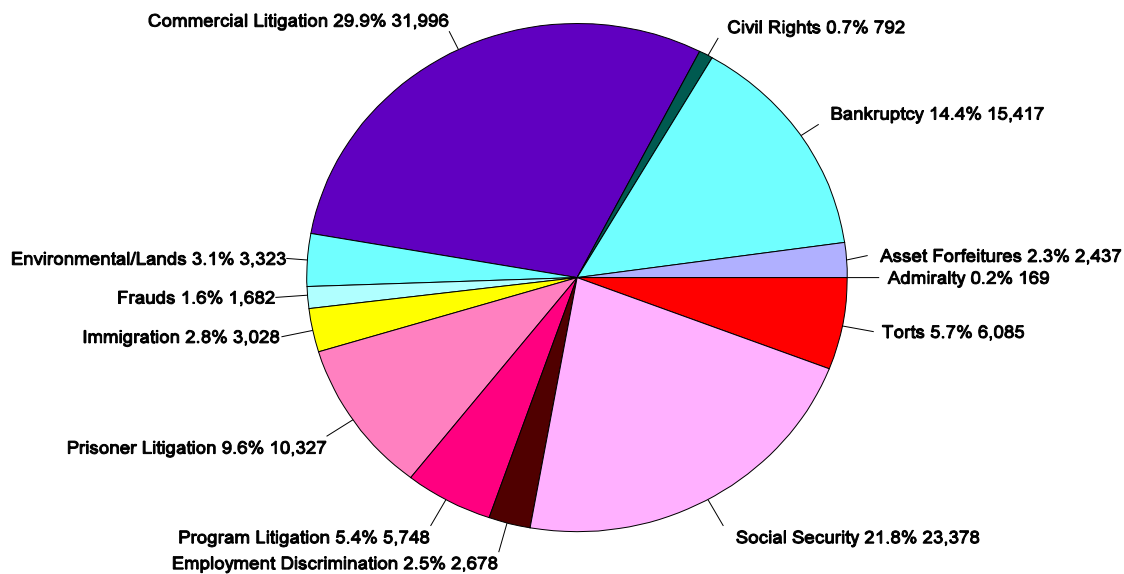
Fiscal Year 2001 -- Total Cases Filed 79,854



CIVIL CHART 8 -- Civil Cases Pending by Cause of Action
Fiscal Year 2002 -- Total Cases Pending 109,302



Fiscal Year 2001 -- Total Cases Pending 107,060



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 14,328 affirmative civil matters, and filed a total of 9,273 affirmative civil cases during Fiscal Year 2002. This represents a decrease of 7 percent in the number of matters received and an increase of 9 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 2002, a total of 25,762 affirmative civil matters and cases were pending, representing 12,565 civil affirmative matters and 13,197 civil affirmative cases. The largest category of affirmative civil matters received was asset forfeiture (30 percent of all matters received), followed by commercial litigation (25 percent) and fraud (12 percent). The largest category of affirmative civil cases filed was commercial litigation (31 percent of all cases filed), followed by asset forfeiture (21 percent) and bankruptcy (14 percent).

The United States Attorneys terminated a total of 5,837 affirmative civil matters in Fiscal Year 2002. 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 2002, 4,772 affirmative civil cases were resolved by judgments, with 4,581 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 2002, the United States Attorneys reported the recovery of \$1.8 billion through the ACE program. During Fiscal Year 2002, 1,645 ACE cases and matters were settled or resulted in judgments, representing a 5 percent increase over Fiscal Year 2001.

During Fiscal Year 2002, the United States Attorneys received 4,085 ACE matters, a decrease of less than 1 percent when compared with the prior year, and filed or responded to 1,914 ACE cases, an increase of 6 percent over Fiscal Year 2001. At the end of Fiscal Year 2002, 8,324 ACE matters and cases were pending, down from 8,355 at the end of Fiscal Year 2001. 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 2002, 1,529 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 2002, the United States Attorneys filed or responded to 221 civil health care fraud cases, representing an increase of 18 percent when compared to the prior year.

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 19,201 bankruptcy cases, in which the United States was: the plaintiff in 1,341 adversary proceedings or separate litigation within a bankruptcy case; the defendant in 1,380 adversary proceedings; and a creditor or party-in-interest in 16,480 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 2002 totaled 1,547,669, a fiscal year historic high during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2002. 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 2002, the United States Attorneys' offices received 56,211 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 82 percent of all defensive civil matters received during the year. See Table 5.

The United States Attorneys represented the government in 55,286 defensive civil cases that were filed in court during Fiscal Year 2002, a 4 percent increase 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 52,010 defensive civil cases, an increase of 6 percent when compared to the prior year. Judgments were issued in 24,611 of these cases, with a total of 17,679, or 72 percent, of these judgments in favor of the United States. An additional 5,462, or 11 percent, of cases filed against the United States were dismissed. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2002, a total of 79,972 defensive civil cases were pending, an increase of 1 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 2002, the United States Attorneys responded to 19,885 defensive commercial litigation cases, which represented 36 percent of all defensive civil cases. The second largest category was Social Security, with 17,091 cases responded to, which represented 31 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.

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.

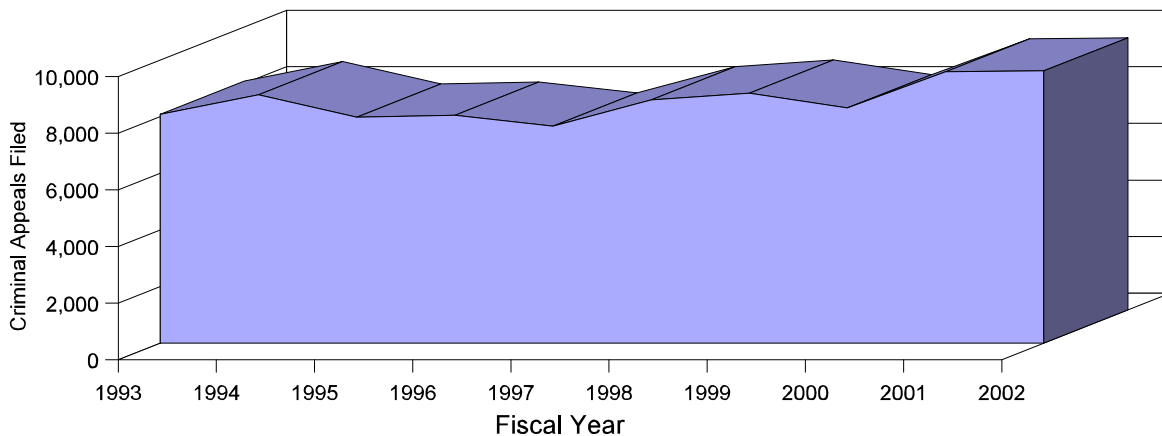
As a result of the implementation of the United States Sentencing Guidelines in November 1987, Assistant United States Attorneys now spend far more time than before on sentencing issues, such as preparing sentencing memoranda, conducting lengthy sentencing hearings, and handling sentencing appeals. While 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 2002, the United States Attorneys handled a total of 9,618 criminal appeals filed by or against the United States, representing a less than 1 percent increase when compared to Fiscal Year 2001. See Appeals Chart 1 below.

[D]

APPEALS CHART 1 -- Criminal Appeals Filed by or Against the United States

Fiscal Years 1993 - 2002

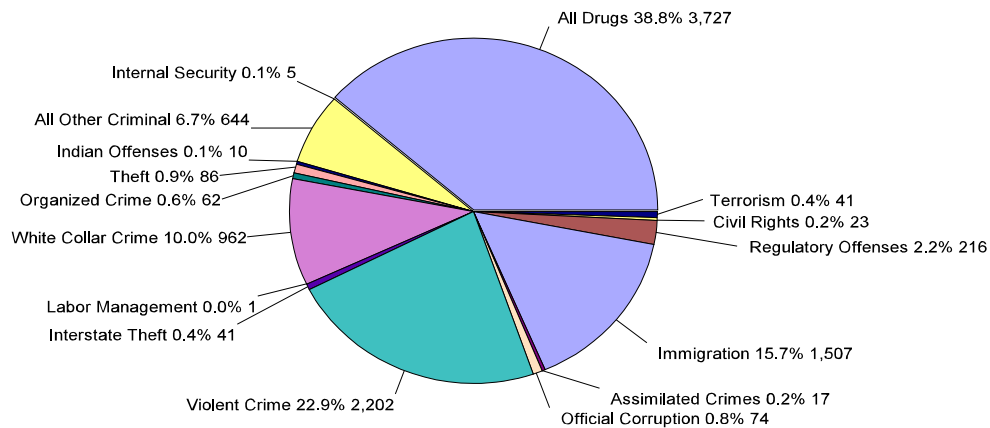


A total of 9,379 appeals were terminated during Fiscal Year 2002, representing an increase of 8 percent in the number of appeals terminated when compared to the prior year. The United States Courts of Appeals ruled in favor of the United States in 7,765, or 83 percent, of the appeals terminated during the year. See Table 7.

[D]

APPEALS CHART 2 -- Criminal Appeals Filed by Program Category

Fiscal Year 2002 -- Total Appeals Filed 9,618



The largest category of criminal appeals filed during Fiscal Year 2002 was narcotics, which accounted for 3,727, or 39 percent, of all criminal appeals filed during the year. See Appeals Chart 2 below. Other large categories of criminal appeals included violent crime, with 2,202 appeals filed in Fiscal Year 2002, and immigration, with 1,507 appeals filed during the year.

Examples of criminal appeals successfully handled by the United States Attorneys during Fiscal Year 2002 include the following:

In the **Southern District of Florida**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit issued an opinion reinstating the 1998 RICO conspiracy convictions of 2 attorneys for their activities on behalf of a faction of the Cali drug cartel. The court also affirmed the defendants' convictions for money laundering conspiracy and denied their request for a new trial. The case was sent back to the United States District Court so that the defendants could be sentenced. The United States Court of Appeals also noted that the defendants had obstructed justice as well as engaged in money laundering for the cartel, and found that the government had presented sufficient evidence that the defendants knew the money they received from the head of the cartel and then transmitted to arrested cartel members and their families, did not come from legitimate sources. The decision outlined the

defendants' participation in the cartel's scheme to collect false sworn declarations from its arrested members in order to prevent the cartel's head from being extradited to and prosecuted in the United States. One of the defendants was a former Department of Justice attorney, who at the time was a partner at a law firm in Washington, D.C. The other defendant was a criminal defense attorney and partner at a Miami law firm.

In the **District of South Dakota**, in a case of first impression nationwide, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit affirmed a lower court decision and ruled that Indian Tribal Housing was "public housing" for purposes of enhanced penalties under 21 U.S.C. § 860(a). The defendant had a mobile home on land that belonged to the Oglala Sioux Tribe and was leased to his father as part of a home ownership program under the Oglala Sioux Housing Authority and NAHASDA, the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act. The defendant argued on appeal that the enhanced penalty for possessing with the intent to distribute drugs within 1,000 feet of a "housing facility owned by a public housing authority" did not apply to tribal housing. He relied on the 1996 amendment of the definition of "public housing authority" contained in 42 U.S.C. § 1437a(b)(6). Prior to the amendment, the definition explicitly included "any Indian housing authority." The 1996 creation of NAHASDA removed that section of the definition. The United States Court of Appeals affirmed, and held that the term "public housing authority" includes public housing authorities created by tribal governments.

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.

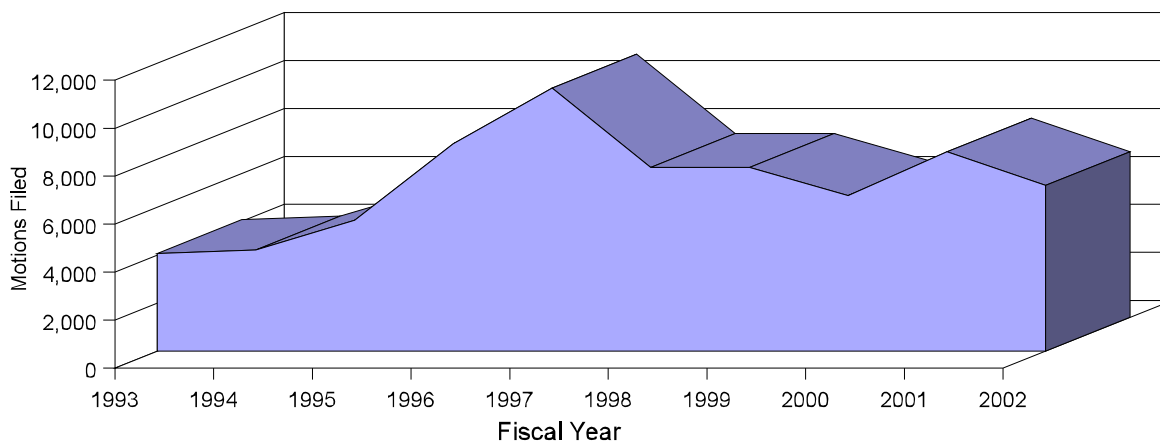
The Prison Litigation Reform Act, which included provisions intended to curb abuses and excesses in prisoner litigation, was enacted in Fiscal Year 1996, and was expected to result in a reduction in post-sentencing motions. The Act required that prisoners pursue an administrative claim before a complaint 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 1993 - 2002



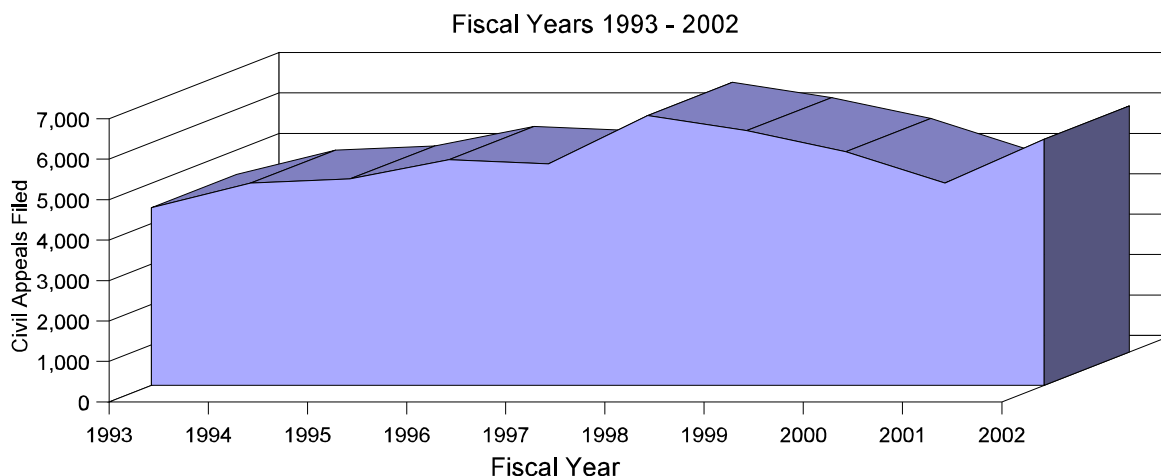
The reduction in the volume of prisoner litigation that was expected after the Prison Litigation Reform Act was enacted, appears to have occurred during Fiscal Year 1998 and again in Fiscal Year 1999. During Fiscal Year 1998, 7,592 post-sentencing motions were filed, a decrease of 3,382, or 31 percent, 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 an increase of 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. In spite of the decreased number again, the 6,903 motions filed in Fiscal Year 2002 still represent a 360 percent increase over the 1,500 motions filed in Fiscal Year 1988 when the Sentencing Guidelines went into effect.

Civil Appeals

During Fiscal Year 2002, the United States Attorneys' offices also handled a total of 6,080 civil appeals filed by or against the United States. This represents an increase of 22 percent in the number of appeals handled when compared to the prior year. See Appeals Chart 4 below. The United States Attorneys terminated 6,133 civil appeals during the year, an increase of 14 percent when compared to the prior year. Of the appeals terminated during the year, 4,686, or 76 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



An example of a civil appeal successfully handled by a United States Attorney during Fiscal Year 2002 follows:

In the **District of Maryland**, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit affirmed the United States District Court in Baltimore on the right of the Army to operate the Ft. Meade military installation's utility system pursuant to federal statutes requiring privatization of such systems. Baltimore Gas and Electric (BG&E) challenged the terms of bid solicitation as being insufficiently restrictive. The Maryland Public Service Commission (PSC) intervened. In the suit, the United States District Judge upheld the solicitation and the PSC appealed. The Court of Appeals held that PSC was not an "interested party" with standing under the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act (ADRA) to bring an action to challenge the solicitation. The Court of Appeals did not reach the merits under which BG&E filed suit, since BG&E did not appeal. However, the court found that the Maryland PSC was not an "interested party" and, therefore, had no "standing" under the ADRA to bring an action to challenge the Army's bid solicitation to privatize electric and gas

utility services at the military installation. The court concluded that PSC's only interest in the solicitation was based on its desire as a state regulatory body to assert jurisdiction over the private entity which would eventually provide utility services at the installation, not an interest as actual or prospective bidder or, an offeror, on the solicitation. The Court of Appeals adopted reasoning from the Court of Federal Claims cases that the PSC's interest in this solicitation is based solely on its regulatory mandate to assert jurisdiction over the private entity that will eventually provide utility services at Fort Meade, after the government accedes direct control. Therefore, the PSC lacked standing to bring a bid protest action. Because the PSC lacked standing to bring this action, it also lacked standing to appeal the District Court's judgment. The decision will enable the Army to modernize Ft. Meade by privatizing the utilities infrastructure.

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 2002. 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.

Last fiscal year, the United States witnessed the brutal terrorist attacks of September 11. During Fiscal Year 2002, 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 2002, 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, 2002

District	Criminal Cases in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in ----- United States District Court -----					Criminal Defendants in 1/ ----- United States Magistrate Court -----				
	Begin		End			Begin		End			Begin		End		
	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	Pending	
Alabama, Middle	122	105	100	127		195	154	161	188		85	113	91	107	
Alabama, Northern	299	502	432	369		386	689	575	500		110	98	118	90	
Alabama, Southern	176	261	203	234		263	418	300	381		9	5	9	5	
Alaska	94	139	144	89		136	198	210	124		23	25	29	19	
Arizona	2,488	3,361	2,715	3,134		3,394	4,285	3,463	4,216		620	940	651	909	
Arkansas, Eastern	200	185	200	185		305	254	291	268		12	21	23	10	
Arkansas, Western	107	166	133	140		122	182	153	151		13	16	14	15	
California, Central	2,369	1,594	1,678	2,285		3,699	2,224	2,297	3,626		1,192	942	847	1,287	
California, Eastern	873	851	740	984		1,304	1,189	985	1,508		347	191	202	336	
California, Northern	1,229	543	516	1,256		1,969	803	654	2,118		554	319	211	662	
California, Southern	2,306	3,437	3,557	2,186		3,214	3,879	4,049	3,044		636	805	602	839	
Colorado	570	557	375	752		1,122	719	571	1,270		177	82	91	168	
Connecticut	331	270	222	379		593	462	390	665		136	49	37	148	
Delaware	62	153	65	150		75	176	77	174		51	31	23	59	
District of Columbia	745	501	387	859		1,052	650	473	1,229		71	82	77	76	
Florida, Middle	1,391	1,063	1,042	1,412		2,158	1,591	1,650	2,099		165	73	74	164	
Florida, Northern	302	218	217	303		429	370	350	449		112	280	204	188	
Florida, Southern	3,566	1,734	1,634	3,666		5,635	2,606	2,420	5,821		303	546	448	401	
Georgia, Middle	195	208	206	197		321	304	318	307		46	384	406	24	
Georgia, Northern	722	672	671	723		1,286	1,025	998	1,313		308	184	160	332	
Georgia, Southern	133	337	256	214		185	457	351	291		255	169	190	234	
Guam	153	111	94	170		188	135	124	199		11	35	10	36	
Hawaii	604	230	193	641		961	398	320	1,039		855	128	79	904	
Idaho	120	222	162	180		201	362	264	299		39	22	34	27	
Illinois, Central	301	613	399	515		388	706	491	603		22	28	12	38	
Illinois, Northern	1,035	863	672	1,226		1,658	1,418	1,097	1,979		623	349	146	826	
Illinois, Southern	182	195	200	177		264	356	308	312		22	25	23	24	
Indiana, Northern	342	364	388	318		488	487	509	466		18	10	12	16	
Indiana, Southern	131	208	175	164		240	320	274	286		36	58	26	68	
Iowa, Northern	297	335	310	322		374	411	390	395		12	33	13	32	
Iowa, Southern	210	279	222	267		293	425	333	385		7	17	8	16	
Kansas	425	457	435	447		540	614	536	618		23	32	25	30	
Kentucky, Eastern	253	363	336	280		352	506	486	372		20	50	40	30	

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		End			Begin		End			Begin		End		
	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	Pending	
Kentucky, Western	256	250	256	250	386	374	380	380	17	15	14	18			
Louisiana, Eastern	302	315	316	301	467	484	481	470	15	76	74	17			
Louisiana, Middle	196	125	166	155	212	141	178	175	8	16	14	10			
Louisiana, Western	187	241	233	195	311	400	348	363	229	530	608	151			
Maine	142	214	206	150	160	239	230	169	15	57	53	19			
Maryland	617	496	497	616	875	680	671	884	865	469	319	1,015			
Massachusetts	669	483	439	713	1,210	782	696	1,296	144	57	50	151			
Michigan, Eastern	763	634	536	861	1,390	952	850	1,492	718	422	232	908			
Michigan, Western	254	337	319	272	371	454	437	388	49	74	58	65			
Minnesota	315	328	277	366	467	516	436	547	3	9	3	9			
Mississippi, Northern	95	153	132	116	144	216	197	163	1	21	17	5			
Mississippi, Southern	286	353	373	266	370	464	489	345	21	135	126	30			
Missouri, Eastern	369	707	593	483	475	898	760	613	72	97	90	79			
Missouri, Western	470	537	535	472	728	749	775	702	23	49	31	41			
Montana	246	333	289	290	339	484	389	434	7	24	15	16			
Nebraska	415	519	407	527	591	709	585	715	16	35	31	20			
Nevada	681	711	586	806	943	863	749	1,057	222	288	260	250			
New Hampshire	144	159	119	184	169	194	142	221	5	10	5	10			
New Jersey	898	764	670	992	1,243	895	813	1,325	439	269	170	538			
New Mexico	1,299	2,232	1,901	1,630	1,707	2,570	2,259	2,018	143	583	210	516			
New York, Eastern	2,090	1,539	1,196	2,433	3,429	2,231	1,716	3,944	1,136	559	406	1,289			
New York, Northern	532	474	503	503	860	589	643	806	82	87	46	123			
New York, Southern	3,353	1,420	1,063	3,710	5,376	2,102	1,562	5,916	1,105	557	331	1,331			
New York, Western	422	390	340	472	779	476	461	794	204	376	164	416			
North Carolina, Eastern	402	450	409	443	520	569	504	585	32	29	26	35			
North Carolina, Middle	291	342	424	209	401	419	566	254	4	18	15	7			
North Carolina, Western	467	340	326	481	963	620	630	953	37	48	39	46			
North Dakota	90	175	157	108	126	218	201	143	2	15	8	9			
Northern Mariana Islands	16	29	15	30	22	41	22	41	2	15	7	10			
Ohio, Northern	417	555	535	437	680	1,050	893	837	92	116	132	76			
Ohio, Southern	319	385	303	401	467	513	433	547	115	164	149	130			
Oklahoma, Eastern	60	84	81	63	83	101	105	79	4	14	11	7			
Oklahoma, Northern	171	156	130	197	257	201	194	264	5	12	9	8			
Oklahoma, Western	165	180	181	164	203	229	228	204	76	45	51	70			
Oregon	756	711	628	839	942	864	720	1,086	102	106	90	118			

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		End			Begin		End			Begin		End		
	Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed 2/	Terminated 3/	Pending		Pending	Filed	Terminated 4/	Pending	
Pennsylvania, Eastern	949	694	692	951		1,612	1,101	1,106	1,607		124	65	56	133	
Pennsylvania, Middle	388	320	318	390		613	455	485	583		40	47	29	58	
Pennsylvania, Western	324	349	324	349		433	478	410	501		59	31	24	66	
Puerto Rico	525	400	430	495		1,473	789	905	1,357		22	22	19	25	
Rhode Island	108	123	140	91		121	159	164	116		0	0	0	0	
South Carolina	714	818	641	891		1,290	1,386	1,202	1,474		98	57	69	86	
South Dakota	232	316	333	215		280	362	391	251		12	7	15	4	
Tennessee, Eastern	450	492	480	462		669	755	712	712		22	49	38	33	
Tennessee, Middle	253	214	179	288		419	394	330	483		24	22	13	33	
Tennessee, Western	309	502	328	483		509	707	549	667		9	25	15	19	
Texas, Eastern	399	459	440	418		666	625	723	568		39	29	29	39	
Texas, Northern	852	807	764	895		1,365	1,278	1,279	1,364		91	161	153	99	
Texas, Southern	3,465	4,336	4,185	3,616		4,578	5,304	5,060	4,822		156	593	335	414	
Texas, Western	3,299	4,012	4,107	3,204		4,495	5,216	5,335	4,376		1,017	2,103	1,993	1,127	
Utah	602	673	584	691		754	775	660	869		259	49	21	287	
Vermont	181	149	115	215		270	256	190	336		11	21	13	19	
Virgin Islands	148	354	273	229		184	404	296	292		39	104	67	76	
Virginia, Eastern	840	1,077	1,018	899		1,189	1,580	1,445	1,324		2,418	3,550	3,111	2,857	
Virginia, Western	262	316	259	319		517	542	457	602		53	290	273	70	
Washington, Eastern	278	560	351	487		278	560	351	487		14	19	18	15	
Washington, Western	439	440	406	473		672	632	552	752		403	896	856	443	
West Virginia, Northern	103	187	165	125		200	306	318	188		3	8	9	2	
West Virginia, Southern	163	260	249	174		215	346	343	218		18	34	36	16	
Wisconsin, Eastern	188	235	195	228		290	377	294	373		64	31	51	44	
Wisconsin, Western	99	140	107	132		132	178	144	166		20	36	43	13	
Wyoming	80	207	133	154		103	280	180	203		25	182	171	36	
All Districts	56,138	56,658	51,436	61,360		84,783	77,305	70,492	91,596		17,963	19,970	16,256	21,677	

1/ Magistrate Court cases do not include petty offenses.

2/ Includes 494 cases or 509 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 395 cases or 506 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

4/ Includes 57 cases or 59 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, 2002

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	81	2	15	2	0		129	5	22	5	0	0	19
Alabama, Northern	383	3	41	5	0		514	4	49	6	2	2	21
Alabama, Southern	191	2	9	1	0		278	3	18	1	0	2	11
Alaska	129	0	7	5	3		183	0	15	6	6	1	19
Arizona	2,590	2	120	3	0		3,254	5	199	3	2	2	38
Arkansas, Eastern	172	2	21	5	0		251	4	31	5	0	1	20
Arkansas, Western	124	0	9	0	0		143	0	9	1	0	1	1
California, Central	1,527	13	117	19	2		2,070	19	182	23	3	11	83
California, Eastern	659	5	65	9	2		853	8	108	11	5	1	27
California, Northern	450	1	55	5	5		562	1	80	5	6	5	7
California, Southern	3,356	7	192	2	0		3,775	9	262	2	1	6	96
Colorado	317	3	46	9	0		460	5	96	10	0	0	29
Connecticut	206	0	15	0	1		358	3	27	0	2	0	20
Delaware	55	0	8	2	0		67	0	8	2	0	8	1
District of Columbia	344	7	32	3	1		411	12	44	3	3	2	30
Florida, Middle	943	7	77	13	2		1,499	15	118	16	2	5	125
Florida, Northern	190	6	12	4	5		310	11	18	6	5	2	39
Florida, Southern	1,563	19	42	10	0		2,295	41	71	13	0	2	190
Georgia, Middle	186	1	18	0	1		279	3	35	0	1	0	16
Georgia, Northern	599	2	59	11	0		889	3	93	13	0	1	51
Georgia, Southern	214	1	36	4	1		298	2	45	5	1	1	9
Guam	85	1	6	2	0		105	1	15	3	0	0	4
Hawaii	169	0	21	3	0		287	2	28	3	0	0	15
Idaho	140	2	16	2	2		214	3	39	2	6	0	11
Illinois, Central	338	1	54	6	0		420	1	61	9	0	1	11
Illinois, Northern	643	3	21	5	0		1,053	6	32	6	0	8	90
Illinois, Southern	189	2	7	0	2		295	2	8	1	2	1	19
Indiana, Northern	346	4	30	3	5		441	9	51	3	5	1	41
Indiana, Southern	162	0	7	5	1		236	0	26	8	4	2	9
Iowa, Northern	291	7	7	5	0		365	8	12	5	0	2	30
Iowa, Southern	213	0	7	2	0		316	3	12	2	0	1	29
Kansas	400	1	31	2	1		483	2	47	3	1	0	17
Kentucky, Eastern	298	5	25	7	1		426	6	44	7	3	1	18

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
Kentucky, Western	231	1	18	6	0	338	3	29	10	0	5	23
Louisiana, Eastern	297	1	16	2	0	448	1	27	5	0	1	32
Louisiana, Middle	120	1	40	5	0	128	1	43	6	0	0	13
Louisiana, Western	205	3	21	3	1	303	5	35	4	1	3	18
Maine	190	2	11	2	1	211	2	13	2	2	2	13
Maryland	428	6	55	8	0	578	8	76	9	0	2	56
Massachusetts	413	7	16	3	0	658	8	26	4	0	2	24
Michigan, Eastern	482	5	40	3	6	753	12	75	4	6	4	65
Michigan, Western	290	0	24	5	0	398	0	32	7	0	0	27
Minnesota	264	1	12	0	0	418	1	17	0	0	0	24
Mississippi, Northern	115	1	13	3	0	171	2	21	3	0	0	9
Mississippi, Southern	327	4	35	6	1	411	8	60	9	1	5	21
Missouri, Eastern	544	2	39	7	1	696	6	48	9	1	0	27
Missouri, Western	506	3	18	7	1	717	6	43	8	1	1	46
Montana	250	7	31	1	0	325	9	53	2	0	1	34
Nebraska	369	2	29	7	0	526	4	48	7	0	2	21
Nevada	515	6	54	10	1	642	8	85	13	1	1	26
New Hampshire	96	3	18	0	2	117	3	20	0	2	0	15
New Jersey	648	3	12	7	0	786	3	17	7	0	0	29
New Mexico	1,823	11	61	6	0	2,143	12	97	7	0	2	36
New York, Eastern	1,152	7	29	8	0	1,657	13	38	8	0	1	78
New York, Northern	457	1	43	2	0	569	3	69	2	0	0	24
New York, Southern	998	13	33	17	2	1,457	32	43	28	2	1	113
New York, Western	322	1	11	5	1	428	4	23	5	1	0	13
North Carolina, Eastern	377	2	28	2	0	462	2	37	2	1	0	15
North Carolina, Middle	392	3	26	3	0	520	4	38	4	0	3	36
North Carolina, Western	294	3	21	5	3	563	4	38	6	19	0	35
North Dakota	146	0	10	1	0	187	1	12	1	0	18	12
Northern Mariana Islands	13	0	1	0	1	19	0	2	0	1	0	1
Ohio, Northern	509	2	21	3	0	839	3	44	6	1	4	33
Ohio, Southern	282	4	13	4	0	403	4	19	7	0	3	12
Oklahoma, Eastern	67	1	12	1	0	86	1	16	1	1	0	3
Oklahoma, Northern	104	1	24	1	0	148	1	44	1	0	0	8
Oklahoma, Western	164	0	14	3	0	209	1	14	4	0	0	16
Oregon	556	4	59	6	3	638	5	68	6	3	4	13

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	638	11	34	9	0	1,037	16	42	11	0	10	87
Pennsylvania, Middle	299	1	15	2	1	454	2	25	3	1	1	4
Pennsylvania, Western	281	0	37	6	0	360	1	42	7	0	1	24
Puerto Rico	390	3	37	0	0	755	5	145	0	0	74	41
Rhode Island	129	1	10	0	0	149	3	11	0	1	0	11
South Carolina	544	5	80	11	1	1,064	6	118	13	1	1	54
South Dakota	297	9	23	3	1	344	13	30	3	1	4	41
Tennessee, Eastern	434	1	36	5	4	621	1	76	9	5	3	40
Tennessee, Middle	152	5	20	1	1	257	5	58	6	4	1	15
Tennessee, Western	295	4	25	4	0	472	7	65	5	0	7	24
Texas, Eastern	405	1	29	4	1	654	3	58	7	1	0	28
Texas, Northern	692	7	56	9	0	1,156	17	91	14	1	6	54
Texas, Southern	3,914	18	245	8	0	4,663	27	361	9	0	53	148
Texas, Western	3,935	21	144	4	3	5,035	34	254	5	7	7	146
Utah	503	2	73	3	3	560	3	89	3	5	0	14
Vermont	110	1	3	0	1	181	1	7	0	1	0	1
Virgin Islands	253	7	13	0	0	268	9	18	0	1	7	11
Virginia, Eastern	924	12	79	2	1	1,315	17	106	6	1	34	91
Virginia, Western	241	2	12	4	0	426	5	20	5	1	2	37
Washington, Eastern	302	5	43	1	0	302	5	43	1	0	2	11
Washington, Western	370	1	22	8	5	502	1	36	8	5	3	9
West Virginia, Northern	136	2	23	2	2	257	4	53	2	2	0	24
West Virginia, Southern	223	2	23	1	0	304	3	35	1	0	0	21
Wisconsin, Eastern	185	0	9	0	1	278	1	14	0	1	0	16
Wisconsin, Western	103	0	3	0	1	137	2	4	0	1	0	9
Wyoming	118	0	13	2	0	160	1	16	3	0	2	14
All Districts	47,372	341	3,243	395	85	64,182	568	5,092	506	144	353	3,092

Not guilty counts include 10 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 11 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, 2002

District	----- Criminal Cases -----						----- Criminal Defendants -----					--- Disposition ---	
	Guilty	Not	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	Guilty	Not	Dismissed	Rule 20	Other	After Court	After Jury	
		Guilty					Guilty				Trials	Trials	
Alabama, Middle	42	0	41	2	0	43	0	45	2	1	1	1	
Alabama, Northern	62	2	51	0	1	62	2	52	0	2	4	2	
Alabama, Southern	1	0	5	0	3	1	0	5	0	3	1	0	
Alaska	7	1	14	1	4	7	1	16	1	4	3	0	
Arizona	399	0	159	0	14	442	0	188	0	21	13	0	
Arkansas, Eastern	2	0	19	0	2	2	0	19	0	2	0	0	
Arkansas, Western	3	0	8	0	3	3	0	8	0	3	0	0	
California, Central	39	6	225	12	477	40	6	287	12	502	60	0	
California, Eastern	88	2	57	3	14	95	3	70	3	31	12	3	
California, Northern	58	1	124	1	9	59	1	129	1	21	7	2	
California, Southern	16	0	230	7	201	16	0	364	7	215	0	0	
Colorado	57	0	25	1	2	58	0	28	1	4	26	2	
Connecticut	1	0	32	0	2	1	0	32	0	4	0	0	
Delaware	8	0	7	2	2	11	0	7	2	3	1	0	
District of Columbia	38	0	18	0	3	43	0	29	0	5	1	0	
Florida, Middle	7	0	45	2	1	12	0	54	3	5	10	0	
Florida, Northern	149	2	42	4	1	149	3	47	4	1	9	0	
Florida, Southern	1	0	69	8	316	1	0	95	8	344	1	1	
Georgia, Middle	274	103	17	0	2	282	103	19	0	2	32	131	
Georgia, Northern	5	0	92	3	53	5	0	97	3	55	0	0	
Georgia, Southern	124	0	60	2	3	125	0	60	2	3	1	0	
Guam	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	
Hawaii	17	0	19	0	17	17	0	25	0	37	1	0	
Idaho	11	0	16	1	2	12	0	18	1	3	2	0	
Illinois, Central	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	9	0	3	0	0	
Illinois, Northern	4	0	116	1	2	4	0	139	1	2	0	0	
Illinois, Southern	1	0	3	0	16	1	0	3	0	19	1	0	
Indiana, Northern	9	0	2	0	1	9	0	2	0	1	0	0	
Indiana, Southern	2	0	16	0	1	2	0	20	0	4	1	0	
Iowa, Northern	3	0	2	0	2	3	0	4	0	6	1	0	
Iowa, Southern	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	4	0	3	1	0	
Kansas	1	0	13	2	4	1	0	15	2	7	0	0	
Kentucky, Eastern	4	0	7	0	8	14	0	16	0	10	15	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	10	0	3	1	0	10	0	3	1	0	1	0
Louisiana, Eastern	47	0	3	0	0	69	0	5	0	0	4	0
Louisiana, Middle	4	0	6	0	1	4	0	7	0	3	1	0
Louisiana, Western	446	1	141	15	3	446	1	143	15	3	9	0
Maine	28	0	4	0	0	36	1	9	0	7	2	0
Maryland	233	4	80	0	1	233	4	81	0	1	231	1
Massachusetts	0	0	34	3	4	1	0	37	3	9	0	0
Michigan, Eastern	11	0	166	1	24	12	0	191	1	28	0	2
Michigan, Western	18	0	36	0	1	18	0	37	0	3	2	0
Minnesota	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mississippi, Northern	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mississippi, Southern	77	0	17	6	20	77	0	21	6	22	11	0
Missouri, Eastern	2	0	52	20	2	2	0	62	23	3	0	0
Missouri, Western	3	0	10	6	6	3	0	16	6	6	1	0
Montana	11	0	2	0	2	11	0	2	0	2	1	0
Nebraska	2	0	9	4	14	2	0	9	4	16	0	0
Nevada	154	1	89	2	1	161	1	95	2	1	6	0
New Hampshire	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	0
New Jersey	47	1	85	26	3	51	1	89	26	3	1	0
New Mexico	33	0	66	0	14	34	0	118	0	58	1	0
New York, Eastern	0	0	256	6	25	0	0	325	6	75	0	0
New York, Northern	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0
New York, Southern	30	0	120	0	13	34	0	186	0	111	0	0
New York, Western	64	0	26	2	14	104	0	38	3	19	0	0
North Carolina, Eastern	8	0	14	0	1	9	0	16	0	1	2	0
North Carolina, Middle	1	0	12	0	0	1	0	14	0	0	0	0
North Carolina, Western	22	0	8	0	2	29	0	8	0	2	1	0
North Dakota	3	0	5	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	1	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	25	0	88	1	9	26	0	94	1	11	3	0
Ohio, Southern	90	7	38	2	2	90	7	47	2	3	3	0
Oklahoma, Eastern	5	0	4	1	0	5	0	5	1	0	5	0
Oklahoma, Northern	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	7	1	1	0	0
Oklahoma, Western	9	0	31	0	1	10	0	37	0	4	1	2
Oregon	12	0	37	4	30	13	0	40	4	33	1	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
Pennsylvania, Eastern	15	0	33	5	0	16	0	35	5	0	1	0
Pennsylvania, Middle	7	0	16	1	3	8	0	17	1	3	0	0
Pennsylvania, Western	1	0	20	1	0	1	0	22	1	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	11	2	1	0	0	16	2	1	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	25	0	34	2	4	25	0	38	2	4	1	0
South Dakota	7	0	3	0	0	11	0	4	0	0	2	0
Tennessee, Eastern	16	0	7	1	4	16	0	12	1	9	3	0
Tennessee, Middle	1	0	6	1	5	1	0	6	1	5	0	0
Tennessee, Western	1	0	4	2	6	1	0	4	2	8	1	0
Texas, Eastern	1	0	17	2	7	1	0	19	2	7	0	0
Texas, Northern	93	0	33	1	4	95	0	38	6	14	1	1
Texas, Southern	41	0	202	0	6	47	0	274	0	14	0	0
Texas, Western	1,542	10	327	6	24	1,557	10	365	6	55	8	8
Utah	0	1	11	2	5	0	1	13	2	5	0	0
Vermont	1	0	2	0	2	6	0	5	0	2	0	0
Virgin Islands	3	0	10	4	3	47	0	12	4	4	0	0
Virginia, Eastern	2,210	26	841	13	2	2,219	26	850	13	3	243	1
Virginia, Western	174	2	81	0	6	177	2	83	0	11	12	0
Washington, Eastern	1	0	11	1	5	1	0	11	1	5	0	0
Washington, Western	597	0	230	10	7	597	0	236	10	13	14	0
West Virginia, Northern	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	3	2	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	1	0	10	0	5	1	0	17	0	18	1	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	5	0	35	2	1	5	0	38	4	4	0	0
Wisconsin, Western	20	0	4	3	13	20	0	4	4	15	10	0
Wyoming	146	0	22	0	1	147	0	23	0	1	4	0
All Districts	7,759	170	5,005	216	1,479	8,037	173	5,862	230	1,954	795	157

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, 2002

Program Category	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----					
	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Filed 1/	Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Rule 20	Other	
Assimilated Crimes	484	295	505	308	200	2	102	4	0	
Civil Rights Prosecutions	81	85	115	135	119	9	5	0	2	
Government Regulatory Offenses - Total 5/	1,541	1,663	2,243	2,476	2,168	19	247	34	8	
Copyright Violations	38	42	54	82	64	0	18	0	0	
Counterfeiting	767	814	1,189	1,291	1,175	5	88	17	6	
Customs Violations - Duty	39	60	45	78	57	1	18	2	0	
Customs Violations - Currency	97	100	128	114	100	0	12	1	1	
Energy Pricing and Related Fraud	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	
Environmental Offenses	214	243	326	369	319	9	34	6	1	
Health and Safety Violations	17	20	29	36	30	1	5	0	0	
Money Laundering - Narcotics	72	61	106	111	82	0	29	0	0	
Money Laundering - Other	105	111	152	147	117	2	25	3	0	
Trafficking in Contraband Cigarettes	5	4	8	6	4	0	2	0	0	
Other Regulatory Offenses	187	208	206	239	217	1	16	5	0	
Immigration	13,676	12,357	14,705	13,183	12,580	25	563	9	6	
Internal Security Offenses	27	13	28	14	12	0	0	2	0	
Interstate Theft	182	189	313	357	322	5	25	5	0	
Labor Management Offenses - Total	101	94	123	105	96	1	6	2	0	
Corruption - Bribery	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	
Corruption - Pension Benefit	33	28	39	30	29	1	0	0	0	
Labor Racketeering	8	12	20	19	17	0	2	0	0	
Other Labor Offenses	50	44	54	46	40	0	4	2	0	
All Drug Offenses - Total	17,284	16,318	30,014	28,272	25,944	198	1,971	102	57	
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	3,044	3,319	8,414	9,233	8,296	59	822	37	19	
Non-OCDETF Drugs - Subtotal	14,240	12,999	21,600	19,039	17,648	139	1,149	65	38	
Drug Dealing	13,993	12,759	21,278	18,753	17,397	138	1,115	65	38	
Drug Possession	247	240	322	286	251	1	34	0	0	
Official Corruption - Total	460	399	668	527	476	7	38	5	1	
Federal Procurement	32	34	41	46	40	1	3	2	0	
Federal Program	78	71	117	81	73	0	8	0	0	
Federal Law Enforcement	34	36	44	41	40	1	0	0	0	
Federal Corruption Other	109	110	131	126	113	2	10	1	0	
Local Corruption	127	93	226	140	121	3	13	2	1	
State Corruption	38	30	55	51	49	0	2	0	0	
Other Official Corruption	42	25	54	42	40	0	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	140	176	336	414	372	3	36	3	0	
Terrorism/Anti-Terrorism	1,046	394	1,112	428	367	1	60	0	0	
Theft - Total	1,525	1,521	1,945	1,937	1,748	15	152	19	3	
Checks/Postal	1,103	1,085	1,418	1,376	1,256	6	100	11	3	
Motor Vehicle Theft	53	67	112	142	121	1	15	5	0	
Theft of Government Property	369	369	415	419	371	8	37	3	0	
Violent Crime - Total 5/	10,070	8,516	11,991	10,142	8,889	184	913	141	15	
Violent Indian Offenses	603	540	660	592	509	19	64	0	0	
Violent Crime - Non-OCDETF Drugs	280	231	477	354	308	3	42	1	0	
Violent Crime - OCDETF Drugs	99	86	191	164	146	3	14	0	1	
Organized Crime	46	39	130	119	109	6	4	0	0	
Other Violent Crime	9,042	7,620	10,533	8,913	7,817	153	789	140	14	
Non-Violent Indian Offenses	147	122	182	144	126	3	15	0	0	
White Collar Crime - Total	6,252	6,073	8,820	8,395	7,575	64	594	121	41	
Advance Fee Schemes	70	66	97	105	90	1	9	5	0	
Fraud Against Business Institutions	603	556	924	871	805	12	39	13	2	
Antitrust Violations	8	20	16	37	36	0	1	0	0	
Bank Fraud and Embezzlement	2,053	2,083	2,760	2,769	2,550	9	168	40	2	
Bankruptcy Fraud	146	143	166	164	140	2	16	6	0	
Commodities Fraud	24	21	32	31	28	0	2	0	1	
Computer Fraud	142	112	223	164	141	3	11	3	6	
Consumer Fraud	127	141	183	195	170	1	20	3	1	
Federal Procurement Fraud	83	79	114	111	100	1	8	1	1	
Federal Program Fraud	834	772	1,080	1,001	887	6	99	8	1	
Health Care Fraud	361	379	608	554	478	7	57	7	5	
Insurance Fraud	106	113	179	156	126	5	20	5	0	
Other Investment Fraud	75	69	110	95	87	0	5	3	0	
Securities Fraud	260	199	443	374	338	4	21	10	1	
Tax Fraud	524	558	656	701	653	10	33	5	0	
Other Fraud	836	762	1,229	1,067	946	3	85	12	21	
All Other	3,642	3,221	4,205	3,655	3,188	32	365	59	11	
Totals	56,658	51,436	77,305	70,492	64,182	568	5,092	506	144	

1/ Includes 494 cases or 509 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 395 cases or 506 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 10 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 11 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, 2002

	----- 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%

*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, 2002

Agency	----- Cases -----		----- Defendants -----		----- Dispositions -----				
	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Filed	1/ Terminated 2/	Guilty	Not Guilty 3/	Dismissed 4/	Other	
Agriculture	198	176	284	249	223	1	25	0	
Commerce	13	9	26	13	13	0	0	0	
Department of Defense - Total	853	634	946	698	522	12	159	5	
Air Force	79	81	85	91	66	2	22	1	
Army	506	288	513	294	194	2	95	3	
Marine Corps	6	4	7	4	4	0	0	0	
Navy	122	139	138	153	135	3	14	1	
All Other Defense	140	122	203	156	123	5	28	0	
Education	43	71	70	82	69	1	8	4	
Energy	8	8	13	12	12	0	0	0	
Health and Human Services	481	423	629	511	440	4	49	18	
Housing and Urban Development	109	94	147	124	114	2	8	0	
Interior	542	498	696	629	528	18	76	7	
Department of Justice - Total	33,315	30,590	47,168	43,531	39,920	298	2,897	416	
Drug Enforcement Administration	8,153	7,324	15,377	14,124	12,800	124	1,093	107	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,126	9,853	15,541	15,010	13,472	140	1,124	274	
Immigration & Naturalization Service	14,045	12,549	15,106	13,426	12,804	25	584	13	
Marshals Service	593	522	632	551	469	7	67	8	
All Other Justice	398	342	512	420	375	2	29	14	
Labor	200	161	256	187	158	2	22	5	
Postal Service	2,011	1,922	2,584	2,519	2,272	15	199	33	
State	567	405	738	528	469	1	48	10	
Transportation	140	87	166	118	102	0	15	1	
Department of the Treasury - Total	14,406	13,295	18,439	17,027	15,507	169	1,232	119	
Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms	6,267	4,931	7,281	5,778	5,040	107	601	30	
Customs	5,545	5,753	7,283	7,332	6,924	33	349	26	
Internal Revenue Service	778	829	1,110	1,103	997	15	83	8	
Secret Service	1,747	1,732	2,649	2,691	2,432	14	190	55	
All Other Treasury	69	50	116	123	114	0	9	0	
Department of Veteran Affairs	127	113	135	127	115	1	10	1	
Environmental Protection Agency	87	106	124	161	139	11	9	2	
General Services Administration	18	17	19	21	19	0	2	0	
Small Business Administration	16	12	20	19	15	0	4	0	
Securities & Exchange Commission	30	19	56	61	57	0	2	2	
All Other Agencies	3,494	2,796	4,789	3,875	3,488	33	327	27	
All Agencies	56,658	51,436	77,305	70,492	64,182	568	5,092	650	

1/ Includes 494 cases or 509 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.

2/ Includes 395 cases or 506 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20.

3/ Includes 10 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 11 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 4
Civil Cases Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2002

District	----- Civil Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----					--- Disposition ---		
	Begin Pending	Filed	Terminated	End Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Alabama, Middle	776	522	739	559	173	422	119	9	16	14	1
Alabama, Northern	1,003	1,284	1,147	1,140	793	52	145	20	137	1	2
Alabama, Southern	422	542	516	448	127	292	31	17	49	1	0
Alaska	172	136	130	178	54	28	12	18	18	4	6
Arizona	1,495	759	1,157	1,097	457	429	87	38	146	3	3
Arkansas, Eastern	3,743	1,048	791	4,000	381	302	42	1	65	5	14
Arkansas, Western	720	762	732	750	242	146	16	52	276	0	3
California, Central	4,638	2,466	2,153	4,951	731	295	202	395	530	46	3
California, Eastern	1,157	822	870	1,109	341	91	144	136	158	22	3
California, Northern	1,216	775	808	1,183	327	188	155	84	54	18	5
California, Southern	722	676	694	704	224	153	66	63	188	0	1
Colorado	861	831	744	948	322	182	16	35	189	16	2
Connecticut	2,381	1,332	1,554	2,159	207	262	48	54	983	21	1
Delaware	461	643	296	808	36	57	5	20	178	3	1
District of Columbia	1,863	763	1,204	1,422	421	106	12	43	622	7	1
Florida, Middle	3,405	3,774	3,102	4,077	842	230	825	667	538	26	6
Florida, Northern	554	676	667	563	253	90	68	40	216	66	48
Florida, Southern	4,149	3,157	2,204	5,102	531	74	244	306	1,049	11	4
Georgia, Middle	648	496	584	560	174	206	68	10	126	10	6
Georgia, Northern	1,102	1,120	1,204	1,018	710	144	37	15	298	4	2
Georgia, Southern	478	952	1,042	388	135	831	26	21	29	15	4
Guam	56	50	37	69	15	7	2	3	10	0	2
Hawaii	338	290	243	385	61	59	14	34	75	1	1
Idaho	254	196	216	234	47	117	8	7	37	7	3
Illinois, Central	418	441	485	374	208	94	27	61	95	4	1
Illinois, Northern	3,636	2,064	1,449	4,251	510	198	95	144	502	24	3
Illinois, Southern	358	382	383	357	204	48	11	69	51	7	2
Indiana, Northern	503	655	660	498	174	198	29	37	222	5	13
Indiana, Southern	898	1,426	1,216	1,108	218	729	91	106	72	0	42
Iowa, Northern	296	354	289	361	44	161	42	33	9	1	1
Iowa, Southern	320	378	421	277	209	89	57	41	25	1	1
Kansas	821	1,336	1,242	915	263	527	107	140	205	5	3
Kentucky, Eastern	1,569	1,576	1,524	1,621	741	57	307	74	345	3	3

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	1,011	1,078	986	1,103	325	225	50	88	298	2	12	
Louisiana, Eastern	436	529	493	472	254	85	23	34	97	17	1	
Louisiana, Middle	201	280	203	278	44	84	6	5	64	5	1	
Louisiana, Western	531	794	659	666	226	215	46	16	156	50	1	
Maine	320	237	206	351	32	34	17	7	116	5	1	
Maryland	1,219	979	835	1,363	299	320	44	41	131	4	3	
Massachusetts	796	414	373	837	148	80	36	28	81	22	0	
Michigan, Eastern	1,246	1,148	997	1,397	475	249	65	96	112	5	11	
Michigan, Western	1,248	557	244	1,561	126	20	26	17	55	8	13	
Minnesota	631	661	754	538	404	186	77	29	58	5	1	
Mississippi, Northern	240	249	209	280	74	76	11	25	23	18	1	
Mississippi, Southern	478	399	382	495	140	115	11	37	79	11	4	
Missouri, Eastern	663	501	573	591	301	63	60	13	136	6	6	
Missouri, Western	815	847	840	822	400	79	188	71	102	17	1	
Montana	241	212	188	265	69	33	28	29	29	4	5	
Nebraska	257	430	382	305	165	81	33	21	82	7	23	
Nevada	468	247	339	376	156	32	19	57	75	1	2	
New Hampshire	129	239	234	134	41	97	20	7	69	1	0	
New Jersey	5,549	2,405	3,228	4,726	269	107	81	37	2,734	5	0	
New Mexico	658	693	648	703	137	154	134	50	173	16	12	
New York, Eastern	5,137	4,213	4,561	4,789	438	350	69	504	3,200	131	3	
New York, Northern	1,650	930	827	1,753	179	76	11	13	548	4	0	
New York, Southern	5,073	1,596	934	5,735	97	50	27	74	686	14	37	
New York, Western	2,152	1,098	1,007	2,243	160	56	38	51	702	4	1	
North Carolina, Eastern	518	808	734	592	315	170	30	59	160	10	13	
North Carolina, Middle	394	306	339	361	236	20	9	7	67	1	0	
North Carolina, Western	289	331	344	276	114	76	14	33	107	5	5	
North Dakota	155	201	215	141	97	86	4	11	17	3	1	
Northern Mariana Islands	9	19	7	21	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Ohio, Northern	2,819	2,534	2,300	3,053	503	524	324	458	491	8	1	
Ohio, Southern	2,059	1,850	1,555	2,354	274	121	205	303	652	15	12	
Oklahoma, Eastern	403	409	395	417	91	22	76	29	177	3	2	
Oklahoma, Northern	346	503	461	388	150	80	51	90	90	4	2	
Oklahoma, Western	776	1,151	1,067	860	381	474	19	41	152	4	3	
Oregon	807	948	956	799	222	83	449	62	140	10	348	

Table 4 (Continued)

District	----- Civil Cases -----			----- Dispositions -----						--- Disposition ---	
	Begin Pending	Filed	Terminated	End Pending	Judgment For U.S.	Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other	After Court Trials	After Jury Trials
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,386	1,221	813	1,794	347	63	81	105	217	12	3
Pennsylvania, Middle	1,187	1,055	781	1,461	433	56	20	26	246	1	11
Pennsylvania, Western	1,339	1,405	1,185	1,559	426	62	144	84	469	2	3
Puerto Rico	1,091	954	929	1,116	402	367	65	55	40	6	4
Rhode Island	275	153	127	301	66	20	8	13	20	3	1
South Carolina	1,889	2,028	1,762	2,155	922	249	458	28	105	138	4
South Dakota	223	218	173	268	48	36	20	22	47	16	4
Tennessee, Eastern	989	725	541	1,173	221	125	103	19	73	6	2
Tennessee, Middle	561	358	301	618	146	29	88	13	25	29	86
Tennessee, Western	710	880	818	772	75	697	34	7	5	15	28
Texas, Eastern	863	1,110	1,003	970	236	426	56	106	179	16	1
Texas, Northern	1,240	1,263	1,290	1,213	409	345	53	126	357	21	9
Texas, Southern	2,086	1,314	1,278	2,122	462	318	36	123	339	19	4
Texas, Western	2,125	1,540	1,118	2,547	404	329	101	79	205	101	2
Utah	340	273	183	430	80	34	21	12	36	1	19
Vermont	206	266	243	229	67	73	11	40	52	6	7
Virgin Islands	121	43	23	141	5	4	8	4	2	0	1
Virginia, Eastern	1,011	1,388	1,232	1,167	381	625	31	36	159	25	3
Virginia, Western	464	814	673	605	255	209	133	23	53	3	1
Washington, Eastern	286	405	354	337	63	150	33	10	98	5	31
Washington, Western	1,110	1,077	1,066	1,121	210	402	177	116	161	25	0
West Virginia, Northern	233	235	199	269	66	66	33	12	22	8	1
West Virginia, Southern	611	484	440	655	248	85	32	5	70	2	1
Wisconsin, Eastern	946	1,120	1,096	970	80	350	2	56	608	22	0
Wisconsin, Western	465	456	435	486	97	184	65	6	83	0	0
Wyoming	172	92	100	164	34	9	3	4	50	14	0
All Districts	103,086	83,357	77,141	109,302	23,705	16,701	7,275	6,367	23,093	1,272	943

*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, 2002

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	11	2	1	12	31	18	4	9	0	2	3
Asset Forfeiture	4,268	3,393	2,449	1,958	2,532	1,631	1,174	230	36	83	108
Bankruptcy	1,342	9	4	1,341	1,090	858	534	186	28	12	98
Civil Rights	293	498	168	80	179	74	30	26	4	5	9
Commercial Litigation	3,648	2,719	811	2,867	3,633	2,456	1,826	122	19	164	325
Employment Discrimination	3	6	1	2	5	7	5	0	1	0	1
Environmental/Lands	840	1,562	178	1,082	2,638	390	154	102	70	10	54
Fraud	1,735	2,972	1,493	635	1,431	613	230	150	16	107	110
Immigration	53	88	13	44	64	46	35	4	1	0	6
Prisoner Litigation	489	36	13	475	512	452	372	0	3	21	56
Program Litigation	1,364	1,139	585	650	907	563	196	44	7	71	245
Social Security	28	10	9	18	31	16	9	1	2	2	2
Terrorism	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Torts	253	131	111	109	144	94	12	56	4	3	19
Totals	14,328	12,565	5,837	9,273	13,197	7,218	4,581	930	191	480	1,036
United States as Defendant											
Admiralty	46	0	2	46	99	47	18	11	5	10	3
Asset Forfeiture	60	27	35	42	74	43	27	4	0	8	4
Bankruptcy	1,384	7	2	1,380	1,486	1,447	268	713	149	97	220
Civil Rights	357	38	20	345	541	310	174	44	4	39	49
Commercial Litigation	20,145	142	285	19,885	28,747	18,584	1,483	241	1,886	2,908	12,066
Employment Discrimination	1,406	28	18	1,392	2,625	1,370	762	315	35	126	132
Environmental/Lands	623	51	13	607	1,132	646	139	68	34	101	304
Fraud	44	46	21	24	68	26	10	5	0	4	7
Immigration	2,843	103	57	2,768	2,762	2,752	1,364	42	208	711	427
Prisoner Litigation	5,829	225	87	5,755	8,316	6,225	5,279	11	100	149	686
Program Litigation	3,061	420	344	2,751	3,568	2,884	981	360	474	262	807
Social Security	17,052	43	33	17,019	25,370	14,501	6,044	55	3,909	665	3,828
Terrorism	9	1	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Torts	3,352	161	108	3,264	5,176	3,175	1,130	1,163	128	382	372
Totals	56,211	1,292	1,025	55,286	79,972	52,010	17,679	3,032	6,932	5,462	18,905

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	9	7	0	5	8	13	1	8	0	2	2	
Asset Forfeiture	24	23	10	9	6	8	4	0	1	1	2	
Bankruptcy	16,594	181	118	16,480	13,405	15,580	905	12,613	121	214	1,727	
Civil Rights	82	98	31	32	50	38	14	2	1	1	20	
Commercial Litigation	656	120	75	553	709	523	103	31	14	105	270	
Employment Discrimination	22	9	3	19	30	6	5	1	0	0	0	
Environmental/Lands	56	43	22	32	81	35	7	8	0	7	13	
Fraud	137	109	89	61	145	49	13	6	2	17	11	
Immigration	101	115	68	24	31	22	9	0	2	3	8	
Prisoner Litigation	145	10	8	136	151	149	130	0	1	4	14	
Program Litigation	2,653	2,491	1,519	912	862	930	112	20	6	36	756	
Social Security	50	11	9	31	40	23	11	3	2	1	6	
Terrorism	4	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Torts	724	175	182	503	614	537	131	47	2	34	323	
Totals	21,257	3,393	2,136	18,798	16,133	17,913	1,445	12,739	152	425	3,152	
Grand Totals	91,796	17,250	8,998	83,357	109,302	77,141	23,705	16,701	7,275	6,367	23,093	

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, 2002

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 Plaintiff												
Agriculture	3,206	1,885	585	2,739	2,969	2,281	1,737	120	15	141	268	
Commerce	13	11	5	10	22	9	3	5	0	0	1	
Defense	220	353	149	82	213	97	31	38	3	10	15	
Education	238	194	188	194	123	279	209	32	5	15	18	
Energy	20	15	14	10	20	24	4	4	2	1	13	
Environmental Protection Agency	202	257	68	141	327	180	82	55	2	4	37	
Equal Employment	17	12	5	13	29	12	5	3	1	3	0	
General Services Administration	15	27	8	9	24	13	4	2	5	0	2	
Health and Human Services	1,141	1,701	935	410	899	364	85	121	13	72	73	
Housing and Urban Development	130	214	87	57	144	65	25	20	4	3	13	
Interior	517	1,142	81	846	2,122	106	25	8	57	3	13	
Justice	4,422	3,876	2,259	2,082	2,851	1,752	1,206	222	29	91	204	
Labor	114	89	51	58	85	61	32	11	1	5	12	
Postal Service	194	167	140	91	131	77	49	10	0	6	12	
Small Business Administration	94	153	35	67	182	84	34	21	3	6	20	
State	33	58	11	10	10	5	0	1	2	0	2	
Transportation	76	88	33	44	79	33	14	7	0	6	6	
Treasury, excluding IRS	461	386	213	255	342	271	201	33	7	12	18	
Internal Revenue Service	2,187	724	446	1,694	1,789	1,124	616	145	33	79	251	
General Accounting Office	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Department of Veteran Affairs	339	469	96	126	261	75	41	8	2	4	20	
Other	689	743	428	335	575	306	178	64	7	19	38	
Totals*	14,328	12,565	5,837	9,273	13,197	7,218	4,581	930	191	480	1,036	
United States as Defendant												
Agriculture	1,212	46	21	1,190	1,573	1,169	301	147	151	181	389	
Commerce	79	1	2	78	149	98	37	13	5	16	27	
Defense	1,092	42	27	1,069	1,657	1,075	421	322	32	123	177	
Education	663	8	8	668	698	692	171	244	83	105	89	
Energy	39	4	3	35	72	59	18	10	2	4	25	
Environmental Protection Agency	103	10	5	98	186	127	35	19	5	16	52	
Equal Employment	25	1	0	26	41	21	17	1	0	2	1	
General Services Administration	64	3	1	62	110	57	16	24	4	6	7	
Health and Human Services	2,126	62	41	2,096	3,128	1,842	538	267	298	187	552	
Housing and Urban Development	2,406	17	22	2,392	3,526	1,756	143	70	266	389	888	
Interior	376	25	17	370	687	438	129	88	19	54	148	
Justice	10,757	699	367	10,408	14,019	10,876	7,235	223	373	1,056	1,989	
Labor	106	9	13	97	145	118	63	11	9	13	22	

Table 6 (Continued)

Referring Agency	----- Matters -----			----- Cases -----			Judgment For U.S.	----- Dispositions -----			
	Received	Pending	Terminated	Filed	Pending	Terminated		Settlements	Judgment Versus U.S.	Dismissed	Other
United States as Defendant (Continued)											
Postal Service	1,281	51	30	1,255	2,042	1,255	547	390	46	164	108
Small Business Administration	612	12	6	606	1,274	593	78	37	89	110	279
State	45	9	6	41	71	39	20	7	0	5	7
Transportation	212	11	2	205	472	173	67	43	8	26	29
Treasury, excluding IRS	230	15	6	221	390	253	104	42	5	29	73
Internal Revenue Service	16,429	95	250	16,182	23,302	15,497	1,353	583	1,412	2,182	9,967
General Accounting Office	2	0	0	2	5	6	3	1	0	0	2
Department of Veteran Affairs	785	23	22	765	1,142	746	219	231	32	84	180
Other	17,567	149	176	17,420	25,283	15,120	6,164	259	4,093	710	3,894
Totals	56,211	1,292	1,025	55,286	79,972	52,010	17,679	3,032	6,932	5,462	8,905
All Other Designations											
Agriculture	2,107	48	29	2,055	1,597	1,968	224	1,471	27	47	199
Commerce	12	7	1	7	8	8	2	2	0	0	4
Defense	140	44	23	114	156	112	24	44	0	12	32
Education	542	10	8	537	522	478	44	337	11	21	65
Energy	7	5	2	6	16	4	2	1	0	0	1
Environmental Protection Agency	38	14	10	31	57	35	1	17	1	6	10
Equal Employment	5	12	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	1
General Services Administration	13	0	1	13	20	9	0	3	0	2	4
Health and Human Services	806	217	250	515	678	493	30	96	5	19	343
Housing and Urban Development	128	24	6	119	205	87	4	40	5	11	27
Interior	54	24	15	37	65	30	5	5	0	3	17
Justice	2,428	2,228	1,346	878	917	894	230	75	10	26	553
Labor	49	16	30	25	37	25	4	9	1	1	10
Postal Service	109	28	21	89	106	75	23	9	0	13	30
Small Business Administration	362	18	6	357	438	363	10	314	8	8	23
State	84	153	88	9	14	4	1	0	0	0	3
Transportation	55	11	7	45	72	41	3	19	0	6	13
Treasury, excluding IRS	40	17	8	31	60	33	3	10	1	2	17
Internal Revenue Service	13,545	210	126	13,395	10,602	12,673	697	10,027	76	223	1,650
General Accounting Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Veteran Affairs	192	18	14	176	118	209	37	132	4	8	28
Other	541	289	144	357	443	370	101	127	3	17	122
Totals	21,257	3,393	2,136	18,798	16,133	17,913	1,445	12,739	152	425	3,152
Grand Totals	91,796	17,250	8,998	83,357	109,302	77,141	23,705	16,701	7,275	6,367	23,093

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, 2002

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Total	Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----				Total
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other				in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other		
Alabama, Middle	13	14	1		3	18	22	15	2		4	21
Alabama, Northern	73	43	2		14	59	70	63	4		16	83
Alabama, Southern	65	68	3		3	74	30	39	2		2	43
Alaska	36	37	2		2	41	22	20	3		1	24
Arizona	270	135	17		141	293	108	63	10		29	102
Arkansas, Eastern	33	34	1		7	42	40	38	1		3	42
Arkansas, Western	18	11	1		1	13	19	12	0		4	16
California, Central	360	344	24		19	387	281	243	10		29	282
California, Eastern	63	75	12		6	93	114	75	7		20	102
California, Northern	89	76	8		0	84	125	68	15		28	111
California, Southern	248	266	37		5	308	82	89	4		1	94
Colorado	70	60	3		3	66	163	129	10		24	163
Connecticut	20	23	0		4	27	21	12	1		2	15
Delaware	16	12	1		1	14	1	5	0		2	7
District of Columbia	102	95	4		6	105	151	116	3		14	133
Florida, Middle	350	196	14		155	365	277	76	9		262	347
Florida, Northern	122	104	5		22	131	97	107	1		27	135
Florida, Southern	540	635	18		0	653	316	358	2		0	360
Georgia, Middle	42	25	0		11	36	34	33	4		15	52
Georgia, Northern	177	164	8		18	190	123	122	5		2	129
Georgia, Southern	47	45	0		11	56	79	77	4		12	93
Guam	30	12	0		2	14	18	9	1		1	11
Hawaii	58	32	1		8	41	37	22	0		7	29
Idaho	22	21	2		2	25	22	14	3		4	21
Illinois, Central	50	46	2		8	56	39	36	1		8	45
Illinois, Northern	199	149	8		8	165	149	113	9		15	137
Illinois, Southern	61	55	6		10	71	57	42	1		3	46
Indiana, Northern	54	44	8		15	67	22	7	0		5	12
Indiana, Southern	35	18	3		7	28	43	15	1		18	34
Iowa, Northern	76	48	7		9	64	21	15	2		4	21
Iowa, Southern	57	60	2		7	69	26	28	3		3	34
Kansas	77	64	8		13	85	74	58	3		6	67
Kentucky, Eastern	49	56	6		2	64	64	63	2		5	70

Table 7 (Continued)

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Total	Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----				Total
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other				in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other		
Kentucky, Western	50	15	1	0	16	11	11	0	3	14		
Louisiana, Eastern	63	45	0	18	63	53	61	3	2	66		
Louisiana, Middle	25	15	0	5	20	12	5	0	5	10		
Louisiana, Western	83	85	2	11	98	28	17	1	8	26		
Maine	38	71	0	1	72	2	5	1	1	7		
Maryland	100	77	4	19	100	75	46	1	32	79		
Massachusetts	116	72	4	19	95	60	56	1	2	59		
Michigan, Eastern	132	97	9	32	138	168	123	5	57	185		
Michigan, Western	70	63	4	13	80	20	23	2	4	29		
Minnesota	53	44	1	5	50	91	85	5	1	91		
Mississippi, Northern	22	11	3	6	20	14	7	1	2	10		
Mississippi, Southern	29	24	2	8	34	43	23	0	7	30		
Missouri, Eastern	55	50	2	3	55	110	105	2	12	119		
Missouri, Western	134	95	5	8	108	93	101	2	9	112		
Montana	94	47	5	15	67	22	13	2	4	19		
Nebraska	75	83	3	6	92	52	49	2	5	56		
Nevada	148	98	9	26	133	44	25	5	75	105		
New Hampshire	27	26	0	5	31	21	16	1	2	19		
New Jersey	141	70	7	12	89	133	52	2	24	78		
New Mexico	74	51	4	1	56	57	34	4	9	47		
New York, Eastern	213	186	12	0	198	184	115	12	49	176		
New York, Northern	56	49	1	2	52	43	47	1	0	48		
New York, Southern	21	32	1	1	34	88	40	1	17	58		
New York, Western	71	30	1	10	41	41	21	0	2	23		
North Carolina, Eastern	96	113	0	0	113	61	59	2	1	62		
North Carolina, Middle	111	119	5	8	132	10	11	1	1	13		
North Carolina, Western	100	54	4	44	102	37	39	2	19	60		
North Dakota	14	18	2	2	22	14	7	1	2	10		
Northern Mariana Islands	3	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	2		
Ohio, Northern	98	83	6	11	100	92	92	3	5	100		
Ohio, Southern	60	45	2	7	54	31	40	2	10	52		
Oklahoma, Eastern	16	20	0	1	21	41	15	5	0	20		
Oklahoma, Northern	33	31	5	4	40	37	18	1	2	21		
Oklahoma, Western	53	63	2	0	65	64	59	2	1	62		
Oregon	83	53	3	24	80	154	70	63	30	163		

Table 7 (Continued)

District	Criminal Filed	----- Criminal Closed -----				Total	Civil Filed	----- Civil Closed -----				Total
		in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other				in Favor of U.S.	Against U.S.	Other		
Pennsylvania, Eastern	290	217	2	12	231	70	57	2	0	59		
Pennsylvania, Middle	79	70	1	4	75	105	75	2	3	80		
Pennsylvania, Western	66	62	5	2	69	79	77	1	16	94		
Puerto Rico	177	183	12	89	284	47	54	2	4	60		
Rhode Island	55	67	2	2	71	8	7	0	2	9		
South Carolina	186	130	12	4	146	105	113	2	2	117		
South Dakota	53	36	2	8	46	17	15	1	4	20		
Tennessee, Eastern	114	94	7	9	110	37	34	1	5	40		
Tennessee, Middle	29	16	5	8	29	21	21	2	12	35		
Tennessee, Western	111	90	9	21	120	23	20	0	2	22		
Texas, Eastern	109	69	4	16	89	46	24	1	10	35		
Texas, Northern	229	235	11	32	278	91	67	3	15	85		
Texas, Southern	820	367	16	3	386	126	57	1	5	63		
Texas, Western	526	443	4	0	447	142	73	1	7	81		
Utah	70	50	3	4	57	26	19	4	4	27		
Vermont	10	7	0	4	11	12	5	0	4	9		
Virgin Islands	28	17	2	3	22	6	4	0	1	5		
Virginia, Eastern	172	147	4	20	171	94	86	1	14	101		
Virginia, Western	51	40	2	12	54	40	47	0	1	48		
Washington, Eastern	60	71	3	7	81	12	9	1	3	13		
Washington, Western	81	66	11	13	90	78	52	4	15	71		
West Virginia, Northern	26	23	0	8	31	24	19	2	11	32		
West Virginia, Southern	66	80	4	11	95	16	16	1	6	23		
Wisconsin, Eastern	62	35	2	15	52	46	28	1	13	42		
Wisconsin, Western	36	30	2	4	36	34	27	4	3	34		
Wyoming	33	17	0	4	21	21	7	1	8	16		
All Districts	9,618	7,765	448	1,166	9,379	6,080	4,686	297	1,150	6,133		

Table 8
Cases Filed in United States District Courts and State Courts
Fiscal Year 2002 Compared with Fiscal Year 2001

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	125	105	DOWN	16.00	641	522	DOWN	18.57	766	627	DOWN	18.15
Alabama, Northern	407	502	UP	23.34	1,086	1,284	UP	18.23	1,493	1,786	UP	19.62
Alabama, Southern	213	261	UP	22.53	487	542	UP	11.29	700	803	UP	14.71
Alaska	174	139	DOWN	20.12	164	136	DOWN	17.08	338	275	DOWN	18.64
Arizona	3,069	3,361	UP	9.51	852	759	DOWN	10.92	3,921	4,120	UP	5.07
Arkansas, Eastern	212	185	DOWN	12.74	1,437	1,048	DOWN	27.08	1,649	1,233	DOWN	25.23
Arkansas, Western	144	166	UP	15.27	918	762	DOWN	17.00	1,062	928	DOWN	12.62
California, Central	1,449	1,594	UP	10.00	2,602	2,466	DOWN	5.23	4,051	4,060	UP	0.22
California, Eastern	825	851	UP	3.15	1,023	822	DOWN	19.65	1,848	1,673	DOWN	9.47
California, Northern	745	543	DOWN	27.12	937	775	DOWN	17.29	1,682	1,318	DOWN	21.65
California, Southern	3,794	3,437	DOWN	9.41	760	676	DOWN	11.06	4,554	4,113	DOWN	9.69
Colorado	408	557	UP	36.51	672	831	UP	23.66	1,080	1,388	UP	28.51
Connecticut	239	270	UP	12.97	897	1,332	UP	48.49	1,136	1,602	UP	41.02
Delaware	74	153	UP	106.75	439	643	UP	46.46	513	796	UP	55.16
District of Columbia	457	501	UP	9.62	920	763	DOWN	17.07	1,377	1,264	DOWN	8.21
Florida, Middle	1,078	1,063	DOWN	1.40	3,414	3,774	UP	10.54	4,492	4,837	UP	7.68
Florida, Northern	228	218	DOWN	4.39	693	676	DOWN	2.46	921	894	DOWN	2.94
Florida, Southern	1,841	1,734	DOWN	5.82	3,414	3,157	DOWN	7.53	5,255	4,891	DOWN	6.93
Georgia, Middle	258	208	DOWN	19.38	479	496	UP	3.54	737	704	DOWN	4.48
Georgia, Northern	741	672	DOWN	9.32	1,458	1,120	DOWN	23.19	2,199	1,792	DOWN	18.51
Georgia, Southern	222	337	UP	51.80	926	952	UP	2.80	1,148	1,289	UP	12.28
Guam	110	111	UP	0.90	65	50	DOWN	23.08	175	161	DOWN	8.00
Hawaii	204	230	UP	12.74	323	290	DOWN	10.22	527	520	DOWN	1.33
Idaho	145	222	UP	53.10	205	196	DOWN	4.40	350	418	UP	19.42
Illinois, Central	321	613	UP	90.96	454	441	DOWN	2.87	775	1,054	UP	36.00
Illinois, Northern	636	863	UP	35.69	1,765	2,064	UP	16.94	2,401	2,927	UP	21.90
Illinois, Southern	195	195		0.00	379	382	UP	0.79	574	577	UP	0.52
Indiana, Northern	348	364	UP	4.59	677	655	DOWN	3.25	1,025	1,019	DOWN	0.59
Indiana, Southern	185	208	UP	12.43	803	1,426	UP	77.58	988	1,634	UP	65.38
Iowa, Northern	306	335	UP	9.47	374	354	DOWN	5.35	680	689	UP	1.32
Iowa, Southern	226	279	UP	23.45	437	378	DOWN	13.51	663	657	DOWN	0.91
Kansas	440	457	UP	3.86	1,146	1,336	UP	16.57	1,586	1,793	UP	13.05
Kentucky, Eastern	410	363	DOWN	11.47	1,349	1,576	UP	16.82	1,759	1,939	UP	10.23

Table 8 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	268	250	DOWN	6.72	1,076	1,078	UP	0.18	1,344	1,328	DOWN	1.20
Louisiana, Eastern	290	315	UP	8.62	474	529	UP	11.60	764	844	UP	10.47
Louisiana, Middle	188	125	DOWN	33.52	179	280	UP	56.42	367	405	UP	10.35
Louisiana, Western	235	241	UP	2.55	629	794	UP	26.23	864	1,035	UP	19.79
Maine	165	214	UP	29.69	224	237	UP	5.80	389	451	UP	15.93
Maryland	546	496	DOWN	9.16	1,103	979	DOWN	11.25	1,649	1,475	DOWN	10.56
Massachusetts	462	483	UP	4.54	394	414	UP	5.07	856	897	UP	4.78
Michigan, Eastern	548	634	UP	15.69	1,071	1,148	UP	7.18	1,619	1,782	UP	10.06
Michigan, Western	354	337	DOWN	4.81	460	557	UP	21.08	814	894	UP	9.82
Minnesota	325	328	UP	0.92	814	661	DOWN	18.80	1,139	989	DOWN	13.17
Mississippi, Northern	130	153	UP	17.69	249	249		0.00	379	402	UP	6.06
Mississippi, Southern	371	353	DOWN	4.86	386	399	UP	3.36	757	752	DOWN	0.67
Missouri, Eastern	580	707	UP	21.89	551	501	DOWN	9.08	1,131	1,208	UP	6.80
Missouri, Western	504	537	UP	6.54	809	847	UP	4.69	1,313	1,384	UP	5.40
Montana	320	333	UP	4.06	260	212	DOWN	18.47	580	545	DOWN	6.04
Nebraska	437	519	UP	18.76	385	430	UP	11.68	822	949	UP	15.45
Nevada	538	711	UP	32.15	288	247	DOWN	14.24	826	958	UP	15.98
New Hampshire	153	159	UP	3.92	193	239	UP	23.83	346	398	UP	15.02
New Jersey	688	764	UP	11.04	2,234	2,405	UP	7.65	2,922	3,169	UP	8.45
New Mexico	1,442	2,232	UP	54.78	644	693	UP	7.60	2,086	2,925	UP	40.22
New York, Eastern	1,330	1,539	UP	15.71	3,089	4,213	UP	36.38	4,419	5,752	UP	30.16
New York, Northern	540	474	DOWN	12.23	968	930	DOWN	3.93	1,508	1,404	DOWN	6.90
New York, Southern	1,020	1,420	UP	39.21	1,570	1,596	UP	1.65	2,590	3,016	UP	16.44
New York, Western	373	390	UP	4.55	1,032	1,098	UP	6.39	1,405	1,488	UP	5.90
North Carolina, Eastern	432	450	UP	4.16	538	808	UP	50.18	970	1,258	UP	29.69
North Carolina, Middle	390	342	DOWN	12.31	303	306	UP	0.99	693	648	DOWN	6.50
North Carolina, Western	328	340	UP	3.65	314	331	UP	5.41	642	671	UP	4.51
North Dakota	158	175	UP	10.75	218	201	DOWN	7.80	376	376		0.00
Northern Mariana Islands	22	29	UP	31.81	12	19	UP	58.33	34	48	UP	41.17
Ohio, Northern	536	555	UP	3.54	2,243	2,534	UP	12.97	2,779	3,089	UP	11.15
Ohio, Southern	339	385	UP	13.56	1,589	1,850	UP	16.42	1,928	2,235	UP	15.92
Oklahoma, Eastern	89	84	DOWN	5.62	395	409	UP	3.54	484	493	UP	1.85
Oklahoma, Northern	118	156	UP	32.20	438	503	UP	14.84	556	659	UP	18.52
Oklahoma, Western	211	180	DOWN	14.70	1,065	1,151	UP	8.07	1,276	1,331	UP	4.31
Oregon	714	711	DOWN	0.43	983	948	DOWN	3.57	1,697	1,659	DOWN	2.24

Table 8 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	677	694	UP	2.51	1,071	1,221	UP	14.00	1,748	1,915	UP	9.55
Pennsylvania, Middle	358	320	DOWN	10.62	930	1,055	UP	13.44	1,288	1,375	UP	6.75
Pennsylvania, Western	282	349	UP	23.75	1,368	1,405	UP	2.70	1,650	1,754	UP	6.30
Puerto Rico	785	400	DOWN	49.05	801	954	UP	19.10	1,586	1,354	DOWN	14.63
Rhode Island	135	123	DOWN	8.89	150	153	UP	2.00	285	276	DOWN	3.16
South Carolina	639	818	UP	28.01	1,699	2,028	UP	19.36	2,338	2,846	UP	21.72
South Dakota	344	316	DOWN	8.14	246	218	DOWN	11.39	590	534	DOWN	9.50
Tennessee, Eastern	549	492	DOWN	10.39	792	725	DOWN	8.46	1,341	1,217	DOWN	9.25
Tennessee, Middle	198	214	UP	8.08	406	358	DOWN	11.83	604	572	DOWN	5.30
Tennessee, Western	347	502	UP	44.66	1,054	880	DOWN	16.51	1,401	1,382	DOWN	1.36
Texas, Eastern	480	459	DOWN	4.38	971	1,110	UP	14.31	1,451	1,569	UP	8.13
Texas, Northern	852	807	DOWN	5.29	1,533	1,263	DOWN	17.62	2,385	2,070	DOWN	13.21
Texas, Southern	4,153	4,336	UP	4.40	1,631	1,314	DOWN	19.44	5,784	5,650	DOWN	2.32
Texas, Western	4,162	4,012	DOWN	3.61	1,343	1,540	UP	14.66	5,505	5,552	UP	0.85
Utah	608	673	UP	10.69	204	273	UP	33.82	812	946	UP	16.50
Vermont	125	149	UP	19.20	245	266	UP	8.57	370	415	UP	12.16
Virgin Islands	466	354	DOWN	24.04	57	43	DOWN	24.57	523	397	DOWN	24.10
Virginia, Eastern	971	1,077	UP	10.91	1,254	1,388	UP	10.68	2,225	2,465	UP	10.78
Virginia, Western	256	316	UP	23.43	676	814	UP	20.41	932	1,130	UP	21.24
Washington, Eastern	355	560	UP	57.74	359	405	UP	12.81	714	965	UP	35.15
Washington, Western	386	440	UP	13.98	1,399	1,077	DOWN	23.02	1,785	1,517	DOWN	15.02
West Virginia, Northern	137	187	UP	36.49	253	235	DOWN	7.12	390	422	UP	8.20
West Virginia, Southern	239	260	UP	8.78	487	484	DOWN	0.62	726	744	UP	2.47
Wisconsin, Eastern	215	235	UP	9.30	1,009	1,120	UP	11.00	1,224	1,355	UP	10.70
Wisconsin, Western	121	140	UP	15.70	434	456	UP	5.06	555	596	UP	7.38
Wyoming	126	207	UP	64.28	106	92	DOWN	13.21	232	299	UP	28.87
All Districts	53,339	56,658	UP	6.22	79,854	83,357	UP	4.38	133,193	140,015	UP	5.12

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 2002 Compared with Fiscal Year 2001

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	88	100	UP	13.63	720	739	UP	2.63	808	839	UP	3.83
Alabama, Northern	373	432	UP	15.81	1,177	1,147	DOWN	2.55	1,550	1,579	UP	1.87
Alabama, Southern	188	203	UP	7.97	395	516	UP	30.63	583	719	UP	23.32
Alaska	198	144	DOWN	27.28	172	130	DOWN	24.42	370	274	DOWN	25.95
Arizona	2,597	2,715	UP	4.54	480	1,157	UP	141.04	3,077	3,872	UP	25.83
Arkansas, Eastern	184	200	UP	8.69	868	791	DOWN	8.88	1,052	991	DOWN	5.80
Arkansas, Western	143	133	DOWN	7.00	606	732	UP	20.79	749	865	UP	15.48
California, Central	1,143	1,678	UP	46.80	2,351	2,153	DOWN	8.43	3,494	3,831	UP	9.64
California, Eastern	728	740	UP	1.64	1,064	870	DOWN	18.24	1,792	1,610	DOWN	10.16
California, Northern	828	516	DOWN	37.69	821	808	DOWN	1.59	1,649	1,324	DOWN	19.71
California, Southern	3,911	3,557	DOWN	9.06	782	694	DOWN	11.26	4,693	4,251	DOWN	9.42
Colorado	422	375	DOWN	11.14	680	744	UP	9.41	1,102	1,119	UP	1.54
Connecticut	215	222	UP	3.25	753	1,554	UP	106.37	968	1,776	UP	83.47
Delaware	50	65	UP	30.00	351	296	DOWN	15.67	401	361	DOWN	9.98
District of Columbia	303	387	UP	27.72	805	1,204	UP	49.56	1,108	1,591	UP	43.59
Florida, Middle	1,056	1,042	DOWN	1.33	3,108	3,102	DOWN	0.20	4,164	4,144	DOWN	0.49
Florida, Northern	221	217	DOWN	1.81	667	667		0.00	888	884	DOWN	0.46
Florida, Southern	1,734	1,634	DOWN	5.77	2,796	2,204	DOWN	21.18	4,530	3,838	DOWN	15.28
Georgia, Middle	274	206	DOWN	24.82	449	584	UP	30.06	723	790	UP	9.26
Georgia, Northern	642	671	UP	4.51	1,300	1,204	DOWN	7.39	1,942	1,875	DOWN	3.46
Georgia, Southern	217	256	UP	17.97	961	1,042	UP	8.42	1,178	1,298	UP	10.18
Guam	82	94	UP	14.63	51	37	DOWN	27.46	133	131	DOWN	1.51
Hawaii	192	193	UP	0.52	334	243	DOWN	27.25	526	436	DOWN	17.12
Idaho	123	162	UP	31.70	191	216	UP	13.08	314	378	UP	20.38
Illinois, Central	272	399	UP	46.69	397	485	UP	22.16	669	884	UP	32.13
Illinois, Northern	568	672	UP	18.30	1,353	1,449	UP	7.09	1,921	2,121	UP	10.41
Illinois, Southern	279	200	DOWN	28.32	300	383	UP	27.66	579	583	UP	0.69
Indiana, Northern	327	388	UP	18.65	658	660	UP	0.30	985	1,048	UP	6.39
Indiana, Southern	182	175	DOWN	3.85	961	1,216	UP	26.53	1,143	1,391	UP	21.69
Iowa, Northern	271	310	UP	14.39	355	289	DOWN	18.60	626	599	DOWN	4.32
Iowa, Southern	219	222	UP	1.36	374	421	UP	12.56	593	643	UP	8.43
Kansas	385	435	UP	12.98	1,083	1,242	UP	14.68	1,468	1,677	UP	14.23
Kentucky, Eastern	453	336	DOWN	25.83	1,182	1,524	UP	28.93	1,635	1,860	UP	13.76

Table 9 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	193	256	UP	32.64	964	986	UP	2.28	1,157	1,242	UP	7.34
Louisiana, Eastern	341	316	DOWN	7.34	486	493	UP	1.44	827	809	DOWN	2.18
Louisiana, Middle	164	166	UP	1.21	146	203	UP	39.04	310	369	UP	19.03
Louisiana, Western	165	233	UP	41.21	585	659	UP	12.64	750	892	UP	18.93
Maine	189	206	UP	8.99	235	206	DOWN	12.35	424	412	DOWN	2.84
Maryland	467	497	UP	6.42	1,192	835	DOWN	29.95	1,659	1,332	DOWN	19.72
Massachusetts	362	439	UP	21.27	317	373	UP	17.66	679	812	UP	19.58
Michigan, Eastern	498	536	UP	7.63	838	997	UP	18.97	1,336	1,533	UP	14.74
Michigan, Western	303	319	UP	5.28	203	244	UP	20.19	506	563	UP	11.26
Minnesota	309	277	DOWN	10.36	730	754	UP	3.28	1,039	1,031	DOWN	0.77
Mississippi, Northern	149	132	DOWN	11.41	264	209	DOWN	20.84	413	341	DOWN	17.44
Mississippi, Southern	369	373	UP	1.08	362	382	UP	5.52	731	755	UP	3.28
Missouri, Eastern	569	593	UP	4.21	398	573	UP	43.96	967	1,166	UP	20.57
Missouri, Western	446	535	UP	19.95	578	840	UP	45.32	1,024	1,375	UP	34.27
Montana	272	289	UP	6.25	253	188	DOWN	25.70	525	477	DOWN	9.15
Nebraska	402	407	UP	1.24	407	382	DOWN	6.15	809	789	DOWN	2.48
Nevada	548	586	UP	6.93	283	339	UP	19.78	831	925	UP	11.31
New Hampshire	160	119	DOWN	25.63	180	234	UP	30.00	340	353	UP	3.82
New Jersey	666	670	UP	0.60	4,320	3,228	DOWN	25.28	4,986	3,898	DOWN	21.83
New Mexico	1,356	1,901	UP	40.19	513	648	UP	26.31	1,869	2,549	UP	36.38
New York, Eastern	995	1,196	UP	20.20	3,414	4,561	UP	33.59	4,409	5,757	UP	30.57
New York, Northern	506	503	DOWN	0.60	800	827	UP	3.37	1,306	1,330	UP	1.83
New York, Southern	1,254	1,063	DOWN	15.24	1,113	934	DOWN	16.09	2,367	1,997	DOWN	15.64
New York, Western	379	340	DOWN	10.30	640	1,007	UP	57.34	1,019	1,347	UP	32.18
North Carolina, Eastern	331	409	UP	23.56	478	734	UP	53.55	809	1,143	UP	41.28
North Carolina, Middle	409	424	UP	3.66	236	339	UP	43.64	645	763	UP	18.29
North Carolina, Western	339	326	DOWN	3.84	320	344	UP	7.50	659	670	UP	1.66
North Dakota	154	157	UP	1.94	235	215	DOWN	8.52	389	372	DOWN	4.38
Northern Mariana Islands	33	15	DOWN	54.55	10	7	DOWN	30.00	43	22	DOWN	48.84
Ohio, Northern	497	535	UP	7.64	2,176	2,300	UP	5.69	2,673	2,835	UP	6.06
Ohio, Southern	322	303	DOWN	5.91	1,682	1,555	DOWN	7.56	2,004	1,858	DOWN	7.29
Oklahoma, Eastern	74	81	UP	9.45	334	395	UP	18.26	408	476	UP	16.66
Oklahoma, Northern	98	130	UP	32.65	465	461	DOWN	0.87	563	591	UP	4.97
Oklahoma, Western	209	181	DOWN	13.40	870	1,067	UP	22.64	1,079	1,248	UP	15.66
Oregon	724	628	DOWN	13.26	1,002	956	DOWN	4.60	1,726	1,584	DOWN	8.23

Table 9 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	608	692	UP	13.81	1,063	813	DOWN	23.52	1,671	1,505	DOWN	9.94
Pennsylvania, Middle	301	318	UP	5.64	726	781	UP	7.57	1,027	1,099	UP	7.01
Pennsylvania, Western	240	324	UP	35.00	986	1,185	UP	20.18	1,226	1,509	UP	23.08
Puerto Rico	984	430	DOWN	56.31	757	929	UP	22.72	1,741	1,359	DOWN	21.95
Rhode Island	124	140	UP	12.90	104	127	UP	22.11	228	267	UP	17.10
South Carolina	607	641	UP	5.60	1,779	1,762	DOWN	0.96	2,386	2,403	UP	0.71
South Dakota	294	333	UP	13.26	191	173	DOWN	9.43	485	506	UP	4.32
Tennessee, Eastern	424	480	UP	13.20	653	541	DOWN	17.16	1,077	1,021	DOWN	5.20
Tennessee, Middle	137	179	UP	30.65	315	301	DOWN	4.45	452	480	UP	6.19
Tennessee, Western	293	328	UP	11.94	1,077	818	DOWN	24.05	1,370	1,146	DOWN	16.36
Texas, Eastern	455	440	DOWN	3.30	920	1,003	UP	9.02	1,375	1,443	UP	4.94
Texas, Northern	875	764	DOWN	12.69	1,774	1,290	DOWN	27.29	2,649	2,054	DOWN	22.47
Texas, Southern	3,471	4,185	UP	20.57	1,219	1,278	UP	4.84	4,690	5,463	UP	16.48
Texas, Western	4,021	4,107	UP	2.13	1,135	1,118	DOWN	1.50	5,156	5,225	UP	1.33
Utah	443	584	UP	31.82	176	183	UP	3.97	619	767	UP	23.90
Vermont	83	115	UP	38.55	292	243	DOWN	16.79	375	358	DOWN	4.54
Virgin Islands	556	273	DOWN	50.90	60	23	DOWN	61.67	616	296	DOWN	51.95
Virginia, Eastern	880	1,018	UP	15.68	1,262	1,232	DOWN	2.38	2,142	2,250	UP	5.04
Virginia, Western	275	259	DOWN	5.82	705	673	DOWN	4.54	980	932	DOWN	4.90
Washington, Eastern	394	351	DOWN	10.92	312	354	UP	13.46	706	705	DOWN	0.15
Washington, Western	420	406	DOWN	3.34	1,421	1,066	DOWN	24.99	1,841	1,472	DOWN	20.05
West Virginia, Northern	117	165	UP	41.02	265	199	DOWN	24.91	382	364	DOWN	4.72
West Virginia, Southern	241	249	UP	3.31	416	440	UP	5.76	657	689	UP	4.87
Wisconsin, Eastern	208	195	DOWN	6.25	949	1,096	UP	15.48	1,157	1,291	UP	11.58
Wisconsin, Western	109	107	DOWN	1.84	376	435	UP	15.69	485	542	UP	11.75
Wyoming	154	133	DOWN	13.64	53	100	UP	88.67	207	233	UP	12.56
All Districts	49,834	51,436	UP	3.21	74,560	77,141	UP	3.46	124,394	128,577	UP	3.36

*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 2002 Compared with Fiscal Year 2001

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	122	127	UP	4.09	776	559	DOWN	27.97	898	686	DOWN	23.61
Alabama, Northern	299	369	UP	23.41	1,003	1,140	UP	13.65	1,302	1,509	UP	15.89
Alabama, Southern	176	234	UP	32.95	422	448	UP	6.16	598	682	UP	14.04
Alaska	94	89	DOWN	5.32	172	178	UP	3.48	266	267	UP	0.37
Arizona	2,488	3,134	UP	25.96	1,495	1,097	DOWN	26.63	3,983	4,231	UP	6.22
Arkansas, Eastern	200	185	DOWN	7.50	3,743	4,000	UP	6.86	3,943	4,185	UP	6.13
Arkansas, Western	107	140	UP	30.84	720	750	UP	4.16	827	890	UP	7.61
California, Central	2,369	2,285	DOWN	3.55	4,638	4,951	UP	6.74	7,007	7,236	UP	3.26
California, Eastern	873	984	UP	12.71	1,157	1,109	DOWN	4.15	2,030	2,093	UP	3.10
California, Northern	1,229	1,256	UP	2.19	1,216	1,183	DOWN	2.72	2,445	2,439	DOWN	0.25
California, Southern	2,306	2,186	DOWN	5.21	722	704	DOWN	2.50	3,028	2,890	DOWN	4.56
Colorado	570	752	UP	31.92	861	948	UP	10.10	1,431	1,700	UP	18.79
Connecticut	331	379	UP	14.50	2,381	2,159	DOWN	9.33	2,712	2,538	DOWN	6.42
Delaware	62	150	UP	141.93	461	808	UP	75.27	523	958	UP	83.17
District of Columbia	745	859	UP	15.30	1,863	1,422	DOWN	23.68	2,608	2,281	DOWN	12.54
Florida, Middle	1,391	1,412	UP	1.50	3,405	4,077	UP	19.73	4,796	5,489	UP	14.44
Florida, Northern	302	303	UP	0.33	554	563	UP	1.62	856	866	UP	1.16
Florida, Southern	3,566	3,666	UP	2.80	4,149	5,102	UP	22.96	7,715	8,768	UP	13.64
Georgia, Middle	195	197	UP	1.02	648	560	DOWN	13.59	843	757	DOWN	10.21
Georgia, Northern	722	723	UP	0.13	1,102	1,018	DOWN	7.63	1,824	1,741	DOWN	4.56
Georgia, Southern	133	214	UP	60.90	478	388	DOWN	18.83	611	602	DOWN	1.48
Guam	153	170	UP	11.11	56	69	UP	23.21	209	239	UP	14.35
Hawaii	604	641	UP	6.12	338	385	UP	13.90	942	1,026	UP	8.91
Idaho	120	180	UP	50.00	254	234	DOWN	7.88	374	414	UP	10.69
Illinois, Central	301	515	UP	71.09	418	374	DOWN	10.53	719	889	UP	23.64
Illinois, Northern	1,035	1,226	UP	18.45	3,636	4,251	UP	16.91	4,671	5,477	UP	17.25
Illinois, Southern	182	177	DOWN	2.75	358	357	DOWN	0.28	540	534	DOWN	1.12
Indiana, Northern	342	318	DOWN	7.02	503	498	DOWN	1.00	845	816	DOWN	3.44
Indiana, Southern	131	164	UP	25.19	898	1,108	UP	23.38	1,029	1,272	UP	23.61
Iowa, Northern	297	322	UP	8.41	296	361	UP	21.95	593	683	UP	15.17
Iowa, Southern	210	267	UP	27.14	320	277	DOWN	13.44	530	544	UP	2.64
Kansas	425	447	UP	5.17	821	915	UP	11.44	1,246	1,362	UP	9.30
Kentucky, Eastern	253	280	UP	10.67	1,569	1,621	UP	3.31	1,822	1,901	UP	4.33

Table 10 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	256	250	DOWN	2.35	1,011	1,103	UP	9.09	1,267	1,353	UP	6.78
Louisiana, Eastern	302	301	DOWN	0.34	436	472	UP	8.25	738	773	UP	4.74
Louisiana, Middle	196	155	DOWN	20.92	201	278	UP	38.30	397	433	UP	9.06
Louisiana, Western	187	195	UP	4.27	531	666	UP	25.42	718	861	UP	19.91
Maine	142	150	UP	5.63	320	351	UP	9.68	462	501	UP	8.44
Maryland	617	616	DOWN	0.17	1,219	1,363	UP	11.81	1,836	1,979	UP	7.78
Massachusetts	669	713	UP	6.57	796	837	UP	5.15	1,465	1,550	UP	5.80
Michigan, Eastern	763	861	UP	12.84	1,246	1,397	UP	12.11	2,009	2,258	UP	12.39
Michigan, Western	254	272	UP	7.08	1,248	1,561	UP	25.08	1,502	1,833	UP	22.03
Minnesota	315	366	UP	16.19	631	538	DOWN	14.74	946	904	DOWN	4.44
Mississippi, Northern	95	116	UP	22.10	240	280	UP	16.66	335	396	UP	18.20
Mississippi, Southern	286	266	DOWN	7.00	478	495	UP	3.55	764	761	DOWN	0.40
Missouri, Eastern	369	483	UP	30.89	663	591	DOWN	10.86	1,032	1,074	UP	4.06
Missouri, Western	470	472	UP	0.42	815	822	UP	0.85	1,285	1,294	UP	0.70
Montana	246	290	UP	17.88	241	265	UP	9.95	487	555	UP	13.96
Nebraska	415	527	UP	26.98	257	305	UP	18.67	672	832	UP	23.80
Nevada	681	806	UP	18.35	468	376	DOWN	19.66	1,149	1,182	UP	2.87
New Hampshire	144	184	UP	27.77	129	134	UP	3.87	273	318	UP	16.48
New Jersey	898	992	UP	10.46	5,549	4,726	DOWN	14.84	6,447	5,718	DOWN	11.31
New Mexico	1,299	1,630	UP	25.48	658	703	UP	6.83	1,957	2,333	UP	19.21
New York, Eastern	2,090	2,433	UP	16.41	5,137	4,789	DOWN	6.78	7,227	7,222	DOWN	0.07
New York, Northern	532	503	DOWN	5.46	1,650	1,753	UP	6.24	2,182	2,256	UP	3.39
New York, Southern	3,353	3,710	UP	10.64	5,073	5,735	UP	13.04	8,426	9,445	UP	12.09
New York, Western	422	472	UP	11.84	2,152	2,243	UP	4.22	2,574	2,715	UP	5.47
North Carolina, Eastern	402	443	UP	10.19	518	592	UP	14.28	920	1,035	UP	12.50
North Carolina, Middle	291	209	DOWN	28.18	394	361	DOWN	8.38	685	570	DOWN	16.79
North Carolina, Western	467	481	UP	2.99	289	276	DOWN	4.50	756	757	UP	0.13
North Dakota	90	108	UP	20.00	155	141	DOWN	9.04	245	249	UP	1.63
Northern Mariana Islands	16	30	UP	87.50	9	21	UP	133.33	25	51	UP	104.00
Ohio, Northern	417	437	UP	4.79	2,819	3,053	UP	8.30	3,236	3,490	UP	7.84
Ohio, Southern	319	401	UP	25.70	2,059	2,354	UP	14.32	2,378	2,755	UP	15.85
Oklahoma, Eastern	60	63	UP	5.00	403	417	UP	3.47	463	480	UP	3.67
Oklahoma, Northern	171	197	UP	15.20	346	388	UP	12.13	517	585	UP	13.15
Oklahoma, Western	165	164	DOWN	0.61	776	860	UP	10.82	941	1,024	UP	8.82
Oregon	756	839	UP	10.97	807	799	DOWN	1.00	1,563	1,638	UP	4.79

Table 10 (Continued)

District	----- Criminal -----				----- Civil -----				----- Total -----			
	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	949	951	UP	0.21	1,386	1,794	UP	29.43	2,335	2,745	UP	17.55
Pennsylvania, Middle	388	390	UP	0.51	1,187	1,461	UP	23.08	1,575	1,851	UP	17.52
Pennsylvania, Western	324	349	UP	7.71	1,339	1,559	UP	16.43	1,663	1,908	UP	14.73
Puerto Rico	525	495	DOWN	5.72	1,091	1,116	UP	2.29	1,616	1,611	DOWN	0.31
Rhode Island	108	91	DOWN	15.75	275	301	UP	9.45	383	392	UP	2.34
South Carolina	714	891	UP	24.78	1,889	2,155	UP	14.08	2,603	3,046	UP	17.01
South Dakota	232	215	DOWN	7.33	223	268	UP	20.17	455	483	UP	6.15
Tennessee, Eastern	450	462	UP	2.66	989	1,173	UP	18.60	1,439	1,635	UP	13.62
Tennessee, Middle	253	288	UP	13.83	561	618	UP	10.16	814	906	UP	11.30
Tennessee, Western	309	483	UP	56.31	710	772	UP	8.73	1,019	1,255	UP	23.15
Texas, Eastern	399	418	UP	4.76	863	970	UP	12.39	1,262	1,388	UP	9.98
Texas, Northern	852	895	UP	5.04	1,240	1,213	DOWN	2.18	2,092	2,108	UP	0.76
Texas, Southern	3,465	3,616	UP	4.35	2,086	2,122	UP	1.72	5,551	5,738	UP	3.36
Texas, Western	3,299	3,204	DOWN	2.88	2,125	2,547	UP	19.85	5,424	5,751	UP	6.02
Utah	602	691	UP	14.78	340	430	UP	26.47	942	1,121	UP	19.00
Vermont	181	215	UP	18.78	206	229	UP	11.16	387	444	UP	14.72
Virgin Islands	148	229	UP	54.72	121	141	UP	16.52	269	370	UP	37.54
Virginia, Eastern	840	899	UP	7.02	1,011	1,167	UP	15.43	1,851	2,066	UP	11.61
Virginia, Western	262	319	UP	21.75	464	605	UP	30.38	726	924	UP	27.27
Washington, Eastern	278	487	UP	75.17	286	337	UP	17.83	564	824	UP	46.09
Washington, Western	439	473	UP	7.74	1,110	1,121	UP	0.99	1,549	1,594	UP	2.90
West Virginia, Northern	103	125	UP	21.35	233	269	UP	15.45	336	394	UP	17.26
West Virginia, Southern	163	174	UP	6.74	611	655	UP	7.20	774	829	UP	7.10
Wisconsin, Eastern	188	228	UP	21.27	946	970	UP	2.53	1,134	1,198	UP	5.64
Wisconsin, Western	99	132	UP	33.33	465	486	UP	4.51	564	618	UP	9.57
Wyoming	80	154	UP	92.50	172	164	DOWN	4.66	252	318	UP	26.19
All Districts	56,138	61,360	UP	9.30	103,086	109,302	UP	6.02	159,224	170,662	UP	7.18

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 2002 Compared with Fiscal Year 2001

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change
Alabama, Middle	100	88	DOWN	12.00	267	285	UP	6.74	698	605	DOWN	13.33
Alabama, Northern	317	431	UP	35.96	937	843	DOWN	10.04	1,135	1,322	UP	16.47
Alabama, Southern	178	225	UP	26.40	419	401	DOWN	4.30	499	566	UP	13.42
Alaska	104	75	DOWN	27.89	379	360	DOWN	5.02	210	169	DOWN	19.53
Arizona	1,976	2,320	UP	17.40	4,202	4,576	UP	8.90	986	957	DOWN	2.95
Arkansas, Eastern	147	147		0.00	1,447	1,055	DOWN	27.10	1,496	1,163	DOWN	22.26
Arkansas, Western	116	150	UP	29.31	356	326	DOWN	8.43	929	758	DOWN	18.41
California, Central	1,054	1,021	DOWN	3.14	2,962	2,989	UP	0.91	2,844	2,856	UP	0.42
California, Eastern	610	649	UP	6.39	1,393	1,471	UP	5.59	1,103	918	DOWN	16.78
California, Northern	408	366	DOWN	10.30	1,760	1,493	DOWN	15.18	1,213	1,086	DOWN	10.47
California, Southern	1,605	1,244	DOWN	22.50	4,724	4,160	DOWN	11.94	863	849	DOWN	1.63
Colorado	338	499	UP	47.63	917	1,017	UP	10.90	763	932	UP	22.14
Connecticut	123	157	UP	27.64	500	571	UP	14.20	1,141	1,305	UP	14.37
Delaware	47	132	UP	180.85	174	294	UP	68.96	488	699	UP	43.23
District of Columbia	220	279	UP	26.81	1,118	1,194	UP	6.79	1,078	911	DOWN	15.50
Florida, Middle	666	743	UP	11.56	2,601	2,301	DOWN	11.54	3,855	4,258	UP	10.45
Florida, Northern	192	190	DOWN	1.05	550	638	UP	16.00	778	746	DOWN	4.12
Florida, Southern	1,534	1,432	DOWN	6.65	2,970	2,861	DOWN	3.68	4,117	3,181	DOWN	22.74
Georgia, Middle	177	163	DOWN	7.91	488	750	UP	53.68	497	515	UP	3.62
Georgia, Northern	480	433	DOWN	9.80	1,416	1,330	DOWN	6.08	1,639	1,192	DOWN	27.28
Georgia, Southern	171	187	UP	9.35	633	660	UP	4.26	1,007	1,012	UP	0.49
Guam	70	61	DOWN	12.86	175	199	UP	13.71	93	98	UP	5.37
Hawaii	139	176	UP	26.61	445	493	UP	10.78	347	353	UP	1.72
Idaho	84	170	UP	102.38	572	695	UP	21.50	256	246	DOWN	3.91
Illinois, Central	236	299	UP	26.69	508	823	UP	62.00	456	454	DOWN	0.44
Illinois, Northern	403	556	UP	37.96	1,492	1,466	DOWN	1.75	2,368	2,281	DOWN	3.68
Illinois, Southern	167	153	DOWN	8.39	427	419	DOWN	1.88	443	468	UP	5.64
Indiana, Northern	276	293	UP	6.15	659	560	DOWN	15.03	722	682	DOWN	5.55
Indiana, Southern	104	115	UP	10.57	343	404	UP	17.78	877	1,493	UP	70.23
Iowa, Northern	218	256	UP	17.43	445	467	UP	4.94	442	405	DOWN	8.38
Iowa, Southern	184	227	UP	23.36	351	392	UP	11.68	472	424	DOWN	10.17
Kansas	338	359	UP	6.21	1,091	1,097	UP	0.54	1,140	1,369	UP	20.08
Kentucky, Eastern	316	283	DOWN	10.45	1,489	1,095	DOWN	26.47	1,617	1,671	UP	3.33

Table 11 (Continued)

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change
Kentucky, Western	197	181	DOWN	8.13	642	548	DOWN	14.65	1,163	1,165	UP	0.17
Louisiana, Eastern	204	227	UP	11.27	840	977	UP	16.30	620	607	DOWN	2.10
Louisiana, Middle	112	86	DOWN	23.22	325	276	DOWN	15.08	200	319	UP	59.50
Louisiana, Western	128	148	UP	15.62	1,083	973	DOWN	10.16	668	821	UP	22.90
Maine	94	113	UP	20.21	549	533	DOWN	2.92	274	277	UP	1.09
Maryland	370	356	DOWN	3.79	1,830	1,403	DOWN	23.34	1,257	1,218	DOWN	3.11
Massachusetts	265	329	UP	24.15	793	1,485	UP	87.26	515	533	UP	3.49
Michigan, Eastern	334	417	UP	24.85	1,600	1,413	DOWN	11.69	1,225	1,345	UP	9.79
Michigan, Western	235	246	UP	4.68	593	591	DOWN	0.34	488	578	UP	18.44
Minnesota	245	242	DOWN	1.23	607	591	DOWN	2.64	883	746	DOWN	15.52
Mississippi, Northern	100	111	UP	11.00	301	337	UP	11.96	293	304	UP	3.75
Mississippi, Southern	282	275	DOWN	2.49	764	761	DOWN	0.40	424	481	UP	13.44
Missouri, Eastern	454	540	UP	18.94	1,173	1,228	UP	4.68	649	587	DOWN	9.56
Missouri, Western	389	421	UP	8.22	972	1,200	UP	23.45	948	955	UP	0.73
Montana	252	260	UP	3.17	529	552	UP	4.34	270	239	DOWN	11.49
Nebraska	371	460	UP	23.98	763	937	UP	22.80	436	480	UP	10.09
Nevada	409	567	UP	38.63	1,088	1,668	UP	53.30	322	353	UP	9.62
New Hampshire	121	118	DOWN	2.48	242	296	UP	22.31	221	265	UP	19.90
New Jersey	267	300	UP	12.35	1,673	1,908	UP	14.04	2,427	2,590	UP	6.71
New Mexico	555	646	UP	16.39	2,277	2,954	UP	29.73	695	733	UP	5.46
New York, Eastern	940	1,073	UP	14.14	2,225	2,262	UP	1.66	3,164	4,276	UP	35.14
New York, Northern	154	199	UP	29.22	929	960	UP	3.33	936	953	UP	1.81
New York, Southern	531	742	UP	39.73	2,139	2,580	UP	20.61	1,790	1,837	UP	2.62
New York, Western	145	161	UP	11.03	997	1,100	UP	10.33	1,163	1,209	UP	3.95
North Carolina, Eastern	291	336	UP	15.46	785	862	UP	9.80	709	944	UP	33.14
North Carolina, Middle	333	309	DOWN	7.21	640	689	UP	7.65	324	317	DOWN	2.17
North Carolina, Western	255	291	UP	14.11	699	677	DOWN	3.15	407	381	DOWN	6.39
North Dakota	99	123	UP	24.24	489	511	UP	4.49	234	220	DOWN	5.99
Northern Mariana Islands	16	10	DOWN	37.50	37	60	UP	62.16	20	29	UP	45.00
Ohio, Northern	361	392	UP	8.58	1,457	1,412	DOWN	3.09	2,587	2,822	UP	9.08
Ohio, Southern	138	203	UP	47.10	1,021	1,102	UP	7.93	1,720	1,990	UP	15.69
Oklahoma, Eastern	64	69	UP	7.81	262	250	DOWN	4.59	371	407	UP	9.70
Oklahoma, Northern	75	110	UP	46.66	346	362	UP	4.62	460	521	UP	13.26
Oklahoma, Western	98	105	UP	7.14	826	450	DOWN	45.53	1,146	1,219	UP	6.36
Oregon	562	590	UP	4.98	1,189	1,257	UP	5.71	1,059	1,032	DOWN	2.55

Table 11 (Continued)

District	----- Grand Jury Proceedings -----				----- Criminal Matters Received -----				----- Civil Matters Received -----			
	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change	FY 2001	FY 2002		Percent Change
Pennsylvania, Eastern	453	459	UP	1.32	1,466	1,205	DOWN	17.81	1,154	1,391	UP	20.53
Pennsylvania, Middle	196	195	DOWN	0.52	648	646	DOWN	0.31	1,102	1,202	UP	9.07
Pennsylvania, Western	231	282	UP	22.07	743	766	UP	3.09	1,637	1,483	DOWN	9.41
Puerto Rico	303	279	DOWN	7.93	1,316	1,030	DOWN	21.74	919	1,351	UP	47.00
Rhode Island	98	86	DOWN	12.25	322	381	UP	18.32	192	183	DOWN	4.69
South Carolina	525	713	UP	35.80	1,243	1,250	UP	0.56	2,061	2,066	UP	0.24
South Dakota	276	263	DOWN	4.72	980	1,131	UP	15.40	280	248	DOWN	11.43
Tennessee, Eastern	425	378	DOWN	11.06	1,047	984	DOWN	6.02	824	740	DOWN	10.20
Tennessee, Middle	151	172	UP	13.90	407	479	UP	17.69	440	395	DOWN	10.23
Tennessee, Western	281	439	UP	56.22	574	943	UP	64.28	1,111	894	DOWN	19.54
Texas, Eastern	369	365	DOWN	1.09	991	821	DOWN	17.16	992	1,148	UP	15.72
Texas, Northern	616	592	DOWN	3.90	1,726	1,560	DOWN	9.62	1,666	1,394	DOWN	16.33
Texas, Southern	3,580	3,870	UP	8.10	5,053	5,435	UP	7.55	1,859	1,474	DOWN	20.72
Texas, Western	3,621	3,451	DOWN	4.70	7,016	6,592	DOWN	6.05	1,596	1,790	UP	12.15
Utah	535	618	UP	15.51	1,168	1,123	DOWN	3.86	259	331	UP	27.79
Vermont	90	104	UP	15.55	211	229	UP	8.53	267	299	UP	11.98
Virgin Islands	40	37	DOWN	7.50	524	436	DOWN	16.80	65	45	DOWN	30.77
Virginia, Eastern	660	742	UP	12.42	5,420	5,359	DOWN	1.13	1,531	1,617	UP	5.61
Virginia, Western	191	259	UP	35.60	669	832	UP	24.36	680	823	UP	21.02
Washington, Eastern	306	481	UP	57.18	870	1,025	UP	17.81	396	435	UP	9.84
Washington, Western	144	186	UP	29.16	1,700	1,726	UP	1.52	1,496	1,169	DOWN	21.86
West Virginia, Northern	93	126	UP	35.48	292	357	UP	22.26	293	254	DOWN	13.32
West Virginia, Southern	119	160	UP	34.45	620	714	UP	15.16	520	554	UP	6.53
Wisconsin, Eastern	162	177	UP	9.25	469	439	DOWN	6.40	1,053	1,192	UP	13.20
Wisconsin, Western	77	103	UP	33.76	279	341	UP	22.22	466	510	UP	9.44
Wyoming	81	134	UP	65.43	397	519	UP	30.73	130	111	DOWN	14.62
All Districts	36,167	39,306	UP	8.67	107,046	109,173	UP	1.98	89,629	91,796	UP	2.41

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 2002
Criminal Debts Owed the United States

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$747,613	273	\$438,697	\$0	\$102,279	273	\$5,931,929	359
Alabama, Northern	\$75,204,097	1,006	\$29,827,673	\$0	\$1,211,839	626	\$126,106,038	2,175
Alabama, Southern	\$634,132	408	\$245,140	\$0	\$909,194	362	\$5,636,086	506
Alaska	\$263,837	229	\$429,729	\$2,000,000	\$87,305	257	\$11,489,808	357
Arizona	\$5,475,736	3,053	\$1,745,803	\$0	\$1,218,917	2,411	\$48,133,491	4,883
Arkansas, Eastern	\$916,371	332	\$337,983	\$0	\$75,500	290	\$8,127,314	591
Arkansas, Western	\$1,492,606	220	\$407,237	\$0	\$21,932	189	\$3,071,843	619
California, Central	\$30,452,957	2,747	\$14,977,878	\$0	\$8,341,954	2,058	\$370,238,433	5,835
California, Eastern	\$14,679,847	2,355	\$5,117,479	\$0	\$3,450,964	1,380	\$67,960,341	2,515
California, Northern	\$17,039,076	1,156	\$24,811,892	\$0	\$872,018	595	\$126,372,923	3,811
California, Southern	\$7,950,918	1,734	\$1,733,946	\$30,257	\$5,241,816	1,651	\$35,629,381	2,951
Colorado	\$1,486,078	907	\$679,737	\$1,200	\$1,292,749	820	\$38,929,801	884
Connecticut	\$6,388,170	562	\$5,599,357	\$1,968	\$285,389	544	\$37,573,511	827
Delaware	\$75,148	110	\$88,741	\$4,775	\$6,603	114	\$655,886	118
District of Columbia	\$5,417,544	600	\$1,111,086	\$0	\$258,325,581	633	\$27,760,406	1,465
Florida, Middle	\$16,190,074	1,758	\$3,463,088	\$10,822	\$5,611,203	1,385	\$268,632,515	4,097
Florida, Northern	\$11,939,765	644	\$4,580,340	\$0	\$15,074,956	529	\$1,491,508,468	1,534
Florida, Southern	\$30,994,033	3,037	\$17,218,823	\$0	\$2,998,554	3,444	\$449,378,603	6,456
Georgia, Middle	\$983,294	591	\$674,928	\$0	\$54,420	557	\$5,199,026	760
Georgia, Northern	\$3,486,478	1,086	\$1,703,751	\$0	\$813,309	1,106	\$49,753,321	3,066
Georgia, Southern	\$1,347,153	659	\$323,901	\$615	\$1,391,198	644	\$19,442,836	875
Guam*	\$586,871	208	\$233,329	\$0	\$334,338	257	\$1,512,152	263
Hawaii	\$5,723,236	511	\$2,180,976	\$3,046	\$172,585	475	\$16,162,140	820
Idaho	\$539,413	297	\$467,650	\$0	\$95,849	250	\$4,818,998	542
Illinois, Central	\$1,882,987	455	\$544,463	\$0	\$136,153	370	\$10,106,927	692
Illinois, Northern	\$40,020,500	1,640	\$3,583,068	\$0	\$53,697,921	1,208	\$148,813,189	3,791
Illinois, Southern	\$28,598,986	566	\$851,597	\$0	\$124,559	536	\$44,597,791	1,799
Indiana, Northern	\$2,899,476	495	\$387,873	\$0	\$423,451	412	\$13,089,828	915
Indiana, Southern	\$2,640,967	311	\$2,396,476	\$0	\$327,302	332	\$10,179,347	977
Iowa, Northern	\$288,151	394	\$147,399	\$0	\$46,181	361	\$5,039,467	437
Iowa, Southern	\$953,736	343	\$179,674	\$0	\$26,524	341	\$3,640,759	410
Kansas	\$468,973	566	\$675,608	\$0	\$257,679	512	\$17,822,415	1,029
Kentucky, Eastern	\$5,270,715	545	\$2,047,002	\$2,000	\$381,810	569	\$7,724,337	745

Table 12A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$1,219,426	1,008	\$630,114	\$0	\$19,451	913	\$11,435,855	873
Louisiana, Eastern	\$7,412,861	665	\$2,483,061	\$0	\$292,365	720	\$51,690,690	1,552
Louisiana, Middle	\$6,156,663	181	\$973,031	\$0	\$5,524	149	\$16,656,890	387
Louisiana, Western	\$9,719,744	1,166	\$944,549	\$49,339	\$3,027,746	1,094	\$38,596,129	753
Maine	\$364,398	310	\$201,832	\$0	\$63,397	248	\$2,089,452	481
Maryland	\$26,784,134	799	\$25,884,384	\$0	\$2,288,129	835	\$29,886,707	1,665
Massachusetts	\$305,451,174	855	\$293,713,506	\$0	\$19,414,203	752	\$152,789,466	2,664
Michigan, Eastern	\$3,914,405	1,022	\$3,081,594	\$0	\$5,133,903	1,054	\$100,989,213	1,907
Michigan, Western	\$1,919,110	669	\$864,396	\$0	\$1,691,839	563	\$12,284,246	1,438
Minnesota	\$2,352,231	525	\$2,295,194	\$0	\$65,374	453	\$6,831,547	854
Mississippi, Northern	\$247,568	199	\$335,597	\$0	\$19,834	206	\$5,000,333	300
Mississippi, Southern	\$1,922,324	552	\$3,270,187	\$0	\$195,091	462	\$17,744,186	1,347
Missouri, Eastern	\$2,791,527	992	\$1,806,904	\$0	\$656,756	819	\$4,952,644	1,316
Missouri, Western	\$4,065,384	807	\$752,962	\$0	\$340,012	720	\$20,759,349	1,444
Montana	\$492,355	414	\$374,578	\$0	\$122,811	392	\$5,761,152	512
Nebraska	\$231,769	619	\$227,306	\$0	\$71,430	642	\$1,950,663	628
Nevada	\$1,651,001	705	\$636,614	\$0	\$780,254	631	\$12,949,194	1,830
New Hampshire	\$289,281	161	\$432,167	\$0	\$69,928	172	\$15,212,787	274
New Jersey	\$5,205,975	1,324	\$3,652,441	\$5,600	\$3,040,001	1,207	\$59,927,865	3,573
New Mexico	\$1,706,683	1,289	\$318,294	\$0	\$1,045,306	1,240	\$10,237,929	2,367
New York, Eastern	\$8,085,462	2,094	\$5,211,822	\$13,146	\$4,876,867	1,925	\$222,123,650	4,329
New York, Northern	\$836,327	552	\$1,395,724	\$10,010	\$422,052	665	\$8,790,512	646
New York, Southern	\$90,869,804	2,051	\$10,708,216	\$0	\$1,705,157	1,797	\$940,542,781	4,387
New York, Western	\$2,592,603	635	\$719,136	\$0	\$136,363	547	\$6,028,995	1,027
North Carolina, Eastern	\$21,665,688	2,627	\$3,064,619	\$0	\$2,046,796	677	\$20,527,890	2,651
North Carolina, Middle	\$10,268	566	\$716,905	\$0	\$1,584,667	488	\$3,463,122	898
North Carolina, Western	\$974,556	1,029	\$995,597	\$0	\$109,835	867	\$14,452,064	1,741
North Dakota	\$324,682	205	\$190,793	\$0	\$72,402	157	\$4,703,079	338
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$5,739,564	1,092	\$2,396,703	\$0	\$457,272	920	\$95,935,222	2,103
Ohio, Southern	\$804,717	719	\$660,152	\$0	\$2,664,566	688	\$19,174,623	1,788
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$141,579	102	\$127,540	\$0	\$40,484	106	\$1,316,842	121
Oklahoma, Northern	\$1,751,573	262	\$352,731	\$0	\$257,589	217	\$21,121,474	523
Oklahoma, Western	\$626,564	265	\$228,811	\$0	\$193,541	256	\$13,284,217	492
Oregon	\$1,001,694	706	\$364,134	\$0	\$392,699	813	\$3,960,991	1,932

Table 12A (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$5,729,339	1,499	\$19,745,443	\$0	\$5,098,510	1,174	\$271,223,367	4,568
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$1,815,427	713	\$889,600	\$0	\$32,360	590	\$7,318,470	914
Pennsylvania, Western	\$1,470,446	426	\$609,443	\$0	\$1,186,232	439	\$10,657,350	635
Puerto Rico	\$4,335,140	822	\$718,318	\$0	\$575,547	635	\$121,912,680	1,623
Rhode Island	\$749,519	201	\$494,004	\$0	\$267,309	171	\$70,315,412	761
South Carolina	\$2,016,507	1,184	\$579,879	\$0	\$81,476	1,002	\$18,924,234	1,777
South Dakota	\$375,555	420	\$357,628	\$0	\$1,141,404	387	\$45,761,021	564
Tennessee, Eastern	\$20,556,271	624	\$457,855	\$0	\$102,212	567	\$28,270,579	1,066
Tennessee, Middle	\$1,225,119	358	\$212,003	\$0	\$85,901	311	\$15,612,994	519
Tennessee, Western	\$1,518,366	547	\$955,008	\$0	\$803,046	751	\$14,126,827	1,121
Texas, Eastern	\$1,956,218	785	\$1,115,361	\$0	\$880,357	721	\$13,498,507	1,466
Texas, Northern	\$36,303,244	970	\$16,287,709	\$0	\$2,932,544	1,181	\$273,942,660	2,942
Texas, Southern	\$4,718,941	5,596	\$4,872,817	\$0	\$5,940,101	2,313	\$369,012,762	16,164
Texas, Western	\$7,079,705	6,189	\$2,416,945	\$0	\$5,172,913	4,726	\$179,757,084	17,449
Utah	\$1,076,282	1,174	\$736,517	\$3,938	\$175,346	1,166	\$4,467,215	1,994
Vermont	\$976,799	212	\$548,096	\$0	\$29,142	183	\$2,519,895	172
Virgin Islands	\$456,940	160	\$201,201	\$0	\$202,719	255	\$7,995,324	260
Virginia, Eastern	\$5,373,328	4,087	\$3,102,464	\$27,548	\$2,225,430	3,547	\$43,659,381	5,238
Virginia, Western	\$3,653,527	913	\$2,701,539	\$8,248	\$661,829	941	\$7,839,489	1,398
Washington, Eastern	\$110,050	334	\$125,696	\$0	\$55,105	378	\$1,926,023	562
Washington, Western	\$1,840,657	1,522	\$1,115,562	\$0	\$2,631,997	1,451	\$51,620,535	2,028
West Virginia, Northern	\$1,276,777	278	\$508,857	\$0	\$261,601	244	\$26,304,885	413
West Virginia, Southern	\$517,487,005	422	\$840,570	\$1,100	\$348,658	405	\$530,824,260	861
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$763,386	477	\$525,546	\$0	\$111,068	390	\$9,606,319	1,168
Wisconsin, Western	\$2,488,237	185	\$2,902,182	\$0	\$24,639	180	\$3,950,810	209
Wyoming	\$206,192	332	\$130,270	\$0	\$11,576	267	\$1,003,577	601
All Districts	\$1,467,921,007	87,395	\$562,374,430	\$2,173,612	\$447,754,699	73,261	\$7,566,262,727	172,718

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 2002 totals.

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

Table 12B
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2002
Criminal Debts Owed to Third Parties

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Property Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$9,340,416	33	\$838,105	\$0	\$567,075	19	\$15,928,453	208
Alabama, Northern	\$30,402,799	106	\$1,484,173	\$0	\$2,201,243	69	\$77,510,080	626
Alabama, Southern	-\$292,967	65	\$456,361	\$46,569	\$436,551	36	\$16,224,126	299
Alaska	\$1,616,262	66	\$663,905	\$0	\$251,441	38	\$10,171,318	239
Arizona	\$17,454,858	204	\$1,761,134	\$0	\$2,332,907	116	\$163,549,385	1,170
Arkansas, Eastern	\$8,510,333	90	\$321,988	\$0	\$498,667	30	\$20,200,797	292
Arkansas, Western	\$68,547,145	39	\$423,151	\$0	\$81,292	11	\$77,220,071	152
California, Central	\$261,162,576	412	\$5,843,386	\$1,850	\$7,240,013	108	\$1,466,826,985	2,938
California, Eastern	\$32,941,630	201	\$4,096,278	\$0	\$2,165,324	63	\$135,087,898	559
California, Northern	\$130,069,377	159	\$8,477,015	\$0	\$45,037,013	93	\$509,054,329	1,322
California, Southern	\$116,924,866	84	\$12,474,777	\$398,505	\$1,313,245	50	\$278,177,010	417
Colorado	\$16,992,502	117	\$5,596,289	\$0	\$1,388,348	59	\$50,924,424	418
Connecticut	\$187,071,591	82	\$1,444,153	\$10,308	\$221,518	17	\$274,079,752	290
Delaware	\$1,547,079	17	\$132,665	\$160	\$1,284,109	20	\$14,639,207	128
District of Columbia	\$33,532,269	108	\$1,521,671	\$0	\$7,167,271	96	\$74,485,608	499
Florida, Middle	\$241,168,674	213	\$2,670,668	\$187,639	\$42,634,765	86	\$818,548,641	1,401
Florida, Northern	\$20,391,360	52	\$528,985	\$0	\$98,001	25	\$67,073,975	261
Florida, Southern	\$186,110,183	248	\$15,944,571	\$51,135	\$10,653,537	77	\$998,703,037	1,811
Georgia, Middle	\$4,114,616	47	\$400,197	\$0	\$999,899	41	\$16,246,380	227
Georgia, Northern	\$42,518,687	176	\$4,778,997	\$0	\$1,549,381	50	\$269,550,701	832
Georgia, Southern	\$6,381,296	59	\$207,204	\$0	\$1,899,875	28	\$19,011,436	204
Guam*	\$358,744	13	\$129,233	\$0	\$116,408	12	\$3,424,943	74
Hawaii	\$70,934,771	53	\$283,097	\$0	\$623,454	40	\$84,063,338	319
Idaho	\$1,929,250	27	\$674,783	\$0	\$131,058	22	\$11,120,183	146
Illinois, Central	\$8,087,912	62	\$595,530	\$0	\$2,806,655	51	\$61,907,558	364
Illinois, Northern	\$57,937,159	416	\$7,965,947	\$0	\$2,197,484	110	\$425,545,195	1,504
Illinois, Southern	\$137,227,391	49	\$3,780,703	\$0	\$1,314,553	22	\$170,040,418	180
Indiana, Northern	\$6,313,840	66	\$999,006	\$0	\$602,833	39	\$49,411,327	298
Indiana, Southern	\$10,623,779	73	\$682,716	\$0	\$271,147	21	\$77,894,995	346
Iowa, Northern	\$1,937,001	48	\$309,071	\$0	\$572,584	44	\$33,947,786	233
Iowa, Southern	\$2,249,281	27	\$209,448	\$0	\$121,495	18	\$15,329,960	141
Kansas	\$28,734,789	111	\$604,762	\$0	\$12,095,276	48	\$89,041,918	408
Kentucky, Eastern	\$8,903,267	67	\$1,017,813	\$2,997	\$3,117,646	68	\$44,808,441	351

Table 12B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$2,906,105	53	\$565,838	\$0	\$312,626	34	\$29,535,408	347
Louisiana, Eastern	\$11,079,473	74	\$989,289	\$0	\$225,175	35	\$85,649,782	432
Louisiana, Middle	\$1,999,431	35	\$568,776	\$0	\$564,895	14	\$28,347,315	176
Louisiana, Western	\$7,806,045	85	\$622,052	\$0	\$1,170,133	32	\$51,573,214	239
Maine	\$5,692,128	53	\$1,398,228	\$0	\$69,695	14	\$24,726,541	181
Maryland	\$21,615,020	121	\$1,517,242	\$0	\$21,788,177	37	\$64,563,366	492
Massachusetts	\$113,157,187	190	\$4,704,481	\$0	\$3,414,971	21	\$676,407,689	784
Michigan, Eastern	\$23,569,240	193	\$2,436,297	\$0	\$13,621,159	98	\$168,685,746	1,013
Michigan, Western	\$6,457,406	75	\$1,023,325	\$0	\$1,810,256	39	\$35,718,688	433
Minnesota	\$14,311,519	111	\$3,894,390	\$0	\$401,963	37	\$116,915,579	451
Mississippi, Northern	\$982,542	36	\$202,031	\$0	\$438,269	21	\$12,118,477	162
Mississippi, Southern	\$6,617,273	74	\$219,803	\$0	\$618,466	32	\$35,651,852	314
Missouri, Eastern	\$12,640,572	152	\$1,950,596	\$0	\$3,892,432	66	\$96,432,397	522
Missouri, Western	\$10,143,666	90	\$944,862	\$0	\$4,099,013	31	\$82,152,728	445
Montana	\$2,049,681	66	\$316,466	\$35,000	\$2,140,582	42	\$11,608,243	371
Nebraska	\$4,145,743	78	\$389,600	\$0	\$553,532	22	\$50,191,170	249
Nevada	\$77,913,267	202	\$1,427,215	\$0	\$11,156,641	110	\$242,875,179	1,083
New Hampshire	\$4,058,602	38	\$241,469	\$0	\$1,541,619	19	\$16,154,467	144
New Jersey	\$218,399,353	193	\$7,549,201	\$645	\$7,114,273	67	\$346,953,327	874
New Mexico	\$23,709,393	78	\$202,526	\$0	\$904,170	49	\$31,651,114	313
New York, Eastern**	\$2,614,318,640	304	\$9,532,857	\$1,015,300	\$7,603,288	63	\$3,814,239,977	1,150
New York, Northern	\$13,721,175	64	\$877,996	\$2,297	\$37,542,195	35	\$54,006,000	257
New York, Southern	\$1,293,954,222	383	\$56,616,890	\$100,000	\$8,382,717	88	\$3,948,341,416	1,452
New York, Western	\$6,465,570	53	\$1,874,193	\$0	\$824,281	33	\$49,879,171	392
North Carolina, Eastern	\$36,521,202	791	\$1,603,066	\$0	\$191,084	57	\$51,270,375	867
North Carolina, Middle	\$18,506,560	104	\$487,397	\$0	\$405,209	46	\$39,775,266	392
North Carolina, Western	\$26,503,683	204	\$654,422	\$0	\$226,810	48	\$69,439,015	607
North Dakota	\$457,168	38	\$78,868	\$0	\$13,981	18	\$7,678,279	207
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	
Ohio, Northern	\$123,257,618	330	\$2,368,150	\$0	\$2,206,010	60	\$280,305,840	1,802
Ohio, Southern	\$12,925,460	144	\$480,026	\$1,152	\$1,038,631	40	\$73,039,356	675
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$842,380	28	\$145,419	\$0	\$808,332	14	\$7,049,442	95
Oklahoma, Northern	\$4,053,801	60	\$1,126,419	\$0	\$523,277	33	\$21,920,295	261
Oklahoma, Western	\$9,977,850	54	\$516,832	\$0	\$123,005	32	\$56,701,072	275
Oregon	\$9,082,453	134	\$2,236,100	\$0	\$650,342	92	\$138,845,587	713

Table 12B (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$27,484,546	264	\$1,450,675	\$11,838	\$4,060,672	65	\$213,187,362	808
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$7,102,574	128	\$428,754	\$0	\$474,625	44	\$33,103,430	381
Pennsylvania, Western	\$16,433,510	96	\$11,616,630	\$0	\$252,785	27	\$35,321,087	331
Puerto Rico	\$1,765,267	35	\$439,161	\$0	\$159,750	11	\$14,147,981	153
Rhode Island	\$1,576,286	13	\$280,167	\$0	\$174,591	12	\$71,688,478	171
South Carolina	\$24,558,828	265	\$838,579	\$0	\$292,403	66	\$62,340,822	1,097
South Dakota	\$7,023,797	144	\$670,460	\$0	\$481,484	75	\$26,241,646	466
Tennessee, Eastern	\$2,438,095	78	\$891,019	\$0	\$173,084	31	\$60,407,565	368
Tennessee, Middle	\$5,016,207	66	\$242,340	\$0	\$4,093,931	27	\$25,010,678	252
Tennessee, Western	\$12,922,044	142	\$732,701	\$0	\$104,771	19	\$41,386,199	532
Texas, Eastern	\$32,803,090	102	\$1,489,085	\$0	\$1,570,907	54	\$77,056,221	388
Texas, Northern	\$81,041,963	253	\$5,436,528	\$0	\$6,034,722	81	\$310,195,160	1,321
Texas, Southern	\$36,015,573	140	\$914,332	\$0	\$348,542	29	\$314,179,994	1,109
Texas, Western	\$46,407,101	167	\$1,652,256	\$0	\$1,478,924	44	\$289,166,255	1,105
Utah	\$5,946,393	111	\$554,706	\$0	\$156,219	45	\$38,822,226	428
Vermont	\$1,101,952	17	\$427,348	\$0	\$155,731	12	\$23,242,052	84
Virgin Islands	\$577,264	15	\$194,301	\$0	\$438,305	9	\$2,579,867	65
Virginia, Eastern	\$57,039,165	335	\$3,440,288	\$15,155	\$3,353,494	104	\$170,707,969	1,586
Virginia, Western	\$5,211,336	69	\$2,758,069	\$0	\$1,702,832	32	\$28,822,542	219
Washington, Eastern	\$647,141	27	\$218,591	\$0	\$882,365	30	\$25,238,358	214
Washington, Western	\$30,926,591	163	\$2,930,873	\$0	\$3,708,863	97	\$243,626,839	882
West Virginia, Northern	\$553,190	27	\$711,117	\$0	\$114,570	18	\$6,027,780	101
West Virginia, Southern	\$307,544,333	46	\$1,338,394	\$0	\$6,095,784	17	\$339,492,052	242
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$25,977,242	69	\$1,115,163	\$0	\$1,241,512	49	\$82,533,954	490
Wisconsin, Western	\$6,295,923	54	\$840,506	\$0	\$342,343	26	\$26,756,826	197
Wyoming	\$2,818,163	79	\$912,971	\$0	\$93,092	62	\$16,795,595	237
All Districts	\$7,238,811,742	11,183	\$239,605,121	\$1,880,551	\$328,355,571	4,192	\$19,838,231,983	50,054

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 2002 totals.

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

**The dollar amount for debts opened and current balance for New York, Eastern is overstated by \$2.5 billion due to a data entry error in the district that was not corrected until after the close of Fiscal Year 2002. This also affects the dollar amount for debts opened and current balance for All Districts.

Table 12C
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2002
Criminal Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$10,088,029	306	\$1,276,802	\$0	\$669,354	292	\$21,860,381	567
Alabama, Northern	\$105,606,896	1,112	\$31,311,846	\$0	\$3,413,082	695	\$203,616,118	2,801
Alabama, Southern	\$341,165	473	\$701,501	\$46,569	\$1,345,744	398	\$21,860,212	805
Alaska	\$1,880,098	295	\$1,093,634	\$2,000,000	\$338,746	295	\$21,661,126	596
Arizona	\$22,930,594	3,257	\$3,506,938	\$0	\$3,551,824	2,527	\$211,682,876	6,053
Arkansas, Eastern	\$9,426,704	422	\$659,971	\$0	\$574,167	320	\$28,328,112	883
Arkansas, Western	\$70,039,751	259	\$830,389	\$0	\$103,224	200	\$80,291,913	771
California, Central	\$291,615,533	3,159	\$20,821,263	\$1,850	\$15,581,966	2,166	\$1,837,065,419	8,773
California, Eastern	\$47,621,477	2,556	\$9,213,757	\$0	\$5,616,288	1,443	\$203,048,240	3,074
California, Northern	\$147,108,454	1,315	\$33,288,907	\$0	\$45,909,031	688	\$635,427,252	5,133
California, Southern	\$124,875,784	1,818	\$14,208,722	\$428,762	\$6,555,061	1,701	\$313,806,390	3,368
Colorado	\$18,478,581	1,024	\$6,276,026	\$1,200	\$2,681,096	879	\$89,854,225	1,302
Connecticut	\$193,459,761	644	\$7,043,510	\$12,276	\$506,907	561	\$311,653,263	1,117
Delaware	\$1,622,226	127	\$221,407	\$4,935	\$1,290,712	134	\$15,295,093	246
District of Columbia	\$38,949,812	708	\$2,632,758	\$0	\$265,492,852	729	\$102,246,014	1,964
Florida, Middle	\$257,358,748	1,971	\$6,133,756	\$198,461	\$48,245,968	1,471	\$1,087,181,156	5,498
Florida, Northern	\$32,331,126	696	\$5,109,325	\$0	\$15,172,957	554	\$1,558,582,443	1,795
Florida, Southern	\$217,104,216	3,285	\$33,163,393	\$51,135	\$13,652,091	3,521	\$1,448,081,640	8,267
Georgia, Middle	\$5,097,911	638	\$1,075,125	\$0	\$1,054,319	598	\$21,445,406	987
Georgia, Northern	\$46,005,165	1,262	\$6,482,748	\$0	\$2,362,690	1,156	\$319,304,022	3,898
Georgia, Southern	\$7,728,449	718	\$531,105	\$615	\$3,291,073	672	\$38,454,271	1,079
Guam*	\$945,615	221	\$362,562	\$0	\$450,745	269	\$4,937,095	337
Hawaii	\$76,658,007	564	\$2,464,073	\$3,046	\$796,039	515	\$100,225,478	1,139
Idaho	\$2,468,663	324	\$1,142,433	\$0	\$226,907	272	\$15,939,181	688
Illinois, Central	\$9,970,900	517	\$1,139,992	\$0	\$2,942,808	421	\$72,014,484	1,056
Illinois, Northern	\$97,957,659	2,056	\$11,549,015	\$0	\$55,895,405	1,318	\$574,358,384	5,295
Illinois, Southern	\$165,826,377	615	\$4,632,300	\$0	\$1,439,112	558	\$214,638,209	1,979
Indiana, Northern	\$9,213,317	561	\$1,386,879	\$0	\$1,026,284	451	\$62,501,155	1,213
Indiana, Southern	\$13,264,746	384	\$3,079,193	\$0	\$598,448	353	\$88,074,342	1,323
Iowa, Northern	\$2,225,152	442	\$456,471	\$0	\$618,765	405	\$38,987,253	670
Iowa, Southern	\$3,203,017	370	\$389,122	\$0	\$148,019	359	\$18,970,719	551
Kansas	\$29,203,761	677	\$1,280,370	\$0	\$12,352,954	560	\$106,864,332	1,437
Kentucky, Eastern	\$14,173,982	612	\$3,064,814	\$4,997	\$3,499,457	637	\$52,532,778	1,096

Table 12C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$4,125,530	1,061	\$1,195,952	\$0	\$332,077	947	\$40,971,263	1,220
Louisiana, Eastern	\$18,492,335	739	\$3,472,350	\$0	\$517,540	755	\$137,340,472	1,984
Louisiana, Middle	\$8,156,094	216	\$1,541,807	\$0	\$570,419	163	\$45,004,205	563
Louisiana, Western	\$17,525,789	1,251	\$1,566,602	\$49,339	\$4,197,879	1,126	\$90,169,342	992
Maine	\$6,056,526	363	\$1,600,061	\$0	\$133,092	262	\$26,815,992	662
Maryland	\$48,399,154	920	\$27,401,626	\$0	\$24,076,307	872	\$94,450,074	2,157
Massachusetts	\$418,608,361	1,045	\$298,417,987	\$0	\$22,829,174	773	\$829,197,154	3,448
Michigan, Eastern	\$27,483,645	1,215	\$5,517,890	\$0	\$18,755,062	1,152	\$269,674,959	2,920
Michigan, Western	\$8,376,516	744	\$1,887,720	\$0	\$3,502,095	602	\$48,002,934	1,871
Minnesota	\$16,663,750	636	\$6,189,584	\$0	\$467,337	490	\$123,747,125	1,305
Mississippi, Northern	\$1,230,111	235	\$537,629	\$0	\$458,103	227	\$17,118,810	462
Mississippi, Southern	\$8,539,597	626	\$3,489,990	\$0	\$813,557	494	\$53,396,038	1,661
Missouri, Eastern	\$15,432,099	1,144	\$3,757,500	\$0	\$4,549,188	885	\$101,385,041	1,838
Missouri, Western	\$14,209,050	897	\$1,697,824	\$0	\$4,439,025	751	\$102,912,076	1,889
Montana	\$2,542,037	480	\$691,044	\$35,000	\$2,263,393	434	\$17,369,395	883
Nebraska	\$4,377,512	697	\$616,906	\$0	\$624,963	664	\$52,141,833	877
Nevada	\$79,564,269	907	\$2,063,829	\$0	\$11,936,895	741	\$255,824,374	2,913
New Hampshire	\$4,347,884	199	\$673,636	\$0	\$1,611,547	191	\$31,367,254	418
New Jersey	\$223,605,328	1,517	\$11,201,642	\$6,245	\$10,154,274	1,274	\$406,881,191	4,447
New Mexico	\$25,416,076	1,367	\$520,819	\$0	\$1,949,476	1,289	\$41,889,044	2,680
New York, Eastern**	\$2,622,404,101	2,398	\$14,744,680	\$1,028,446	\$12,480,155	1,988	\$4,036,363,628	5,479
New York, Northern	\$14,557,502	616	\$2,273,720	\$12,307	\$37,964,247	700	\$62,796,512	903
New York, Southern	\$1,384,824,027	2,434	\$67,325,106	\$100,000	\$10,087,874	1,885	\$4,888,884,197	5,839
New York, Western	\$9,058,173	688	\$2,593,329	\$0	\$960,644	580	\$55,908,165	1,419
North Carolina, Eastern	\$58,186,890	3,418	\$4,667,685	\$0	\$2,237,880	734	\$71,798,265	3,518
North Carolina, Middle	\$18,516,828	670	\$1,204,302	\$0	\$1,989,875	534	\$43,238,388	1,290
North Carolina, Western	\$27,478,239	1,233	\$1,650,019	\$0	\$336,644	915	\$83,891,079	2,348
North Dakota	\$781,850	243	\$269,661	\$0	\$86,383	175	\$12,381,359	545
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$128,997,181	1,422	\$4,764,853	\$0	\$2,663,282	980	\$376,241,062	3,905
Ohio, Southern	\$13,730,177	863	\$1,140,178	\$1,152	\$3,703,198	728	\$92,213,979	2,463
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$983,959	130	\$272,959	\$0	\$848,816	120	\$8,366,284	216
Oklahoma, Northern	\$5,805,374	322	\$1,479,150	\$0	\$780,866	250	\$43,041,769	784
Oklahoma, Western	\$10,604,414	319	\$745,643	\$0	\$316,546	288	\$69,985,289	767
Oregon	\$10,084,147	840	\$2,600,235	\$0	\$1,043,041	905	\$142,806,578	2,645

Table 12C (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$33,213,885	1,763	\$21,196,118	\$11,838	\$9,159,181	1,239	\$484,410,730	5,376
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$8,918,001	841	\$1,318,354	\$0	\$506,984	634	\$40,421,900	1,295
Pennsylvania, Western	\$17,903,957	522	\$12,226,073	\$0	\$1,439,017	466	\$45,978,436	966
Puerto Rico	\$6,100,407	857	\$1,157,479	\$0	\$735,297	646	\$136,060,661	1,776
Rhode Island	\$2,325,805	214	\$774,171	\$0	\$441,899	183	\$142,003,890	932
South Carolina	\$26,575,335	1,449	\$1,418,458	\$0	\$373,879	1,068	\$81,265,056	2,874
South Dakota	\$7,399,353	564	\$1,028,088	\$0	\$1,622,888	462	\$72,002,667	1,030
Tennessee, Eastern	\$22,994,366	702	\$1,348,874	\$0	\$275,296	598	\$88,678,144	1,434
Tennessee, Middle	\$6,241,326	424	\$454,344	\$0	\$4,179,832	338	\$40,623,672	771
Tennessee, Western	\$14,440,410	689	\$1,687,709	\$0	\$907,816	770	\$55,513,026	1,653
Texas, Eastern	\$34,759,308	887	\$2,604,446	\$0	\$2,451,264	775	\$90,554,728	1,854
Texas, Northern	\$117,345,207	1,223	\$21,724,237	\$0	\$8,967,266	1,262	\$584,137,820	4,263
Texas, Southern	\$40,734,514	5,736	\$5,787,149	\$0	\$6,288,643	2,342	\$683,192,756	17,273
Texas, Western	\$53,486,806	6,356	\$4,069,201	\$0	\$6,651,837	4,770	\$468,923,339	18,554
Utah	\$7,022,676	1,285	\$1,291,223	\$3,938	\$331,566	1,211	\$43,289,441	2,422
Vermont	\$2,078,750	229	\$975,443	\$0	\$184,873	195	\$25,761,947	256
Virgin Islands	\$1,034,204	175	\$395,501	\$0	\$641,024	264	\$10,575,191	325
Virginia, Eastern	\$62,412,493	4,422	\$6,542,752	\$42,704	\$5,578,924	3,651	\$214,367,350	6,824
Virginia, Western	\$8,864,864	982	\$5,459,608	\$8,248	\$2,364,661	973	\$36,662,031	1,617
Washington, Eastern	\$757,191	361	\$344,287	\$0	\$937,469	408	\$27,164,381	776
Washington, Western	\$32,767,249	1,685	\$4,046,435	\$0	\$6,340,860	1,548	\$295,247,374	2,910
West Virginia, Northern	\$1,829,966	305	\$1,219,974	\$0	\$376,170	262	\$32,332,664	514
West Virginia, Southern	\$825,031,338	468	\$2,178,964	\$1,100	\$6,444,443	422	\$870,316,312	1,103
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$26,740,628	546	\$1,640,710	\$0	\$1,352,580	439	\$92,140,273	1,658
Wisconsin, Western	\$8,784,160	239	\$3,742,688	\$0	\$366,981	206	\$30,707,636	406
Wyoming	\$3,024,355	411	\$1,043,242	\$0	\$104,668	329	\$17,799,172	838
All Districts	\$8,706,732,750	98,578	\$801,979,551	\$4,054,163	\$776,110,270	77,453	\$27,404,494,710	222,772

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.

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

**The dollar amount for debts opened and current balance for New York, Eastern is overstated by \$2.5 billion due to a data entry error in the district that was not corrected until after the close of Fiscal Year 2002. This also affects the dollar amount for debts opened and current balance for All Districts.

Table 12D
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2002
Civil Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$4,152,949	76	\$597,287	\$0	\$1,714,213	148	\$3,910,465	124
Alabama, Northern	\$9,689,796	122	\$7,454,539	\$0	\$3,705,095	245	\$5,455,412	130
Alabama, Southern	\$7,715,270	53	\$4,707,976	\$0	\$1,008,189	177	\$3,858,717	119
Alaska	\$1,960,518	31	\$743,050	\$444,923	\$1,784,401	49	\$5,330,609	128
Arizona	\$5,288,876	77	\$5,191,805	\$0	\$3,062,959	194	\$26,716,284	470
Arkansas, Eastern	\$7,170,774	164	\$4,382,431	\$484,126	\$4,530,146	256	\$116,855,154	304
Arkansas, Western	\$7,333,620	145	\$4,707,529	\$373,593	\$2,323,467	157	\$951,578	55
California, Central	\$104,116,003	305	\$72,263,780	\$15,105	\$37,661,490	2,068	\$277,677,334	20,968
California, Eastern	\$28,861,019	63	\$20,223,059	\$4,400,000	\$677,046	118	\$13,220,080	218
California, Northern	\$95,823,527	74	\$38,756,038	\$23,763,446	\$4,140,928	320	\$241,225,978	7,759
California, Southern	\$9,882,170	65	\$6,502,384	\$15,750	\$554,671	113	\$8,194,239	152
Colorado	\$14,887,554	56	\$14,831,746	\$0	\$1,582,768	70	\$5,251,067	155
Connecticut	\$23,433,127	153	\$22,497,813	\$106,000	\$1,771,934	257	\$56,141,677	449
Delaware	\$1,727,264	14	\$1,533,768	\$0	\$129,777	61	\$477,294	31
District of Columbia	\$92,070,913	31	\$74,627,566	\$3,414	\$3,013,127	167	\$43,768,211	2,306
Florida, Middle	\$27,796,727	335	\$33,345,453	\$827,356	\$3,963,655	446	\$139,199,652	3,185
Florida, Northern	\$4,577,653	180	\$6,011,332	\$0	\$3,163,138	298	\$11,328,891	470
Florida, Southern	\$58,571,352	183	\$47,466,661	\$2,762,733	\$15,952,216	2,014	\$132,895,679	9,351
Georgia, Middle	\$1,061,615	35	\$787,694	\$0	\$1,070,329	129	\$2,047,298	191
Georgia, Northern	\$168,741,375	342	\$166,736,520	\$0	\$3,978,197	765	\$35,293,527	1,591
Georgia, Southern	\$1,595,689	61	\$2,061,396	\$0	\$2,411,783	129	\$5,317,251	140
Guam*	-\$1,922,425	34	\$322,914	\$0	\$151,661	35	\$1,262,210	67
Hawaii	\$11,194,114	87	\$5,560,793	\$0	\$1,297,256	77	\$12,711,328	209
Idaho	\$9,353,154	71	\$4,211,557	\$783,611	\$4,566,566	115	\$7,077,411	145
Illinois, Central	\$37,161,351	256	\$4,428,118	\$1,164,425	\$32,813,962	389	\$3,161,798	140
Illinois, Northern	\$15,417,930	293	\$11,080,054	\$115,017	\$23,282,398	314	\$87,291,052	3,156
Illinois, Southern	\$87,092,234	146	\$30,221,044	\$439,700	\$3,371,873	239	\$55,039,164	104
Indiana, Northern	\$27,168,375	133	\$6,024,918	\$755,299	\$2,900,510	368	\$25,731,746	277
Indiana, Southern	\$12,045,456	292	\$5,125,474	\$421,091	\$3,637,058	481	\$24,651,836	475
Iowa, Northern	\$1,398,144	64	\$1,388,696	\$0	\$310,814	128	\$2,268,753	117
Iowa, Southern	\$2,842,611	62	\$1,629,270	\$287,342	\$1,995,594	164	\$10,328,909	387
Kansas	\$6,776,701	216	\$2,848,351	\$165,300	\$3,847,595	328	\$5,474,533	177
Kentucky, Eastern	\$7,951,456	332	\$11,455,159	\$95,041	\$6,141,950	589	\$18,926,315	342

Table 12D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$19,581,978	144	\$17,829,908	\$167,560	\$3,656,550	223	\$30,401,284	405
Louisiana, Eastern	\$3,898,730	109	\$1,144,994	\$0	\$4,149,981	409	\$9,389,406	518
Louisiana, Middle	\$3,123,972	19	\$2,041,768	\$0	\$7,195,824	35	\$3,231,571	69
Louisiana, Western	\$648,753	68	\$1,075,088	\$110,607	\$981,219	317	\$4,634,129	564
Maine	\$6,137,506	130	\$2,331,334	\$0	\$1,818,271	165	\$5,816,812	237
Maryland	\$23,963,331	291	\$19,459,851	\$418,927	\$2,457,086	439	\$36,180,709	1,659
Massachusetts	\$605,603,790	82	\$603,857,335	\$0	\$1,238,404	146	\$37,202,113	496
Michigan, Eastern	\$7,641,634	216	\$6,897,579	\$57,547	\$8,633,736	871	\$103,444,586	15,239
Michigan, Western	\$2,154,085	91	\$2,151,372	\$0	\$5,744,216	305	\$6,167,160	424
Minnesota	\$29,103,238	242	\$31,498,643	\$235,810	\$2,034,965	709	\$14,008,748	1,291
Mississippi, Northern	\$5,160,668	33	\$4,349,290	\$0	\$422,931	46	\$2,288,255	91
Mississippi, Southern	\$11,409,760	62	\$9,565,898	\$0	\$778,776	218	\$5,481,604	216
Missouri, Eastern	\$80,644,856	142	\$81,314,893	\$0	\$6,695,233	353	\$8,865,941	1,146
Missouri, Western	\$3,075,869	123	\$1,884,253	\$0	\$3,850,063	266	\$12,824,659	827
Montana	\$28,621,793	57	\$18,370,645	\$1,159,612	\$2,093,152	105	\$12,288,309	118
Nebraska	\$11,748,734	168	\$10,666,768	\$259,429	\$2,668,591	250	\$4,644,471	139
Nevada	\$692,213	13	\$376,617	\$0	\$789,149	33	\$1,122,161	67
New Hampshire	\$803,945	8	\$1,667,704	\$0	\$312,711	45	\$2,355,567	125
New Jersey	\$528,860,980	163	\$266,293,358	\$5	\$21,056,103	341	\$381,302,865	980
New Mexico	\$2,420,522	80	\$2,015,431	\$0	\$674,391	189	\$4,899,835	290
New York, Eastern	\$25,573,472	114	\$19,957,282	\$32,348	\$11,238,356	963	\$122,392,893	9,768
New York, Northern	\$21,347,077	127	\$13,673,798	\$21,323	\$22,835,411	137	\$34,925,732	477
New York, Southern	\$45,505,078	181	\$29,565,424	\$14	\$7,665,434	263	\$83,244,729	1,148
New York, Western	\$11,371,489	118	\$7,501,486	\$240,404	\$3,994,998	254	\$9,071,639	605
North Carolina, Eastern	\$7,853,650	82	\$8,433,295	\$0	\$8,891,394	497	\$17,314,543	548
North Carolina, Middle	\$2,707,379	35	\$2,044,892	\$0	\$1,434,485	201	\$1,928,846	196
North Carolina, Western	\$3,461,200	79	\$4,886,630	\$0	\$286,177	110	\$6,465,950	534
North Dakota	\$6,060,310	145	\$3,316,921	\$301,417	\$7,630,899	169	\$21,075,664	338
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$39,294,463	407	\$34,826,752	\$0	\$1,840,326	600	\$38,776,395	3,871
Ohio, Southern	\$13,769,375	287	\$8,063,060	\$22,064	\$4,261,847	452	\$33,678,358	1,199
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$8,390,920	88	\$2,307,607	\$283,313	\$4,086,674	113	\$3,357,467	78
Oklahoma, Northern	\$664,950	58	\$612,527	\$8,000	\$280,632	91	\$1,064,138	73
Oklahoma, Western	\$10,363,365	130	\$5,920,736	\$516,419	\$4,701,549	171	\$14,679,122	440
Oregon	\$9,760,270	81	\$8,982,379	\$0	\$2,227,116	134	\$3,427,226	96

Table 12D (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$29,647,519	180	\$28,922,281	\$0	\$18,755,017	401	\$56,709,806	605
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$18,622,520	170	\$12,822,393	\$0	\$12,409,774	275	\$14,585,427	364
Pennsylvania, Western	\$24,131,510	532	\$9,335,112	\$5,155	\$15,033,890	966	\$20,105,857	625
Puerto Rico	\$15,967,113	339	\$10,836,990	\$1,204,258	\$7,120,464	436	\$12,705,608	249
Rhode Island	\$665,606	39	\$19,806,380	\$0	\$365,557	121	\$5,272,891	105
South Carolina	\$25,496,498	826	\$17,950,358	\$345,447	\$9,384,428	954	\$46,156,664	909
South Dakota	\$4,460,758	31	\$2,390,457	\$0	\$3,016,103	79	\$4,091,557	24
Tennessee, Eastern	\$19,212,455	30	\$16,907,361	\$0	\$854,964	38	\$14,875,516	247
Tennessee, Middle	\$11,371,672	46	\$10,289,541	\$0	\$1,032,111	233	\$5,499,113	131
Tennessee, Western	\$3,319,462	36	\$3,954,414	\$46	\$560,588	199	\$10,568,173	790
Texas, Eastern	\$21,421,437	29	\$21,205,258	\$0	\$469,660	46	\$2,789,943	49
Texas, Northern	\$117,241,829	160	\$112,644,482	\$63	\$2,079,153	533	\$38,341,797	1,364
Texas, Southern	\$13,195,404	127	\$111,907,313	\$46,922	\$102,206,274	1,765	\$228,494,448	15,585
Texas, Western	\$9,279,112	334	\$8,266,691	\$0	\$2,783,260	793	\$24,612,094	1,058
Utah	\$100,484,554	76	\$100,203,796	\$0	\$1,142,736	115	\$5,708,253	153
Vermont	\$3,096,767	59	\$1,589,221	\$1,611,300	\$41,689	90	\$801,979	44
Virgin Islands	-\$53,830	12	\$128,634	\$101,224	\$66,392	7	\$2,633,000	40
Virginia, Eastern	\$126,995,104	165	\$128,936,660	\$0	\$1,760,071	242	\$52,274,045	1,076
Virginia, Western	-\$104,860	32	\$2,400,690	\$0	\$2,776,138	77	\$1,264,017	57
Washington, Eastern	\$747,690	28	\$535,085	\$55,327	\$349,929	47	\$1,712,798	82
Washington, Western	\$1,048,755	29	\$1,674,110	\$0	\$1,072,185	52	\$9,891,659	115
West Virginia, Northern	\$834,649	10	\$523,928	\$0	\$122,142	60	\$1,812,000	136
West Virginia, Southern	\$1,730,833	79	\$1,183,993	\$797,483	\$783,089	168	\$7,006,710	142
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$13,506,452	313	\$5,924,781	\$0	\$500,392	379	\$14,116,956	373
Wisconsin, Western	\$8,259,236	192	\$8,679,923	\$0	\$2,512,489	249	\$2,166,369	185
Wyoming	\$115,642	13	\$1,461,689	\$0	\$2,008,751	49	\$1,019,031	71
All Districts	\$3,045,050,136	12,611	\$2,495,093,235	\$45,425,295	\$530,350,663	29,402	\$3,052,210,047	122,743

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, closed as uncollectible, compromised, returned to agency, etc.

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

Table 12E
United States Attorney Debt Collection for Fiscal Year 2002
Grand Total

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Alabama, Middle	\$14,240,977	382	\$1,874,089	\$0	\$2,383,568	440	\$25,770,847	691
Alabama, Northern	\$115,296,691	1,234	\$38,766,385	\$0	\$7,118,176	940	\$209,071,530	2,931
Alabama, Southern	\$8,056,435	526	\$5,409,478	\$46,569	\$2,353,933	575	\$25,718,929	924
Alaska	\$3,840,616	326	\$1,836,684	\$2,444,923	\$2,123,147	344	\$26,991,735	724
Arizona	\$28,219,469	3,334	\$8,698,743	\$0	\$6,614,783	2,721	\$238,399,159	6,523
Arkansas, Eastern	\$16,597,478	586	\$5,042,401	\$484,126	\$5,104,313	576	\$145,183,266	1,187
Arkansas, Western	\$77,373,371	404	\$5,537,918	\$373,593	\$2,426,691	357	\$81,243,491	826
California, Central	\$395,731,536	3,464	\$93,085,043	\$16,955	\$53,243,456	4,234	\$2,114,742,753	29,741
California, Eastern	\$76,482,496	2,619	\$29,436,816	\$4,400,000	\$6,293,335	1,561	\$216,268,320	3,292
California, Northern	\$242,931,981	1,389	\$72,044,945	\$23,763,446	\$50,049,959	1,008	\$876,653,229	12,892
California, Southern	\$134,757,954	1,883	\$20,711,107	\$444,512	\$7,109,733	1,814	\$322,000,629	3,520
Colorado	\$33,366,134	1,080	\$21,107,772	\$1,200	\$4,263,864	949	\$95,105,292	1,457
Connecticut	\$216,892,888	797	\$29,541,323	\$118,276	\$2,278,842	818	\$367,794,940	1,566
Delaware	\$3,349,491	141	\$1,755,175	\$4,935	\$1,420,489	195	\$15,772,387	277
District of Columbia	\$131,020,726	739	\$77,260,324	\$3,414	\$268,505,978	896	\$146,014,225	4,270
Florida, Middle	\$285,155,475	2,306	\$39,479,209	\$1,025,817	\$52,209,624	1,917	\$1,226,380,808	8,683
Florida, Northern	\$36,908,779	876	\$11,120,657	\$0	\$18,336,095	852	\$1,569,911,334	2,265
Florida, Southern	\$275,675,568	3,468	\$80,630,055	\$2,813,868	\$29,604,307	5,535	\$1,580,977,320	17,618
Georgia, Middle	\$6,159,525	673	\$1,862,819	\$0	\$2,124,648	727	\$23,492,705	1,178
Georgia, Northern	\$214,746,540	1,604	\$173,219,268	\$0	\$6,340,887	1,921	\$354,597,549	5,489
Georgia, Southern	\$9,324,138	779	\$2,592,501	\$615	\$5,702,856	801	\$43,771,522	1,219
Guam*	-\$976,810	255	\$685,476	\$0	\$602,407	304	\$6,199,305	404
Hawaii	\$87,852,120	651	\$8,024,866	\$3,046	\$2,093,295	592	\$112,936,807	1,348
Idaho	\$11,821,817	395	\$5,353,990	\$783,611	\$4,793,472	387	\$23,016,591	833
Illinois, Central	\$47,132,250	773	\$5,568,111	\$1,164,425	\$35,756,770	810	\$75,176,283	1,196
Illinois, Northern	\$113,375,589	2,349	\$22,629,069	\$115,017	\$79,177,803	1,632	\$661,649,436	8,451
Illinois, Southern	\$252,918,611	761	\$34,853,343	\$439,700	\$4,810,986	797	\$269,677,373	2,083
Indiana, Northern	\$36,381,692	694	\$7,411,798	\$755,299	\$3,926,793	819	\$88,232,901	1,490
Indiana, Southern	\$25,310,203	676	\$8,204,666	\$421,091	\$4,235,507	834	\$112,726,178	1,798
Iowa, Northern	\$3,623,296	506	\$1,845,166	\$0	\$929,578	533	\$41,256,006	787
Iowa, Southern	\$6,045,628	432	\$2,018,392	\$287,342	\$2,143,614	523	\$29,299,627	938
Kansas	\$35,980,463	893	\$4,128,721	\$165,300	\$16,200,550	888	\$112,338,865	1,614
Kentucky, Eastern	\$22,125,438	944	\$14,519,974	\$100,038	\$9,641,407	1,226	\$71,459,093	1,438

Table 12E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Kentucky, Western	\$23,707,509	1,205	\$19,025,860	\$167,560	\$3,988,627	1,170	\$71,372,547	1,625
Louisiana, Eastern	\$22,391,064	848	\$4,617,344	\$0	\$4,667,521	1,164	\$146,729,878	2,502
Louisiana, Middle	\$11,280,066	235	\$3,583,575	\$0	\$7,766,243	198	\$48,235,776	632
Louisiana, Western	\$18,174,542	1,319	\$2,641,690	\$159,946	\$5,179,099	1,443	\$94,803,471	1,556
Maine	\$12,194,032	493	\$3,931,394	\$0	\$1,951,362	427	\$32,632,805	899
Maryland	\$72,362,485	1,211	\$46,861,476	\$418,927	\$26,533,392	1,311	\$130,630,783	3,816
Massachusetts	\$1,024,212,150	1,127	\$902,275,322	\$0	\$24,067,578	919	\$866,399,267	3,944
Michigan, Eastern	\$35,125,279	1,431	\$12,415,469	\$57,547	\$27,388,798	2,023	\$373,119,545	18,159
Michigan, Western	\$10,530,601	835	\$4,039,092	\$0	\$9,246,311	907	\$54,170,094	2,295
Minnesota	\$45,766,989	878	\$37,688,226	\$235,810	\$2,502,302	1,199	\$137,755,874	2,596
Mississippi, Northern	\$6,390,778	268	\$4,886,919	\$0	\$881,034	273	\$19,407,065	553
Mississippi, Southern	\$19,949,357	688	\$13,055,888	\$0	\$1,592,332	712	\$58,877,642	1,877
Missouri, Eastern	\$96,076,955	1,286	\$85,072,393	\$0	\$11,244,421	1,238	\$110,250,983	2,984
Missouri, Western	\$17,284,919	1,020	\$3,582,077	\$0	\$8,289,088	1,017	\$115,736,735	2,716
Montana	\$31,163,830	537	\$19,061,690	\$1,194,612	\$4,356,544	539	\$29,657,704	1,001
Nebraska	\$16,126,246	865	\$11,283,674	\$259,429	\$3,293,554	914	\$56,786,304	1,016
Nevada	\$80,256,482	920	\$2,440,446	\$0	\$12,726,043	774	\$256,946,535	2,980
New Hampshire	\$5,151,829	207	\$2,341,340	\$0	\$1,924,257	236	\$33,722,821	543
New Jersey	\$752,466,307	1,680	\$277,494,999	\$6,250	\$31,210,378	1,615	\$788,184,056	5,427
New Mexico	\$27,836,598	1,447	\$2,536,250	\$0	\$2,623,867	1,478	\$46,788,879	2,970
New York, Eastern	\$2,647,977,573	2,512	\$34,701,962	\$1,060,794	\$23,718,511	2,951	\$4,158,756,521	15,247
New York, Northern	\$35,904,579	743	\$15,947,518	\$33,629	\$60,799,658	837	\$97,722,244	1,380
New York, Southern	\$1,430,329,105	2,615	\$96,890,529	\$100,014	\$17,753,308	2,148	\$4,972,128,925	6,987
New York, Western	\$20,429,662	806	\$10,094,815	\$240,404	\$4,955,642	834	\$64,979,805	2,024
North Carolina, Eastern	\$66,040,540	3,500	\$13,100,980	\$0	\$11,129,274	1,231	\$89,112,808	4,066
North Carolina, Middle	\$21,224,207	705	\$3,249,194	\$0	\$3,424,361	735	\$45,167,234	1,486
North Carolina, Western	\$30,939,439	1,312	\$6,536,649	\$0	\$622,821	1,025	\$90,357,029	2,882
North Dakota	\$6,842,160	388	\$3,586,582	\$301,417	\$7,717,282	344	\$33,457,023	883
Northern Mariana Islands*	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Ohio, Northern	\$168,291,644	1,829	\$39,591,605	\$0	\$4,503,609	1,580	\$415,017,457	7,776
Ohio, Southern	\$27,499,552	1,150	\$9,203,238	\$23,216	\$7,965,044	1,180	\$125,892,337	3,662
Oklahoma, Eastern	\$9,374,880	218	\$2,580,567	\$283,313	\$4,935,489	233	\$11,723,752	294
Oklahoma, Northern	\$6,470,324	380	\$2,091,677	\$8,000	\$1,061,499	341	\$44,105,907	857
Oklahoma, Western	\$20,967,780	449	\$6,666,379	\$516,419	\$5,018,095	459	\$84,664,410	1,207
Oregon	\$19,844,418	921	\$11,582,614	\$0	\$3,270,157	1,039	\$146,233,805	2,741

Table 12E (Continued)

District	Amount Opened	Debts Opened	Collected	Property Recovered	Other Decreases	Debts Closed	Current Balance	Debts Pending
Pennsylvania, Eastern	\$62,861,404	1,943	\$50,118,400	\$11,838	\$27,914,199	1,640	\$541,120,536	5,981
Pennsylvania, Middle	\$27,540,521	1,011	\$14,140,747	\$0	\$12,916,759	909	\$55,007,326	1,659
Pennsylvania, Western	\$42,035,467	1,054	\$21,561,185	\$5,155	\$16,472,907	1,432	\$66,084,293	1,591
Puerto Rico	\$22,067,520	1,196	\$11,994,469	\$1,204,258	\$7,855,762	1,082	\$148,766,269	2,025
Rhode Island	\$2,991,411	253	\$20,580,551	\$0	\$807,456	304	\$147,276,781	1,037
South Carolina	\$52,071,832	2,275	\$19,368,817	\$345,447	\$9,758,307	2,022	\$127,421,720	3,783
South Dakota	\$11,860,111	595	\$3,418,545	\$0	\$4,638,991	541	\$76,094,224	1,054
Tennessee, Eastern	\$42,206,821	732	\$18,256,235	\$0	\$1,130,261	636	\$103,553,660	1,681
Tennessee, Middle	\$17,612,998	470	\$10,743,885	\$0	\$5,211,943	571	\$46,122,786	902
Tennessee, Western	\$17,759,873	725	\$5,642,123	\$46	\$1,468,404	969	\$66,081,199	2,443
Texas, Eastern	\$56,180,745	916	\$23,809,704	\$0	\$2,920,924	821	\$93,344,671	1,903
Texas, Northern	\$234,587,036	1,383	\$134,368,719	\$63	\$11,046,419	1,795	\$622,479,617	5,627
Texas, Southern	\$53,929,918	5,863	\$117,694,463	\$46,922	\$108,494,917	4,107	\$911,687,204	32,858
Texas, Western	\$62,765,918	6,690	\$12,335,892	\$0	\$9,435,097	5,563	\$493,535,433	19,612
Utah	\$107,507,230	1,361	\$101,495,019	\$3,938	\$1,474,302	1,326	\$48,997,693	2,575
Vermont	\$5,175,518	288	\$2,564,664	\$1,611,300	\$226,562	285	\$26,563,926	300
Virgin Islands	\$980,374	187	\$524,135	\$101,224	\$707,416	271	\$13,208,191	365
Virginia, Eastern	\$189,407,597	4,587	\$135,479,412	\$42,704	\$7,338,995	3,893	\$266,641,395	7,900
Virginia, Western	\$8,760,003	1,014	\$7,860,299	\$8,248	\$5,140,799	1,050	\$37,926,048	1,674
Washington, Eastern	\$1,504,881	389	\$879,372	\$55,327	\$1,287,398	455	\$28,877,178	858
Washington, Western	\$33,816,003	1,714	\$5,720,545	\$0	\$7,413,045	1,600	\$305,139,033	3,025
West Virginia, Northern	\$2,664,615	315	\$1,743,902	\$0	\$498,313	322	\$34,144,664	650
West Virginia, Southern	\$826,762,171	547	\$3,362,957	\$798,583	\$7,227,531	590	\$877,323,022	1,245
Wisconsin, Eastern	\$40,247,079	859	\$7,565,491	\$0	\$1,852,972	818	\$106,257,229	2,031
Wisconsin, Western	\$17,043,396	431	\$12,422,611	\$0	\$2,879,470	455	\$32,874,004	591
Wyoming	\$3,139,997	424	\$2,504,931	\$0	\$2,113,419	378	\$18,818,203	909
All Districts	\$11,751,782,885	111,189	\$3,297,072,786	\$49,479,458	\$1,306,460,934	106,855	\$30,456,704,757	345,515

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 2002
Criminal Debts in Suspense

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Alabama, Middle	28	\$1,991,617	39	\$3,373,779	118	\$8,666,880
Alabama, Northern	1,145	\$119,482,393	162	\$6,101,942	583	\$77,018,320
Alabama, Southern	52	\$4,515,797	14	\$474,309	85	\$13,235,073
Alaska	47	\$456,896	35	\$8,710,186	80	\$4,973,938
Arizona	676	\$29,393,766	115	\$9,280,567	457	\$135,054,676
Arkansas, Eastern	49	\$4,552,257	32	\$1,957,620	108	\$17,617,843
Arkansas, Western	651	\$1,559,537	18	\$1,284,068	118	\$76,671,652
California, Central	403	\$119,206,813	230	\$147,011,484	785	\$964,807,800
California, Eastern	2,567	\$4,670,623	418	\$63,166,647	637	\$134,504,366
California, Northern	1,657	\$28,963,950	148	\$49,029,768	553	\$286,040,461
California, Southern	501	\$8,221,300	86	\$14,988,945	205	\$56,251,406
Colorado	101	\$21,540,312	36	\$15,382,257	192	\$42,315,437
Connecticut	829	\$9,657,595	103	\$17,609,325	251	\$271,218,285
Delaware	145	\$85,041	17	\$519,196	137	\$14,450,081
District of Columbia	150	\$6,478,725	105	\$14,855,651	283	\$63,872,105
Florida, Middle	216	\$152,242,413	220	\$91,075,259	673	\$788,535,953
Florida, Northern	559	\$1,459,327,799	39	\$26,958,765	146	\$36,700,753
Florida, Southern	478	\$171,881,944	167	\$215,287,918	452	\$944,292,319
Georgia, Middle	183	\$2,958,671	39	\$1,283,752	122	\$11,872,997
Georgia, Northern	499	\$20,121,950	101	\$13,664,500	356	\$202,872,196
Georgia, Southern	871	\$9,106,438	43	\$9,296,080	157	\$15,547,803
Guam*	57	\$646,675	18	\$329,382	65	\$3,203,623
Hawaii	247	\$9,693,269	38	\$5,595,707	229	\$82,854,684
Idaho	163	\$540,132	17	\$3,476,254	62	\$9,820,285
Illinois, Central	160	\$2,949,614	61	\$4,810,956	259	\$54,619,995
Illinois, Northern	806	\$38,495,473	178	\$85,756,442	839	\$373,675,154
Illinois, Southern	512	\$40,874,476	39	\$2,855,659	167	\$169,701,363
Indiana, Northern	619	\$6,294,969	66	\$6,677,400	311	\$49,093,771
Indiana, Southern	454	\$2,863,442	54	\$5,800,274	201	\$71,225,813
Iowa, Northern	234	\$907,097	32	\$3,415,107	185	\$31,774,425
Iowa, Southern	33	\$1,022,577	42	\$2,253,560	135	\$15,206,881
Kansas	219	\$1,889,263	45	\$15,365,350	393	\$82,160,795
Kentucky, Eastern	77	\$2,086,027	16	\$488,314	203	\$34,233,174

Table 12F (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Kentucky, Western	65	\$2,980,769	30	\$7,411,610	150	\$23,690,680
Louisiana, Eastern	610	\$22,079,500	159	\$28,498,173	321	\$85,079,419
Louisiana, Middle	31	\$8,597,342	12	\$1,362,422	49	\$24,166,612
Louisiana, Western	133	\$7,781,459	79	\$27,733,779	120	\$44,670,115
Maine	45	\$562,852	11	\$782,898	73	\$19,788,015
Maryland	100	\$6,607,135	72	\$13,104,907	198	\$51,463,053
Massachusetts	65	\$8,324,770	10	\$37,836,806	42	\$38,144,002
Michigan, Eastern	2,278	\$23,786,414	141	\$28,144,570	832	\$129,280,632
Michigan, Western	786	\$3,899,561	35	\$2,963,526	251	\$21,626,425
Minnesota	1,060	\$3,227,457	56	\$3,298,784	408	\$115,754,904
Mississippi, Northern	215	\$1,165,381	25	\$3,609,597	163	\$11,828,718
Mississippi, Southern	499	\$3,010,953	14	\$726,350	59	\$11,591,076
Missouri, Eastern	126	\$2,136,343	32	\$1,736,128	330	\$87,305,891
Missouri, Western	355	\$8,078,473	48	\$10,302,410	322	\$73,017,120
Montana	115	\$962,808	48	\$4,412,082	216	\$10,339,916
Nebraska	60	\$490,302	18	\$1,125,387	146	\$48,564,570
Nevada	626	\$8,169,193	54	\$3,408,041	1,052	\$232,009,694
New Hampshire	23	\$10,888,390	13	\$3,840,700	47	\$10,993,401
New Jersey	705	\$9,123,407	95	\$24,198,893	286	\$276,611,310
New Mexico	341	\$7,827,530	40	\$1,826,363	232	\$29,534,940
New York, Eastern	987	\$52,111,173	73	\$36,818,048	273	\$630,675,525
New York, Northern	127	\$2,826,963	50	\$3,887,503	175	\$43,041,095
New York, Southern	899	\$263,969,546	219	\$615,413,318	748	\$3,830,640,444
New York, Western	476	\$3,044,995	55	\$2,775,276	388	\$46,066,986
North Carolina, Eastern	2	\$598,842	3	\$1,660,629	19	\$30,986,645
North Carolina, Middle	82	\$1,236,737	13	\$356,102	199	\$17,925,648
North Carolina, Western	60	\$3,803,980	2	\$118,558	27	\$36,324,483
North Dakota	70	\$68,444	74	\$4,531,149	156	\$7,419,684
Northern Mariana Islands*	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Ohio, Northern	539	\$16,160,308	123	\$43,619,813	551	\$195,842,695
Ohio, Southern	104	\$283,412	60	\$1,998,210	118	\$6,738,500
Oklahoma, Eastern	72	\$69,846	6	\$143,346	35	\$4,621,005
Oklahoma, Northern	138	\$18,238,222	13	\$2,064,452	98	\$16,700,209
Oklahoma, Western	45	\$4,622,425	35	\$6,926,928	113	\$47,712,191
Oregon	826	\$762,167	83	\$2,682,184	591	\$137,086,607

Table 12F (Continued)

District	Criminal Debts Owed U.S.		Federal Restitution		Non-Federal Restitution	
	Number	Balance	Number	Balance	Number	Balance
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,194	\$194,905,295	329	\$70,635,175	569	\$210,222,693
Pennsylvania, Middle	791	\$1,783,959	85	\$5,466,377	397	\$33,021,064
Pennsylvania, Western	113	\$5,163,458	76	\$4,965,248	276	\$28,778,725
Puerto Rico	123	\$111,003,851	12	\$1,288,585	33	\$6,342,338
Rhode Island	327	\$43,502,138	6	\$3,585,849	41	\$28,694,899
South Carolina	109	\$10,412,312	44	\$3,375,844	184	\$12,520,191
South Dakota	189	\$1,196,526	53	\$44,238,213	271	\$24,126,793
Tennessee, Eastern	53	\$2,094,047	46	\$23,538,009	77	\$41,935,280
Tennessee, Middle	226	\$10,474,884	59	\$4,596,954	223	\$24,798,092
Tennessee, Western	519	\$3,903,928	53	\$5,227,990	249	\$20,649,909
Texas, Eastern	501	\$5,703,960	54	\$5,957,408	237	\$51,879,736
Texas, Northern	258	\$15,454,509	60	\$151,047,486	202	\$106,090,709
Texas, Southern	1,220	\$201,462,804	308	\$145,531,109	695	\$268,510,174
Texas, Western	1,889	\$49,395,351	172	\$99,038,747	508	\$209,984,859
Utah	398	\$1,146,215	54	\$1,457,783	231	\$31,242,801
Vermont	159	\$1,846,640	17	\$606,012	94	\$23,005,477
Virgin Islands	51	\$138,371	3	\$142,522	9	\$907,331
Virginia, Eastern	277	\$14,272,248	40	\$9,526,360	183	\$77,618,907
Virginia, Western	217	\$3,442,660	29	\$2,622,282	119	\$22,274,529
Washington, Eastern	152	\$765,559	36	\$907,260	153	\$23,374,432
Washington, Western	107	\$22,939,270	50	\$21,333,982	241	\$149,160,961
West Virginia, Northern	55	\$3,926,521	10	\$21,927,710	55	\$5,548,116
West Virginia, Southern	498	\$2,706,416	27	\$527,117,199	200	\$335,744,590
Wisconsin, Eastern	458	\$6,057,701	82	\$865,152	336	\$49,596,061
Wisconsin, Western	37	\$627,780	35	\$2,371,364	149	\$22,479,488
Wyoming	34	\$244,384	1	\$10,743	36	\$6,438,095
All Districts	38,008	\$3,506,746,739	6,315	\$2,934,836,730	24,103	\$13,356,278,766

*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, 2002

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	1,283	52	19	89	52	465	264	459	117	422	3,222
Alabama, Northern	2,559	271	121	512	207	1,397	469	979	435	2,363	9,313
Alabama, Southern	1,227	65	10	163	5	128	343	456	37	413	2,847
Alaska	811	31	17	189	0	565	23	290	190	412	2,528
Arizona	7,474	215	261	1,013	56	1,719	150	5,016	575	1,747	18,226
Arkansas, Eastern	1,709	50	33	403	0	160	64	269	186	335	3,209
Arkansas, Western	586	81	11	144	2	1,363	39	236	62	485	3,009
California, Central	17,011	3,933	1,104	3,222	182	5,497	460	3,144	2,509	12,879	49,941
California, Eastern	3,236	307	30	345	16	605	57	827	481	815	6,719
California, Northern	6,227	627	74	742	6	562	54	1,777	583	1,207	11,859
California, Southern	13,007	101	184	1,461	66	787	14	3,395	1,085	4,374	24,474
Colorado	3,140	440	33	398	33	506	32	1,396	434	1,309	7,721
Connecticut	3,468	137	80	874	14	816	181	329	144	884	6,927
Delaware	608	28	12	176	2	164	73	278	46	312	1,699
District of Columbia	8,751	1,447	506	1,128	0	350	0	1,207	1,571	137,115	152,075
Florida, Middle	6,314	488	114	1,024	107	2,168	389	3,735	1,217	2,514	18,070
Florida, Northern	2,421	43	27	300	4	771	56	616	166	1,058	5,462
Florida, Southern	19,416	404	230	2,128	174	3,447	80	4,658	865	9,276	40,678
Georgia, Middle	1,304	40	18	169	0	834	164	307	83	655	3,574
Georgia, Northern	4,457	167	179	568	83	1,951	52	2,952	366	2,025	12,800
Georgia, Southern	1,090	43	7	355	3	1,028	284	459	45	581	3,895
Guam	686	44	10	142	0	20	0	0	31	3	936
Hawaii	1,693	63	29	244	18	432	4	1,153	211	589	4,436
Idaho	1,203	67	9	434	3	901	91	661	185	1,103	4,657
Illinois, Central	2,691	133	55	313	6	629	102	639	77	750	5,395
Illinois, Northern	9,478	2,196	399	2,818	163	1,456	93	1,933	1,797	9,459	29,792
Illinois, Southern	2,115	118	38	236	3	2,079	57	363	188	1,293	6,490
Indiana, Northern	3,191	10	89	408	22	716	116	578	54	850	6,034
Indiana, Southern	1,509	97	37	176	15	1,390	39	519	140	636	4,558
Iowa, Northern	1,280	25	33	442	4	536	74	454	73	565	3,486
Iowa, Southern	1,372	117	36	338	10	482	49	403	81	157	3,045
Kansas	2,718	50	25	218	35	128	275	466	60	731	4,706
Kentucky, Eastern	1,824	100	47	346	18	1,198	12	302	49	516	4,412

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	1,005	51	18	248	12	1,333	73	522	107	587	3,956
Louisiana, Eastern	1,668	70	25	438	54	109	20	993	92	688	4,157
Louisiana, Middle	1,181	76	3	437	0	103	177	314	103	802	3,196
Louisiana, Western	1,405	155	22	286	10	1,703	247	689	172	760	5,449
Maine	892	2	0	200	0	300	95	408	7	362	2,266
Maryland	4,853	282	158	580	1	772	43	1,712	217	2,008	10,626
Massachusetts	5,277	866	77	2,172	8	493	50	1,579	993	2,768	14,283
Michigan, Eastern	4,533	442	92	1,008	21	997	38	1,743	601	1,436	10,911
Michigan, Western	1,929	36	32	516	6	1,197	117	929	64	1,254	6,080
Minnesota	1,898	181	41	381	32	674	52	706	363	878	5,206
Mississippi, Northern	1,093	21	19	214	2	1,574	36	488	44	1,285	4,776
Mississippi, Southern	2,086	184	13	224	7	992	166	703	134	1,911	6,420
Missouri, Eastern	2,873	259	77	464	80	371	11	1,411	174	1,416	7,136
Missouri, Western	2,377	151	75	392	10	677	64	1,559	206	1,741	7,252
Montana	1,687	150	21	263	2	980	4	510	337	334	4,288
Nebraska	1,571	37	69	199	4	1,400	36	1,125	47	857	5,345
Nevada	2,859	86	97	789	4	706	22	1,129	132	1,099	6,923
New Hampshire	924	16	11	241	37	291	13	199	47	585	2,364
New Jersey	5,183	501	61	1,097	187	2,172	44	964	300	3,220	13,729
New Mexico	3,607	152	83	483	7	1,235	208	2,052	183	864	8,874
New York, Eastern	7,921	796	216	924	10	1,071	126	2,091	619	2,713	16,487
New York, Northern	1,492	34	55	442	4	714	165	577	117	894	4,494
New York, Southern	16,620	838	323	2,252	35	1,690	341	3,669	1,141	13,022	39,931
New York, Western	3,801	367	47	612	24	831	70	3,024	235	2,884	11,895
North Carolina, Eastern	2,254	44	47	321	0	2,606	110	337	204	937	6,860
North Carolina, Middle	1,831	6	33	197	2	259	7	253	51	368	3,007
North Carolina, Western	2,092	9	25	399	4	497	36	974	37	422	4,495
North Dakota	681	16	13	240	21	1,055	26	363	136	494	3,045
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	5,169	301	67	595	24	2,328	309	1,098	157	1,517	11,565
Ohio, Southern	2,115	397	44	447	113	171	202	568	245	967	5,269
Oklahoma, Eastern	339	20	8	77	0	117	27	115	31	113	847
Oklahoma, Northern	1,355	185	68	689	4	171	63	368	86	1,614	4,603
Oklahoma, Western	1,564	232	53	246	9	53	31	535	94	380	3,197
Oregon	2,482	197	108	739	0	950	19	1,375	485	2,704	9,059

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	5,083	425	64	1,213	21	574	76	834	527	2,417	11,234
Pennsylvania, Middle	1,750	193	23	354	0	741	72	267	195	825	4,420
Pennsylvania, Western	1,739	205	16	310	2	484	59	419	125	1,199	4,558
Puerto Rico	4,877	291	29	389	70	120	128	831	344	490	7,569
Rhode Island	865	46	28	199	3	9	59	298	18	96	1,621
South Carolina	5,086	339	26	720	21	1,254	53	1,870	307	1,546	11,222
South Dakota	1,264	72	24	205	4	1,486	40	769	139	891	4,894
Tennessee, Eastern	2,274	38	83	604	7	1,857	274	1,974	184	2,020	9,315
Tennessee, Middle	1,816	67	32	280	11	299	45	664	128	1,266	4,608
Tennessee, Western	2,986	55	101	459	64	359	583	684	155	228	5,674
Texas, Eastern	2,373	212	6	297	2	1,567	277	1,289	41	871	6,935
Texas, Northern	3,369	330	18	362	19	700	111	1,447	203	1,806	8,365
Texas, Southern	11,248	383	25	1,127	26	1,265	258	5,624	400	2,405	22,761
Texas, Western	11,563	270	52	2,275	32	3,306	211	7,844	1,194	10,523	37,270
Utah	2,384	148	51	433	47	782	5	1,497	163	979	6,489
Vermont	729	25	9	302	8	742	57	110	81	480	2,543
Virgin Islands	724	20	32	110	42	119	0	644	92	33	1,816
Virginia, Eastern	5,484	575	74	1,326	73	1,702	250	2,102	489	4,958	17,033
Virginia, Western	2,553	95	14	615	13	2,044	126	671	94	1,728	7,953
Washington, Eastern	2,000	67	36	286	0	1,159	241	626	192	723	5,330
Washington, Western	1,771	35	31	465	34	780	215	1,243	263	1,102	5,939
West Virginia, Northern	1,633	20	12	258	0	1,564	46	456	16	496	4,501
West Virginia, Southern	1,263	47	27	334	5	909	92	222	106	582	3,587
Wisconsin, Eastern	1,802	72	24	246	12	268	21	782	42	679	3,948
Wisconsin, Western	452	73	54	178	19	597	35	257	39	427	2,131
Wyoming	959	120	16	255	13	1,241	28	481	135	799	4,047
All Districts	312,523	23,373	6,885	53,932	2,591	91,770	10,570	109,243	27,776	291,286	929,949

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, 2002

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	88	44	66	19	16	8	12	253
Alabama, Northern	220	110	123	49	33	7	25	567
Alabama, Southern	122	62	54	20	10	5	1	274
Alaska	95	35	38	22	9	3	6	208
Arizona	709	211	373	290	201	147	337	2,268
Arkansas, Eastern	146	75	97	37	11	5	6	377
Arkansas, Western	48	35	60	18	8	10	8	187
California, Central	452	252	376	241	187	163	630	2,301
California, Eastern	226	110	180	107	69	34	116	842
California, Northern	483	296	368	213	195	74	304	1,933
California, Southern	314	96	113	89	63	76	366	1,117
Colorado	177	115	117	73	34	20	115	651
Connecticut	141	101	123	57	30	23	72	547
Delaware	64	42	39	22	12	12	7	198
District of Columbia	226	171	153	67	22	17	43	699
Florida, Middle	549	260	457	228	98	50	59	1,701
Florida, Northern	219	60	64	34	15	13	21	426
Florida, Southern	500	301	446	312	174	146	346	2,225
Georgia, Middle	96	67	67	29	17	7	10	293
Georgia, Northern	385	172	234	178	56	46	126	1,197
Georgia, Southern	83	72	121	89	47	19	14	445
Guam	29	6	13	9	9	5	56	127
Hawaii	129	59	99	135	113	54	612	1,201
Idaho	101	78	96	74	24	10	21	404
Illinois, Central	128	59	61	34	13	13	14	322
Illinois, Northern	441	288	485	364	251	160	395	2,384
Illinois, Southern	96	57	43	31	10	4	12	253
Indiana, Northern	120	44	73	47	18	5	9	316
Indiana, Southern	134	55	61	24	8	7	22	311
Iowa, Northern	93	49	73	50	17	3	6	291
Iowa, Southern	81	52	59	32	16	7	7	254
Kansas	134	42	69	32	17	4	7	305
Kentucky, Eastern	113	77	94	54	25	8	19	390

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	119	72	65	31	23	8	26	344
Louisiana, Eastern	134	101	131	78	30	24	23	521
Louisiana, Middle	71	44	45	20	6	2	2	190
Louisiana, Western	202	92	85	20	19	7	8	433
Maine	87	65	101	66	10	5	1	335
Maryland	231	267	357	233	239	167	174	1,668
Massachusetts	220	149	168	129	49	33	115	863
Michigan, Eastern	384	228	361	194	110	68	205	1,550
Michigan, Western	129	68	81	46	22	17	11	374
Minnesota	114	67	98	58	18	4	22	381
Mississippi, Northern	94	54	93	55	25	16	15	352
Mississippi, Southern	124	49	84	32	9	9	8	315
Missouri, Eastern	294	180	220	80	35	12	30	851
Missouri, Western	282	109	124	53	30	21	24	643
Montana	126	60	55	35	29	4	4	313
Nebraska	222	116	103	47	19	16	9	532
Nevada	282	146	146	79	54	25	56	788
New Hampshire	57	67	37	21	5	4	14	205
New Jersey	588	306	374	236	147	76	299	2,026
New Mexico	595	161	138	66	43	17	48	1,068
New York, Eastern	510	311	575	353	71	33	382	2,235
New York, Northern	192	150	144	79	39	21	41	666
New York, Southern	727	430	546	330	260	245	727	3,265
New York, Western	287	215	173	112	50	18	32	887
North Carolina, Eastern	264	113	171	156	119	44	24	891
North Carolina, Middle	96	26	34	15	6	2	0	179
North Carolina, Western	105	52	85	33	19	7	8	309
North Dakota	110	42	47	14	3	0	2	218
Northern Mariana Islands	11	6	9	5	3	1	11	46
Ohio, Northern	280	184	179	100	61	30	51	885
Ohio, Southern	230	137	160	76	43	28	26	700
Oklahoma, Eastern	42	20	38	20	3	0	1	124
Oklahoma, Northern	92	42	53	55	39	9	5	295
Oklahoma, Western	93	56	80	34	15	7	30	315
Oregon	204	125	148	83	40	14	35	649

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	432	231	356	222	144	122	131	1,638
Pennsylvania, Middle	180	112	124	69	38	18	23	564
Pennsylvania, Western	232	114	127	57	21	6	19	576
Puerto Rico	112	94	95	36	30	10	26	403
Rhode Island	60	24	28	12	8	1	8	141
South Carolina	289	126	126	48	33	15	31	668
South Dakota	290	101	90	59	9	3	0	552
Tennessee, Eastern	160	127	154	61	38	55	15	610
Tennessee, Middle	87	75	72	35	15	19	9	312
Tennessee, Western	303	104	96	59	18	9	27	616
Texas, Eastern	171	85	100	57	35	27	14	489
Texas, Northern	308	222	333	144	56	37	75	1,175
Texas, Southern	638	188	323	172	75	53	107	1,556
Texas, Western	611	254	325	210	141	80	391	2,012
Utah	154	98	158	145	79	47	46	727
Vermont	56	39	29	15	8	5	10	162
Virgin Islands	16	16	29	18	5	9	9	102
Virginia, Eastern	1,141	448	771	412	350	278	696	4,096
Virginia, Western	135	88	87	40	22	15	43	430
Washington, Eastern	126	68	56	24	18	10	8	310
Washington, Western	290	195	238	111	81	34	101	1,050
West Virginia, Northern	122	50	58	26	19	10	5	290
West Virginia, Southern	217	93	78	41	10	7	4	450
Wisconsin, Eastern	122	70	83	37	34	19	40	405
Wisconsin, Western	99	46	58	16	14	7	8	248
Wyoming	97	43	41	22	7	2	5	217
All Districts	20,988	10,974	14,238	8,272	4,829	3,057	8,124	70,482

Pending matter data includes 8,314 fugitive matters, 10 matters where the defendant is in a mental institution, 491 matters where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program, and 364 matters where the defendant is unknown.

Table 15
Criminal Cases Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2002

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	39	23	30	12	2	2	19	127
Alabama, Northern	116	96	77	32	16	7	25	369
Alabama, Southern	67	70	48	12	17	3	17	234
Alaska	31	20	17	4	5	4	8	89
Arizona	1,314	548	507	211	114	75	365	3,134
Arkansas, Eastern	52	29	53	22	16	8	5	185
Arkansas, Western	91	17	17	1	6	4	4	140
California, Central	560	306	392	189	138	94	606	2,285
California, Eastern	339	165	185	93	61	51	90	984
California, Northern	130	162	272	184	97	54	357	1,256
California, Southern	833	211	132	62	108	59	781	2,186
Colorado	236	138	110	60	41	23	144	752
Connecticut	60	59	95	53	28	8	76	379
Delaware	57	45	26	13	3	4	2	150
District of Columbia	145	161	201	121	64	48	119	859
Florida, Middle	342	209	217	154	89	120	281	1,412
Florida, Northern	67	42	34	9	7	13	131	303
Florida, Southern	590	418	339	214	146	121	1,838	3,666
Georgia, Middle	65	49	41	17	9	1	15	197
Georgia, Northern	160	103	125	89	50	55	141	723
Georgia, Southern	123	27	24	12	13	3	12	214
Guam	20	28	34	21	17	9	41	170
Hawaii	83	72	81	50	31	36	288	641
Idaho	66	46	31	16	6	5	10	180
Illinois, Central	205	174	69	22	19	11	15	515
Illinois, Northern	180	211	192	140	83	63	357	1,226
Illinois, Southern	51	52	26	8	8	4	28	177
Indiana, Northern	93	74	78	29	17	10	17	318
Indiana, Southern	57	44	27	14	5	9	8	164
Iowa, Northern	128	77	59	26	5	4	23	322
Iowa, Southern	93	64	57	26	10	6	11	267
Kansas	163	112	75	36	21	14	26	447
Kentucky, Eastern	82	96	63	15	4	3	17	280

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	73	62	62	24	7	6	16	250
Louisiana, Eastern	106	47	41	13	10	16	68	301
Louisiana, Middle	28	42	50	12	12	6	5	155
Louisiana, Western	65	41	34	21	12	4	18	195
Maine	52	38	25	10	2	7	16	150
Maryland	139	152	146	81	37	16	45	616
Massachusetts	98	151	127	101	46	41	149	713
Michigan, Eastern	181	119	170	78	54	39	220	861
Michigan, Western	114	53	35	17	14	14	25	272
Minnesota	104	92	68	22	24	7	49	366
Mississippi, Northern	56	23	27	5	3	1	1	116
Mississippi, Southern	105	58	52	22	8	1	20	266
Missouri, Eastern	224	128	67	13	19	11	21	483
Missouri, Western	147	141	104	28	16	16	20	472
Montana	101	79	65	18	9	3	15	290
Nebraska	201	155	75	25	23	10	38	527
Nevada	248	192	104	49	48	27	138	806
New Hampshire	45	46	39	26	9	5	14	184
New Jersey	185	193	191	109	73	66	175	992
New Mexico	607	392	248	92	51	39	201	1,630
New York, Eastern	420	465	414	213	116	91	714	2,433
New York, Northern	97	98	96	45	20	27	120	503
New York, Southern	421	408	488	351	260	208	1,574	3,710
New York, Western	76	86	138	54	26	29	63	472
North Carolina, Eastern	106	107	104	35	28	19	44	443
North Carolina, Middle	128	39	16	7	3	5	11	209
North Carolina, Western	97	96	149	59	24	11	45	481
North Dakota	58	26	11	3	3	1	6	108
Northern Mariana Islands	4	7	3	2	0	2	12	30
Ohio, Northern	133	118	76	37	18	14	41	437
Ohio, Southern	106	83	85	32	21	26	48	401
Oklahoma, Eastern	32	11	7	4	2	2	5	63
Oklahoma, Northern	35	51	28	14	21	8	40	197
Oklahoma, Western	43	34	24	13	10	11	29	164
Oregon	236	189	138	79	42	30	125	839

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	120	148	235	106	83	60	199	951
Pennsylvania, Middle	59	93	123	44	19	15	37	390
Pennsylvania, Western	72	88	89	37	24	8	31	349
Puerto Rico	115	124	106	51	42	15	42	495
Rhode Island	23	27	14	6	3	1	17	91
South Carolina	264	205	205	84	26	27	80	891
South Dakota	94	53	37	9	8	5	9	215
Tennessee, Eastern	154	136	95	30	13	11	23	462
Tennessee, Middle	71	62	70	48	17	6	14	288
Tennessee, Western	171	166	75	23	10	8	30	483
Texas, Eastern	160	106	75	27	18	10	22	418
Texas, Northern	234	118	148	57	49	36	253	895
Texas, Southern	1,541	415	334	181	142	122	881	3,616
Texas, Western	1,358	587	369	168	167	140	415	3,204
Utah	222	170	164	55	33	12	35	691
Vermont	45	47	47	17	4	6	49	215
Virgin Islands	101	30	56	21	6	2	13	229
Virginia, Eastern	287	168	137	75	38	33	161	899
Virginia, Western	108	87	59	28	7	9	21	319
Washington, Eastern	224	89	75	37	29	5	28	487
Washington, Western	104	78	75	49	35	20	112	473
West Virginia, Northern	48	24	39	9	0	1	4	125
West Virginia, Southern	77	34	37	8	8	2	8	174
Wisconsin, Eastern	69	43	41	20	11	6	38	228
Wisconsin, Western	45	27	25	10	8	3	14	132
Wyoming	65	43	23	11	2	4	6	154
All Districts	17,340	11,138	9,994	4,892	3,129	2,317	12,550	61,360

Pending caseload data includes 15,061 fugitive cases, 248 cases where the defendant is in a mental institution, and 58 cases where the defendant is in a pretrial diversion program.

Table 16
Civil Matters Pending Aged By Date Received
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2002

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	45	19	25	4	3	1	0	97
Alabama, Northern	15	9	9	13	2	2	2	52
Alabama, Southern	10	5	5	4	0	1	0	25
Alaska	19	10	5	8	1	3	3	49
Arizona	101	33	55	39	24	13	25	290
Arkansas, Eastern	114	79	13	2	1	4	0	213
Arkansas, Western	2	0	2	0	3	2	0	9
California, Central	121	93	127	165	52	73	187	818
California, Eastern	55	28	43	30	15	11	30	212
California, Northern	134	64	57	43	38	23	15	374
California, Southern	68	41	30	11	15	11	19	195
Colorado	48	22	18	9	10	2	3	112
Connecticut	30	37	42	17	15	10	12	163
Delaware	18	5	10	5	3	1	5	47
District of Columbia	56	27	49	45	72	55	15	319
Florida, Middle	269	192	257	140	64	38	98	1,058
Florida, Northern	50	9	57	1	0	5	3	125
Florida, Southern	277	275	696	100	53	40	112	1,553
Georgia, Middle	14	3	6	4	2	1	0	30
Georgia, Northern	31	32	151	47	14	5	7	287
Georgia, Southern	24	7	28	8	8	11	5	91
Guam	8	5	4	17	2	5	21	62
Hawaii	35	25	20	34	11	5	13	143
Idaho	21	5	8	10	6	1	3	54
Illinois, Central	20	7	3	3	2	2	0	37
Illinois, Northern	96	118	137	62	42	14	56	525
Illinois, Southern	20	19	17	10	5	4	4	79
Indiana, Northern	13	6	14	16	9	2	6	66
Indiana, Southern	38	27	41	62	14	3	7	192
Iowa, Northern	27	14	27	6	1	0	3	78
Iowa, Southern	26	7	9	5	2	0	1	50
Kansas	21	6	8	2	4	0	0	41
Kentucky, Eastern	100	49	69	28	10	3	4	263

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	78	17	34	7	6	6	0	148
Louisiana, Eastern	32	23	43	7	4	6	2	117
Louisiana, Middle	19	10	11	12	10	7	4	73
Louisiana, Western	11	5	12	5	6	1	1	41
Maine	4	10	7	12	2	3	0	38
Maryland	168	47	65	76	40	31	16	443
Massachusetts	41	25	28	35	27	16	12	184
Michigan, Eastern	60	25	36	35	44	26	27	253
Michigan, Western	14	5	20	7	3	3	14	66
Minnesota	45	23	14	5	1	3	4	95
Mississippi, Northern	12	19	9	93	6	2	2	143
Mississippi, Southern	48	18	23	14	17	16	4	140
Missouri, Eastern	32	14	31	18	6	2	7	110
Missouri, Western	57	22	41	28	18	6	8	180
Montana	18	8	11	7	3	2	1	50
Nebraska	21	8	8	5	4	2	2	50
Nevada	21	19	10	6	10	6	1	73
New Hampshire	8	7	5	7	3	5	4	39
New Jersey	107	80	112	85	46	39	93	562
New Mexico	30	5	18	10	1	2	1	67
New York, Eastern	51	33	45	40	26	41	96	332
New York, Northern	25	17	29	40	11	7	10	139
New York, Southern	142	79	150	128	108	65	105	777
New York, Western	105	37	30	28	13	2	6	221
North Carolina, Eastern	82	16	34	17	12	11	6	178
North Carolina, Middle	5	6	4	3	3	2	2	25
North Carolina, Western	19	11	11	15	5	5	5	71
North Dakota	13	4	5	3	2	2	0	29
Northern Mariana Islands	0	1	0	2	0	3	4	10
Ohio, Northern	83	57	49	35	21	11	4	260
Ohio, Southern	59	26	27	14	16	4	9	155
Oklahoma, Eastern	6	1	7	1	1	0	0	16
Oklahoma, Northern	9	4	7	2	2	1	3	28
Oklahoma, Western	42	14	6	4	1	0	0	67
Oregon	49	24	25	12	6	4	20	140

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	104	77	47	25	18	9	33	313
Pennsylvania, Middle	31	35	46	15	17	46	221	411
Pennsylvania, Western	100	57	73	33	9	5	13	290
Puerto Rico	252	127	36	25	6	7	13	466
Rhode Island	10	10	27	15	11	3	2	78
South Carolina	221	116	84	39	16	20	10	506
South Dakota	19	7	8	12	5	5	2	58
Tennessee, Eastern	11	3	20	6	8	0	4	52
Tennessee, Middle	21	8	14	18	4	10	2	77
Tennessee, Western	14	8	26	9	20	3	9	89
Texas, Eastern	22	8	9	2	4	2	2	49
Texas, Northern	53	14	19	16	9	6	5	122
Texas, Southern	91	43	54	19	17	14	8	246
Texas, Western	125	63	70	58	35	30	50	431
Utah	25	19	13	6	5	2	1	71
Vermont	32	6	12	6	0	1	0	57
Virgin Islands	1	2	2	8	3	1	2	19
Virginia, Eastern	87	62	121	54	41	24	15	404
Virginia, Western	1	5	1	2	3	2	0	14
Washington, Eastern	8	8	6	3	0	2	3	30
Washington, Western	51	27	41	28	5	5	7	164
West Virginia, Northern	9	8	14	6	1	2	0	40
West Virginia, Southern	31	19	11	3	6	2	1	73
Wisconsin, Eastern	37	7	5	1	3	8	3	64
Wisconsin, Western	23	12	10	7	4	1	1	58
Wyoming	10	7	10	11	1	0	0	39
All Districts	4,831	2,756	3,788	2,195	1,238	903	1,539	17,250

*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, 2002

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	194	118	143	52	14	13	25	559
Alabama, Northern	589	204	152	64	23	41	67	1,140
Alabama, Southern	183	125	80	32	15	3	10	448
Alaska	64	33	41	23	9	5	3	178
Arizona	333	230	210	154	65	40	65	1,097
Arkansas, Eastern	395	292	633	363	384	384	1,549	4,000
Arkansas, Western	330	188	204	15	9	4	0	750
California, Central	1,226	765	1,046	629	369	356	560	4,951
California, Eastern	352	247	258	117	31	19	85	1,109
California, Northern	328	228	285	164	64	46	68	1,183
California, Southern	257	156	159	71	22	15	24	704
Colorado	355	156	168	66	45	29	129	948
Connecticut	330	406	557	319	265	173	109	2,159
Delaware	201	299	114	75	44	21	54	808
District of Columbia	305	226	390	218	93	99	91	1,422
Florida, Middle	1,469	765	877	448	349	62	107	4,077
Florida, Northern	262	130	111	24	14	6	16	563
Florida, Southern	558	611	1,264	1,335	325	353	656	5,102
Georgia, Middle	229	102	119	51	20	20	19	560
Georgia, Northern	372	204	256	69	38	36	43	1,018
Georgia, Southern	219	56	39	20	13	12	29	388
Guam	6	9	19	7	5	2	21	69
Hawaii	103	72	87	49	26	22	26	385
Idaho	63	46	44	34	17	7	23	234
Illinois, Central	132	112	87	27	8	3	5	374
Illinois, Northern	945	718	977	504	383	310	414	4,251
Illinois, Southern	133	91	59	27	20	13	14	357
Indiana, Northern	213	92	78	36	31	22	26	498
Indiana, Southern	582	215	168	95	18	14	16	1,108
Iowa, Northern	142	83	78	26	5	3	24	361
Iowa, Southern	136	82	45	7	2	2	3	277
Kansas	453	196	162	49	22	13	20	915
Kentucky, Eastern	722	383	289	96	40	33	58	1,621

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	437	223	230	87	60	34	32	1,103
Louisiana, Eastern	219	117	89	21	11	5	10	472
Louisiana, Middle	120	51	42	16	16	14	19	278
Louisiana, Western	358	148	98	28	13	16	5	666
Maine	101	71	80	37	29	24	9	351
Maryland	370	271	285	82	70	113	172	1,363
Massachusetts	143	106	172	132	127	68	89	837
Michigan, Eastern	417	286	252	113	99	99	131	1,397
Michigan, Western	249	251	285	188	216	219	153	1,561
Minnesota	233	115	126	22	19	6	17	538
Mississippi, Northern	101	68	64	26	6	7	8	280
Mississippi, Southern	122	105	105	54	46	38	25	495
Missouri, Eastern	195	144	132	46	28	19	27	591
Missouri, Western	311	233	186	48	16	6	22	822
Montana	96	52	73	19	14	3	8	265
Nebraska	143	82	48	17	7	4	4	305
Nevada	108	47	85	46	36	22	32	376
New Hampshire	65	35	16	6	3	3	6	134
New Jersey	1,004	978	1,750	292	182	116	404	4,726
New Mexico	260	169	162	61	24	13	14	703
New York, Eastern	1,269	909	1,253	725	123	121	389	4,789
New York, Northern	410	349	491	239	121	75	68	1,753
New York, Southern	713	659	1,051	704	582	515	1,511	5,735
New York, Western	466	389	572	381	301	93	41	2,243
North Carolina, Eastern	338	113	82	31	10	14	4	592
North Carolina, Middle	136	78	96	26	14	3	8	361
North Carolina, Western	119	47	54	32	11	4	9	276
North Dakota	73	25	21	6	5	2	9	141
Northern Mariana Islands	6	4	1	1	0	3	6	21
Ohio, Northern	984	617	539	231	185	175	322	3,053
Ohio, Southern	812	462	441	200	111	95	233	2,354
Oklahoma, Eastern	171	88	54	31	37	17	19	417
Oklahoma, Northern	200	98	48	18	14	5	5	388
Oklahoma, Western	402	188	224	24	10	6	6	860
Oregon	335	190	126	64	31	21	32	799

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	481	518	488	161	45	40	61	1,794
Pennsylvania, Middle	419	284	374	171	100	64	49	1,461
Pennsylvania, Western	495	370	388	140	54	28	84	1,559
Puerto Rico	366	247	245	129	65	26	38	1,116
Rhode Island	51	33	56	37	31	41	52	301
South Carolina	665	491	593	212	76	49	69	2,155
South Dakota	95	51	50	23	18	20	11	268
Tennessee, Eastern	322	202	260	120	97	92	80	1,173
Tennessee, Middle	147	88	156	98	47	19	63	618
Tennessee, Western	197	85	108	64	208	71	39	772
Texas, Eastern	486	145	168	62	49	20	40	970
Texas, Northern	500	192	221	121	114	43	22	1,213
Texas, Southern	489	397	619	257	152	79	129	2,122
Texas, Western	545	450	436	237	187	183	509	2,547
Utah	125	71	108	47	33	11	35	430
Vermont	90	63	45	18	7	1	5	229
Virgin Islands	16	18	31	23	15	12	26	141
Virginia, Eastern	542	177	178	70	42	48	110	1,167
Virginia, Western	376	135	49	19	13	7	6	605
Washington, Eastern	182	80	52	8	4	5	6	337
Washington, Western	437	276	202	65	48	20	73	1,121
West Virginia, Northern	106	64	68	20	8	2	1	269
West Virginia, Southern	241	173	137	34	49	12	9	655
Wisconsin, Eastern	410	226	211	72	22	19	10	970
Wisconsin, Western	170	110	74	17	9	8	98	486
Wyoming	40	20	42	23	9	7	23	164
All Districts	31,660	20,374	23,891	11,568	6,867	5,086	9,856	109,302

*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, 2002

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	Other Indian Offenses	Terrorism	Theft	Violent Crime	White Collar Crime	All Other Criminal	Totals
No Federal Offense Committed	5	199	125	20	2	8	13	150	100	15	19	47	36	634	423	242	2,038
Lack of Criminal Intent	21	291	369	86	9	27	20	525	142	46	29	105	127	937	1,215	648	4,597
Suspect Prosecuted by Other Authority or on Other Charge	47	59	487	67	3	46	4	990	43	22	26	52	136	1,926	987	733	5,628
No Known Suspect	2	67	14	2	0	7	0	27	7	0	5	36	14	145	141	85	552
Suspect a Fugitive, Serving Sentence, Deceased or Deported	3	11	26	64	1	3	1	53	4	2	8	21	15	126	103	87	528
Suspect Cooperating or Restitution Being Made	3	0	32	3	1	1	0	52	3	0	0	0	15	36	55	58	259
Other Disciplinary Alternatives	6	33	123	136	3	1	10	60	47	3	6	3	131	178	482	248	1,470
Office Policy	2	9	129	240	6	4	16	259	38	15	7	1	65	407	440	257	1,895
DOJ/Court Policy	1	219	18	8	1	0	2	17	3	1	1	8	5	254	55	58	651
Lack of Resources	6	21	184	107	1	27	10	236	33	51	13	9	71	421	616	196	2,002
Jurisdiction, Venue, or Witness Problems	8	26	23	14	3	1	3	64	10	2	5	7	12	299	177	68	722
Weak or Insufficient Evidence	23	567	359	118	3	44	34	945	171	63	48	72	181	1,576	1,419	777	6,400
Statute of Limitations or Staleness Problems	3	21	37	16	0	7	1	113	10	4	3	3	18	97	168	63	564
Agency Request	1	50	230	278	5	22	13	387	106	26	7	49	122	481	1,165	466	3,408
Juvenile Suspect	4	2	39	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	7	7	50	11	17	152
Minimal Federal Interest	16	13	445	36	3	11	7	219	28	10	25	17	65	915	763	228	2,801
All Other Reasons	6	5	35	12	1	1	0	32	5	1	6	14	11	183	89	47	448
Totals	157	1,593	2,675	1,214	42	210	134	4,136	750	261	209	451	1,031	8,665	8,309	4,278	34,115

Table 19
Criminal Matters Declined -- Immediate and Later Declinations by Agency
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2002

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	52	1,089	21	36	52	60	728	2,038
Lack of criminal intent	293	1,993	104	117	156	496	1,438	4,597
Suspect to be prosecuted on other charge	94	283	17	26	26	49	244	739
Suspect to be prosecuted by other authority	393	1,547	53	130	177	553	2,036	4,889
Suspect serving sentence	7	56	2	18	8	25	48	164
No known suspect	7	389	4	6	18	36	92	552
Suspect a fugitive	2	28	4	4	2	5	24	69
Suspect deceased	13	103	3	3	11	8	79	220
Suspect deported	3	7	50	3	1	2	9	75
Restitution being made	0	27	0	0	3	8	49	87
Other disciplinary alternatives	29	454	137	60	101	45	644	1,470
Minimal federal interest	92	997	47	30	61	449	1,125	2,801
Offender's age, health	4	60	11	3	9	55	73	215
Suspect's cooperation	22	40	3	9	0	22	76	172
Juvenile suspect	1	40	7	0	9	48	47	152
Staleness	49	157	14	11	19	15	166	431
Jurisdiction or venue problems	14	169	13	10	6	19	110	341
Weak or insufficient evidence	506	2,724	126	97	251	364	2,332	6,400
Witness problems	25	170	6	6	1	12	161	381
Petite policy	7	39	2	0	3	21	80	152
Lack of resources	135	791	112	30	80	136	718	2,002
Department policy	6	285	7	14	6	22	311	651
Office policy	101	524	238	28	104	108	792	1,895
Statute of limitations	1	71	7	4	6	3	41	133
Agency request	226	1,460	270	90	157	279	926	3,408
All other reasons	1	44	1	2	3	6	24	81
Totals	2,083	13,547	1,259	737	1,270	2,846	12,373	34,115

Table 20
Asset Forfeiture Actions Handled By United States Attorneys
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2002

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*
Alabama, Middle	16	14	47	51	4	13	28	\$3,144,846	\$1,240,101	\$0	\$606,606
Alabama, Northern	5	5	60	56	1	19	18	\$1,768,291	\$146,843	\$0	\$0
Alabama, Southern	11	15	66	69	35	3	5	\$83,365	\$1,510,491	\$0	\$0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	\$89,503	\$0	\$0	\$217,709
Arizona	40	99	147	355	14	33	61	\$49,089,252	\$5,100,065	\$0	\$0
Arkansas, Eastern	10	12	45	32	9	2	4	\$306,051	\$59,962	\$0	\$0
Arkansas, Western	0	0	0	0	0	12	5	\$911,900	\$862,210	\$8,217	\$0
California, Central	1	15	2	39	2	144	242	\$75,852,775	\$19,683,195	\$65,728	\$671,508
California, Eastern	23	36	62	118	58	22	29	\$67,364,395	\$3,714,544	\$0	\$0
California, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	38	50	\$58,245,213	\$2,395,692	\$0	\$0
California, Southern	26	47	87	168	15	58	56	\$12,768,265	\$433,962	\$0	\$10,042
Colorado	0	10	0	23	0	20	32	\$19,388,693	\$2,910,700	\$0	\$4,740,872
Connecticut	20	20	74	74	0	33	40	\$51,193,655	\$1,657,150	\$0	\$0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	\$3,299,003	\$2,085	\$0	\$0
District of Columbia	5	28	9	98	5	5	34	\$6,950,401	\$1,519,873	\$0	\$0
Florida, Middle	513	520	632	680	24	19	44	\$290,768,305	\$8,984,970	\$337,374	\$855,566
Florida, Northern	20	20	83	53	38	11	8	\$20,062,800	\$1,416,833	\$67,284	\$183,597
Florida, Southern	215	236	567	795	234	67	94	\$277,631,336	\$49,368,297	\$293,189	\$9,939,061
Georgia, Middle	23	22	134	150	30	7	15	\$445,049	\$376,421	\$52,975	\$0
Georgia, Northern	39	68	78	141	22	33	37	\$16,199,545	\$1,301,503	\$8,000	\$1,513
Georgia, Southern	3	4	40	37	3	9	9	\$1,678,970	\$826,871	\$17,750	\$0
Guam	1	2	2	4	0	1	3	\$126,120	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	7	20	37	77	16	14	21	\$2,914,470	\$2,019,664	\$55,234	\$0
Idaho	7	10	11	75	39	4	10	\$3,052,500	\$11,034,168	\$200	\$0
Illinois, Central	1	1	1	1	0	19	12	\$386,016	\$308,794	\$0	\$28,438
Illinois, Northern	124	187	365	598	144	34	42	\$4,464,992	\$1,438,382	\$0	\$0
Illinois, Southern	3	4	4	9	4	15	15	\$886,705	\$161,327	\$1,100	\$2,806,948
Indiana, Northern	0	2	0	29	0	16	10	\$19,445	\$1,305,235	\$17,000	\$0
Indiana, Southern	22	20	172	163	10	7	11	\$69,158	\$5,257,438	\$3,869	\$0
Iowa, Northern	23	23	26	30	16	11	10	\$2,634,843	\$141,994	\$0	\$0
Iowa, Southern	6	7	36	37	2	3	3	\$1,479,074	\$99,061	\$0	\$0
Kansas	1	5	4	11	0	15	20	\$1,154,077	\$513,748	\$165,238	\$0
Kentucky, Eastern	0	1	0	1	0	9	15	\$14,375,469	\$894,083	\$25,510	\$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	61	80	78	121	23	4	5	\$82,242	\$870,532	\$13,681	\$0
Louisiana, Eastern	25	32	63	110	95	0	0	\$57,152,318	\$1,475,940	\$0	\$0
Louisiana, Middle	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	\$324,955	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana, Western	19	14	41	25	7	4	3	\$34,696	\$67,985	\$0	\$171,340
Maine	3	3	23	23	2	7	2	\$252,212	\$177,175	\$11,400	\$1,092,014
Maryland	7	22	46	100	24	32	56	\$23,334,017	\$2,701,122	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	28	53	192	397	90	10	28	\$5,740,720	\$7,580,445	\$0	\$26,285
Michigan, Eastern	11	19	21	60	1	70	52	\$9,061,315	\$4,853,329	\$46,190	\$0
Michigan, Western	5	5	20	14	30	17	18	\$3,422,670	\$574,158	\$0	\$0
Minnesota	67	82	202	230	38	14	17	\$7,172,861	\$7,650,085	\$0	\$78,994
Mississippi, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	27	29	\$11,713,217	\$1,129,569	\$0	\$0
Mississippi, Southern	42	52	101	155	21	13	13	\$638,180	\$402,035	\$0	\$0
Missouri, Eastern	4	5	9	45	10	34	25	\$1,471,903	\$4,196,702	\$31,850	\$0
Missouri, Western	14	21	23	44	13	10	8	\$6,710,967	\$722,064	\$32,165	\$0
Montana	3	5	16	10	8	0	0	\$6,291	\$472,661	\$45,488	\$0
Nebraska	71	49	115	79	53	20	18	\$1,088,744	\$528,154	\$39,731	\$0
Nevada	113	122	290	346	27	16	9	\$1,672,442	\$4,322,276	\$0	\$0
New Hampshire	1	1	17	17	0	12	14	\$432,575	\$939,257	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	0	8	0	36	0	35	50	\$30,817,603	\$13,522,613	\$0	\$729
New Mexico	0	5	0	17	0	23	43	\$8,666,069	\$1,277,095	\$18,350	\$0
New York, Eastern	26	21	27	22	0	103	255	\$364,367,537	\$31,099,233	\$0	\$0
New York, Northern	45	82	286	650	123	10	21	\$1,917,229	\$6,023,821	\$172,387	\$0
New York, Southern	2	48	5	151	0	36	56	\$572,269,329	\$38,111,556	\$0	\$54,064,989
New York, Western	16	35	49	166	2	45	51	\$6,753,238	\$1,388,915	\$0	\$225,632
North Carolina, Eastern	5	2	13	4	10	115	98	\$3,445,482	\$298,049	\$0	\$0
North Carolina, Middle	6	5	24	23	1	16	30	\$6,897,139	\$2,845,962	\$0	\$0
North Carolina, Western	4	22	18	110	0	18	15	\$21,170,483	\$1,175,553	\$44,000	\$0
North Dakota	3	0	4	0	3	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio, Northern	22	29	170	256	116	26	14	\$7,445,782	\$8,190,249	\$376,141	\$0
Ohio, Southern	17	28	68	123	14	43	46	\$16,029,434	\$1,896,070	\$54,215	\$0
Oklahoma, Eastern	0	2	0	8	0	1	5	\$286,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma, Northern	8	14	19	77	0	13	15	\$2,563,137	\$4,029,449	\$18,055	\$641,251
Oklahoma, Western	19	16	92	86	21	15	16	\$5,517,998	\$640,943	\$12,975	\$0
Oregon	13	20	32	52	12	18	18	\$1,330,068	\$363,651	\$0	\$5,422

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	245	396	421	687	38	1	6	\$901,240	\$1,862,408	\$1,503	\$0
Pennsylvania, Middle	0	2	0	7	0	21	21	\$18,370,617	\$884,919	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania, Western	16	31	83	135	14	57	111	\$9,005,030	\$2,050,132	\$0	\$3,910,595
Puerto Rico	2	20	9	95	1	35	39	\$16,282,437	\$3,135,661	\$0	\$0
Rhode Island	1	3	1	28	0	4	3	\$9,515	\$1,759,448	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	44	62	252	442	64	12	15	\$103,578,360	\$3,150,608	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	3	3	3	3	2	4	8	\$398,495	\$45,000	\$0	\$0
Tennessee, Eastern	23	30	185	198	10	4	7	\$253,681	\$3,103,247	\$66,715	\$0
Tennessee, Middle	10	20	24	47	12	19	29	\$4,169,587	\$4,821,856	\$59,326	\$0
Tennessee, Western	3	3	3	3	0	24	25	\$648,116	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas, Eastern	50	35	126	88	25	19	15	\$4,430,037	\$456,703	\$33,320	\$0
Texas, Northern	3	6	15	20	0	28	15	\$2,143,765	\$2,141,798	\$21,050	\$549,108
Texas, Southern	4	27	13	87	5	59	60	\$20,554,016	\$1,650,240	\$0	\$0
Texas, Western	34	39	85	108	82	100	100	\$13,801,493	\$3,690,826	\$384,825	\$0
Utah	1	1	1	1	0	6	16	\$3,940,835	\$348,827	\$0	\$0
Vermont	17	26	31	68	9	8	5	\$2,255,234	\$369,377	\$0	\$0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	\$438,260	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virginia, Eastern	143	78	400	165	331	12	6	\$22,029,426	\$5,097,131	\$255,366	\$1,218,946
Virginia, Western	28	27	118	113	53	3	5	\$110,884	\$3,237,958	\$47,390	\$0
Washington, Eastern	29	25	48	44	2	7	10	\$3,117,330	\$160,903	\$61,983	\$0
Washington, Western	8	25	27	117	7	9	41	\$8,804,895	\$1,813,779	\$0	\$71,691
West Virginia, Northern	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$63,055	\$71,855	\$15,160	\$556,490
West Virginia, Southern	38	31	78	75	52	5	3	\$10,945,575	\$594,058	\$31,910	\$0
Wisconsin, Eastern	36	36	147	153	100	35	25	\$522,831	\$1,640,822	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin, Western	9	19	12	25	4	18	12	\$812,987	\$136,160	\$490	\$0
Wyoming	8	4	8	4	1	4	3	\$1,795	\$796,042	\$0	\$692,152
All Districts	2,580	3,304	6,945	10,244	2,281	2,009	2,612	\$2,416,182,831	\$319,232,066	\$3,014,335	\$83,367,497

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.